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THE PLACE-NAMES: OF LEICESTERSHIRE
AND RUTLAND

by

Barrie Cox, B.A., Dip. Arch.

Thesis submitted to the University of Nottingham
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, May 1971.
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Maps (7)  ....  in pocket at end

1. Woodland elements.
2. Celtic place- and river-names.
3. OE -ingas, -inga-, -ingtun.
4. OE hám and worō.
5. OE tun.
7. Hundreds and moot-sites.
PREFACE

No survey of the place-names of Leicestershire and Rutland has been published. The late F.T. Wainwright began a collection of forms from printed sources but had made little progress by the time of his death. The work was begun afresh for the present study which it is hoped will form the foundation of a more detailed survey of these counties for the English Place-Name Society.

All printed sources have been consulted as well as all relevant manuscripts dated before c.1550 in (i) the Duke of Rutland's collection in the Muniments Room of Belvoir Castle; (ii) the local collections in the County Record Office, Leicester; (iii) the local collections in the Muniments Room, Leicester Museum; (iv) those in the University Archives, Nottingham. Various unpublished Leicestershire cartularies have been studied by means of microfilm, especially those preserved in the British Museum. In addition, valuable material for Rutland extracted by J.E.B. Gover from documents in the Public Record Office has been made available. For later forms, various unpublished maps, terriers and enclosure awards have been used.

My thanks are due to His Grace, the Duke of Rutland who gave me complete access to his fine collection of medieval manuscripts at Belvoir Castle, to his library and to materials normally kept on public display in his galleries, to the staffs of the County Record Office, Leicester, the Muniments Room, Leicester Museum and the University Archives, Nottingham, for their untiring assistance in the provision of documents housed therein. My best thanks are due to Dr. Gillian
Fellows Jensen of the Institut for Navneforskning, Copenhagen, for her observations on the interpretation of several of the more obscure Scandinavian place-names in Leicestershire and to Professor Kenneth Jackson to whom I have been able to submit possible examples of names of Celtic origin.

Above all, I must express my deepest gratitude to Professor Kenneth Cameron, Honorary Director of the English Place-Name Survey, who encouraged and developed my interest in the Anglo-Saxon world during my undergraduate years. He has scrutinized this study at every stage of its preparation. His wide and accurate scholarship has been invaluable in shaping it.

B. H. COX

September 1970
NOTES ON ARRANGEMENT

(1) The arrangement of this study broadly follows the pattern of the county volumes published by the English Place-Name Society.

(2) The names are arranged topographically according to the hundreds. Within each hundred the parishes are dealt with in alphabetical order, and within each parish the names of primary historical or etymological interest are arranged similarly, followed by a section in which some minor names are considered. These minor names are usually of obvious origin or ones about whose history it is unwise to speculate.

Street names are given immediately after the interpretation of the parish or borough name in all cases, in alphabetical order according to the modern form.

(3) Place-names no longer current are marked (lost), e.g. 'NETHERTHORPE (lost)'. This does not necessarily mean that the site to which the name was once applied is unknown. We are dealing primarily with names, and the names are lost. These names are underlined when referred to elsewhere in the study.

(4) The local pronunciation of the place-name is given, when it is of interest, in phonetic script within square brackets, e.g. 'Belvoir [bi:və]'.

(5) In explaining the various place-names summary reference is made to the detailed account of the elements found in English Place-Name Elements (EPNS xxv-xxvi), e.g. 'Stapleford, f. stapol, ford'.

(6) In the case of all forms for which reference has been made to unprinted authorities, the fact is indicated by underlining the
reference to the authority, e.g. '1375 Peake' denotes a form derived from a manuscript in contrast to '1185 Templar' which denotes one taken from a printed text.

(7) Where two dates are given, e.g. '1216 (1404)', the first is the date at which the document purports to have been composed, the second is that of the copy which has come down to us. Dates of the form '12', '13', 'e.14', etc. refer to the century of the document or manuscript and 'Hy 1', 'Edw 2', etc. to the reign; the date '1154-60' means that the form belongs to a particular year within those limits, but cannot be more precisely dated.

(8) '(p)' after a reference to a source indicates that the spelling given is that of a person's surname, not primarily a reference to a place. Thus 'Hemmington 1262 Cl (p)' refers to one Ricardus de Hemmington, bearing Hemmington as a surname.

(9) Where a letter in an early place-name form is placed within brackets, forms with and without that letter are found, e.g. 'Mous(s)ton' means that forms Mouston and Mousston are found.

(10) Where an entry reads e.g. 'QUENBY HALL, 1720 Lysons', the place-name appears in its modern spelling in the source quoted.

(11) All elements are normally quoted in the form of the head-word in English Place-Name Elements, where the dialectal variants are given. The Anglian forms are, of course, the only ones found in the place-names of these counties. These elements are quoted without asterisks in the case of postulated forms.

(12) When a p.n. is compared with an example from another county, that county is indicated, e.g. 'cf. Flecknoe Wa'. Where no such indication is given, the comparative p.n. belongs to the same county as the p.n. under discussion.
ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations underlined denote manuscript sources.

a.
Abbr

ante.

AAS
Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies.

Abbr
Placitorum Abbrevatio (RC), London 1811.

AC
Ancient Charters (Pipe Roll Society 10), London 1888.

AD
Catalogue of Ancient Deeds (PRO), London 1890 and in progress.

AD
Ancient Deeds in PRO.

Æthelweard

AIIR
Auditors Inrolments – Land Revenues (various publications).

al.
otherwise, alias.

AllS

AN
Anglo-Norman.

Anderson

Angl
Anglian dialect of Old English.

ASC

ASCharters

Ass
Leicestershire Assize Rolls in G.F. Farnham, Leicestershire Medieval Village Notes, Leicester 1929-33, and various publications.

ASWills

ASWrits
Banco  Placita de Banco (PRO Lists and Indexes no. 32),
London 1909, and De Banco Rolls in Farnham.

BCS  Cartularium Saxonicum, ed. W. de G. Birch, London
1885-93.

Bd  Bedfordshire; The Place-Names of Bedfordshire
(EPNS iii).

BelCartA  Small Cartulary of Belvoir Priory (Add. MS 98),
Duke of Rutland's collection, Belvoir Castle.

BelCartB  Large Cartulary of Belvoir Priory (Add. MS 105),
Duke of Rutland's collection, Belvoir Castle.

Berkeley  Catalogue of the Charters at Berkeley Castle, ed.
I.H. Jeayes, Bristol 1892.

BHosp  Barrow Hospital Deeds (30H31/1-30), Leicester
Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.

BHRS  Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Record
Society.

Bk  Buckinghamshire; The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire
(EPNS ii).

Blore  Thomas Blore, History and Antiquities of the County of
Rutland, Stamford 1811.

BM  Index to the Charters and Rolls in the Department of
Manuscripts, British Museum, London 1900-12.

BNF  Beiträge zur Namenforschung.

BodlCh  Calendar of Charters and Rolls preserved in the Bodleian

BPR  The Register of Edward the Black Prince, London 1930-3.

Bracton  Henricus de Bracton, Note Book, ed. F.W. Maitland,
London 1887.

Braye  Braye MSS (23 D57/538-673), Leicester Muniments Room,
Leicester Museum.

BrCart  The Breendon Cartulary (Latin MS 222), Rylands Library,
Manchester.

Brit  British.
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<tr>
<td>BurtonCa</td>
<td><em>The Burton Cartulary</em> in Salt vol. 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>circa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CartAnt</td>
<td><em>Cartae Antiquae Rolls</em> (Pipe Roll Society 55,71 (New Series 17,33)).</td>
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<td>CCart</td>
<td>A Cossington Cartulary (2/77/80) in the Middleton MSS, Nottingham University Archives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCR</td>
<td><em>Croxton Kerrial Court Roll</em> for 1473, Duke of Rutland's collection, Belvoir Castle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf.</td>
<td>compare.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ch</td>
<td><em>Calendar of Charter Rolls</em> (PRO), 6 vols., London 1903-27.</td>
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<td>ChancR</td>
<td><em>Chancellor's Rolls</em> (as footnotes to <em>Pipe Rolls</em> (Pipe Roll Society), in progress).</td>
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<td>ChancW</td>
<td><em>Calendar of Chancery Warrants</em> (PRO), in progress.</td>
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<td>Chap</td>
<td><em>Chapter Acts, Lincoln Cathedral</em>, (IRS vols. 12, 13, 15).</td>
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<td>Chet</td>
<td>Chetham Society publications.</td>
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<td>ChFor</td>
<td>G.F. Farnham, <em>Charnwood Forest and Its Historians and the Charnwood Manors</em>, Leicester 1930.</td>
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<td>CHR</td>
<td><em>Rotuli Chartarum</em> (RC), London 1837.</td>
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<td>ChronPetr</td>
<td><em>Chronicon Petroburgense</em> (Camden Society no. 47), London 1849.</td>
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<td>Cl</td>
<td>Calendar of Close Rolls (PRO), in progress.</td>
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<td>Clayton</td>
<td>Clayton MSS in Leicester Muniment Room, Leicester Museum.</td>
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<td>CLR</td>
<td>Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum (RC), London 1833-44.</td>
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<td>CN</td>
<td>Carte Nativorum – a Peterborough Abbey Cartulary (NRS 20), 1960.</td>
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<td>Comp</td>
<td>Compotus Rolls (various publications).</td>
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<td>Comp</td>
<td>Compotus Rolls (923-1183), Duke of Rutland's collection, Belvoir Castle;</td>
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<td>Compotus Rolls in Leicester Muniment Room, Leicester Museum;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Compotus Rolls in the Middleton MSS, Nottingham University Archives.</td>
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<td>Conant</td>
<td>Conant MSS (IE 53/39-288), County Record Office, Leicester.</td>
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<td>CoPleas</td>
<td>Common Pleas (various publications).</td>
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<td>Cor</td>
<td>Coroners Rolls (various publications).</td>
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<td>Coram</td>
<td>Coram Rege Rolls (various publications).</td>
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<td>CRCart</td>
<td>Roll Cartulary of Croxton Abbey (II. 29. iii), Duke of Rutland's collection,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Belvoir Castle.</td>
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<td>Crox</td>
<td>The Large Cartulary of Croxton Abbey (Add. MS 70), Duke of Rutland's</td>
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<td></td>
<td>collection, Belvoir Castle.</td>
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<td>CroxR</td>
<td>Croxton Abbey Register (Add. MS 71), Duke of Rutland's collection, Belvoir</td>
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<td>Castle.</td>
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<td>Ct</td>
<td>Court Rolls (various publications).</td>
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<td>Ct</td>
<td>Court Rolls in the Ferrers MSS and Rothley Temple Deeds, Leicester</td>
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<td>Muniment Room, Leicester Museum; in the Hazlerigg MSS and Winstanley MSS,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Archives; in PRO.</td>
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<td>Cu</td>
<td>Cumberland; The Place-Names of Cumberland (EPNS xx-xxii).</td>
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Curia Regis Rolls (PRO) in progress.

J. Curtis, A Topographical History of the County of Leicester, Ashby de la Zouch 1831.

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Devon; The Place-Names of Devon (EPNS viii, ix).

Danish.


Domesday Book translated in VCHL I, VCHR I, WCHD I by F.M. Stenton.

Derbyshire; The Place-Names of Derbyshire (EPNS xxvii-xxix).

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Exchequer Special Depositions in PRO.


Danmarks Gamle Personnavne, ed. G. Knudsen, M. Kristensen and R. Hornby, Copenhagen 1936-64.

MSS of the Dixie family of Bosworth Park; selected readings in Farnham.

Dixie or Market Bosworth Grammar School MSS (DE 43/1-49), County Record Office, Leicester.

Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

Dorset; A. Fägersten, The Place-Names of Dorset, Uppsala 1933.
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<td>Dom</td>
<td>Rotuli de Dominibus et Pueris et Puellis (Pipe Roll Society 35).</td>
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<td>DS</td>
<td>Danmarks Stednavne, Copenhagen 1922 ff.</td>
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<td>Du</td>
<td>Durham; A. Mavor, The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham, Cambridge 1920</td>
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<td>Du</td>
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<td>Dula</td>
<td>Duchy of Lancaster deeds in PRO.</td>
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<td>DunsCart</td>
<td>Dunstable Priory Cartulary (BHERS 3), 1926.</td>
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<td>e.e.</td>
<td>early.</td>
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<td>ECP</td>
<td>Early Chancery Proceedings (PRO Lists and Indexes nos. 1-10).</td>
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<td>EDGr</td>
<td>J. Wright, English Dialect Grammar, Oxford 1905.</td>
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<td>Edw</td>
<td>tempore King Edward.</td>
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<td>EETS</td>
<td>Early English Text Society.</td>
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<td>EFris</td>
<td>East Frisian.</td>
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<td>Ekwall</td>
<td>V. DEPN; also OEDials, PN -ing, RN, Studies, Studies, Studies.</td>
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<td>A.H. Smith, English Place-Name Elements (EFNS xxv, xxvi).</td>
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<td>Early Lincoln Wills, ed. A. Gibbons, Lincoln 1888.</td>
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<td>Enclosure Awards (various publications).</td>
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<td>Unprinted Enclosure Awards preserved in the County Record Office, Leicester.</td>
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<td>Engl</td>
<td>English.</td>
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<td>EPNS</td>
<td>English Place-Name Society's publications.</td>
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<td>E &amp; S</td>
<td>Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association.</td>
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<td>Ess</td>
<td>Essex; The Place-Names of Essex (EPNS xii).</td>
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<td>EST</td>
<td>English Studies (Amsterdam).</td>
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<td>Exchequer King's Remembrancer Memoranda Rolls in PRO.</td>
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<td>Exchequer Special Commissions in PRO.</td>
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<td>Ancient Extents in PRO.</td>
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<td>FacCh</td>
<td>Facsimiles of Early Charters (NRS vol.4) 1930.</td>
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<td>Farnham</td>
<td>G.F. Farnham, Leicestershire Medieval Village Notes, 6 vols., Leicester 1929-33.</td>
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<td>Transcriptions by G.F. Farnham in Leicester Muniment Room, Leicester Museum.</td>
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<td>Final Concords of the County of Lincoln, (IRS vol.17) 1920.</td>
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<td>Leicestershire and Rutland Feet of Fines (various publications).</td>
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<td>Calendar of Fine Rolls (PRO) in progress.</td>
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<td>Fisher MSS (DE170/1-115), County Record Office, Leicester.</td>
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<td>Select Pleas of the Forest, (Seld vol.13) 1901.</td>
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<td>Forest Proceedings in PRO.</td>
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<td>Forsberg</td>
<td>Rune Forsberg, A Contribution to a Dictionary of Old English Place-Names, Uppsala 1950.</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>Calendar of Documents preserved in France (RS), London 1899.</td>
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<td>freq</td>
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<td>G</td>
<td>German.</td>
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<td>Lestorie des Engles by Geoffrey Gaimar in MHB; also (RS) 1889-90.</td>
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<td>Cartulary of Garendon Abbey (BM Lansdowne 415), British Museum.</td>
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<td>GarCh</td>
<td>Garendon Abbey Charters (DE193/1-11), County Record Office, Leicester.</td>
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<td>GIR</td>
<td>Gaol Delivery Rolls (various publications).</td>
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<td>Gilb</td>
<td>Gilbertine Charters (LRS vol.18), 1922.</td>
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<td>Merchant Gild Rolls in Register of the Freemen of Leicester 1196-1770, ed. H. Hartopp, Leicester 1927.</td>
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<td>Goodacre MSS (T/79 BF 1-15), County Record Office, Leicester</td>
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<tr>
<td>HHunt</td>
<td>Henrici Huntendonensis <em>Historia Anglorum</em> (RS), London 1879.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMC</td>
<td>Historical Manuscripts Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMCVar</td>
<td>Historical Manuscripts Commission Reports on Manuscripts in Various Collections, 1901-23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP</td>
<td>Henry of Pytchley's <em>Book of Fees</em> (NRS vol.2) 1927.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrt</td>
<td>Hertfordshire; <em>The Place-Names of Hertfordshire</em> (EPNS xv).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hu</td>
<td>Huntingdonshire; <em>The Place-Names of Huntingdonshire</em> (EPNS iii).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hy</td>
<td>tempore King Henry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ib</td>
<td>ibidem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inq aqd</td>
<td><em>Inquisitiones ad quod Damnum</em> (RC), 1803.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipm</td>
<td>Calendar of <em>Inquisitions post mortem</em> (PRO) in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipm</td>
<td>Inquisitions post mortem in local or private collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>KRAccounts</td>
<td>King's Remembrancer Accounts for Leicestershire in Farnham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentish</td>
<td>Kentish.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincolnshire</td>
<td>Lincolnshire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Late</td>
<td>Late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancashire; E. Ekvall, The Place-Names of Lancashire, Manchester 1922.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazamon's Brut, ed. F. Madden, London 1847.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications of Leicestershire Archaeological Society, later the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartulary of Burton Lazars (BM Cotton Nero C XIII), British Museum.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Leicester Corporation Deeds (BR II/8a/1-311), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.</td>
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<td>Leicestershire Charters (72'30/I/1-39, 72'30/II/1-36), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.</td>
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<td>Leicestershire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lincoln Episcopal Records, (LRS vol.2). 1912.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unpublished letters in local collections.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>Low German.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lib</td>
<td>Calendar of Liberate Rolls (PRO), in progress.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LibCl</td>
<td>Liber Cleri in The State of the Church I, (IRS vol.23) 1926.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindkvist</td>
<td>H. Lindvist, Middle English Place-Names of Scandinavian Origin, Uppsala 1912.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNPetr</td>
<td>Liber Niger Monasterii S. Petri de Burgo, in ChronPetr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LÖfvenberg</td>
<td>M.T. LÖfvenberg, Studies on Middle English Local Surnames, Lund 1942.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII (PRO) 1864-1933.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LPeace</td>
<td>Some Sessions of the Peace in Lincolnshire 1360-75, (IRS vol.30) 1937.</td>
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<td>LRoll</td>
<td>'The Lincoln Roll' - a Noseley Cartulary in the Hazlerigg MSS (DE902/27), County Record Office, Leicester.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRS</td>
<td>Publications of the Lincoln Record Society</td>
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<td>LTRM</td>
<td>Exchequer Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer Memoranda Rolls in PRO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lundgren-Brate</td>
<td>M.F. Lundgren and E. Brate, Personnamn från Medeltiden, Stockholm 1892-3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LWills</td>
<td>Lincoln Wills, (LRS vols. 5, 10, 24) 1914-30.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Lysons

D. Lysons and S. Lysons, *Magna Britannia being a Concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain*, London 1816.

## m.

middle.

## Map

Various printed maps.

## Map

Various unpublished maps including Barkby 1609, 1635, Baggrave 1752, Breedon on the Hill 1758, Groby and Newtown Linford 1773, Ratby 1773, Bradgate 1774, Groby c.1790, Burton Overy 1795, Tonge 1.18th century, Wilson 1.18th century, Swithland 1799 - all in County Record Office, Leicester.

## Margary


## MDu

Middle Dutch.

## ME

Middle English

## MemR


## MGH

*Monumenta Germaniae Historica* 1826-1913.

## MHB


## MHG

Middle High German.

## MiD

Middleton MSS (MiD 3255-4777), Nottingham University Archives.

## MinAcct

*Ministers' Accounts: Lists of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses* (PRO Lists and Indexes, Supplementary Series III, vols.1,2,3,4).

## MinAcct

Ministers' Accounts for Rutland in PRO.

## MisAccts

Miscellaneous accounts in local and private collections.

## Misc

*Calendar of Miscellaneous Inquisitions* (PRO), in progress.

## MkthPR

Market Harborough Parish Records (1-127, II/3-7), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.
ML  C.J. Billson, Mediaeval Leicester, Leicester 1920.
MLG  Middle Low-German.
MnE  Modern English.
MnNorw  Modern Norwegian.
(n)  New element not in Elements.
Names  Names, Journal of the American Name Society.
Nb  Northumberland; A. Naylor, The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham, Cambridge 1920.
n.d.  undated.
Nf  Norfolk.
NFris  North Frisian.
NI  Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii (RC), London 1807.
Nichols  J. Nichols, The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester, Vol.1, Part 1 (City of Leicester), London 1795, Vol.1, Part 2 (City of Leicester), London 1815, Vol.2, Part 1 (Gartree Hundred), London 1795, Vol.2, Part 2 (Framland Hundred), London 1798, Vol.3, Part 1 (East Goscote Hundred), London 1800, Vol.3, Part 2 (West Goscote Hundred), London 1804, Vol.4, Part 1 (Guthlaxton Hundred), London 1807, Vol.4, Part 2 (Sparkenhoe Hundred), London 1811. (Note: In Nichols' study, each village is treated in a separate article, hundred by hundred. References will be given as x. Nichols s.n. which will indicate to the reader the relevant village article. Thus a reference for Croxton Kerrial will be found in Nichols under Croxton Kerrial.)
NoB  Namn och Bygd.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NosCart</td>
<td>Cartulary of Nostell Priory (BM Cotton Vespasian E XIX), British Museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPeace</td>
<td>Rolls of Northamptonshire Sessions of the Peace (NRS vol.11), 1940.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRS</td>
<td>Publications of the Northamptonshire Record Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nt</td>
<td>Nottinghamshire; The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire (EPNS xvii).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nth</td>
<td>Northamptonshire; The Place-Names of Northamptonshire (EPNX x).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OblR</td>
<td>Rotuli de Oblatis (RC), London 1835.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODan</td>
<td>Old Danish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>Old English (Anglo-Saxon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OEBede</td>
<td>The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History (EETS 95-6, 110-11), London 1890-8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFr</td>
<td>Old French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG</td>
<td>Old German.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIcel</td>
<td>Old Icelandic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIr</td>
<td>Old Irish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Old Norse (chiefly OWScand cited in its OIce1 forms).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orig</td>
<td>Originalia Rolls (RC), London 1805-10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.S.</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey maps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OScand</td>
<td>Old Scandinavian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSOFac</td>
<td>Ordnance Survey Office Facsimile of Domesday Book relating to Leicestershire and Rutland, London 1862.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSut</td>
<td>The Rolls and Register of Bishop Oliver Sutton (IRS vols.39,43,48,52,60), 1948-65.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OSwed  Old Swedish.
OT  Bertil Thuresson, Middle English Occupational Terms, Lund 1950.
OWScand  Old West Scandinavian.
P  Pipe Rolls (Pipe Roll Society), in progress.
p. post.
(p) place-name used as a personal-name (e.g. Radulphus de Bevton)
Pap  Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers (PRO), in progress.
Pat  Calendar of Patent Rolls (PRO), in progress.
PatR  Rotuli Litterarum Patentium (RC), London 1835.
PCCWills  Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, in Farnham.
Peake  Peake MSS (Neville of Holt) (DE221/2/1/1 - DE221/11/5/2), County Record Office, Leicester.
PleaR  Plea Rolls in Nottingham University Archives.
Pleas  Select Civil Pleas A.D. 1200-3 (Seld vol.3), 1890.
p.n., p.ns. place-name(s).
PR  Parish Register of the township in which the reference occurs (various publications).
PrGerm  Primitive Germanic.
Prep  The Register of Bishop Philip Repingdon (LRS vols. 57, 58), 1963.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRO</td>
<td>Records preserved in or published by the Public Record Office, London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrWelsh</td>
<td>Primitive Welsh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QuR</td>
<td>Quorndon Records, ed. G.F. Farnham, London 1912; Supplement, Leicester 1922.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QW</td>
<td>Placita de Quo Warranto (RC), London 1818.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>tempore King Richard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Rutland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RamsAb</td>
<td>Cartularium monasterii de Rameseia (RS 79), London 1884.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBE</td>
<td>Red Book of the Exchequer (RS 99), London 1896.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Record Commission publications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recov</td>
<td>Recovery Rolls in PRO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redin</td>
<td>M. Redin, Uncompounded Personal Names in Old English, Uppsala 1915.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RegAnt</td>
<td>Registrum Antiquissimum of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, (IRS vols.27,28,29,51), 1931-58.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental</td>
<td>Various published Rentals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental</td>
<td>Various unpublished Rentals in local and private collections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Req</td>
<td>Court of Requests Rolls, in Farnham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rey</td>
<td>Reynolds and Blackwell Deeds (15D41/1-10), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFinib</td>
<td>Rotuli de Finibus in Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londinensi (RC), London 1835.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGrav</td>
<td>Rotuli Ricardi Gravesend Episcopi Lincolniensis (IRS vol.20), 1925.</td>
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<td>Abbr.</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<tr>
<td>RGros</td>
<td>Rotuli Roberti Grosseteste Episcopi Lincolniensis (LRS vol.11), 1914.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RH</td>
<td>Rotuli Hundredorum (RC), London 1812-18.</td>
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<td>RHug</td>
<td>Rotuli Hugonis de Welles Episcopi Lincolniensis (LRS vols.3,6), 1912-3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>r.n.</td>
<td>river-name.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RN</td>
<td>E. Ekwall, English River-Names, Oxford 1928.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RrontonCart</td>
<td>Ronton Priory Cartulary in Salt vol.4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RS:</td>
<td>Rolls Series.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTemple</td>
<td>Rothley Temple Deeds (44'28/3-1031), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rut</td>
<td>Duke of Rutland's MSS (Deeds 2-8431; Royal Grants 11-635), Belvoir Castle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RydCart</td>
<td>The Rydware Cartulary (Salt vol.xvi), 1895.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sa</td>
<td>Shropshire; E.W. Bowcock, The Place-Names of Shropshire, Shrewsbury 1923.</td>
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<tr>
<td>s.a.</td>
<td>sub anno.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saints</td>
<td>Die Heiligen Englands, ed. F. Liebermann, Hanover 1889.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SelbyCa</td>
<td>The Selby Abbey Cartulary (YAA vols.x,xiii), 1891-3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seld</td>
<td>Publications of the Selden Society.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

ShR Shangton Records (34D56/3-101), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.

Simeon Simeon of Durham, *Historia de Gestis Regum Anglorum* in MHB.

SlCart A Slawston Cartulary (DE221/13/2/31/1-8), County Record Office, Leicester.

Sloane Sloane MSS in British Museum.

s.n. sub nomine.


So Somerset.

SP State Papers Domestic in PRO.


Sr Surrey; The Place-Names of Surrey (EPNS xi).

SR Leicestershire Subsidy Rolls in Farnham and LAS.

SR Rutland Subsidy Rolls in PRO.

St Staffordshire; W.H. Duignan, *Notes on Staffordshire Place-Names*, London 1902.

St. Street.

Star Star Chamber Proceedings, in Farnham.


Surt Surtees Society publications.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sur</th>
<th>Surveys in various publications.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Surv</td>
<td>Unpublished Surveys in local and private collections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.v.</td>
<td>sub voce.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sw</td>
<td>Statuta de Wymondwold (MiM 242), Nottingham University Archives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swed</td>
<td>Swedish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sx</td>
<td>Sussex; The Place-Names of Sussex (EPNS vi,vii).</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Various printed Tithe Awards.</td>
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<td>Tax</td>
<td>Taxatio Ecclesiastica (RC), London 1802.</td>
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<td>Terrier</td>
<td>Unprinted terriers in local and private collections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>vide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Val</td>
<td>The Valuation of Norwich, ed. W.E. Lunt, Oxford 1926.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCHD</td>
<td>Victoria County History of Derbyshire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCHL</td>
<td>Victoria County History of Leicestershire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCHR</td>
<td>Victoria County History of Rutland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>VE</td>
<td>Valor Ecclesiasticus (RC), London 1810-34.</td>
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<td>W</td>
<td>Wiltshire; The Place-Names of Wiltshire (EPNS xvi).</td>
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<td>Wa</td>
<td>Warwickshire; The Place-Names of Warwickshire (EPNS xiii).</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>WDN</td>
<td>The Westminster Domesday Book in PRO.</td>
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<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Westmorland; W.J. Sedgefield, <em>The Place-Names of Cumberland and Westmorland</em>, Manchester 1915.</td>
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<td>Win</td>
<td>Winstanley MSS (DE728/1-552), County Record Office, Leicester.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wo</td>
<td>Worcestershire; <em>The Place-Names of Worcestershire</em> (EPNS iv).</td>
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<tr>
<td>WocCart</td>
<td>John de Wodeford's Cartulary (BM Claudius A XIII).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Works</td>
<td>Public Works in Mediaeval Law (Seld 40), 1915.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wright</td>
<td>J. Wright, <em>The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland</em>, London 1684.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WSax</td>
<td>West Saxon dialect of Old English.</td>
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<tr>
<td>XenLid</td>
<td>Xenia Lideniana. Festskrift Til#gnad Professor Evald Lidén, Stockholm 1912.</td>
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<tr>
<td>YAA</td>
<td>Publications of the Yorkshire Archaeological Association: Record Series.</td>
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<tr>
<td>YE</td>
<td>Yorkshire East Riding; <em>The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York</em> (EPNS xiv).</td>
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<tr>
<td>YearBk</td>
<td>Year Books of Edward II (Seld 19, 26, 33), 1904-16.</td>
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<tr>
<td>YN</td>
<td>Yorkshire North Riding; <em>The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire</em> (EPNS v).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YW</td>
<td>Yorkshire West Riding; <em>The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire</em> (EPNS xxx-xxxvii).</td>
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</table>
PHONETIC SYMBOLS USED IN TRANSCRIPTION OF PRONUNCIATION
OF PLACE-NAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Example</th>
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<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>pay</td>
<td>/e/</td>
<td>fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>bay</td>
<td>/ay/</td>
<td>jamais (French)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>tea</td>
<td>/thin/</td>
<td>there</td>
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<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>/then/</td>
<td>pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>key</td>
<td>/you/</td>
<td>bead</td>
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<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>/loch (Scots)/</td>
<td>ou low</td>
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<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>/his/</td>
<td>foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>win</td>
<td>/man/</td>
<td>boot</td>
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<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>foe</td>
<td>/no/</td>
<td>much</td>
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<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>vote</td>
<td>/sing/</td>
<td>ever</td>
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<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>say</td>
<td>/run/</td>
<td>bird</td>
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<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>zone</td>
<td>/land/</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Phonetic symbols are enclosed in square brackets: thus


The sign ' indicates that the following syllable is stressed; the sign : indicates that the preceding vowel is long.
THE PLACE-NAMES OF LEICESTERSHIRE
INTRODUCTION

LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY

Leicestershire consists essentially of two blocks, an eastern and a western, divided by the valley of River Soar.

The western half of the county in general proved unattractive to early settlers. In the south west and west it is undulating countryside varying in height from 200 ft. to over 400 ft. above sea-level. Its Keuper Marl and heavy Boulder Clay give nowhere soils of high fertility. Most of the area was once heavily wooded, a condition which prevailed at the time of the Domesday Survey. The north west of the county is dominated by Charnwood Forest, all of which lies over 400 ft. above sea-level but which in parts rises to over 900 ft. This is a rugged, craggy, ridged landscape composed of some of the oldest rocks in Britain. The great outcroppings of Pre-Cambrian volcanic rock, once islands in Triassic and Carboniferous seas, thrust through surrounding beds of Triassic marl. The area is agriculturally very poor and was ignored by early settlers.

To the west and south west of Charnwood lie areas of Keuper and Bunter Sandstone and Carboniferous Limestone, forming a great heath which once stretched north west from the old Roman road (Margary 57b) near Peckleton to cross the Derbyshire border beyond Ashby de la Zouch. The Keuper Sandstone gives light and dry soil and the Bunter dry but rather poor soil disposed in rounded gravelly knolls. This heathland with its

light easily cleared soils was settled early in the Anglo-Saxon expansion from the Trent Valley, *-ingtūn* names in west Leicestershire infra.

In the north east of the county the upland Wolds separate the Vale of Belvoir from the Wreake Valley which is itself in turn separated from the South-east Lowland by High Leicestershire. The Vale of Belvoir is low-lying flat clayland drained by streams flowing north to River Trent. On these streams stand the villages. The Domesday Survey shows this area to be highly developed. Its population per square mile was at this time one of the highest in the county.² Its woodland must have been cleared by 1086 since it is not recorded in 1166. To the south of the Vale of Belvoir the high ridge of the Wolds running east to west is mostly over 400 ft. above sea-level. It has light soils and must have been particularly suitable for early clearance although only the pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumations at Knipton and a *wīc-hām* settlement (Wycomb in Scalford parish) are evidence for such exploitation. Along the crest of the Wolds runs a Roman road (Margary 58a) joining Fosse Way and Ermine Street. At the eastern end of the Leicestershire Wolds the Inferior Oolite of the Lias outcrops at Saltby and Croxton Kerrial, again providing light dry soils.

South of the Wolds is the Wreake Valley with its gravel terraces, another area of early settlement.³ The upper valley is wide, falling from 400 ft. to 200 ft. west of Frisby on the Wreake. And south of the valley of River Wreake lies High Leicestershire which is Lias mostly covered by glacial beds of Boulder Clays below which lie gravels and

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³ Pagan Anglo-Saxon cemeteries are known at Melton Mowbray, Stapleford Park and Sysonby.
sand. The centre of this upland is 600 ft. above sea-level. Despite its height it was developed early because of its gravel and sand islands which occur where the overlying Boulder Clay has been weathered away. Its villages are sited in total dependence to these pockets of water-bearing sand and gravel. Sometimes the shape of the gravel spread determines the plan of the village as at Houghton on the Hill where the elongated pattern of the settlement is caused by the narrow sand and gravel island on which it is situated. In the eastern half of the county the gravel spreads occur with greater frequency than in the west which helps to explain the comparatively late exploitation of western Leicestershire.

The South-east Lowland is like the Vale of Belvoir in many ways. It is a district of heavy clay soils and originally must have been well-wooded. By the time of Domesday Book this had been cleared as in the case of the Vale of Belvoir.

In the south of the county is the Lutterworth Upland, a triangular-shaped area which is almost all over 400 ft. above sea-level. It has thick deposits of gravel around Lutterworth and Market Bosworth, and as one would expect, was another area of early settlement. The only OE names of the -ingas type in the county are to be found on this upland, v. -ingas and -inga- in south and south east Leicestershire infra.

Separating the two principal divisions of the county is the Soar Valley which runs roughly from north to south and has Leicester at its heart. Its floor is alluvium above which lie benches of riverine gravel cutting through the Boulder Clay which spreads to east and west. Pagan Anglo-Saxon burials are sited along its length at Kegworth, Loughborough,
Rothley Temple, Thurmaston and Leicester. Such villages as Barkby, Cossington, Thrussington and Wanlip were early settled on this gravel, deriving their domestic water from shallow wells sunk into it.

WOODLAND

A picture of the early woodland cover of Leicestershire can be built up by combining the information provided in DB with the evidence of the distribution in place-names of such OE elements as bearu, leah sceaga, wald and wudu, y. Distribution Map 1. OE bearu 'a wood' occurs on the skirts of Charnwood at Barrow upon Soar. The element leah 'a woodland glade' indicates the spread of woodland in the west of the county, across Charnwood and between Charnwood and River Trent in the north. It appears in the south east on the eastern part of the Lutterworth Upland and in the South-east Lowland. A group of examples is spread along Watling Street in the south west. OE sceaga 'a small wood' is distributed to the west of Leicester in Sparkenhoe Hundred. The element wald can only be used for our purpose when it appears to possess its early meaning of 'woodland' and this is rare; but Horninghold in the south east is an example of this usage. OE wudu 'a wood' occurs chiefly in the Charnwood area, in the land to the west of Leicester and in the north west of the county.

Place-names, therefore, show the spread of woodland chiefly in the west of the county. The area in the triangle formed by Castle Donington, Breedon on the Hill and Shepshed was heavily wooded. So was Charnwood Forest to the south east of this area. South of Charnwood, Leicester Forest (the Hereswode of DB) separated Leicester from the heathland which begins at Peckleton and Kirkby Mallory. Woodland also stretched south west from Leicester to Watling Street. Place-names
indicate woodland in the South-east Lowland between Market Harborough and Eye Brook and on the eastern part of the Lutterworth Upland.

The distribution of woodland mentioned in DB confirms this pattern but with two notable exceptions. It shows no woodland on the eastern part of the Lutterworth Upland. In an area of early Anglo-Saxon settlement this was no doubt cleared before the advent of the Norman conquerors. DB also indicates woodland on the eastern heights of High Leicestershire, an area not suggested by the distribution of OE 'woodland' elements. But the presence of OFr launde 'an open space in woodland' in this area probably shows that the extreme east of this high forested ground was exploited late.

Place-names indicate that the ash was common in woodland throughout the county but especially in the east. Oak-names seem to be limited to the west of the county and to the South-east Lowland while birch-names occur only on the high ground in Charnwood Forest.

**PREHISTORY**

The heavily wooded clay lands of Leicestershire were unattractive to the earliest pastoralists and farmers. Bronze Age remains provide the oldest evidence for human habitation in the county and these, as one would expect, are confined to the uplands and valley gravels. A few barrows are all that survive - at Lockington, at Roundhill in Syston (both near river gravels), at Market Bosworth and Sutton Cheney at the edge of the western heath. A fine bronze-founder's hoard of c.550 B.C. was discovered at Welby near Melton Mowbray.

The Iron Age in the county is principally represented by three hill-forts, the superb multivallate example at Burrough on the Hill,
the fort at Breedon on the Hill and that on Beacon Hill in Charnwood Forest. We know from Ptolemy that a people called the Coritani occupied what are now Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. It was for this people that the cantonal capital of Ratae was established by the Romans at the Soar crossing.

**ROMANO-BRITISH LEICESTERSHIRE**

Ratae Coritanorum was the site of modern Leicester. Its layout was to be perpetuated in the medieval town. The only other settlement of note in the county was at Medbourne on the Gartree Road. Roman cremations attest an undiscovered settlement at Barrow upon Soar which is situated at the end of Roman road Margary 58a. Recent discoveries indicate that there was an extensive Roman site near Goadby Marwood beside the same road. Six villas are known: at Glooston and Medbourne on Gartree Road, at Wymondham near Sewstern Lane, at Sapcote on Fosse Way, an example at Rothley on the gravels of Rothley Brook and another at Dannetts Hall, Leicester. But it was the system of great Roman roads in the county that was to have a major influence on its future settlement and later, on the siting of the English hundred meeting-places, v. The Leicestershire Hundred-Moots infra.

**PRE-ENGLISH SURVIVALS**

There are few surviving British names in Leicestershire. Breedon on the Hill and Charnwood Forest (and its surviving earlier name Charley) have British first elements. The village of Leire on the edge of the Lutterworth Upland seems to have taken its name from a lost British river-name: the same lost river-name may also be the root of Leicester.

Glen Parva and Great Glen take their names from the supplanted British name of River Sence. The rivers Chater, Devon, Soar and Welland all retain their pre-English names as do Dove Brook in Braunstone and Soar Brook in the south of the county.

A few names in Charnwood Forest have a British look about them but one can only mildly speculate since late forms are all that have survived. Such names are Cademan Wood (Coalville), Chitterman Hills (Ulverscroft), Nanhill (Woodhouse) and the mysterious Nanpantan (Loughborough). In Isley Walton, near Breedon on the Hill, Charnock Hill has a similar ring to it.

There are at least three OE place-names in the county that indicate the survival of British stock at the time of early Anglo-Saxon settlement. All are in areas containing OE place-names of archaic type. In the extreme north west of Leicestershire is Isley Walton, while on the Lutterworth Upland in the south Walton and Walcote are situated within three miles of each other. These names have as their initial elements OE wæl 'a Briton, a (British) serf'. Walton on the Wolds in the north of the county may be another example, although in this case OE wæl cannot be ruled out as the first element. Distribution Map 2.

THE ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT

Recent research concerning the Anglo-Saxon settlement of this island has established a very different picture from the traditional one of the slaughter of the Romano-British population from sea to sea by ravaging hordes of Saxons and their avoidance of the towns as entageweorc. It is becoming increasingly obvious that from as early as c.370 Germanic peoples were settled around inland civilian centres and
coastal military stations as *foederati* whose services were paid for by the land they farmed.\(^5\) Vortigern's invitation to Hengest, if it is fact rather than the fiction of Gildas and Nennius, only repeated what had been established Roman practice before the departure of the Eagles. The Germanic *foederati* were settled in Britain within the existing Romano-British framework to defend the island against the depredations of their own kind. We must envisage their gradual replacement during the fifth century by invading bodies of free Germanic peoples. The evident continuity of life in the towns need no longer surprise us. Leicester's Romano-British town plan, for instance, survived intact into the late medieval period.

No work on the fifth century has recently been published for Leicestershire. However, Sonia Chadwick Hawkes' study of late Roman military metalwork significantly for our purposes lists several finds from the city of Leicester which suggest the presence of fifth-century Germanic *foederati* settled in its immediate area.\(^6\) An examination of the distribution of pagan Anglo-Saxon burial sites is illuminating also, for it too indicates that the early Anglo-Saxon settlement of the county began principally around Leicester itself.\(^5\) Distribution Map 3. Our Germanic forebears used the Roman roads to arrive in the county and reached some of their earliest settlement sites away from Leicester by

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means of them. Outside the walls of ancient Leicester are two pagan cemeteries, the mixed rite cemetery at East Gate and the inhumation cemetery at Westcotes. On the south side of the city are the inhumation cemeteries at Glen Parva, Wigston Magna and Oadby and the cremation cemetery at Rowley Fields. North of the town are the cremation cemetery at Thurmaston and a possible inhumation cemetery at Birstall. These pagan burial grounds are probably at the heart of the early Anglo-Saxon settlement of the county.

There are five other important pagan cemeteries in Leicestershire. At Medbourne (the only other major Romano-British settlement in the county and on Gartree Road) there is an inhumation cemetery. Another of the same rite is known on the Lutterworth Upland at Shawell beside the Roman Watling Street. Three are in the Wreake Valley, easily reached by the Roman road across the Wolds. These are the inhumation cemeteries at Melton Mowbray and at neighbouring Sysonby and a mixed rite cemetery further up River Wreake at Stapleford Park (all beside important route-ways and river crossings).

Apart from the Leicester group, the other concentration of pagan burials is on the western edge of High Leicestershire, a few miles to the east of the city. Isolated inhumations are known at Beeby, Queniborough, Baggrave, Hungarton, Old Ingarsby, Lowesby and Billesdon Coplow and a little further east at Tugby. An inhumation cemetery is recorded at Twyford.

Two other isolated inhumation sites are to be associated with the Roman roads - those at Stoke Golding in the south west and at Knipton in the north east.

Three isolated sites are beside River Soar - the single inhumation at Kegworth, that at Rothley Temple and the cremations at Loughborough. In the far south an inhumation grave is known at Husbands Bosworth on River Welland.8.

To summarize: (a) late Roman military metalwork associated with Germanic foederati of the fifth century is found at Leicester; (b) cemeteries of the pagan Anglo-Saxons are grouped around Leicester, with another group of isolated inhumations on the rising ground to its east; (c) occasional outlying burials are mostly associated with the Roman roads (but those at Kegworth and Loughborough probably belong to the River Trent group); (d) western Leicestershire is devoid of pagan burials except for the inhumation at Stoke Golding beside the Roman road

Margary 57b.

No attempt has been made here to establish a chronology for these pagan sites. In many cases the records that we have of them are inadequate for such a purpose. What is important for place-name studies is the relationship of their distribution to that of names in -ingas, -inga- and in Leicestershire possibly -ingtun also, y. infin.

-INGAS AND -INGA- IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST LEICESTERSHIRE

John Ken. Dodgson in Medieval Archaeology Vol.1 pp.1–27 demon-

8. Audrey Hammers in Medieval Archaeology Vol.1, 1966, p.29 points out that the poorly attested 'inhumation' at Peatling Magna may not be a site at all.
strates how place-names in -incas and -inca- in south east England are evidence of a later phase of settlement than that indicated by the latest Anglo-Saxon pagan burial sites. In Leicestershire the distribution of names containing these elements follows the pattern established by him for counties further south. Names in -incas and -inca- in the county occur to the south east of the main concentration of pagan burial sites (v. Distribution Map 3) and show a secondary phase of settlement at a time when pagan rites of burial had been discontinued. They illustrate how the more desirable land for early settlement was gradually being brought under cultivation. The date of this spread into the south east is difficult to establish. It would certainly appear to belong to the period when pagan burial customs had been abandoned. We know that between 675 and 691 a Christian monastery was founded at Breedon on the Hill. One would postulate perhaps post 650 for the -incas- spread in Leicestershire. The -incas names may be slightly earlier.

-INGAS The group-name-forming suffix -ingas is rare and only found in the south of Leicestershire. Peatling (OE *Peotlingas) is the sole surviving group-name in the county. The neighbouring villages of Peatling Magna and Parva lie near an old ridgeway which crossed Watling Street near Lutterworth and ran northwards past Cadby (v. Roads and Ways Route C). The lost IN Lilinga (OE *Lilingas) lay on the same upland some six miles south west of the Peatlings and near Watling Street. Such names as these describe the social units that existed in

the unstable times of early expansion. Peatling and Lilinge are the oldest identifiable OE names in the county and indicate early Anglo-Saxon settlement in its south.

-INGA- Group-names of this kind in the genitive plural (i.e. -inga-) occur only in true place-names and combined with elements such as ham, tun and word. They may belong to a slightly later phase than the simplex group-names in -ingas. Their distribution in Leicestershire is solely in the south and south east. The element -inga- occurs in Bringhurst, Horninghold, Skeffington, Tur Langton and possibly Lodddington in the south east and in Theddingworth, Kilworth and possibly Saddington in the south. With the exception of Bringhurst and Horninghold all of these -inga- settlements lie on uplands. Across the nearby border in western Rutland, Whissendine and Uppingham continue the pattern. These early settlements avoided the more difficult heavy soils of the low-lying areas and were sited on uplands where soils were light and woodland easier to clear. No such names as these occur in west Leicestershire.

-INGTUN NAMES IN WEST LEICESTERSHIRE

-INGTUN In north west Leicestershire is a group of OE place-names which may be similar in importance as an indication of early settlement to the -ingas and -inga- pattern of the southern and south eastern parts of the county. These are names which appear to be compounded of the OE connective particle ing₄ and OE tun. For detailed treatment of the significance of OE -ing₄, v. Elements s.v.

Briefly, there are two main points of view about them. Moorman WRY xli, Alexander E & S ii 158-72 and Mawer Nb xxv ff and EPNS I i 42 are of the opinion that in most instances -ing₄ denotes the association of
a place with a particular individual and in the broadest sense has something of a genitival function without necessarily implying possession. For example, OE Swaningtūn is thus to be interpreted as 'tūn associated with Swan' rather than 'tūn belonging to Swan'. The other main view is that OE -ingtūn represents an older -ingatūn (a genitive plural type v. -INGA- supra) and that thus Swaningtūn stands for an older Swaningatūn 'tūn of Swan's folk'. Ekblom W 6-7 and principally Ekwall NoB 1928 77 subscribe to this view; Ekblom sees -ingtūn as a simple phonetic reduction from -ingatūn, Ekwall as a stress variant of -ingatūn when the place-name was (and this was usual) in the dative singular, i.e. -ingatūne. Smith in Elements s.v. follows the view that -ing-⁴ has a genitival function, that its occurrence on the Continent and its provenance in England (especially its frequency in counties like Kent and Sussex) would point to an early date, but that the implication of personal rather than communal possession would suggest a somewhat later period of use than the first English settlements; that it appears to betoken secondary settlement (i.e. post -ingas, -inga-). It should be noted that Smith wrote before Dodgson (v. supra) demonstrated that the -ingas and -inga- names do not indicate the immigration phase of the Anglo-Saxon settlement but belong themselves to a secondary phase.

The group of -ingtūn names in north west Leicestershire constitutes a significant pattern, v. Distribution Map 3. Furthest north, Lockington, Hemington and Castle Donington form a line of settlements beside River Trent, Lockington and Hemington on the gravel spreads of the Trent Valley, Castle Donington on rising ground overlooking it. They lie in line north east to south west. The line of settlements continues further
south west at Worthington after a gap in the Breedon on the Hill - Isley Walton area. Worthington is on the borders of the great heath west of Charnwood Forest. A little to the south and on higher ground is Swannington. Packington lies on the south western edge of the heath to the south west of Swannington while Donington le Heath is sited south of Swannington and high on the heath itself. To the south east of Donington le Heath is Whittington (Grange) on gravel on the heathland to the south of Charnwood Forest and to the west of Leicester Forest.

In the south west of the county are two more place-names which probably belong to this group, Dadlington and Peckleton. These villages lie beside the Roman road from Mancetter to Leicester (Margary 57b).

That the distribution of the names indicates an early date seems hard to deny. The settlements on the heath were so situated to take advantage of land easy to clear in an otherwise heavily forested region just as the -ingas and -inga- settlements of south and south east Leicestershire were sited on upland of similar type. The three sites on or near the gravels of the Trent Valley are also characteristically situated for early settlement. The gap in the chain of -ingtun villages which occurs in the Breedon on the Hill - Isley Walton area may be explained either by British survival in the region or by the prior existence of Breedon on the Hill as a religious settlement. The close proximity of Dadlington and Peckleton to the Roman road Margary 57b indicates early settlement along an established route through wet oak forest. Dadlington was sited on gravel and sand at the edge of the marshlands and heavy clays around Fenny Drayton while Peckleton grew up where the southern tip of the heath reaches the Roman road. At this
junction of easy routes the men of the Sparkenhoe hundred later met, v. Sparkenhoe Hundred.

No other names of the -ingtūn type are known in Leicestershire. They form a compact group of apparent significance. The main concentration in north west Leicestershire had the impenetrable forest of Charnwood to the east as well as Leicester Forest south of Charnwood. All the evidence points to the strong probability that these names represent expansion from the north west from the region of River Trent. Just over the county boundary on the south bank of the river are the important pagan cemeteries at Stapenhill and King's Newton as well as the historically important Repton. Across the river from them lay the uninviting forest of Needwood. The route across the heath into north west Leicestershire was an obvious way of expansion on ground suitable for easy clearance. And just beyond the Leicestershire border in this area the villages of Lullington (Db), Shuttington, Weddington and Whittington (Wa) may belong to the same period of expansion. In the south west Dadlington and Peckleton appear to have been settled either by way of the heath corridor to the Roman road or from the south west by way of Watling Street and up the road in the direction of Leicester.

It is possible that these settlers already thought of themselves as Mercians ('men of the meaeg', i.e. 'boundary' - perhaps River Trent since the pagan cemeteries line the south bank of the river) and that the spread of -ingtūn names in Leicestershire may indicate the eastward limit of their expansion in the period when such a name-creating formula was in use. On the heath next to Whittington is Markfield (OE Mercnaefeld 'the open country of the Mercians'), a name evidently given by Anglo-
Saxon peoples to the east who were not Mercians themselves. 10.

The date of such an expansion is difficult to establish with any precision. 11. However, the -ingtūn villages in the north west of the county bear a similar relationship in distribution to the pagan riverine cemeteries of the rivers Trent and Soar as the -ingas and -ingae villages in the south east and south bear to the pagan burials of Leicester and High Leicestershire. y. Distribution Map 3. In the north west of the county pagan Anglo-Saxon burial sites are limited to the two instances on the banks of River Soar at Kegworth and Loughborough on the northern boundary: but beyond the county boundary, as we have seen, the important pagan cremation cemetery at King's Newton and the mixed inhumation - cremation cemetery at Stapenhill probably mark the earliest centres of settlement in the region. It is possible that the -ingtūn settlements in north west Leicestershire are roughly contemporary with

10. The Mercian weala 'a spring, a stream' occurs only in the -ingtūn area; in Pinwall, Pipwell (Ashby de la Zouch) and in a comparative form for Bramborough (Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe). The Mercian sēppel 'an apple' probably occurs in a twelfth century form for Appleby which is situated in the same region. ~ Mercia.

11. We know that Friduric, ealdormann of Ethelred of, gave Breedon on the Hill to the monks of Medeshamstede (Peterborough) for the founding of a monastery and appointment of a priest for preaching and baptism of the people assigned to his care. This gift is to be dated between 675 and 691. After the success of the new foundation at Breedon under Abbot Hedda, the same Friduric gave Hrepingas to Medeshamstede. Hrepingas, if not Repton D, may well refer to a lost early site in its immediate area, an identification hinted at by the probable settlement of north west Leicestershire by Anglo-Saxons from the south bank of River Trent in the Stapenhill - Repton - King's Newton region. That Friduric should desire Christian preaching and baptism for this area indicates the presence of his own people there by the last quarter of the seventh century and possibly the survival of Christian British around Breedon and Isley Walton who would be receptive to such ministration. y. F.M. Stenton, Medeshamstede and its Colonies in Preparatory to Anglo-Saxon England pp.179-192.
the *-inga-* settlements of south eastern Leicestershire. Both groups suggest the exploitation of land of a similar type at a time when such land was free for the taking; both bear a similar relationship in distribution to the spreads of pagan burial sites; and both groups of names contain an archaic type of OE personal name. Moreover, the distribution of both groups is associated with that of the element *word*. Only in the areas occupied by the *-ingas, -inga-* and *-ingtun* place-names does *word* appear in the county. The element *word* is itself compounded in two instances with *-inga-* in the south east and is thus at least in part contemporary with it. And as the spread of *word* in north west Leicestershire matches that of *-ingtun* it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the *-ingtun* phase in Leicestershire seems roughly contemporary with at least the *-inga-* phase in the south east of the county. As suggested above, the *-ingas* names as a type may be slightly earlier since such names are group-names and not true place-names. They record an archaic social structure, that of migrant peoples.

Do the Leicestershire examples of *-ingtun* throw light on the vexed problem of the etymological significance of the type? All examples in the county seem to have an OE personal name of the monothematic type except that in Swannington, *Swan* may be either monothematic or hypocoristic. Such personal names are archaic as a class. Hemington has one form *Hemingeton*! 1204 Cur (p) which may suggest an original *-inga-* formation, but as the example is isolated, late and not from a local manuscript, it can safely be set aside as erratic. Ekblom's theory of simple reduction from *-ingatun* is not substantiated by the Leicestershire material since the *-ingtun* series seems contemporary with the *-inga-*
series, but without having any points of contact spatially or formally. The distribution of *-ingtun* does seem to suggest, however, a group of people from a homeland colonizing new territory rather in the pattern of the Danish *by* settlements in the Wreake Valley at a later date, where the Scandinavian personal names compounded in the place-names may represent the subsidiary leaders of part of the Great Army, which settled in the county in the autumn of 877 (v. The Scandinavian Settlement: *by* infra). It is possible that the early personal names compounded in these *-ingtun* settlements may likewise represent the leaders of such an Anglo-Saxon colonizing movement. The Dunn of Castle Donington may be the Dunn whose name appears in Donington le Heath. Such a pair of names is not simply a coincidence. In this relatively small area of countryside, Whittington can be paralleled by Whittington (Wa) just over the county boundary near Ratcliffe Culey (both OE *Hwīta*) and the Leicestershire Packington by the Packington a little to the west of Tamworth (St) (both probably OE *Pac(c)a*).

HAM The OE element *hām* 'a village' is rare in the county with only ten examples. (It also appears compounded once in the very early appellative *wīc-hām*). Elements notices that its frequency is greatest in the south east of England, in the Thames Valley and in parts of East Anglia; it is fairly common in the north eastern counties but relatively uncommon in the north west, the Midlands and south west. It concludes, 'This distribution would suggest that *hām* belongs to the earlier period of the English settlement and that it was becoming obsolete as a place-name term as the settlement advanced towards the west.'

Its distribution in Leicestershire is convincingly in accord with
the Roman road system, indicating its early date. In the south east of
the county Welham and the lost Coldham (Illston on the Hill) are both a
mile from Gartree Road. On the Wolds in the north east, the lost Whenham
(Ab Kettleby), Waltham on the Wolds and Wycomb (the wic-ham) line Roman
road Margary 58a. Wymondham, a little further to the south east but
also on the high wolds is only three miles from the Roman way (Sewstern
Lane) which branches from Ermine Street south of Stretton (R) and forms
the Leicestershire county boundary for ten miles across Saltby Heath.12
The lost Legham was probably in the immediate vicinity of Leicester, the
hub of the Roman road system in the county. In west Leicestershire,
Higham on the Hill is a mile from Watling Street.13 Goatham is two
miles from the nameless Roman road Margary 57b. In the western tip of
the county Measham is two miles from Stretton en le Field (OE stē t-tūn
'tūn on or near a Roman road'), the name of which records a lost Roman

The only ostensible exception to this pattern is Keyham a few
miles east of Leicester. Keyham falls within the spread of pagan Anglo-
Saxon burial sites. More important, however, is the fact that it lies
three miles from Streethill (Lowesby). If the line of the saltway which
once ran from Melton Mowbray across Salter's Hill near Thorpe Satchville
(v. Roads and Ways, Route B) is continued over the ford at Twyford and
across Streethill towards Leicester, Keyham is found to be a mile from
its route. An unidentified road between Leicester and Melton Mowbray

12. A Roman villa is known at Wymondham. Cf. that at Clipsham nearby
across the Rutland border.
13. In Higham, hām is compounded with the OE strong adjective hēah,
whereas with tūn the later weak adjective type is usual as in
hēa-tūn, hean-tūn.
is called le Strete in 1396 Pat. This can hardly refer to the Fosse Way and is likely to be the road remembered in Streethill. There is the strongest case to be made for Keyham conforming perfectly to the pattern created by the hams and the Roman road system in the rest of the county. What was later a saltway appears to have been a minor road used in the Roman period (as suggested by the name Streethill, OE stre-t-hyll) and may possibly be the extension of the ridgeway route which once ran from Lutterworth to Cadby, v. Roads and Ways, Route C.

WORD All the examples of OE worg 'an enclosure' occur in those areas of the county which we suppose to have been settled early, v.

Distribution Map 4. The element is comparatively rare with only thirteen instances. On the Lutterworth Upland in the south are Frolesworth, a mile from the Fosse Way and Lutterworth itself on River Swift, two miles from Watling Street and on the old ridgeway from Lutterworth to Cadby. Stormesworth (Westrill and Starmore) and North and South Kilworth lie above River Avon which forms the county boundary here and are also on the Lutterworth Upland. Husbands Bosworth and Theddingworth on the same upland are both situated beside River Welland which forms the county boundary from Husbands Bosworth as far as Eye Brook. In the South-east Lowland is the lost Craneworth (near Great Bowden) also beside River Welland. Kibworth Beauchamp and Kibworth Harcourt are on an affluent of River Welland on the ridge of high ground joining the Lutterworth Upland to High Leicestershire and are three miles from Gartree Road. Two of these names in worg are compounded with -inga-, i.e. Kibworth and Theddingworth. In general the distribution of worg is peripheral to that of -ingas and -inga-. Although chronologically they obviously
overlap, word may continue slightly later.

A similar pattern may be discerned in the west and north west of Leicestershire. Market Bosworth, Bagworth and Littleworth are at the edge of the heath and peripheral to the -ingtun distribution. In the north west, Diseworth is inland from the riverine settlements of Lockington, Hemington and Castle Donington, but its neighbouring Kegworth is on the gravel terraces of River Soar.

The word settlements on the whole appear possibly to be slightly later than -ingas, -inga-, -ingtun but there must be very little difference in date.

An interesting phenomenon is that whereas all ten of the ham sites are immediately associated with Roman roads, nine of the thirteen word sites are beside important rivers and streams. (Three of the four which are not so situated are in the north west of the county.) This hints at the possibility that the ham in Leicestershire may be very early indeed, perhaps even settled within the Romano-British structure.

TUN     OE tun 'an enclosure, a farmstead, a village' is by far the commonest habitative element in Leicestershire and in general represents the gradual spread of English settlement up to the time of the Danish occupation. It first appears in the county early, being found compounded with -inga- in such names as Skeffington and Tur Langton in the south east and with -ing- in names like Donington le Heath, Swannington and Worthington on the heathland in the north west. At its latest it continued into the late thirteenth century as the names Newtown Linford and Newtown Unthank indicate.

Its distribution is significant (Distribution Map 5). The greatest and densest spread of tun is to be found in Western Leicesterc-
shire, particularly in the low-lying ground south and west of the heath on the poorest soils in the county. In general these villages must be relatively late. Early tōns appear on the heath itself but tūn also spreads north of the heath to the Trent and Soar in what was once heavy woodland. The other major spread of tūn is in the south east of the county stretching from Leicester itself across High Leicestershire and the South-east Lowland. (This group continues onto the high ground of south west Rutland.) A small scattered spread occurs in the north of the county in the Soar Valley.

Very significant is the absence of tūn from the Wreake Valley. Only the important Melton Mowbray at the heart of the valley and Thrussington on the lower reaches of the river represent the type. However, the fringe of tūns (many of them hybrids such as Barkestone, Croxton Kerrial, Grimston and Knipton) which encircles the valley may indicate that the area covered by the great spread of bēys around River Wreake once supported English tūns which were expropriated by Danes at the time of the Scandinavian colonization. The soils of the Wreake Valley are more desirable than those of south west and west Leicestershire. Nevertheless Western Leicestershire is covered by tūns not all of which are necessarily to be dated after 900. The view that the Danish settlement of the Wreake Valley took place on land largely virgin is questionable.14.

Two other areas in the county are largely without examples of tūn, the Lutterworth Upland in the south, an area of early place-name types, and Charnwood Forest, a barren region devoid of townships even today.

Four lost tunæ occur on the borders of Charnwood, namely Grimyston and Polton in Quorndon, Mulneton in Long Whatton and alia Querton in Belton, as well as one within Charnwood itself, Charleyston. Their failure perhaps is indicative of the unfavourable soils on which they were settled. In Leicestershire there are nineteen tunæ no longer extant. Thirteen of these were situated in the western half of the county where the type is most numerous. An interesting pair (together with Toston\textsuperscript{15}) in Bottesford parish in the extreme north appear to form a group of early settlements on minor eminences in the low-lying Vale of Belvoir and to be of prior date to the growth of Bottesford at a crossing of River Devon.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SETTLEMENT

The pattern of Scandinavian elements in Leicestershire place-names throws interesting light on the nature of Scandinavian settlement in the county. The most significant of these elements is ODan by 'a village'. Place-names with by as the final element are heavily concentrated in the north east of the county, particularly in the valley of River Wreake. Wreake is the only river-name of Scandinavian origin in the county and its very existence points to the former presence in the area of a heavy concentration of Scandinavian speakers. The bys of the Wreake Valley are normally compounded with OScand personal names.\textsuperscript{16} Such places as Sysonby, Welby, Eye Kettleby, Kirby Bellars, Asfordby, Rotherby, Brooksby and Rearsby lie along the river between Melton Mowbray and Sileby and are typical, v. Distribution Map 6.

\textsuperscript{15} Now Toston Hill.
\textsuperscript{16} In Leicestershire as a whole 84\% of all bys with Scandinavian first elements are compounded with personal names.
F.T. Wainwright in Archaeology and Place-Names and History 78-84 points out that Scandinavian personal names combined with by in eastern England show an archaic stratum. He sees them as a class as being early; these personal names would seem to have become obsolete in England soon after the end of the ninth century. If his argument is acceptable, the Wreake Valley concentration would indicate colonization, in this case probably the settlement of an army on the ground. The entry for 877 in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle tells that the Danish host departed from Exeter into Mercia in that year, and that some of Mercia they shared out and some they gave to one Ceolwulf. In the Wreake Valley the Scandinavian personal names compounded with by no doubt record the names of the subsidiary leaders of that part of the Great Army which settled in Leicestershire in the autumn of 877. They occupied some of the best land in the county and probably concentrated in Leicestershire the following twenty-three are not recorded in DB: Aði (Oadby), Berg-Skáld (Bescaby), Blár (Blaby), Brók (Brooksby), Butr or Butsi (Bushby), Eindriði (Enderby), Frethi (Freeby), Gadder (Gaddesby), Herrdór (Harby), Jardund (Arnesby), Kaerir (Kirby Muxloe), Káti (Cadeby), Kilvert (Kilwardby), Leusi or Lauss (Lowesby), Naunli (Naneby), Reidarr (Rearsby, Rotherby), Salte (Saltby), Sigulfr (Sileby), Skeifr (Shearsby), Stofn (Stonesby), þræunar (Trangesbi - later Thringstone), þræll (Thralsby), Þyrnir (Thurnby).

The following six are rare: Æl (Welby), Asfróðr (Asfordby), Barkr (Barkby), Barn (Barsby), Saksulfr (Saxelby), Sigsteinn (Sysonby).

Only eight are common in DB: Gauti (Goadby, Goadby Marwood), Hrafn (Ravensby), Ingar (Old Ingarsby), Ketil (Ab-, Eye Kettleby), Kofsi (Cosby), Saksi (Saxby), Sumarlidi (Somerby), Tóki (Tugby).
for self-protection. 18.

While the valley of the Wreake is the nodal point of the Danish colonization 19., settlement in the county is not limited to this area. Leicester itself is ringed by place-names in \textit{by}. Barkby, Bushby, Thurnby, Cadby, Blaby, Enderby and Kirby Muxloe— all have early OScand personal names as first elements while Groby has a significant ON first element. Each of these settlements is approximately five miles from the centre of Leicester; they form a remarkably regular circle around the city and look suspiciously like a defensive ring. 20.

18. The Wreake Valley appears to have been early settled by the English and well exploited by them later. At Melton Mowbray and Sysonby are inhumation cemeteries. At Stapleford Park a mixed-rite cemetery is recorded. Saxon handmade pottery has been found at Kirby Bellars. Wymondham, Stapleford, Burton Lazars, Melton Mowbray and Ratcliffe on the Wreake are surviving English place-names. Wyfordby, Brentingby, Hoby and Thrussington are hybrids. (The compounded OScand personal name of the last, \textit{þorsteinn}, was early anglicized to \textit{Thorstan}.)

Although a strong English element obviously remained, evidence points to expropriation of land by the Danish colonizers. No woodland is recorded in the Wreake Valley either in place-names or in Domesday Book. This suggests its clearance in a very early phase of English settlement. Sysonby seems to have replaced an English settlement of long standing. The evidence of the Grimston-hybrid sites in the area indicates that the Danes took the best land on the fringes of their concentration. It would be strange if they had not done the same at its heart. They came as conquerors not as poor cousins. See also TUN supra.

19. Frisby on the Wreake shows that there were Frisians in the Great Army also. A second Frisby is situated further south in High Leicestershire. Ubba, one of the leaders of the Danish army of 867 is described as \textit{Dux Fresonum} (Annales Lindisf. in MGH xix 502, Symeon of Durham (Surt) 144). Ekwall points out that Frisby is a wholly Scandinavian name (OScand Fríساب), y. NoB 152. Elements (q.v.) gives Frísa only as an OE noun. In this study Frisby (2) is treated as purely Scandinavian.

20. For ease of discussion a \textit{by} compounded with an OScand personal name or ON significant element will henceforward be called a 'primary-\textit{by}'. This does not imply, of course, that all such place-names necessarily belong to the initial years of settlement.
North of the Wreake Valley concentration a string of *bys* is situated near the Roman road (Margary 58a) which is on the crest of the Wolds. Here Ab Kettleby, Goadby Marwood, Stonesby, Bescaby and Saltby have OScand personal names as first elements. Old Dalby has a significant ON first element. Harby, north of the Wolds, is the solitary Leicestershire primary - *by* in the Vale of Belvoir.

In High Leicestershire settlement was light but need not be later than in the Wreake Valley. Tugby, Somerby, Frisby and Lowesby are on good ground. Galby as its name seems to confirm was settled on poor soil and is perhaps to be placed later than initial colonization. However, Goadby in a desirable south-facing valley and the lost Thralsby (Cranoe) were probably settled from the Roman Gartree Road and may be early.

On the Lutterworth Upland Arnesby and Shearsby appear to be early. They were possibly settled via the old ridgeway which led south from Cadby to Lutterworth, *v. Roads and Ways, Route C.*

The west of the county is devoid of primary - *by* settlements with the exception of Cadeby and Naneby (Farm) near the Roman road Margary 578 from Leicester to Mancetter, the isolated Kilwardby west of Ashby de la Zouch and Trangesbi (later Thringstone) on the northern edge of the great heath.

The distribution of primary - *bys* and the high percentage of early OScand personal names compounded in them indicates the likelihood that they belong as a class to the earliest period of Danish settlement in the last quarter of the ninth century A.D.

Hybrid OE - Scandinavian place-names are principally of two types:
those with an OE first element plus ODan by (henceforward termed 'hybrid-by') and the 'Grimston-hybrid', the type with an OScand personal name compounded with OE tun.

It is difficult to decide in Leicestershire whether the hybrid-by as a class is contemporary with the primary-by or later. Two examples in the Wreake Valley, Wyfordby and Hoby, are likely to be contemporary and so is Wartnaby on top of the Wolds a little to the north. Ratby and Aldeby are part of the ring around Leicester and may also be contemporary.

There is a significant spread of hybrid-bys in south Leicestershire, namely Willoughby Waterless, Ashby (Magna and Parva), Cosby, Bittesby and Kilby (probably a Scandinavianized version of OE Gildatun). These names may also be contemporary with the primary-bys but indicate an area where Scandinavians settled in smaller numbers. Their siting on the heavier soils at the periphery of the Lutterworth Upland, however, may point to their being, as a group, somewhat later than the primary-bys of the Wreake Valley.

The western half of the county is devoid of these hybrid-bys except for three in its western tip, namely Appleby, Ashby de la Zouch and Blackfordby. These probably represent settlement of Scandinavians from the direction of Derby in a largely Anglo-Saxon area. They appear from their distribution to belong to a fairly early phase of settlement since they have a spread of Grimston-hybrids to their immediate east on the heathland west of Charnwood Forest. Generally it seems that the hybrid-by as a class is contemporary with the primary-by but in the south of the county possibly continued later. Not all primary-bys, of course, necessarily belong to the earliest phase of Scandinavian settlement.
GRIMSTON-HYBRID

Place-names which are compounded of an OScand personal name plus OE tun present an interesting problem of chronology and significance. Sir Frank Stenton in an early article on the type suggests that it is unlikely that Grimston-hybrids denote new settlements of the Danish period but thinks of them as English villages acquired by Danish owners at the time of the division of the land of the Danelaw during the years 876 to 890. He points out that whether such a village became known as tun or by depended on the relative numbers of Danish and English in its particular area.

F.T. Wainwright takes a different position on the chronology of the Grimston-hybrid. He suggests that these hybrids as a class appear to represent a secondary phase of Danish settlement, that they are symptomatic of Danes moving away from their initial holdings. He points out that the results of his researches in OScand personal names indicate that those compounded in such hybrids are 'later' than those compounded with by (that is to say, a smaller proportion became obsolete within a few years of A.D. 900 while a larger proportion remained alive in independent use and in combination with other elements). He notices that Grimston-hybrids occur on the fringes of by concentrations, outside areas where Scandinavian influence was strongest and where there must have been a large English element in the population.

Professor K. Cameron in a forthcoming article argues that the Grimston-hybrids as a group belong to a comparatively early rather than

23. Wainwright's evidence has not been published.
to a later stage of Scandinavian settlement. 24. He writes, 'It could well be ... that we should look upon these Grimston hybrids as resulting from the activities of early but small groups of Danish settlers pushing out beyond the areas where place-names in ðanu are common.' He follows Stenton in seeing them as early English sites taken over by the Danes, pointing especially to their topographical settings, and agrees with both Stenton and Wainwright that the survival of ðun in a compound depends on the relative number of English and Danes in the vicinity of the particular village. He differs fundamentally from Wainwright in his assessment of the compounded ÆScand personal names in these hybrids. He points out that 'the number (i.e. of compounded personal names) absent from or rare in Domesday Book forms well over half the total personal names involved. This may well point to the Grimston-hybrids, as a group, belonging rather to a comparatively early than to a later stage of Scandinavian settlement here.' In general he does not see þey as English settlements taken over by the Danes. 25.

In Leicestershire there are twenty-three Grimston-hybrids plus five doubtful cases.(x, Distribution Map 6). Two are certainly early English settlements. These are Thurmaston beside River Soar and on the Fosse Way north of Leicester and Wigston Magna south of the city and near

25. In Leicestershire a proportion of them do seem to have been expropriated. Pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemeteries are known at Cadeby, Saxby and Sysonby as well as pagan Anglo-Saxon burials at Beeby, Old Ingarsby, Lowesby and Tugby. Saxon early handmade pottery has been discovered at Kirby Bellars. The lost Whanham is in Ab Kettleby. How far pagan burials indicate the existence of English villages flourishing at the time of the Danish colonization is, of course, problematical but one would expect continuity in some cases.
the old ridgeway. At Thurmaston a pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery is
recorded and at Wigston Magna there is an inhumation cemetery of the
same period. What of those for which no such material evidence is
available?

In the north east of the county the Grimston-hybrids fringe the
dense concentration of bys in the Wreake Valley and on the Wolds.
Thrussington is sited on gravel near the Fosse Way and beside River
Wreake. The village of Grimston is situated just below Roman road
Margary 58a on a small affluent of the same river. It lies high up on
a large sand and gravel spread, is protected from the north by the ridge
of the Wolds and looks south towards the sun. This is no doubt a site
that would have been settled early by the Anglo-Saxons. 26 Further
north Long Clawson and Barkestone are on desirable raised land in the
Vale of Belvoir amid a series of villages with English names. 27 Croxton
Kerrial is on the Roman road itself on top of the Wolds and is surely an
early English settlement. Indeed, neighbouring Knipton (having a signi-
ficant ON first element) has pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumations near the
village. Sproxton is three miles to the south of the road high on a
desirable south-facing hillside on River Eye. Coston is a little lower
down the same valley also protected from the north. All of these Grimston-

26. There was obviously a strong English element surviving in this area.
A couple of miles to the east another Anglo-Saxon site, Wartnaby,
matches that of Grimston in all respects. In this case the OE
personal name has remained while the second element has been re-
placed by ODan by. Two or three miles to the south of Grimston in
the Wreake Valley itself lies the hybrid Hoby, whilst the adjoining
Shoby may also be a hybrid. A little to the west is Thrussington.
Its first element, the OScand personal name [porsteinn], was early
anglicized to Thorstān.

27. Toston Hill (Bottesford) probably represents a further example.
hybrids of north east Leicestershire have the appearance of being originally English villages. Their occupation by Danish settlers may well be contemporary with that of the primary-burial concentration in the Wreake Valley itself and they probably represent the penumbra of Danish settlement there.

In High Leicestershire South Croxton falls nicely within the region of pagan Anglo-Saxon burial sites. Typically it lies on a south-facing hill-slope above Queniborough Brook. Illston on the Hill is a mile from the Roman Garthre Road, a hill-top site on a sand and gravel spread: it thus looks an early English settlement. Rolleston and the lost Cayteston (a possible Grimston-hybrid site in Frisby) lie in the Frisby, Tugby, Goadby triangle and a little to the south of Skeffington. These too may well be original Anglo-Saxon villages.

In the South-east Lowland only one Grimston-hybrid is certain. This is Slawston on Garthre Road and is undoubtedly an English settlement site. Neighbouring Blaston may be a hybrid but if so it is a late example. South of Leicester, Wigston Magna as we have already seen has a pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery. Foston, three miles to its south, is on the old ridgeway route near Peatling Magna. It too is most probably an original English village.

North of Leicester in Quorndon parish is the lost Grimyston (a possible example) on the gravel terraces of River Soar and Thurcaston on similar soil beside Rothley Brook. In north west Leicestershire on the heath are Thringstone (Trangesbi in DB), Snibstone and Ravenstone. These three lie in the area of early Anglo-Saxon colonization from River Trent (v. -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire supra) and probably
indicate Danish occupation of English villages from the direction of Derby. Ravenstone lies next to Normanton le Heath and the name Normanton may be indicative of the earliest Scandinavian phase, v. infra.

Of prime importance is the relative date at which the Grimston-hybrids as a class occur. One can only judge from two sorts of evidence, their topographical settings and the compounded personal names in them. Of these the topographical evidence appears more reliable. The fact that so many of the Grimston-hybrid sites seem to be those of desirable pre-Danish villages argues for early expropriation by force rather than peaceful secondary development of less favourable land. The dating of the compounded OScand personal names is fraught with dangers. Domesday Book is the earliest fairly full record of personal names in use in England. But as P.H. Sawyer rightly argues, the fact that a name is not recorded in Domesday Book hardly justifies the belief that it could not have been used after the early tenth century. There must have been many OScand personal names in use throughout the tenth century that are not recorded except possibly in place-names. Bearing these strictures in mind, however, it is worth noticing that of the OScand personal names compounded in the Grimston-hybrids east of the Fosse Way and also in north west Leicestershire, eight are not recorded independently in DB. They are Fótr (Foston), Íólfr (Iliston on the Hill), Katr (Coston and possibly Cayteston), Krókr (Croxton Kerrial, South Croxton), Slagr (Slawston), Snífr (Snibstone), Sprókr (Sproxton) and Ífræingr (Thringstone). To these may possibly be added Kroppr (Cropston) and Tök (Toston Hill). Barkr (Barkestone) and Klakkr (Long Clawson) are

rare in DB.

As far as their settings and possibly their compounded personal names are concerned the Grimston-hybrids of the county appear in general to belong to the initial phase of Danish settlement. However, those in the south west and west of the county are not so convincingly early as those already discussed. Osbaston and Thurlaston contain heavily anglicized Scand personal names which appear to be late. Åsbiorn is common in Domesday Book. Æorleifr is of the late variety of name compounded of Æor- plus a second element. These are ubiquitous in Domesday Book. Odstone stands on Boulder Clay which was undesirable soil for early settlers, while Bilstone is in what was once forested land further west.

Against this series of inferences, however, is to be placed the presence of Normanton Turville between Thurlaston and Kirkby Mallory. The two other Normantons in the county, Normanton le Heath near Ravenstone and Normanton in Bottesford, lie close to apparently early Grimston-hybrids. Their very name 'tun of the Norwegians' suggests that they belong likewise to the initial partitioning of the conquered lands, since at what other period would one expect the arrival of Norwegians if not as part of the marauding Scandinavian armies? Normantons appear associated geographically with the Grimston-hybrids because both types of name were created in the fringe areas of Scandinavian settlement by the English whom we know distinguished Norwegian Viking from Danish. 29.

29. Falle da ðe on Norphymbrum buseaeb, æsber ge Englisce ge Denisce ge Normen 924 ASC A. It is possible that the presence of Norwegians settled in heavy by concentrations may sometimes be obscured, although the place-name Normanby occurs several times in Lincolnshire and in the North Riding of Yorkshire.
Normanton Turville's proximity to Thurlaston may be an indication that the latter at least is an early Grimston-hybrid. To this can be added the evidence of the compounded personal names in this group of Grimston-hybrids. Bildr (Bilstone), Oddr (Odstone) and Porleifr (Thurlaston) — that is to say three names out of the four — are not recorded independently in DB and may thus be early.

All that can be concluded from the evidence available for this south west and western group is that it is not as convincingly early as the others in the rest of the county. Certainly the villages occur in well-occupied English countryside and are separated from the protection of the Danish borough by Leicester Forest. But the Scandinavianized English names Carlton and Congerstone of this district indicate that whenever the new settlers entered this part of the county, they came in greater numbers than simply the bys and Grimston-hybrids hereabout imply.

Porp ODan borp is one of the commoner elements in the county. It appears at its earliest compounded with OE and OScand personal names (and in one case, an OG personal name) and thus cannot be used to indicate areas of primary Danish settlement. IB borps show a marked difference from those first recorded in the thirteenth century. The latter are usually compounded with elements signifying situation (such as east, nord, neođera/neðrí, middel/meðal). All, with the exception of Easthorpe in Bottesford parish, have disappeared. In their case it seems certain that borp signified 'an outlying farmstead'. The IB borps (and the two examples recorded prior to DB) fall into an entirely different category, however, both in composition of name and in distribution.

There are twenty-two examples: nine are compounded with OScand personal
names, six with OE personal names, one with an OC personal name and six are simplex. Of the IB porps only four are lost. Brunstanestorp appears only in OE and IB, Brandestorp in IB. Ringlethorp survived until the end of the sixteenth century when its name was changed to Goldsmith Grange. Bromkinsthorpe survived into the seventeenth century. It is evident that the IB porps represent important settlements.

Their distribution is significant. Distribution Map 6. Eleven of the twenty-two examples lie within three miles of the county boundaries. In north west Leicestershire, Wifeles porpe (near Wilson), Donisthorpe, Oakthorpe and Osgathorpe surround the important group of hybrid-bys and Grimston-hybrids. In the south of the county Littlethorpe, Primethorpe, Ullesthorpe, Catthorpe and Brutingthorpe surround another group of hybrid-bys. In the south east of the county, Thorpe Langton, Othorpe (House) and Old Keythorpe fringe the main concentration of bys and Grimston-hybrids of High Leicestershire. In the east, Leesthorpe and Edmondthorpe are both within a mile of the county boundary. In the north Thorpe Acre is only two miles from the county boundary and is well away from any evidence of Danish settlement. In central Leicestershire Lubbesthorpe and Bromkinsthorpe indicate early inroads being made into Leicester Forest west of the city.

Overall the evidence suggests that the IB porps as a class in Leicestershire represent a stage of development of the county later than the bys and Grimston-hybrids. These IB porps probably belong to the hundred years or so following 950 A.D. That they do not simply

30. A similar proportion is true of the Rutland examples where three out of five instances are within two miles of the boundaries. V. Distribution Map for the IB porps of each county.
represent Scandinavian expansion is evidenced by the compounded OE personal names in some examples and possibly by Thorpe Acre which is isolated from Danish settlement, but their distribution would suggest that this expansion was predominantly Scandinavian. That they have overwhelmingly survived into modern times (in contrast to the thirteenth century examples) indicates that they were major settlements and that borp in these cases probably means something like 'outlying hamlet, secondary settlement'.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE HUNDREDS

Nowadays Leicestershire is divided into six hundreds, namely Framland, Gartree, East Goscote, West Goscote, Guthlaxton and Sparkenhoe. This has not always been the case. At the time of the Domesday Survey the number of hundreds was four: they were Framland, Gartree, Goscote and Guthlaxton. The Sparkenhoe Hundred is first recorded in the Leicestershire Survey of c.1130. The division of the Goscote Hundred into two parts is said in VCHL 1 304 to have taken place in 1346 though no authority is quoted for this statement. The earliest reference to the East Goscote Hundred found in the process of the present research is dated 1604 and to West Goscote Hundred 1607. The original hundred areas of Goscote and Guthlaxton were very large, each roughly twice that of either Gartree or Framland. This was probably due to the late development of Western Leicestershire and the consequent sparseness of its inhabitants. Sparkenhoe Hundred now occupies what was once the western half of Guthlaxton, the dividing line being the Fosse Way. The boundary between East and West Goscote is River Soar. The original

31. In the late nineteenth century several parishes were transferred to the county from Derbyshire's Repton and Gresley Hundred.
Leicestershire hundreds were not separated by natural boundaries. Indeed, in the cast of the county fragments of Framland, Gartree and Goscote are intermixed in an interesting manner which must have an historical cause at present obscure. All of the early hundreds were first styled as wapentac but the term was supplanted by hundred during the middle years of the thirteenth century.

FRAMLAND HUNDRED occupies the north east corner of the county. It lies east of Goscote Hundred. Its area includes the Vale of Belvoir, most of the Wolds and the upper Wreake Valley east of Kirby Bellars. A narrow strip extends south east across the northern edge of High Leicestershire to the Rutland border. There is a detached portion of the hundred south of this, high on the upland at Launde and Withcote.

GOSCOTE HUNDRED occupies the northern half of the county from the Derbyshire border in the west. It includes the northern half of the great heath, Charnwood Forest, the Soar Valley, the western region of the Wolds as far as Grimston and the lower half of the Wreake Valley. A broad arm crosses the centre of High Leicestershire to reach the Rutland border at Loddington and East Norton.

GARTREE HUNDRED lies in the south east of the county, east of Guthlaxton Hundred and south of East Goscote Hundred. It includes the southern half of High Leicestershire, the South-east Lowland and the eastern tip of the Lutterworth Upland. It has three detached areas to its north in High Leicestershire surrounded by the Framland and East Goscote Hundreds. One includes Pickwell and Leesthorpe and another Burrough on the Hill, Knossington and Owston. The third is
the small 'island' of Baggrave.

GUTHLAXTON HUNDRED once covered the south and south west of the county but now only includes the eastern part of this area east of the Fosse Way. It comprises the Lutterworth Upland and the lower ground between the uplands and Leicester.

SPARKENHOE HUNDRED covers the south west of the county west of the Fosse Way. It is mainly low-lying but includes the southern half of the great heath. Its area was once the western half of the Guthlaxton Hundred.

REPTON AND GRESLEY HUNDRED, principally in Derbyshire, adjoins the West Goscote Hundred. Until late in the nineteenth century the situation on this border was very confused and had given rise to a series of 'island' parishes belonging to Derbyshire but within the body of Leicestershire. Between 1884 and 1897 exchanges of land between the two counties brought the villages of Appleby Magna and Parva, Chilcote, Donisthorpe, Measham, Oakthorpe, Packington, Ravenstone, Stretton en le Field and Willesley of the Repton and Gresley Hundred within the county. Netherseal and Overseal of the same hundred were transferred to Derbyshire. Y. Distribution Map 7.

The problem of these disputed parishes is first apparent in the Domesday Survey. Professor K. Cameron writes concerning them, 'The situation in the extreme south of Derbyshire at the time of the compilation of the Domesday Survey is such that some vills are included both in Derbyshire and in one of the adjoining counties of Leicestershire and Staffordshire. It seems reasonable to assume that the problems indicated in Domesday Book concerning the boundaries between Derbyshire
and Leicestershire and Staffordshire reflect the history of an earlier period. They must go back at least to the times of the Scandinavian settlements in this area, and perhaps in part even to the time of the original English settlements, for it is noteworthy that except for the Trent in the west, there are no natural boundaries in the extreme south of Derbyshire.' 32. Certainly the north west of Leicestershire appears to have been settled from the direction of Repton and King's Newton early in the Anglo-Saxon period but the place-name evidence suggests that the spread of this settlement reached almost to the borders of Leicester Forest. 33. It may well be that the confusion apparent in the Domesday Survey is the result of the later Danish infiltration into the area from the direction of Derby, v. The Anglo-Saxon Settlement and The Scandinavian Settlement both supra.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE HUNDRED-MOOTS

Research for the present study appears to have established a regular relationship between the Roman road system in the county and the siting of the meeting places of the Anglo-Saxon wapentakes (later called 'hundreds' in Leicestershire).

The Romano-British cantonal capital of Ratae Coritanorum (Leicester) was set at the centre of what is now Leicestershire. From it radiated a system of major Roman roads, (v. Distribution Map 7).

Running to the south east is Gartree Road which crosses the county boundary at Medbourne. From Leicester the Fosse Way runs south-south-

33. As, for example, the place-name Markfield 'open country of the Mercians' indicates.
west meeting Watling Street at Venonae (High Cross). It also travels north-north-east from the city on its way to Lincoln and crosses the county boundary near Old Dalby. From Leicester, travelling west-south-west is the nameless road (Margary's 57b) which meets Watling Street at Manduessedum (Mancetter). In the north east of the county is Saltway (Margary 58a). This runs along the crest of the Wolds from Ermine Street, entering the county near Croxton Kerrial and joining Fosse Way at Six Hills. It is the only Roman road in the county which does not radiate from Leicester.

By an anonymous royal ordinance compiled between 945 and 961 and generally attributed to Edgar, provision was made for a meeting of hundred courts every four weeks. In Leicestershire the open air meeting places for these hundreds were all sited within easy reach of the Roman roads. This, no doubt, was so arranged for the convenience of the shire-reeve based at Leicester. It seems likely that at least three of these moot-sites were traditional meeting places.

In the north east of the county the men of the Framland Hundred met at what is now Great Framlands in Melton Mowbray parish. The moot-site is two miles from the Roman road along the crest of the Wolds. There is no obvious physical feature here, although Great Framland is on high ground. It is possible that the name indicates a Scandinavian sacred site and thus a traditional place of assembly; but more probably it was a small patch of woodland on high ground in an area otherwise devoid of trees and so a landmark. It is not possible to conclude that this site was used as a moot-place before the tenth century organization.

of the hundreds.

To the south of the Framland Hundred is that of Gartree. Its meeting place has long been known as the Gartre Bush in Shangton parish near its centre. Gartre Bush is on the Roman Via Devana or Gartree Road, ten miles from the centre of ancient Leicester. This particular geirtré was probably a traditional meeting place before the tenth century organization. Other landmarks with the same name are known in Leicestershire (v. Gartree Hundred), in Lincolnshire and in Sweden.

In the south of the county is the Guthlaxton Hundred which originally included what is now the Sparkenhoe Hundred.35 The hundred met at 'Guðlac's stone', the name of which is preserved in Guthlaxton Bridge one mile south west of Narborough on the Fosse Way. Traditionally, the hundred court is said to have been held in Guthlaxton Meadow beside the Fosse Way in Cosby parish (v. Guthlaxton Hundred). Guðlac's stone may have been a Roman milestone. Today, seven miles separate the place from the centre of the old city. The name suggests another well-known landmark used for a meeting place before the tenth century organization of the county into hundreds.

To the west of the Guthlaxton Hundred lies the Sparkenhoe Hundred which seems later in origin than the others. It is first mentioned c.1130 in the Leicestershire Survey. The present research has probably identified the hundred-moot site as Shericles Farm in Peckleton parish and the headland once called Sparkenhoe as one of the spurs of high ground at the fringe of the great western heath which reaches the Roman road (Margary 57b) at this point, v. Sparkenhoe Hundred.

35. v, Anderson p.44.
Shericles Farm is one mile from the road. On the road beneath Shericles Farm was Shirrevesbrigge, a place perhaps where the shire-reeve was formally received on his journey to the hundred-court from Leicester seven miles away. How old the Sparkenhoe Hundred is as an administrative unit is difficult to judge but it may be significant that its moot-site should fit so aptly into the pattern formed by the old established sites of the early organization.

There was no convenient Roman road running through the old Goscote Hundred. This lay in an awkward narrow strip across the north of the county. In the west of its area Charnwood Forest was unsuitable for the passage of typical military roads. The only Roman road which communicated directly with Leicester was the Fosse Way which passed through it slightly to its east. Near the centre of the original hundred is Wymeswold in which parish we find a lost Goscote mentioned in the early thirteenth century. No other Goscote is known in Leicestershire. Wymeswold village itself is one mile to the west of Fosse Way. It seems likely that this lost Goscote was the site of the meeting place of the Goscote hundred-court. It fits precisely into the pattern established by the other moot-sites in relation to the Roman road system. The name of the hundred is the only one in Leicestershire derived from a 'habitation' site rather than from a landmark of some sort. It may have been an artificially created meeting place of the tenth century organization, chosen to suit the convenience of the shire-reeve based at Leicester rather than an ancient meeting place adopted into the system.

The two northern hundred-moot sites were not as convenient for
Leicester as were the others further south. Great Framlands lies eighteen miles along the roads from the city and Goscote about twelve. It is possible that these two hundred-courts met on succeeding days so that the shire-reeve could attend both on a single journey out.

**POST-CONQUEST LEICESTERSHIRE**

The Norman Conquest did not have as profound an effect on the place-names of the county as did the previous incursion of peoples of Norse stock. At the most about forty different OFr elements are compounded in them. Of the major names, Belvoir and Mountsorrel are the sites of important castles, Beaumanor Park and Beaumont Leys were areas devoted to the chase, and Grace Dieu and Launde were religious foundations. Belgrave is in part OFr. Its original first element OE meardʒ 'a marten, a weasel' had developed to merde by 1066. This was replaced by OFr bel to please the refined sensibilities of the Norman overlords.

The OFr elements themselves fall into groups of limited reference, reflecting typical areas of Norman interest. Such elements are concerned with (i) ownership of countryside: copeiz, forest, launde; grange, loge, maner; park, pasture, wareine; (ii) the army: castel(l), garite, tour; (iii) religion: abbeie, ermitage, frere, hospitale; (iv) town life: burgeis, butt, feire, market, pavement, place; (v) jurisprudence: bataille, calenge; (vi) expressions of fine quality: beau, bel, mirable.

Personal names introduced by the Normans are also few in Leicestershire place-names. Of those surviving we find Baldwin (Bawdon Castle), Bochard (Botcheston), Serlo (Shelthorpe) and possibly Durand.
(Donisthorpe). Lost are Basil (Basiltoftes in Bottesford) and Bernard (Bernardes crosse in Frisby).

More significant survivals are the feudal names which became affixed to the old village names. Such names are: de Beauchamp (Kibworth Beauchamp), de Burgilon (Newton Burgoland), de Cryoll (Croxton Kerrial), de Curley (Carlton Curlieu). No less than fifty different feudal affixes are known for Leicestershire villages and of these twenty-six are in current use, v. Feudal and Manorial Names infra.

MONASTIC GRANGES' Place names show medieval Leicestershire to have been rich in monastic granges. The great abbey of Garendon possessed at least nine spread out across the north of the county including a group of five on the heath to the west of Charnwood Forest. These, probably used for sheep-rearing, were the granges of Alton, Hugglescote, Ibstock, Swannington and Swinfen (now Pickering Grange).

Near Loughborough the abbey owned Dishley Grange and Burton Grange (in Burton on the Wolds). Near Melton Mowbray it possessed the grange of Ringlethorp (now Goldsmith Grange in Scalford) and Welby Grange.

In the north east of the county, Croxton Abbey possessed the grange of Branston and probably those of Blesewelle (in Eaton), Coston, Hose and Saltby. The Hospital of St. Lazarus at Burton Lazars held the lost Newton Grange (in Cold Newton), Burton Grange (in Burton Lazars) and probably Sysonby Grange. The granges of the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis in Leicester were far flung. It possessed Pynslade Grange (somewhere in Knaptoft) in the extreme south of the county, Horsepool Grange (Markfield) near Charnwood Forest and probably the grange of Stoughton, a few miles south east of Leicester.
The group of granges in the extreme south west of the county was no doubt the property of Merevale Abbey just across the Warwickshire border. They were Lea Grange (in Twycross), Morebarne Grange, New House Grange and Pinwall Grange (all in Sheepy). Norton Priory in Cheshire held Whartop Grange in Isley Walton parish.

MEDIEVAL PARKS A striking feature of Leicestershire is the large number of hunting parks established throughout the Middle Ages and early Tudor period. No less than twenty-one are recorded between 1189 and c.1545. By far the largest number were created in Western Leicestershire particularly round the eastern margins of Charnwood Forest and south of the heath. In the east they occur on the uplands of High Leicestershire along the county boundary and in the north east on top of the Wolds around the Norman foundation of Belvoir Castle.

The earliest mentioned are at Loddington in the reign of Henry II and at Croxton Kerrial in the 1290 inspeximus of a charter of 1189. Croxton Kerrial is at the eastern extremity of the high Wolds while Loddington is on the Rutland border further south, overlooking the valley of Eye Brook. In the thirteenth century a series of parks is first mentioned which skirts Charnwood Forest and the southern edge of the heath. Bradgate Park first appears in 1238, Old Park in Market Bosworth c.1250, Beaumanor Park in 1265 and Tooley Park (in Peckleton) in 1287. In the north west the hunting park at Castle Donington, established for the recreation of the lords and constable of the castle, is first recorded a little earlier in 1229. In the east, again on the uplands of High Leicestershire, the park at Cold Overton is first
mentioned in 1218.

The fourteenth century finds an additional six parks established in the same areas as those already described. In the north east Old Park at Belvoir had come into being by 1343; in the east the park at Burton Lazars by 1300 and that at Launde by 1375. Near Charnwood the park south of Loughborough was established by 1321 while Barron Park at Desford is first recorded in 1375. In the south west of the county, on the only high ground in the area, the park of Shidey (near Hinckley) appears in 1323.

The fifteenth century shows four more hunting parks in the west of the county. In the north west Staunton Harold is recorded in 1425; the park at Coleorton now remembered as Rough Park appears for the first time in a fifteenth century entry in the Breedon Cartulary. The two other parks are that of Buddon in Quorndon (in a fifteenth century manuscript) and that of Groby (in 1484), both on the skirts of Charnwood.

Of the three Tudor examples, two are associated with great houses and belong to west Leicestershire. The earliest is Kirby Park which appears by 1525, perhaps created following the establishment of Kirby Muxloe Castle by Lord Hastings in 1480. Latest of all, Leland on his itinerary of c.1545 notes a park at Burleigh (near Loughborough) and the New Park of Birdnest in Leicester Forest.

The Quorn Hunt which is today renowned throughout England is evidently only the end of a great hunting tradition in the county which stretches back into the twelfth century. Its home is in the area of the ancient parks of Western Leicestershire and Charnwood Forest.
VICTORIANA  Newtown Unthank (earliest mention in 1262) and Newtown Linford (earliest mention in 1325) are the latest recorded medieval settlements in the county and mark the clearance of heavy woodland in the Leicester Forest - Charnwood Forest area. After these, no major names were created until the time of the Victorian coal-mining development on the great western heath. Coalville, Moira, Ellistown and Albert Village all belong to this era. Coalville is first mentioned in a county rate return for 1838. Moira got its name from the Earl of Moira who developed coal and fire clay on his estates: it is first recorded in 1831. Ellistown was so named because one J.J. Ellis opened a colliery there in 1875, while Albert Village takes its name from the consort of Queen Victoria. The last marks a new departure in place-name formation in the county. The name owes nothing to ownership or to topographical description: it is born of national sentiment.
Ten Leicestershire place-names now ending in -by show an unusual variant spelling -beri(e) in a few AN forms. The variant may or may not represent OE byrig, dative singular of burh 'a fortified place'. The names in question are Somerby in Framland Hundred, Asfordby, Barkby, Gaddesby, Ingarsby, Quenby and Shoby in East Goscote Hundred, Arnesby in Guthlaxton Hundred, Appleby in Repton and Gresley Hundred and Enderby in Sparkenhoe Hundred. For convenience, comparative early forms are set out below:

Appleby  
Æppelbyg 1002–4 ASWills, Æppelby 1002–4 ib, Apelbi 1086 DE, Apelby 1086 ib  ~  Apleberie 1086 ib. All subsequent forms have -by as the second element. It is impossible to decide from this evidence whether ODan by has replaced OE byrig. Even the OE form Æppelbyg is ambiguous.

Arnesby  
Ærendesbi 1086 DE  ~  Ærendesberie 1086 ib. All subsequent forms are in -by. The first element is the ODan personal name Irund. Arnesby lies next to Shearsby which is a primary -by on an island of early Scandinavian settlement near an old ridgeway (v. Roads and Ways, Route C). One would not expect OE byrig to survive as late as this in an area of Danish primary settlement but no final decision can be made from the limited evidence to hand.

Asfordby  
Æesferdebie 1086 DE  ~  Æesseberie 1086 ib. For subsequent spellings of the first element v. Asfordby, East Goscote Hundred. All final elements subsequent to DE are in -by. This is a difficult example. The two DE forms are totally dissimilar and may
indicate that a Scandinavian Æfreðesby 'Æfreðr's byr' replaced an OE æ scabyrig 'burh at the ash-tree'. Alternatively the spelling Esseberie may simply be an effort by a Norman scribe to render a difficult and unfamiliar sound. Asfordby lies in the heart of the Wreak Valley, the area of concentrated primary Danish colonization where one would least expect OE byrig to have survived.

Barkby Barchebi 1086 DB ~ Barcheberie 1086 ib. All subsequent forms are in -byr. The first element is the OScand personal name Barkr. The village lies north of Leicester in an area of OE and hybrid place-names. However, no conclusions can be drawn as to the significance of the -berie spelling in this case.

Enderby Andretesbie 1086 DB, Endrebie 1086 ib. ~ Andredeberia 1100-2 Reg, Andredesberia Ry 1 ib. All subsequent forms are in -byr. The first element is the OScand personal name Eindriði. The DB forms point strongly to byr as the second element. The two AN -beria variants do not occur until the twelfth century and are probably not to be regarded as significant.

Gaddesby Gadesbie 1086 DB, Gadesbi 1086 ib. bis ~ Gadesberi 1200 (p), 1201 P (p), Gadesberi 1201 ChancR (p). The first element is the OScand personal name Gaddr. Fifteen forms in -bi(a) predate the three early thirteenth century -beri variants. The second element is most probably byr. As with Enderby supra these AN -beri spellings occur relatively late and do not appear to be significant.

Old Ingarsby Inwaresbi 1086 DB ~ in Gerberie (sic) 1086 ib. All subsequent forms are in -byr. The first element is the ODan personal name Ingvar. The AN form with -berie obviously represents
a misunderstanding by the scribe and little importance can be attached to it. The place-name is most likely a primary -by in an area of heavy Danish settlement.

Quenby  Queneberie 1086 DB. All later forms have by as their second element. The first element is OE cwēn 'a queen'.

Eight miles away from Quenby lies Queniborough 'the queen's burh'. The DB form of Quenby may represent an OE cwēnebyrig 'the queen's burh'. The two villages were perhaps part of the property of an unknown queen of Mercia. In this case the variant spelling -berie may be significant.

Shoby  Seoldesberie 1086 DB. All later forms have the final element as -by. The first element could either be the OE personal name Sigeweald or the OSand personal name Sigvaldi. If the former interpretation is correct -berie may represent OE byrig but as this village is firmly in the Wreake Valley concentration, a primary -by is more likely. In the case of Shoby -berie again seems to be an AN attempt to render an unfamiliar sound.

Somerby  Sumeraldebie 1086 DB, Summerdebi 1086 ib, Sumerdebie 1086 ib  ~ Sumerdeberie 1086 ib. All subsequent forms are in -by. The first element is the ON personal name Sumarliði. The three DB forms in -bi(e) strongly suggest that the -berie variant is simply an AN form and not etymologically significant. This is most probably another primary -by.

No final decision can be made from the above evidence as to the overall significance of the AN variant spelling -berie. However, OE byrig does not otherwise occur in the county and the nominative singular
form burh is instanced only five times as a second element. That the variant in some examples does not appear until comparatively late at least throws suspicion on the etymological significance of the form.

Only in one case, that of Quenby, can a reasonable argument be presented for the presence of OE byrig.

1. The same variant spelling is found in six other place-names, four in the Danelaw and two beyond its boundary, notably Kirby (in Gretton), Naseby and Thornby in Northamptonshire and immediately south of Watling Street, Monks Kirby and Rugby. Of these, only three have OE first elements and the -berie variant in them may be significant. The following examples occur outside Leicestershire in the Danelaw:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>OE First Element</th>
<th>Scandinavian Element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalbury Db</td>
<td>Dellingeburie 1086 DB → Delbebi 1086 ib.</td>
<td>The latter is apparently erratic presumably for Delberi. The second element is subsequently OE byrig and clearly this is the original one. The name possibly means 'Dalla's burh' and has an OE personal-name as first element.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirby (in Gretton) Nth</td>
<td>Chercheberie 1086 DB → Chirchebi 1163 P.</td>
<td>Subsequent forms are in by. This appears to be an anglicized version of the Scandinavian appellative kirki-by(r) and -berie is not etymologically significant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naseby Nth</td>
<td>Navesberie 1086 DB, Navzebe[r]ia 1094 France → Nauesbi 1167 P.</td>
<td>Subsequent forms are in by. The first element is the OE personal name Hnaef. ODan byr seems to have replaced OE byrig.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornby Nth</td>
<td>Torneberie 1086 DB → Thirnebi R1 BM, Thurnebi R1 ib.</td>
<td>Subsequent forms are in by. Originally OE bornbyrig according to Ekwall DFN and later Scandinavianized to byrneby with OScand byrnir 'thorn-bush' as first element.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Just beyond Watling Street, the boundary of the Danelaw, are two other examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place-Name</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>OE First Element</th>
<th>Scandinavian Element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monks Kirby Wa</td>
<td>Chircheberie 1086 DB → Kirkebi Ry2 EM.</td>
<td>Subsequent forms are in by. This is an anglicization of the Scandinavian appellative kirki-by(r) and -berie is not significant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugby Wa</td>
<td>Rocheberie 1086 DB → Rokebi 1200 Cur.</td>
<td>Subsequent forms are in by. The first element is the OE personal name Hroca. ODan byr may have replaced OE byrig but the evidence is inconclusive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES ON THE PHONOLOGY OF LEICESTERSHIRE AS ILLUSTRATED

IN ITS PLACE-NAMES.

1. OE, ON a followed by a consonant usually remains in ME, except in some cases AN spellings in au are found as in the forms for Dalby (2), Galby, Saltby and Walton on the Wolds. Diphthongization to aw [ɔːl] appears in the 16th century as in Galby (Gal- 1549, Gaul- 1576) with occasional vocalization or loss of l (to aw) as in Old Dalby (Dal- 1535, Daw- 1543).

2. OE (Angl) a before ld in ald remains spelled a in the ME forms for Aldeby, Alderman's Haw and Alton (with loss of d in Alton). The same development is found also in Halstead and Scalford (both with loss of d). Both show some AN spellings in au. In cald, a remains in ME as in Chadwell, Colborough, Cord Hill and Langton Caudle. Diphthongization to awl [ɔːl] with vocalization or loss of l appears from the 15th century as in Chadwell (Cald- 1353, Cawd- 1440), Colborough (Cal- 1539, Cav- 1586), Halstead (Hawl- 1604, Haw- 1607), Langton Caudle (Cauld- 1806) and Cord Hill (Cald- 15). In the south east of the county o develops in ME as in Cold Overton (Cald- 1201, Cold- 1212), Cold Newton (Cold- 1279), Coldham (1594). In wald OE a shows normal development to ME o as in Horninghold, Prestwold, Wymeswold etc. Spellings in would from the early 16th century (retained in Ashby Woulds) indicate the raising of ME o to [uː] in the north of the county, a pronunciation still retained in Groby, Hoby and Hoton. Cf. also § 22 infra.

3. OE a before nasals (except in the north and north west of the county where some o- spellings appear) remains as in Branston, Hamilton,
Langley, Langton, Shangton etc. Spellings in _au_ due to AN influence are frequent from the early 13th century in forms for Branston (Bran-1086-1612, Braun-1221-1604) and Braunstone (Bran-1086-1381, Braun-c.1220-1610). The _au_ spelling has given the modern pronunciation in Braunstone but in the case of Branston two pronunciations [a] and [ɔː] appear to have existed side by side since at least the middle of the 14th century (Brawn-1362-1462) with the eventual disuse of [ɔː] in the 17th century. Occasional spellings in _au_ also appear in Shangton.

In the north and north west of the county OE _a_ before nasals commonly becomes ME _o_ as in Long Whatton (Long- 1337), Long Mere (Longe- 1287) and West Wong (-wong 1424). Flitlands (-londys 1.13) and Langley (Long-e.Hy2, 1244, 1376) both have early spellings in _o_.

4. OE, ON _a_ remains as in Gaddesby, Knaptoft, Maplewell, Saxelby, Stathern etc. A few AN spellings with _o_ for _a_ appear in early forms as in Saxby (c.1130-c.1250) and Packington (1225-1291). In later ME spellings _e_ occasionally appears before _r_ as in Barkby (1442-1553) and Barsby (1344-1502).

5. ME _a_ before _ks_ , _ks_ is occasionally diphthongized to _aw_ [ɔː] in the 16th century with loss of the consonant as in Clawson (Clax- 1534, Claux-1564, Claws- 1539) and Saxby (Saws- 1577). A similar development takes place in Slawston with vocalization and loss of _g_ (Slages- 1086, Slauga-1546, Slaws- 1550) but in this case, vocalization begins much earlier (Slaws- 1232-1583). Cf. also § 42 infra.

6. OE, ON _a_ usually develops to ME _ɔ_. Occasionally it remains with eventual shortening as in Anstey, Bradgate, Bradley, Scraptoft and Stanton (2). When it retained its length _a_ in open syllables wasulti-
mately diphthongized to [ei] as in Blaby (Blay-1518) and Cadeby (Cayt-1517). Occasional forms for Crance (Crayn-1486, Creyn-1487) and Staunton (Stayn-1542) also show this feature. Anstey has two early forms which show the northern front diphthong developing (Ain- c.1206, Ayn-1329). In the north west of the county a few names show a late rounding of a; thus Oakley (Ae-1.12-1440, Ake-1291-1603) which has only a few forms in o between 1235 and 1480, and Stoneywell (Stayn-1623, Stony-1754). Bradgate, also in the north west, has a similar late rounding in some 16th century forms (Brad(e)-1238-1610, Brod(e)-1512, 1613, Broad- c.1545, 1612), but the rounding does not survive. There are four p.ns. with OE stan as first element: Stanton (2), Staunton and Stonton. All have spellings in a and au from OE to the 17th century (only Stonton in the south east shows o- forms developing from the 14th century) and this may indicate that in each case a (and o in Stonton) was shortened late (cf. Bradgate supra). P.ns. with OE stan often indicate interchange of OE a with the cognate sound ON ei in some forms, as Staunton (Stain- c.1291), Wigston Parva (-stain 1195, 1197, 1202), Rumberstone (-stain 1229, -styn c.1291, -stein 1205). Such an interchange of cognate OE a and ON ei may explain late forms for Goathouse (Got-1605, Goat-1673, Get-1605, Gate-1754).

7. OE a before w, as in blaw, appears as o in the modern form except in instances in the south of the county. In ME the forms are lawe and lowe. Until the late 13th century a- forms alone are found. During the 14th century the rounded form begins to predominate. In the south of the county lowe is reduced to ley in the 16th and 17th centuries in four names: Rowley (-lowe c.1290, -ley 1590), Tomley (-lowe 1343, -ley
1606), Tooley (-lowe 1630, -ley c.1545), Wakeley (-low p.1638, -ly 1712).

8. OE æ usually becomes a in ME (with sporadic e- forms) as in Allerton, Appleby, Asplin, Atterton, Blackbrook etc. Occasional ei spellings are found until the early 13th century as in Ashby Folville and Ashby Magna and ai until the 15th century in Ashby de la Zouch and Ashby Magna. Numerous forms with e- spellings occur until the mid-14th century in Ashby (3). These may be due to the influence of ON eski 'a place growing with ash-trees'.

9. OE (Merc) wea.la, (Angl) wella appear as wall and well in ME. Modern forms are in well except in Pinwall. Mercian wea.la is extremely rare in Leicestershire and appears only in three p.ns., all in the far west of the county. These are Pinwall, the lost Pipwell (Ashby de la Zouch) and Bromberewalle, a comparative form for Bramborough (Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe). For Pinwall the earliest surviving a- spelling is dated 1550 with a few earlier e- spellings from the 14th century. Pipwell has a- spellings from 1333 to 1436 and e- spellings from 1313 to 1561. The solitary Bromberewalle is from the reign of Edward I.

10. OE æ appears in ME as æ as in Budgmere, Donington le Heath, Merry Lees, Ridgemere, Streethill etc. Shortening of æ takes place in Stretton (2) and Glenfield. In Claybrooke and Whatborough (i.e. in the south and east) a- forms predominate and have remained in MnE.

11. ON au appears as ME ou as in Goadby (2), Oadby and Thinghou (Kegworth). During the second half of the 15th century [au] is raised to [ou] : thus Goadby Marwood (Goud- 1428, God- 1464), Goadby (Gowd- 1465, God- 1509) and Oadby (Oud- 1518, Od- 1508).

12. OE, ON æ normally remains as in Hemington, Fleckney, Swepstone etc.
but is raised to \text{i} before dentals in forms for Freeby (Frith, 1273-1477) and before \text{[ŋ]} in early forms for Shenten where an intrusive \text{g} develops. Spellings in \text{ei}, \text{ey} occur in Freeby (1415-96) and in Shenten (1195-1541). In the west of the county \text{a}- spellings develop in Markfield from 1235 and from the early 16th century in Marston and Breedon Brand.

13. \text{OE ea} becomes \text{ME a} in Barrow, Marefield, Sharnford, Sparkenhoene etc., \text{e} in Evington, Skeffington and Windesers (Long Whatton). Marefield has many \text{a}- spellings (1086-1523) as does Sharnford (1086-1606). Evington and Skeffington have a few \text{a}- forms to the early 13th century.

14. \text{OE ea} becomes \text{ME ë} in Easton, Eastwell, Seagrave, Sheepy, Sheet Hedges etc.; \text{e} (with shortening) in Redhill, Redmile etc. (Shepshed shows late shortening (Sheap- 1553, Sheep- 1604), Redmile has spellings in \text{a} (1350-1531) and Seagrave AN \text{a} for \text{e} in early forms (1086-1225)); \text{a} particularly in the south west in Aston, Ratcliffe (3), Sapcote, Shackerstone etc. For Aston, Ratcliffe Culey and Sapcote a few \text{a}- forms have been noted.

15. \text{ON ei} which is normally retained with \text{ME} spellings in \text{ai}, \text{ay}, \text{ei}, \text{ey} and occasionally \text{a} is often simplified to \text{ME} \text{e} as in Enderby, Gelscoe, Heather and early forms for Gartree, Rearsby, Rotherby etc.

16. \text{OE eo} (together with \text{ON ja, q)} becomes \text{ME e} as in Arnesby, Burrough, Peckleton, Wellsborough etc. Occasional \text{a}- forms have been noted and very rarely \text{u}.

17. \text{OE eo} becomes \text{ME ë} as in Leesthorpe, Peatling etc. Desford, Prestgrave, Prestwold, Redmoor and Theddingworth also have \text{a}-spellings throughout but in all of these early shortening has taken place.
18. ME ar becomes or as in Arnesby, Bardon, Barlestone, Hardwick, Quorndon etc. With very rare exceptions in the late 13th century, spellings in ar do not appear in any number till the mid-14th century and they become common from the beginning of the next.

19. OE, ON o normally remains as in Cosby, Cropston, Crossburrow, Foxton, Holt etc. In p.n.s. which contain a Scandinavian personal name in por-, o becomes ME u (with occasional o- spellings) as in Thrussington, Thurcaston, Thurlaston and Thurmanston.

20. ME o is often lengthened in the 16th century as in Croxton (2) (Crowe- c.1530), Cotes (Coates 1558), Homefield (-home 1532) etc. Lengthening appears to have occurred much earlier in Rothley (12th century) and Stonesby (13th century?), in each case with loss of a following consonant. In the south west of the county ME o occasionally becomes a, as in Brascote (Broa- 1429), Ratby (Rot- 1540, Rat- 1549) and Narborough (Nor- 1526, Nar- 1518). A group of names in a small area in the west of the county shows a 17th century change of -ston to -stone, namely Barlestone, Bilstone, Congerstone, Nailstone, Odstone, Ravenstone, Shackerstone, Snarestone, Snibstone, Swepstone and Thringstone.

21. OE, ON o remains as in Hose, Owston, Noseley, Rolleston, Sproston etc. except when shortened in compounds as in Market Bosworth, Bottesford, Foston and Gopsall.

22. ME o is often raised to [uː] in the north of the county during the 16th century, which accounts for the local pronunciation of Groby, Hoby and Hoton (cf. the modern spellings of Ashby Woulde, Boothorpe, Moo Ash, Zouch Bridge). It is occasionally raised and shortened to [u] before a back consonant as in Brooksby, Tugby and Wooden Nook and before a dental as in Stud Brook. There is evidence for lowering to [ɔː] in
the east of the county as in Noseley (Naw(e)n- 1430 et passim to 1540),
Foston (Fote- 1493, 1539, Faws- 1693), Sproston (Spraus- 1539, 1603),
Houghton (Haw- 1430, 1435, 1468, Haugh- 1518, 1610). Cf. Stoughton
(Staw- 1631, Staugh- 1610) and Knossington (Knows- 1622).
23. OE, ON u remains as in Buckminster, Bushby, Hugglescote, Hungarton
etc. with frequent o-, ou- spellings, in some cases surviving into the
16th century (as in Hugglescote and Plungar). An o- spelling in the
modern form sometimes represents [u] as in Somerby but spelling -
pronunciations are now often present as in Cossington, Donington (2),
Loddington etc.
24. ON lundr when the final element of a compounded p.n. eventually
becomes -land as in Framland and Swithland (with frequent o- spellings
until the early 16th century, a- spellings from the early 13th century).
As a simplex it is diphthongized to [au] about the 14th century as in
Lount and Osbaston Lount (cf. the occasional ou- spellings in Framland
and Swithland c.1250-1350).
25. OE u is often shortened early in compounds as in Dunton, Humber-
stone, Huncote, Lutterworth, Muston etc. Otherwise it remains in ME
and by the early 16th century is diphthongized to [au] as in Breedon
Cloud, Mowsley, Out Woods, Rowley etc.
26. OE, ON y appears in ME as i (or y), e and u, although i is almost
universal in the modern forms (u in Thurnby and Tur Langton, e in
Hathorn and Stathern). Spellings in e are less common than those in i
but occur in p.ns. throughout the county. Spellings in u generally
appear in p.ns. in the south and east. They are much less common than
i or e.
27. OE \( \ddot{v} \) is shortened to ME \( \ddot{a} \) (or \( \ddot{u} \)) in compounds as in Bringhurst. It retains its length in Kite Hill and Mythe (with some early u-spellings).

28. **Inorganic Vowels.** Svarabhaktic \( e \) was inserted medially between consonants by the Normans to avoid combinations that were unfamiliar to them. It appears in Leicestershire material as follows: (i) between a consonant and a nasal as in forms for Naneby (Nauen - c.1240 < Nafni), Ravenstone (Raven- DB < Hrafn or Hraefn), Stonesby (Stouen- DB < Stofn) and Thornton (Toren- 1201 < OE porn); (ii) in initial consonant groups as in forms for Sketchley (Sekeites- 1236, Sketes- 1287), Thringstone (Terenges- 1249, Trenges- c.1200); (iii) in groups of two consonants as in forms for Osbaston (Osebernes- 1276, Osbernes- 1194), Galby (Galeby 1242, Galby 1232). AN prosthetic \( e \) is occasionally found before \( s \) in forms for Smeeton (Emed- DB), Stapleford (Estapel- 1223) and Stenton (Estan- c.1200).

29. OE \( e [t] \) before front vowels normally becomes ME \( ch \) as in Charley, Charnwood, Chilcote etc. but it is replaced by ON \( k \) in Kilby. OE \( oerl \) is replaced by ON \( karl \) in Carlton Curlieu (Cherl- 1081 (c.1131), Carl- DB). Cf. § 56 infra.

30. OE (Angl) \( cauld \) gives forms in [k] in ME and MnE as in Langton Caudle, Colborough, Coldham, Cold Newton, Cold Overton etc. Chadwell is a modern palatalization (Cald- 1831, Chad- 1932).

31. OE \( sc \) (usually before front vowels) becomes ME \( sh \) as in Shangton, Sharnford, Sheepy, Shellbrook, Earl Shilton etc., but as with OE \( e [t] \) replaced by ON \( k \), there are examples of the substitution of ON \( sk \) as in Scalford (forms in Schal- to 1527) and Skeffington (forms in

32. ME sh occasionally gives MnE [s] as in River Sence (Sheynch 1307, Sense 1610) and Seal, Nether-, Over- (Shele- 1549, Seale 1576). Cf. Sapcote in § 31 supra.

33. ME g occasionally gives MnE sh: (i) initially as in Shelthorpe (Serl- 1490, Sherl- 1499), cf. Sewstern (Sheus- 1412, Shewes- 1609); (ii) medially as in Dishley (Disse- 1359, Dix- 1518, Dyssh- c.1530); (iii) finally as in River Gwash (Wasse 1307, Washe c.1545).

34. ME k in a medial position is occasionally voiced to g in early ME as in Shangton, Wigston Magna and forms: for Buckminster, Hinckley, Packington and Snarestone. ME [k] initially is voiced to g as in Glenfields (g- spellings from 1254) and Gynsills (after 1323). In the 16th century [k] medially is voiced to g in Rugglescote and in one form for Barkestone.

35. ME -ct- becomes -ht-, -ght- usually by the 13th century as in Broughton Astley (Broct- 1269, Broght- 1286), Nether Broughton (Broct- 1243, Broght- 1253), Houghton (Hoct- 1210, Hoght- 1220), Loughborough (Lucte- 1230, Luchte- 1239) and Stoughton (Stoct- 1320, Stoght- 1320).

36. OE hw normally remains as ME wh. There is little trace of the northern tendency to over-aspiration, though a single ME Qu-, Ow- form is found in both Wellsborough and Whitwick. OE ow appears as Qu-, Ow- in Quenby, Queniborough and Quorndon. There is one C- form in Queniborough.

37. OE, ON d normally remains. By DB it is unvoiced medially to t in Loughborough and Waltham and in some forms for Gaddesby and
Donisthorpe. Unvoicing takes place in the 15th century in Ratcliffe (2). Finally, \( \mathfrak{d} \) commonly becomes \( \mathfrak{th} \) from the 12th to the 16th century in forms for Bottesford, Linford, Scalford, Sharnford, Stapleford, Swinford and Twyford. It is unvoiced to \( \mathfrak{t} \) finally in occasional early forms for Newbold, Prestwold and Swithland.

38. OE, ON \( \mathfrak{t} \) when initial appears occasionally as ME \( \mathfrak{d} \) as in the several examples of \( \text{tun-stall} \) and also when medial as in Kilwardby and in early forms for Branston, Braunstone, Peatling and Whatborough.

39. ME \( \mathfrak{t} \) is regularly lost in the 16th, 17th and 18th century forms of \( \text{ton} \) as in Aylestone (Ellson 1725), Branston (Branson 1611), Blaston (Blason 1594), Coston (Coson 1576), Grimston (Grimson 1537) etc. Such loss remains in MN in Clawson, Sibson, Wilson (cf. also Sysonby) and in the local pronunciation of Croxton Kerrial [\( \text{\'krous\'n} \]), Muston [\( \text{\'mus\'n} \)] and Sproston [\( \text{\'sprous\'n} \)].

41. OE, ME medial and final \( \mathfrak{h} \) which normally appears as \( \mathfrak{gh} \) in later spellings occasionally becomes \( \mathfrak{k} \) as in forms for Birstall, Burrough, Hallaton, Houghton, Knighton etc. ME \( \mathfrak{gh} \) has become \( \mathfrak{f} \) in Loughborough [\( \text{\'laf\'r\'e} \)]. Some 14th century spellings for Loughborough show the fricatives [\( \mathfrak{x} \)] and [\( \mathfrak{\'p} \)] interchanged.

42. OE, ON medial \( \mathfrak{g} \) is sometimes unvoiced to \( \mathfrak{k} \) by the 12th century as in Diseworth, Dishley, Sproston, Sysonby etc.

43. ME \( \text{\-ks-} \), \( \text{-x-} \) often become later dialect \( \text{[s, z]} \), spelled \( \mathfrak{g} \), as in Clawson (Clax- 1534, Claws- 1539), Sysonby (Sixten- 1428, Syston- c.1485), Toston (Tox- 1314, Tus- 1427) and in forms for Barkestone (Bars- 1364-1610), South Croxton (Crows- c.1530), Saxby (Saws- 1577)
and Sproxton (Spraws- 1539). Cf. § 5 supra.

44. ME -r- is occasionally lost in the 16th century in such p.ns. as Glooston, Shelthorpe and in forms for Rearsby etc.

45. OE, ON þ usually remains (as ME th) but develops to ð medially from IB to the 17th century in many forms for Guthlaxton, Rothley, Shawell, Statheurm etc.

46. OE, ON ð is usually lost in later ME due to contraction, being retained in MNE only in Rotherby and Swithland. It is commonly represented by ME ð in early forms of p.ns. such as Blaston, Enderby, Freeby etc. ME ð (< ð) is retained in the MNE form of Cadby. Occasionally early ð- forms appear in Cadby, Somerby and Swithland.

47. OE, ON þ, ME y medially is often vocalized to w in early forms for Owston, Ravenstone, Rolleston, Shearsby, Stockerston etc. It is commonly lost through contraction or assimilation as in Illston, Kilworth, Naneby, Rolleston, Shearsby, Shepshed etc. Finally, it is occasionally vocalized in early forms for Prestgrave and Belgrave.

48. Prosthetic consonants s and w are occasionally found; examples of w include Wanlip (Won- 1439), Welby (Wel- 1371), the IB form for Orton on the Hill and many 16th century forms for Ullesthorpe and Ulverscroft. Prosthetic s is present in forms for Thringstone (Strenge- c.1160-1278 and Thurnby (Sturne- 1207 bis).

49. Of intrusive consonants the most common is s which appears when -ing- spellings are created by analogy with p.ns. derived from -inga- and -ing- constructions. It is found early in forms for Bromkinsthorpe, Cossington, Knighton, Markfield, Thrussington etc. Such spellings also occur late in forms for Garendon (Garrington 1708), Holywell Hall
(Hallinghall 1656), Normanton le Heath (Normington 1572) and Sparkenhoe (Sparkingho 1610). In the 13th century an intrusive d develops occasionally as in Lindley (Lynd- 1233) and in forms for Ingarsby and Wanlip.

50. Assimilations of various types occur, including (i) the voicing of voiceless consonants before voiced consonants, such as p to b in Debdale(s) (3), t to d in Cadeby and Goadby (2), k to g in Tugby; (ii) the unvoicing of voiced consonants before voiceless consonants, such as d to t in Ratcliffe (3), g to k in Strancliffe (Strangcliff 1544, Strankoliffe 1544), cf. (iii) infra, b to p in early forms for Ab Kettleby, Lubbesthorpe and Ibstock; (iii) the loss or change of one consonant to the form of the following one as bg to gg in Baggrave, rs to ss in Bess Bagley, lg to gg as in forms for Hallgate (Holgate 1753, Hoggates 1762); (iv) the change of n to m before labials as in Framland.

51. Dissimilations of various types also occur including (i) the voicing of voiceless consonants before voiceless consonants such as p to b in Snibstone and early forms for Sapcote and Swepstone; (ii) the change of nasal to labial before a following nasal such as n to l in forms for Kimcote and Swannington.

52. Metathesis, especially with r is frequent as in early forms for Birstall, Enderby, Gumley, Humberstone, Hungarton, Misterton, Thrusington, Thurmaston etc. It remains in MNE in Thrusington. It appears commonly in p.ns. in porp, usually in the 16th century and often accompanied by the change of th to t, as in Easthorpe, Elmesthorpe, Thorpe Arnold etc. There are also examples of le becoming el as in Carlton Curlieu and Welby and se becoming es as in Lowesby.
53. Stress-shifting to the medial unstressed syllable occurs in Tur Langton (Tirlington 1518) by analogy with neighbouring Church-, East- and West Langton. Cf. § 57 infra.

54. Contractions are very common as in Gumley, Harby, Noseley, Owston, Sileby, Somerby, Wilson etc. The only cases of loss of medial *ing* are in Kilworth, Peckleton, Wigston Magna and in late forms for Knossington. From the early 16th century Quorndon is commonly Quorn.

55. Grammatical forms of interest include (i) the inflexionless genitive in Basiltoftes and Bondman Hays; (ii) dat. sing. *byrig* (OE *burh*) which is possible in early forms for Appleby, Arnesby, Asfordby, Barkby, Enderby, Gaddesby, Ingarsby, Quenby, Shoby and Somerby (v. *The -by/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names*), dat. sing. *beorge* (OE *beorg*) in Blackberry and Muckleborough, *bearwe* (OE *bearu*) in Barrow; (iii) dat. pl. *cotum* (OE *cot*) in Coton (2), *hōm* (OE *hōh*) in Lubenham, *wīcum* (OE *wīc*) in Wykin; (iv) pres. part. *-ande* which is possible in River Welland; (v) the northern ME gen. sing. ending *-is, -yas* which occurs frequently in ME forms; (vi) inflected weak genitival forms in *-an* which survive in Lubenham, Poultney, Sparkenhoe and Wignell.

56. The substitution and influence of Scandinavian substantives is notable in OE p.ns. as in Carlton (2) (ON *karl* for OE *ceorl*), Congerstone (ODan *kunung* for OE *cyning* in many forms) and Plungar (ON *garðr* for OE *gāra* in many forms). Cf. Melton (ON *medal* for OE *middel*). ON *kirkjja* is found in ME forms for Anderchurche, Burrowchurch, Church Langton and Netherseal. Where there are early forms available, as for Anderchurche, those derived from ON *kirkjja* predate those from OE *cirice*. 
57. Metanalysis or the wrong division of names is rare but occurs in Burton Overy (Burton Noveray 1259-1727, -Overay from 1317) and Tur Langton (Tirlington 1518). Cf. §.53 supra.
LEICESTERSHIRE

Leicester 1086 IB bis
Leicester 1124 (c.1124) ASC E
Leicester 1101-9 Selby Ca, 1125-8 LNPetr
Leicester 1087 (c.1121) ASC E
Leicester scira s.a. 1061 (c.1131) Ord, Leicester 1130
  bis, 1155, 1156, 1157 P et freq to 1172 ib
Leicester(i)r(e) 1171 P, 1173 ChancR et freq to 1193 P, -scira
  1184, 1185 bis, 1186 bis, 1187, 1188 ib
Leicester(e)scir 1173, 1175 P, 1177 ChancR, 1179 P
Leicester 1126 RegAnt, Leicester 1126 ib
Leicester(scir(e) 1195, 1197, 1198 P etfreq to 1215 ib, -scira
  1166 LN, -schir 1205, 1206 P
Leicester scir' 1199 MemR, Leicester 1215 ChancR, Leicester
  1166 RBE, -shyre R1 (1253) Ch
Leicestersir 1212 Fees, Leicestershire 1360, 1361, 1362 Cl
  et freq to 1610 Speed

On the name Leicester y. infra, y. scir¹ 'a shire, a county'.
RIVER-NAMES

CHATER, R. (rises east of Halstead and runs for fifteen miles past Ketton R to R. Welland above Stamford L.)

Chatere 1263, 1286 Ass

Chater c.1545 Leland, 1610 Speed

Ekwall DEPI suggests a possible Brit cēto-dubron 'forest stream' as the origin of this river-name, y. cēd 'a wood', dūr 'water'.

DEVON, R. ['di:vn] (rises south of Eaton and flows eighteen miles to R. Trent at Newark Nt.)

Dyuene, -v- e.Hy3, 1252 Rut bis, 1252 Misc, 1316 Pat, 1317, 1318, 1325 Rut, 1326, 1395 Pat, 1396, 1399 Cl, 1433 Pat bis

Diuene, -v- 1253 Rut, 1253, 1257 Nichols, Hy3 Rut

Dyven 1351, Pat bis

Diuen Edw1 Rut

Diuine Hy3 Rut

Difune 1259 Rut

Diffne Hy3 Rut

Diwin Hy3 Rut

Deuene Hy3, 1310 Rut

Deuenn, -v- 1342 Pat bis, 1343 Ipm, 1424 Wyg bis, 1474, 1482 Pat

Devyn' 1447 Rut

Dewen Edw3 Rut

Deeven 1495 Rut

Dene 1576 Saxton, 1622 Burton, Deane 1610 Speed
The name is possibly to be derived from Brit *dubno-* 'deep' which would refer to the deep ravine in which the Devon runs in its upper reaches. An original *Dubnico-* might have had OE i- mutation and have given OE * Dyfene, v. dubno-*.

**EYE BROOK** [ai] (rises at Tilton and from above Allenton to its confluence with R. Welland at Caldecott R forms the boundary between Leicestershire and Rutland.)

Litelhe 1218 For, 1227 CLR, 1227 For, Litele 1290 4b, 1299 For, Litelye 1276 RH

Lytele'1269 For bis, Lytelee 1376 For

Litililhe 1218 Pat, Lytylhe 1414 Conant

Littleye 1276 RH

Little Eye c.1545 Leland

Little Ey 1610 Speed

'The little river', v. lytel, ea.

**EYE, R. [ai]** (rises near Saltby and flows to R. Wreak near Melton Mowbray)

Eye c.1545 Leland bis, 1613 Polyolbion, 1634 Fine

Eie 1610 Speed

'The river', v. ea. For early forms of the river-name v. Eye Kettleby in Melton Mowbray, Framland Hundred. Eye Kettleby is on a tributary of R. Eye whose name it takes as an affix.
GWASH, R. (rises near Owston and flows twenty miles through Rutland to R. Welland below Stamford L.)
le Whasse c.1230 RN
Wesse 1263 Ass
Wass 1269 For, Wasse 1276 RH, c.1300 Blore bis, 1307 AD
Wase 1266 For
Washe c.1545 Leland, Wash 1613 Polyolbion
Wasch(e) c.1545 Leland bis
Gwash 1586 Camden, Guash 1610 Speed, 1684 Wright, 1695 Map
The late form Gwash is a quasi-Welsh spelling. The name appears to be OE *wesse 'a wet place, a swamp, a marsh' which became transferred to the stream in a swamp, v. wessee.

LIPPING, R. (rises at Skeffington and flows into R. Welland near Welham.)
Lippinge 1218 For
Lipping' 1227 CLR bis, 1228 For, Lipping 1276 RH, e.14 SBR
Lippingh' 1284 Ass
Lyppyng 1545 VCHL
The name no longer survives. Ekwall PN -ing 201 points out that Lipping has a counterpart in the old district of Angel in Jutland - Lipping, originally no doubt the name of Lipping Aa, a stream. He suggests that Lipping in Jutland is an old Anglian name that has lived on from before the Danish immigration there, and that likewise the Leicestershire Lipping is an old Anglian river-name, perhaps derived from the Germanic root *leib 'to pour, to flow, to wet'. v. further
MEASE, R. ['mi:s] (rises near Ashby de la Zouch and flows to R. Trent at Croxall St.)

Meys e.13 Nichols, 1247, 1272, 1330 Ass, 1347 Pat
Meis c.1235 Nichols:
Mays 1330 Ass
Mese 1573 EMBI, 1610 Speed
Messe 1613 Polyolbion
Maese 1817 Lysons

The name appears to be OE mēos, here meaning 'bog, swamp'. The river must have followed a swampy course. In the area of Measham the bog is still evident. Forms in -si-, -sv- and -sv- are probably due to AN influence. Ekwall RN 281-2 compares R. Mease with Meese Sa and St, and derives them from the OE adj. mēos 'mossy'. Cf. also the early spellings for Measham infra, v: mēos.

ROTHELEY BROOK (rises at Stanton under Bardon and flows to R. Scar above Rothley.)

Hathebroc m.13 Fisher, -brok(e) 1276 RH, 1290 Banco, 1296 Hastings, ? 13 (1477) Charyte, 1344 Cl
Athebroc Hy3 Hastings
Hethebrok 1343 Ipm
Hadbrok(e) 1371 Ipm, 1445 LAS
Rotheley Brooke c.1570 Rental
'The heath brook', v. haē, broc. The stream has its source on the heathland to the south and west of Charnwood Forest.

SENCE, R. (rises on Bardon Hill and flows fifteen miles to R. Anker at Atherstone Wa.)

Sheynch 1307 Gl bis

Sence 1610 Speed, 1613 Polyolbion, 1622 Burton

The name is OE scenca 'a drink, a draught, a cup', here used in a laudatory way of a river with a copious flow of good clear drinking water, v. RN 357. Cf. the early spellings for Shenton, Sparkenhoe Hundred. Shenton stands on Sence Brook, a tributary of R. Sence. For the late development [ʃ] > [s], cf. Netherseal, Repton and Gresley Hundred.

SENSE, R. (rises near Billesdon and runs past Great Glen and Glen Parva to R. Soar above Narborough.)

Glene 1402 Pap

Sence 1610 Speed, 1613 Polyolbion, 1622 Burton

The name of the river was originally Glene which gave its name to Great Glen and Glen Parva (q.v.). It may possibly be compared with R. Glen in Lincolnshire which is derived from Brit *glano- 'clean, holy, beautiful'. A root PrWelsh *glimn 'a glen, a valley' is doubtful since the river does not have a marked valley anywhere along its course. The name Sence seems to be a late transference from the river of that name in south west Leicestershire, v. glano-.
SMITE, R. ['smait'] (rises near Old Dalby and flows for fifteen miles to R. Devon near Shelton Nt.)

Smith 1280 Ass

Smyte 1280 Ass, 1316, 1342, 1351 Pat

Smithe c.1545 Leland

Myte c.1545 Leland, Mite brooke c.1545 ib

Snyte 1576 Sarton, 1613 Polyolbion, Snite 1622 Burton

The name is probably an OE *Smite, derived from OE smitán. Ekwall RN 373-4 suggests that smitán is used in the sense 'to glide, to slip'—hence 'the gliding one'—and not as Elements s.v. *smíte suggests 'a dirty stream'. The Smite is not a muddy stream, v. smíte.

SOAR BROOK (a tributary of R. Anker Wa.)

Soar Brook 1793 EnclA, v. R. Soar infra.

SOAR, R. ['so:] (rises south of Sharnford and flows some forty miles to R. Trent north of Ratcliffe on Soar Nt.)

Sore 1211-25 (14), 1225-55 (14) BrCart, 1247 Ass, 1272 RGrav et passim to 1284 Ass, 1301 Fisher bis et freq to 1502 LCDeeds et passim to 1553 Pat

Sore 1147 (12) Mon, 1.Hy2 Dane, 1.12 GarCart, 1222 FF, 1271 Abbr, c.1292 LCDeeds et passim to 1378, 1399 ib

Soore 1344 LCDeeds, 1468 Fisher, 1548 Pat, 1550 ISIR, 1555 Pat, Sowre 1397 Misc

Soore 1422 Fine, 1576 Sarton, 1579 EMBI, Sowre 1549 Pat

Soar 1613 Polyolbion
This is an obscure pre-English name which may be identical with rivers Saar and Serre on the Continent. Ekwall RN 374-5 compares the name also with Soar Brook *supra, Sor Brook 0, Sor Brook and Cwm Sorgwm, both in Wales. He suggests that the name may belong to the base ser- 'to flow' in Lat. serum, Sanskrit sarāti 'flows'. For extended discussion of this name *ib. 374-5.

SWIFT, R. (rises north east of Lutterworth and flows twelve miles to R. Avon at Rugby Wa.)

Swift 1586 Camden, 1610 Speed, 1613 Polyolbion

An early name of the river may have been OE *hlūtre derived from OE hlūttor 'clean, pure' - hence 'the pure stream, the pure one'. Cf. the early spellings for Lutterworth, Guthlaxton Hundred. Ekwall RN 387 interprets the present name as OE *Swifte meaning 'the winding stream'. He points out that the name cannot come from OE swift in its sense of 'swift, rapid' since the river is slow-moving dropping only 200 ft. in twelve miles. He suggests OE swift in the sense 'moving in a sweeping manner', the adjective belonging to the verb swīfan 'to wend, to sweep' and that the earlier meaning 'sweeping' may have been preserved in some dialects and have been applied to a stream with a winding course. It should be noted, however, that surviving forms are late and may not represent an early name. Glens changed its name to Sense after 1400 and the earliest forms of the new name are not recorded before the early seventeenth century, *hlūttor, swift.

TWEED, R. (a tributary of Sense Brook).

Tweed 1831 Curtis. No interpretation is possible from this evidence.
WELLAND, R. (rises near Sibbertoft Nth and flows seventy miles to
the Wash.)

Weolud s.a. 921 (c.924) ASC A

Vueolod l.10 (e.11).Æthelward

Welund s.a. 919 (a.1118) Flor

Weland(e) 1218 bis, 1228 For, 1230 Cl, 1247 Ass, 1287, 13 Peake, 1308
Rut et passim to 1610 Speed

Welond(e) 1227 CLR, 1247 Ass, 1275 RH, 1312 Peake et passim to 1411 Pat,
1445 Cl

Welaund(e) 1281 QW, 1286 Ass, 1.13 Peake

Weiland 1199 (1330) Ch, Weyland 1200 Ch, 1263 Ass, 1365, 1366 Pat

Wailand(e) 1394, 1399 Cl

Weylaund 1286 Ass, Weylaund' 1281 QW, 1285 Ip

Weyellaund 1286 Ass

Weilound 1247 Pat

Wi-, Wyland 1422, 1466 Peake; c.1545 Leland

Wyland 1377 BM, Wypondiam 1351 Peake

Welland 1505, 1555 Pat

This British river-name is discussed at length by Ekwall RN 445-6. He
suggests that the first element may be Brit *yesu- 'good', the second a
word for 'river' cognate with OIr luid- 'to move', OE flēot 'stream'.
The change from OE Weolud to ME Weland may be due to Scandinavian
influence. Many Scandinavian river-names have a participial ending
—and, a form unknown to OE examples.
WREAKE, R. (rises near Waltham on the Wolds and flows eighteen miles to R. Soar near Rothley.)

Werc By2-Dane, c.1235, 1237 AD

Wrepech 1224-30 Fees

Wrethec ? e.Hy3 Hastings, m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) Laz, l.13 (1449)

WoCart, Wrethek(e) p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1276 RH, 1279 RGrav,
1284 Ass, 1288 (1404) Laz et passim to 1306 Pat et freq to
1370 Peake et passim to 1501 Pat, Wretheck' 1284 Ass

Wrethic l.12 (1404) Laz, Wrethyck m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) lb,

Wrethyke 1515 Ich

Wurthik p.1250 (1404) Laz

Wrethk 1319 (1404) Laz, 1319 Pat, 1319 AD, 1321 Cl, 1323 Pat

Wrech 1361 Ipm bis

Yreck' c.1200 (14) BrCart

Wrek 1272 Cur, 1326 Pat, 1433 LDeeds, 1487, 1492 Fisher

Wreke 1254 Val, 1371 Pat, 1391, 1403 Cl et passim to 1502 Ipm et freq
to 1553 Pat

Whreke 1447 RTemple bis

Wreic 1243 Fees, Wrek 1496 Ferrers, Wreyk(e) 1299 Ipm, 1305 Ch, 1375
AD, 1396 Ferrers, 1407, 1412 RTemple et passim to 1486

Ferrers, 1486 Fisher

Wreek(e) 1381 Fine, 1419 Cl, 1422 AD

Wreck 1576 Saxton

The valley of R. Wreake is an area of strong Scandinavian influence.

Ekwall RN 472-3 suggests that the original form of the river-name was

OScand *Wreipk ( > Wrebk by shortening of ei > e before two consonants)
from the Scandinavian adjective vreiðr, ON reiðr, OSwed vręper in the original sense of 'crooked, twisted'. Wreake is a very winding river. A suffix -k is very common in Scandinavian river-names and is added directly to the stem. The common form Wrethek has svarabhaktic e. The form Werc is to be explained by the metathesis of Wrethk > Werthk > Werc, y. vreiðr.
1. CHARNWOOD FOREST

Cernewoda 1129 Reg, Cernewoda, Hy3 GarCart
Charnewod(e) 1242 Fine, 1276 RH, 1279 Ass bis, 1288 Ipm, 1291 GarCart, 1325 Ipm et freq to 1427 ib, -wood(e) 1550 Pat, 1609 LAS, 1622 Burton
Chernwod 1553 Pat, -wood 1553 ib
Chernwode ? 1474 Hastings
Charnewod(e) 1266 Cur, 1276 Ct, 1279 Banco, 1284 Ferrers bis, 1341, 1371 Ct et passim to 1470 Banco, -wood 1576 Saxton, 1613 Polyolbion

The forest was also known as: forestam de Charley 1550 Deed, the foreste of Charley c.1545 Leland, Charley Forest 1622, 1641, 1725, 1726 IML.

The first element is PrWelsh *carn (Brit *carn-, carnā) 'a heap of stones'. This may have been used as a simplex name to describe the area, as Charnwood Forest is rugged with outcroppings of granite which often appear as heaps of broken rock. To the British element, OE wudu 'a wood, woodland' was later added. An early name for the forest was OE Cearnleah, v. Charley, West Goscote Hundred. For a study of the history of Charnwood, v. G.F. Farnham, Leicester Forest and Its Historians, Leicester 1930. v. carn, wudu.

2. LEICESTER FOREST

Hereswode 1086 IE

foresta Leycestrie c.1150, c.1200 LeicRec

forest Leirc' 1205 Chr
The forest once stretched west from Leicester. Its name survives in the civil parish names Leicester Forest East, Leicester Forest West. The old name of the forest, Hereswode 1086 DB, has as its first element OE here, OScand herr 'army, host, multitude'. OScand herr also meant 'the whole people' and the first element may bear this sense, hence 'the common woodland' (i.e. belonging to the inhabitants of Leicester who would have had various rights in the forest). It is described in DB as silva totius vicecomitatus. Alternatively OE here may bear its special sense of 'a Danish army' so that the name could record the period when Leicester was recognized as a specifically Danish stronghold, hence, 'the here's wood', y. here, herr, wudu, forest. For the history of Leicester Forest, y. Levi Fox and Percy Russell, Leicester Forest, Leicester 1948.
A. ROMAN

Leicestershire was well served by surviving Roman roads in the Anglo-Saxon period. They radiated like the spokes of a wheel from Leicester at the hub. The great Fosse Way (Road I infra) from Lincoln to Cirencester enters the county west of Old Dalby, runs almost due S to Leicester at the centre of the county and then turns SW to leave it near Claybrooke Magna. Gartree Road (Road II) runs SE from Leicester to cross the county boundary (here River Welland) south of Drayton. Salt Way (Road III), so called in 1831 Curtis, enters the county in the north east near Croxton Kerrial and runs WSW to cross Fosse Way at Six Hills and continues on the same bearing to Barrow upon Soar. After this it is lost in Charnwood Forest. All three roads so far mentioned have survived intact (a small stretch of Road III at Goadby Marwood excepted) into modern times.

Road IV from Mancetter on Watling Street NE to Leicester has not survived so well. Only short stretches of its length are still used; however, it was certainly intact and in use in the Anglo-Saxon period, viz. Sparkenhoe Hundred.

The south western boundary of the county is Watling Street, the main Roman artery from London (and Dover) to Chester. The road also marked the limit of the Danelaw.

This Roman road system was taken advantage of by the Anglo-Saxons for the purposes of administration. The shire-reeve was based in Leicester and would ride out along these roads to the various hundred-
moots which gathered at convenient landmarks beside or about one mile from the Roman road within the hundred territory. For full discussion of these meeting-places and their relationship with the Roman road system, v. Introduction: The Leicestershire Hundred-Moots. Also v. Distribution Map 7.

ROAD I, FOSSE WAY (Lincoln to Cirencester), Margary's 5e and 5f.
Fosse 949 BM, 984 KCD 643, n.d. KCD 1365, n.d. KCD 1359, 1360 Pat, strata publica de Fosse 965 (15) BCS 922, Fosse 984 KCD 643, 1016 KCD 723, 13 M1D, 1308 Pat, 1357 Works, 1372 Cl, 1373 Pat, 1403, 1424 Cl, Fossa 1065 KCD 817, c.1135 HR, v. foss 'a ditch', weg 'a road, a track'. The Fosse Way was so called because in the Roman fashion it had a ditch on one or both sides over its entire length.

ROAD II, GARTREE ROAD (Leicester to Drayton and the south east),
Margary's 57a.
(1e) Stangate m.13, 1.13, 13, e.14 SHR, Stanegate e.14 db, (1e)
Stongate e.13, 13 db, 1515 VCH, Stantgate 1295 SHR, 'the stone road', v. stān, stāniht, gata. The form Stantgate is probably from OE stāniht 'stony'. The name survives as Stoneygate in Leicester Borough, v. Evinston, Gartree Hundred. The popular name, Gartree Road, is taken from the hundred through which the road runs, v. Gartree Hundred.

ROAD III, SALT WAY (Ermine Street near Grantham to Barrow upon Soar),
Margary's 58a.
This road is discussed as Route A, Salt Ways infra.
ROAD IV, nameless (Leicester to Mancetter), Margary's 57b.

References to this road are only to be found in local minor names.

From Sutton Cheney: Strathaw(e) 1403 Ct bis, 1496 Win, Stratehawe 1428 Banco, (y. haga¹ 'an enclosure'). From Kirby Muxloe: Strathawe 1462 Cl, (y. haga¹ 'an enclosure'), Stratho 1506 Inm, Strathow 1506 ib, (y. hōh 'a headland, a spur of land'), y. street 'a Roman road'.

ROAD V, Watling Street (Dover, London to Chester), Margary's 1f and 1g.

The OE form was Weelingastraet, the first element being identical with that of an early name of St. Albans. It is probable that the name meant originally 'the road to St. Albans' as it was in all likelihood first applied to the part between London and St. Albans. For forms and discussion y. Place-Names of Hertfordshire (EPNS 15) p.7.

B. MEDIEVAL

ROAD VI, WESTMANWAY (Leicester to Ashby de la Zouch).

Westermanesweye c.1230 Farnham, Westermanesway 15 Nichols; Westermanneweye, -way 15 ib bis, Westormaneweye 1242 Fine, Westirmanweye 1336 Nichols, Westermanwaye 1520 Terrier, Westmaneway 1520 ib, Westmanway 1520 ib, 'the road of the western dwellers', y. wester, mann, weg.

SALT WAYS. Salt was of great importance in the Middle Ages for preservation of meat through winter. The numerous references to salt traffic in minor place-names is reflective of the importance of its distribution. In Leicestershire two stretches of saltway can be traced with some certainty, Routes A and B infra.
ROUTE A. The Roman road from Croxton Kerrial via Six Hills to Barrow upon Soar was known as Saltway. In Croxton Kerrial it was Saltegate Hy3 Crox bis, le saltegate Edw1 CroXR (v. salt1, gata 'a road'). The road there crosses a stream at Saltedford Edw1 ib, Salteford Edw1 ib, Salterford 1330 Nichols, Salter's Ford 1795 ib (v. saltere 'a salter'). Beside the ford was Saltefordil Edw1 CroXR (v. hyl 'a hill'). At Six Hills the road crosses the Fosse Way. Here near Wymeswold it was Saltestrete 1412 Cor (v. stræt 'a Roman road'). The Roman road is not traced further west than Barrow upon Soar, but the next parish westward is that of Quorndon where the saltway appears as Saltgate 1608 Surv and then on to Woodthorpe where Saltergatefurlong 1393 QuR is recorded. If the general line of the road is continued to the west it arrives at Saltersford Brook near Donisthorpe at the county boundary.

ROUTE B. A second stretch of saltway can be traced southwards from Melton Mowbray where it is recorded as Saltegate 1445, 1449 Cl, Saltegate n.d. (1449) WoCart, Saltergate 1449 Cl. Following the high ground south, it entered Burton and Dalby parish where we find it as Saltgate m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) bis, o.1288 (1404), 1288 (1404) Laz, Saltegate 1300 (1449) WoCart, cf. Saltegetalongo (sic) l.13 (1449) ib, Saltgate bryge 1300 (1449) ib, saltgatebrigge 1309 (1449) ib (v. brycg 'a bridge'). It then followed the high ridge of Salter's Hill between Thorpe Satchville and Burrough on the Hill (here as Salters Gate 1607 Map). After this point it is lost. It probably continued through Twyford, across Streethill in Lowesby parish (q.v.) and on to
Hungarton and Leicester. This stretch of road may once have connected with Route C *infra*.

**ROUTE C.** A third stretch of saltway can be traced tentatively from Lutterworth where we find *Salter's Meare* 1629 Nichols *(v. (ge)mære 'a boundary, a boundary road')*, north east into Kimcote and Walton parish. Here it is *Saltergatewyke* e.14 Wyg *(v. weg 'a road, a track')*, *Saltergate* 1318 ib. It apparently followed an ancient ridge-way since we also find *Riggewye* 1318 ib bis recorded *(cf. Salt Riggewey *infra*) *(v. hrycg 'a ridge')*. The road may have proceeded north east into Bruntingthorpe parish. Here *Streetfield* 1713 Nichols perhaps refers to the saltway since there is no major Roman road in the area.

We next find it at Cadby as *Salt Riggewey* 1.13 Wyg *(riggewey 1.13 ib, Rugweyus 1379 ib)*, passing over a small stream in Humberstone at what is now Salter's Ford Bridge on to Barkby where it was *Saltegate* 1477 *(e.16) Charyte bis, Salter gate Meare c.1635 Surv.*

That other routes existed through the county can be inferred from the isolated reference to a *Saltergatyett* 1477 Deed in Normanton Turville in Thurlaston, Sparkenhoe Hundred, and to the early *Salteresgate* a.1250 *Peake* in Drayton, and *Salteresgate* 13 ib in Neville Holt. The last two, both at the end of the Leicestershire section of Gartree Road, may indicate that the Roman road was used as a saltway in the same manner as the *Croxton Kerrial - Barrow upon Soar* street further north, *(v. salt¹, salter, gata, (ge)mære, st rêe, weg)*.
MISCELLANEOUS NAMES

VALE OF BELVOIR, de valle Beauver 1250 Cl, the Vale of Beauer 1449
Walcart, le Vale de Beluer 1511 Wyr, the Valle of Bever 1516 ib,
the vale of Bever c.1545 Leland, 1613 Polyolbion, v. val 'a wide
valley'.

THE WOLDS. These are referred to in (super) Waldas inter Wylugheby
et Wymundwold 1330 Ass. See also Burton, Waltham and Walton on the
Wolds for further forms. From OE (Angl) wald, here used to denote
a high tract of open land rather than forest land.
LOST DOMESDAY BOOK SETTLEMENTS

1. GARTREE HUNDRED

NETONE 1086 DB. Either OE neat-tūn 'the cattle farm' or OE cneō-tūn 'tūn at a knee or bend (of a road or river?), v. neat, cneō(w), tūn. The settlement was somewhere in the Cold Newton – Burrough on the Hill area.

2. GOSCOTE HUNDRED

BRUNSTANESTORP c.1055 (13) Ramsāb, 1086 DB bis. 'Brūnstan's borp', v. borp. The personal name Brūnstan is OE. NEVLEBI 1086 DB. Possibly 'Nagli's by', v. by. The form shows vocalization of £ after a back-vowel to form a diphthong with the preceding vowel (v. SPNILY § 137) and AN substitution of £ for a. The OSScand personal name Nagli is an original by-name 'nail, spike' v. 1b 201. However, the name may be an early Scandinavianized form of OE Næglestūn (Nailstone), the earliest securely dated form of which is otherwise Naylestone 1225 RHug, v. Nailstone, Sparkenhoe Hundred.

3. GUTHLAXTON HUNDRED

ELVELEG 1086 DB. The first element is probably OE elf (genitive plural elfs) 'an elf, a fairy' or else possibly the OE personal name Aelfa. The second element is lea the dative singular of OE leah 'a woodland glade', v. elf, lēah.

LILINGE 1086 DB, 'Lilla's people', v. -ingas, cf. Lillings Ambo YN. This is an original group-name and joins Peatling Magna and
Parva (\textit{v.} Guthlaxton Hundred) as the only names of the type in the county. Lilinge appears to have been situated in the Bitteswell - Ullesthorpe area near the Roman Watling Street.

\textit{Plotelei} 1086 DB. The first element appears to be OE \textit{plot} 'a plot of land', \textit{v.} plot, leah 'a woodland glade'.

4. \textbf{Sparkenhoe Hundred}

\textit{Brandestorp} 1086 DB. 'Brandr's porp', \textit{v.} porp. The OScand. personal name Brandr is an original by-name meaning either 'sword' or 'fire'. It was common in Iceland and Denmark and is found also in Normandy, \textit{v.} SPNLY 62. IB tells us that the settlement was in Guthlaxton Hundred. It appears to have been in the neighbourhood of William Pevrel's other holdings of Lubbesthorpe and Kirby Muxloe which are now in Sparkenhoe Hundred.
LEICESTER

Legorensis civitatis 803 BCS 312 bis, Legorensis 798 Thorpe
Legoracensis civitatis 839-44 (12) BCS 440, Legoracensis c.816 (12)

BCS 355 bis

Leogorensi s.a. 793 (a.1118) Flor, Leogereensis 811 Thorpe, (in) civitate

Leoger a.1118 Flor

Ligeraceastre s.a. 917 (c.924), s.a. 921 (c.924) ASC A, Ligeraceaster

s.a. 942 (c.1000) ASC B, Ligeraceaster s.a. 942 (m.11) ASC C

Ligereceastre s.a. 914 (p.1050 - e.12) ASC D, Ligereceaster s.a. 942

(p.1050 - e.12) ib

Ligoraceaster s.a. 941 (c.955) ASC A

Leogereceastre s.a. 914 (a.1118) Flor, Leogereceastram s.a. 919 (a.1118),

s.a. 942 (a.1118) ib, Leogerecestre s.a. 918 (a.1118) ib

Ligraceastre s.a. 914 (c.1000) ASC B, s.a. 918 (m.11) ASC C

Ligreceastre s.a. 914 (m.11) ASC C

Ligranceastre s.a. 918 (p.1050 - e.12) ASC D

Legraceastre s.a. 918 (c.1000) ASC B, s.a. 939 (12) Simeon

Legeceastre c.1000 Saints, Legecestria c.1135 HHunt, 1139, 1149 RegAnt,

Legcestr 1173, 1195 bis, 1197 P

Ledecestre 1086 IB bis

Legrecestre 1183 P, Legrecestra 1126 RegAnt, 1130 P (p), -cestrae s.a.

1071 (c.1125) Ord, -cestria 1123 CartAnt, 1146 RegAnt bis, 1174

BM, -cestrie c.1170 CartAnt

Legercestre(e) 1176, 1177, 1178 P bis et freq to 1194, 1197 ib (p),

-cestrie 1184, 1185 bis, 1190 ib
Leicester c.1155 Dane
Leircestr(e) -y- 1185 Templar, 1190 CartAnt, 1194 ChancR bis, 1195 P
tis et freq to c.1232, a.1250, 1282 bis, 1356 LCDeeds -cestria
Hy2 BM, 1232 RHug (p), -cestrie 1198, 1200, 1201 CartAnt
Leecestria 1152 BM, -cestrie c.1140 RegAnt
Lecestr p.1250 LCDeeds, 1519 Wvg bis
Leicestr(e) -y- l.Hy2 Dane, 1189 bis, 1199 CartAnt, 1199 MemR et
passim to m.13, c.1250 RTemple, 1252 Fees et freq to 1520, 1525
Wvg et passim to 1544 Hazlerigg, -cestria c.1136 Mon, 1285 (p),
1286 (p), 1291 Cl (p) et passim to 1525 Wvg, -cestrie c.1130
LeicSurv (freq), 1158, 1199, 1200, 1204 CartAnt et passim to
c.1251-5 LCDeeds, -cetour 1519 Wvg
Laicestr 1205 P
Laeycestr 1230 P (p)
Laycestr(e) 1230 P, 1529 RTemple
Leicester is on the site of the Romano-British Ratae Coritanorum 'Ratae
of the Coritani' which is recorded as early as the second quarter of the
second century A.D. in Geographia Claudii Ptolemaei. William of Malms-
bury says in Gesta Pontificum that the English town was named 'a Legra
fluvio'. This river-name apparently survives in the place-name Leire,
Guthlaxton Hundred q.v. Legra was probably the British name of the trib-
uty of River Soar on which the village stands. Leicester also seems
to have this Legra at its root. Ekwall DEPN points out that "Leicester
cannot be 'Roman fort on R. Legra'. The early forms suggest as first
element a tribal name in the genitive plural, an OE *Ligore or the like
which may mean 'dwellers on R. Legra'. The OE form of the river-name
may have been Ligor or Legor." Hence we may have in Leicester 'the ceaster of the dwellers on Legra'. It is possible that Legra was an alternative name for River Soar. (v. River-Names) but this seems unlikely since Soar itself is of British origin, v. ceaster 'a large town, an old fortification'. For Leicester v. Forsberg 112.

STREET NAMES AND OTHERS:

Only included here are names which have survived from medieval Leicester, either still attached to their original streets or known to have been replaced by recent fabrications. For extended treatment of the medieval city, v. C.J. Billson, Medieval Leicester, Leicester 1920, to which reference is made throughout the section.

ABBEYGATE, Labbeigate iuxta Leic' 1312 Inq aqd, 1312 Pat, Vicus Abb'ie 1327 SR, -del Abbegate 1345 LeicRec (p), -del Abbeigate 1367 ib (p), Abbegate 1416, 1445 Nichols, 1539 MinAcct, Abbey gate 1528 Visit, 1610 Speed, Abbey gate 1528 Visit, 1550 Deed, 1591 LeicRec, Abbye Gate 1584, 1595, 1596 ib, v. abbeie, gata 'a road'. Abbeigate led to the great abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, founded by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in the twelfth century for Augustinian canons, v. ML 95-7.

ABBET MEADOW, Abbey meadowes 1689 LeicRec, The Abbey Meadow 1764 Nichols.

ABBEE PARK, Abbeye P'ke 1561 LeicW, Abbey park 1593 ib, Abbottes Park 1553 Nichols (v. abbod 'an abbot'), v. park.

ABBOT PENNY'S WALL, 'this Peny made ...... muche of the bricke wailles' c.1545 Leland. The wall was built by Bishop John Penny at the beginning of the sixteenth century, v. ML 202.
APPLEGATE STREET, Appylgata 1457 LCDeeds, Appulgate 1458 LeicRec, Le Appulgate 1471 LCDeeds bis, Appull gate 1484 LeicRec, Applegate 1519 ib, Applegat 1555 ib, Applegate Streete 1595 ib, Apple gate streete 1604 ib, It was Appellane 1284 NR, le Appellane 1342 LeicRec, 1349 LCDeeds, v. æppel 'an apple', gata 'a road', lane 'a lane'. The road once led past apple orchards

ARCHDEACON LANE, 1694 Nichols, Archiedekon lane 1465 LCDeeds, v. arced-Iacon 'an archdeacon of the Church', lane 'a lane'; for arcedIacon v. OT 168.

BAKEHOUSE LANE, 1694 Nichols, Fosbroke Bakhhouse Lane 1484 LeicRec, Fosbroke bakhouse 1505 ib, (Fosbroke is OE foss 'a ditch', OE brōc 'a brock'), cf. -de la Baghus 1278 ib (p), -del Bakhous 1376 Pat (p), v. bæ c-hūs 'a bakehouse', lane 'a lane'.

BARKBY LANE, Barkebylane 1290, 1336 RTemple, 1352 Wyg, 1391, 1403 LCDeeds, 1420 Wyg et passim to 1445 ib, 1453 Cl, Barkbilane 1392 Wyg, Barkbylane 1418, 1427, 1471 ib, Barkebelane 1549 Pat, Barkbyes Lane 1603 LeicRec bis, Barkbyweye 1359 Wyg (v. weg 'a road, a track'), v. lane 'a lane'. For Barkby v. East Goscote Hundred.

BELGRAVE GATE, Belegrauegate, -v- c.1275, 1275, 1277, 1281, 1283 RTemple et freq to 1346 ib, 1438 Wyg, Belgrauegate, -v- 1336 RTemple, 1339, 1361 LCDeeds et freq to 1610 Speed, le Belgrauegate 1504 Wyg, Belgrawegate 1428 SHR, v. gata 'a road'. For Belgrave v. East Goscote Hundred.

BISHOP STREET, cf. Bishops Fee 1628 Ipm, 1701, 1705 IML, Bishop's Fee 1725, 1728 ib, Bisshoppes Water c.1545 Leland, Bisshops Water c.1545 ib,
...biscop 'a bishop', wæter 'a stream'. Most of the east suburb outside the East Gateway was the fee of the Bishop of Lincoln, y. ML 18.

Leland tells us that the bishop's tenants had privilege on Bisshoppes Water, a small affluent of River Soar, joining it opposite Abbey Park.

BLACK FRIARS, STREET; blac Freres Lane 1484 LeicRec, the Blake-Freres c.1545 Leland bis, Blackfryers lane 1610 Speed, y. blæc 'black', frere 'a friar'. There was a friary of Dominicans (Friars Preachers) here, so-called Black Friars because of their black habit.

BLUE BOAR LANE, 1716 Nichols, 1828 Map, Blewe Bore 1575 LeicRec, Blue Bore 1599 ib. The Blue Boar was a medieval inn believed to be associated directly with Richard III who slept there the night before the battle of Bosworth Field. It was destroyed in 1836, y. ML 177-99. Blue Boar Lane was Mayres hall lane 1484 LeicRec, cf. gilalle de Leycestre ?1274 ib, aula gilde Leycestrie 1352 ib, Gyhale 1361 ib, Gilde hall otherwise cald the Maires hall 1466 ib, gylde halle 1467 ib, pe Mayres hall 1484 ib, Maryshale 1518 ib, Meyre hall 1525 ib, Maires hall 1537 ib, Maries hall 1550 ib, Meares hall 1554 ib, Meres hall 1554 ib, old meres hall 1551 ib, olde meares hall 1554 ib, the oulde hawle al. Maiors haule 1567 ib, cf. le Oldgildehallecroft' 1407 Wyk bis y. gild-hall 'a guild hall', maire 'a mayor', hall 'a hall'.

BONNER'S LANE was Bonye's Walke 1639 Ipm.

BOW BRIDGE STREET, cf. Bowebyrge close 1597 Nichols, Boe bridge Close 1617 LAS, Bowbridge close 1627 Ipm. Bow Bridge crossed an arm of the river known as Old Soar. Beside it was a small foot-bridge of the same
name with only one large arch. Bow Bridge took the name of the footbridge, v. ML 102, v. boga 'a bow, an arch', brycg 'a bridge'.

BRAUNSTONE GATE, Braunstoneygate 1546 AAS, Brawnston gate 1612 LeicRec, Braunston(e) gate 1596, 1623, 1638, 1686 ib, 1709 IML, Branston Gate 1627 ib. The road crossed Old Soar by Braunston gate Bridge 1614 LeicRec, Braunston brige 1629 ib, Branston Bridge 1641 ib, Braunston Bridge 1641 Win, v. gata 'a road'. For Braunston v. Sparkenhoe Hundred.

BURGESS STREET was Burgeslane 1470 LGDeeds, Burgespament 1454 LeicRec, Burges pauyment 1483 LGDeeds bis, v. burgesis 'a freeman of a town, a citizen with full rights and privileges', lane 'a lane', pavement 'a paved way'.

BUTT CLOSE LANE, Butt Close 1552 LeicRec, 1558 LAS, 1595 LeicRec, 1694 Nichols, But Close 1553, 1555 LeicRec, (ye) Buttes 1518, 1542, 1555 ib, butts 1556 ib, ye towne butts 1559 ib. The town archery butts were here, v. ML 206, v. butt².

CANK STREET, le Cank' Canck' (sic) 1313 Wrg, le Cank(e) 1331 bis, 1346, 1349, 1351 ib, 1352 LGDeeds, 1368, 1428 Wrg bis et passim to 1519 ib, le lank(e) 1408, 1423 bis, 1438 ib, ye kanke 1535 LeicRec, The Cancke street 1587, 1595, 1597 ib, cf. Cank Well 1557 ib, (the) Cankwell 1563, 1574 Nichols, Canke well 1664 LeicRec, Cankwell Lane 1610 Speed, v. canc 'a steep rounded hill', wella 'a spring, a well'.

CASTLE HILL, castelli de Legercor' 1174 P, in castello Legercestr' 1177 ib.

CASTLE STREET, Castell street 1610 Speed. It was probably Sorelæne 1323
119.

LAS bis, 1330 Wyr, 1381, 1382 RTemple, 1403 bis, 1412, 1446 Wyr bis.
The lane led to River Soar. (v. River-Names). The later Soar Lane extra
portam boriamem is not to be confused with this earlier Sorelane que
ducit ad Castrum, v. ML 13 and Soar Lane infra, v. castel(l) 'a castle',
lane 'a lane'.

CAUSEWAY LANE was Saint Johns Lane 1434 LeicRec, cf. Seynt Johns Close
1549 Pat. It led to St. John's Hospital, v. ML 83, v. lane 'a lane' /

CHURCH GATE, Kyrkegate 1478 LDeeds, 1505 LeicRec, Churche gate 1610
Speed, v. kirkja 'a church', gata 'a road' (the road led to St.
Margaret's church).

CLOCK TOWER is the site of le Berehil p.1250 LDeeds, 1360 GildR, c.1275
RTemple, le Berehill 1317 LeicRec, le Berehull in Hambirstongate 1346
RTemple, Berehill 1376 LeicRec, 1503 Cl, cf. Berehillcros 1484 LeicRec,
Berehill Crosse 1505 ib, Berehyl Crosse 1525 ib, Barrell Crosse 1566,
1575, 1600 ib, 1610 Speed, Barwell Crosse 1576 LeicRec, Berehill al.
Barrell Crosse 1576 ib, Beare hill where the Crosse was 1576 ib, Bearhill
Crosse 1609, 1625 ib, Barehill Cross 1612, 1615 ib, v. ML 18, v. bere
'barley', hyll 'a hill', cros 'a cross'.

CORN EXCHANGE was preceded by Corn(e) Wall(e) 1467, 1522, 1549 LeicRec,
1722 Nichols, cornewaule 1567 LeicRec, corn wawle 1569 ib. The corn
market was inside the town walls at their south east corner, v. corn1,
wall.

CRANE STREET, cf. the Crane Inn 1664, 1717 LAS, (a coaching inn, v. ML 36).
DANNETT STREET, cf. Molendinum Amauri Danet c.1200 LeicRec, Danetts Hall 1566 ExchKR, Dannelthall 1566 ib, Dannet(t)s Hall 1604, 1624, 1640, 1648 LeicRec, Dannetts hall al. Walshall 1628 Ipm, -atte Wallshehalle 1334 GildR (p), Walshall 1386 Banco, Le Welsche Hall 1422 LAS, Le Welsche hall 1468 Nichols, Walshall 1525 Fine, Walchehall 1561 ib, Welch(e) Hall 1604 LeicRec bis, Walche Hall 1607 ib, Wellch Hall 1617 LML, Welchall 1625 LeicRec, Dannel Hall meadow 1612 Nichols, Dannetts meadow 1627 Ipm, Danettes Close 1569, 1593 Win, Walchhall Close 1625 Nichols, Welshegate 1553 Pat. The hall belonged to the Welsh or Walsh family until the end of the fifteenth century. The Danets were there in the sixteenth century (v. LAS xiv 6), v. hall 'a hall'.

EAST GATES, portam est c.1206 GildR, East Gate 1610 Speed, Porta Orientis 1253 LeicRec, Portam Orientalem a.1239 RTemple, 1260 LeicRec, 1284 RTemple, 1302, 1343 LCDeeds bis, porta oriental(i) 1344, 1425 MiP, v. east 'east'.

ELBOW LANE, 1722 Nichols. The lane was so called because of the sharp angle in its course. It originally formed part of (le) Torchemere(e) 1303 LeicRec, 1397 LCDeeds, 1407, 1454 Wyk bis, 1483 LCDeeds, Torchmer 1428 Wyk. The second element is OE mere 'a pool', (in 1278 a man was fined for washing fells in Torchmere v. ML 5). The first element may be OFr torche used figuratively of a tall spike of yellow flowers (cf. torch-flower, torch-lily, torch-herb (the Great Mullein). The earliest recorded use in this sense is for 1552 NED) v. Torchere mere¹.

FOX LANE, the Foxe 1595 LeicRec (an inn in North Gate v. ML 33).
FREEMEN'S COMMON, Freemens Common 1828 Map. It was Burges medowe 1495, 1519 LeicRec, Burgis medowe 1546 AAS, Boorgesmedow 1585 LeicRec, Burgys meadow 1589 ib, Burges meadow(e) 1.16 ib (freq), v. burgeis 'a freeman of a town', mead, meadwe 'a meadow'.

FREESCHOOL LANE was Dedelan 1202 FF, le Dedelane c.1307, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326 Wvg et freq to 1367, 1403 ib et passim to 1468 LCDeeds, le Dedlane 1403 ib, 1403, 1406 Wvg, 1425 LCDeeds et freq to 1452 ib, Dedelane 1468 ib, 1484, 1492, 1494 LeicRec, Dedlane 1495, 1519 ib, Dead Lane 1521 ib, Dedelane 1546 Rental, Dead Lane 1578 LeicRec, 1596 Nichols, mortua venella 1274, 1282, 1294 bis, 1325 Wvg. Dead Lane was beside the now vanished St. Peter's Church. The name may refer to the discovery of ancient graves there (cf. Holy Bones infra) or may once have led to a cemetery v. ML 6, v. dead 'dead', lane 'a lane'.

FRIAR LANE, Frer' lane 1391 Wvg, (le) Frerelane 1392 LCDeeds, 1403, 1412, 1446 Wvg bis, 1452, 1458 LeicRec, Freres lane 1522 Rut, Freer Lane 1518, 1648 LeicRec, Fryer Lane 1664, 1673 ib, Frier Lane 1671 ib, Frere yate 1494 ib, Freers yeatt 1591 ib, Greye frere lane 1484 LeicRec, (pe) Gray Frere lane 1484, 1505 ib, grefrear yatte 1563 ib, Graye fryers gate 1610 Speed, cf. the Gray Freers 1517 Nichols, Graye fryers 1610 Speed, the Gray(e) Fryars 1617, 1618 LAS, (the lane ran past the precincts of the Franciscans, or Friars Minors, the so-called Grey Friars since they wore grey habits), v. græg, frere, lane.

FROG ISLAND, 1828 Map, cf. Frogem[ere] 1199 LeicRec, fregemere 1196 ib, Frogge mire brigge 1608 ib, Frogmeere bridge 1655, 1656 ib, Frogmir Bridge 1694 Nichols - which was lytle Northbryg 1519 LeicRec, lytyll North Bryg 1535 ib, lyttyl brygge 1542 ib, parvo ponte 1320 ib (v. ML
101), v. frogga 'a frog', mere1 'a pool, a marsh', brycg 'a bridge', lītāl 'little', norā 'north'.

GALLOWTREE GATE, viam qua itur versus furchas c.1220 RegAnt, (le)
Galtregate 1290 LeicRec, 1294, 1337 LCDeeds, 1452 Cl, 1458, 1508, 1518, 1557 LeicRec, Galughtragate 1392 LCDeeds, Gallowtregate 1461, 1469, 1481 ib, 1484 LeicRec, le Galottregate 1466 LCDeeds, Galltregate 1535 LeicRec, Gallowtrey Gate 1550 ib, Gallowetree gate 1575 ib, Galtree gate 1576, 1584 ib, Galtry(e) Gate 1590, 1591, 1595, 1604 ib, Galtrie Gate 1610, 1617 ib, Galltree Gate 1634 Win, Gaultry Gate 1661 LeicRec, cf. Gallowtree feilde c.1620 ib, Galtrefurlong 1316 LCDeeds, Gallowtree furlong c.1620 LeicRec, v. galg-treow 'a gallows, a gallows-tree', gata 'a road'.

GILROE'S COTTAGE, GILROES CEMETERY, Gilleuro 1322 LForest, Gilwro 1323 LAS, Gillewro 1323 ib, 1354 LForest, Gilroe 1631 Curtis, 'Gilli's nook, corner of land', v. vré. For the OScand personal name Gilli v. SPNLY 100.

GOSLING STREET, cf. Gosselyncroft 1382 RTemple, Gosslynecroft 1433 LCDeeds, Gocelynecroft 1458 LeicRec, Gosling Croft 1614 Nichols, Goslinge Croft 1624 ib, Gosling(e) Close 1624, 1625 ib, 1657 LeicRec, 'the gosling paddock', v. gōs, -ling1, -ling, croft 'a small enclosed field'.


GRAVEL STREET, cf. gravel pitt 1576 LeicRec, (the pit was in Belgrave Gate), v. gravele 'gravel', pytt 'an excavated hole'.
GUILIHALL LANE was Kirkgate 1460 Cl, (le) Kyrkelane 1312, 1332 LeicRec, Kerkelane 1458 ib, Kirklane 1472 Wyg, pe chirch lane 1484 LeicRec, Seynt Marten Chirche Lane 1494 ib, Church(e) Lane 1518, 1519 ib, cf. le Kyrke Lane End 1495 ib, Church lane end 1519 ib. The lane, which led to St. Martin's church was also known as Holirodelane 1403 Cl, Hollyroode Lane 1549 Pat, 1553 Deed, Holy Road Lane 1664 LAS, v. Kirkja 'a church', lane 'a lane', hālig 'holy', rūd 'a rood, a cross'. Later it was Town Hall Lane 1828 Map. ((le) Townhalle 1452 LeicRec, 1462 LCDeeds, v. tun, hall 'a place for public business').

THE HAYMARKET, 1828 Map. It was Gosewellegate 1302 LCDeeds, 1346 Hastings, Gosewelgate 1345 LCDeeds, Goswell-gate 1617 LAS (v. ML 19), v. gōs 'a goose', wella 'a stream', gata 'a road'.

HIGHCROSS STREET, altam crucem 1392 LCDeeds, 1458 LeicRec, alta cruce 1461 LCDeeds, high Crosse 1461, 1484, 1492, 1494 LeicRec, 1525 LAS, pe high cros 1484 LeicRec, hay crosse 1488 ib, hye crosse 1505, 1550, 1554 ib, high crosse 1518 ib, Hygh Crose 1518, 1520 ib, Hyeghe Crosse 1557 ib, Hyghe Crosse 1557, 1567 ib, Heigh crosse 1562 ib, Hie Cross(e) 1584 ib, 1585 HMCVar, High Crosse Street 1610 Speed, v. hēah 'high, tall', cros 'a cross'. It was also known as Alta Strata 1300 LeicRec, 1306, 1325 LCDeeds, 1370, 1391, 1399 Wyk, 1458 LeicRec, hye strete 1452 ib, (pe) high strete 1461, 1484 ib, Hy Stret 1523 ib, the hygh' strett 1524 Wyk, Hey stet 1535 LeicRec, the highe streate 1572 Wyk, Heighe Street 1577 LeicRec, v. hēah 'chief', stræt 'a road, a street'.

HIGH STREET, 1610 Speed. It was formerly Forum porcorum 1334 LeicRec, in foro porcorum 1368 Hastings, 1408 Wyk, 1428, 1480 LCDeeds, (le)
Swynesmarket 1336 LeicRec, 1358 Hastings, 1377 LeicRec, Swyn market(t). 1452 ib bis, Swynesmerket 1478 Wyg, Swynsmarket 1478 ib, swyne market 1484 HMCVar, Swynez market 1494 LeicRec, Swynesmarket 1518, 1519, 1523 ib, Swynsmarket 1535 ib, Swynes Markytt 1557 ib, Swines market 1610 Speed, the Swinwsmarkett 1640 Ipm, Swines Market or High Street 1718 LAS, v. swin 'a pig', market 'a market'.

HOLY BONES, le Holybones 1349, 1432, 1433 LCDeeds, le holibones 1462 ib, lez Holybones 1471 ib bis, Holly Boonys 1538 LeicRec, Holy Bones 1597 ib, Holie Bones 1601 ib. This was the name given to the area of Roman occupation near Jewry Wall. It may record the discovery of graves or perhaps of animal bones from an occupation layer which were mistakenly thought to be those of people, v. halie 'holy', bän 'a bone'.

HOLY TRINITY HOSPITAL, Ould Hospital 1610 Speed, the Old Hospital The Newarke 1637 LeicW, Trinity Hospital 1671 ib.

HORSEFAIR STREET, 1828 Map, le horsfeyre 1489, 1501 Wyg bis, horse feer 1506 LeicRec, le Horsefaier 1546 AAS, le Horse Fayre 1589 LeicRec, Horsse Fayor 1595 ib, horsefayer lane 1546 AAS, le Horse Fayer Lane 1549 Pat, Horse faire lane 1610 Speed, cf. horse faire deke 1629 LeicRec, Horse faire layes 1610 Speed, horse ffaire leyes 1645 LeicRec, v. hors 'a horse', feire 'a fair, a gathering of merchants', lane 'a lane'.

JEWRY WALL, STREET, Jury wall m.17 LeicRec, Jewry Walls 1828 Map.
The district was probably the Jews' quarter prior to the charter of 1250
which provided that no Jew should remain in Leicester, v. ML 15, v.
Jewerie 'a place where Jews were segregated'.

LONDON ROAD, 1828 Map, London waye 1610 Speed. It was Outebywye 1316
Ladaeeds, v. weg 'a road, a track'. For Cadby, v. Guthlaxton Hundred.

LOSEBY LANE, Lowesby lane 1448 Wyg bis, Losebe lane 1550 LeicRec, Loseby(e)
Lane 1591, 1595, 1597, 1671 ib. The lane was possibly named after Henry
de Loseby who held a considerable quantity of land in the parish of St.
Martin c.1300, v. ML 11, v. lane.

MANSFIELD STREET, 1828 Map. It was Ploumanlane 1295, 1301, 1302 RTemple
bis, 1313 Ladaeeds, Plowmanlane 1314 LeicRec, 1362 Ladaeeds, 1438 Wyg,
1453 Cl, 1604 LeicRec, Ploughmanlane 1335 RTemple, v. plōman 'a plough-
man', lane 'a lane'; for ME plōman v. OT 32.

MARKET PLACE, market plasse 1499 LeicRec, market playsse 1499 ib,
Markyt Place 1521 HMCVar, le merket place 1546 AAS, forum sabbati
c.1280-90 RTemple, 1320, 1351, Wyg, 1354 LeicRec, 1399, 1448 Wyg,
Saterdaymarket 1299 Ladaeeds, Setterday Market 1499, 1505 LeicRec,
Set(t)urday Market 1495, 1506 ib, le Saterday Market 1549 Pat, Satter-
dayes market 1610 Speed, v. Sætern-dæg 'Saturday', market 'a market',
place 'an open space in a town'.

MILL LANE, 1648 LeicRec, cf. Newarkes myll 1546 AAS, Newarke Mill 1549
Pat, the Newark mill 1615 Nichols, v. myln 'a mill'. For The Newark v.
infra.
MILLSTONE LANE, Mylston Lane 1452 LeicRec, Milstonlane 1459 Wyr,
Milstonelane 1489 ib, Milnestonlane 1518 ib bis, mylstone lane 1546
AAS, Mylston Lane 1546 ib, Milstone Lane 1549 Pat, Milneston lane-1595
LeicRec, Milston Lane 1649 ib, Milstone lane 1671 ib. The lane was
possibly paved with worn-out millstones, v. myln 'a mill', stān 'a
stone', lane.

THE NEWARKE, Newwerk 1301 LeicRec, (le) Newerk 1315, 1319, 1361, 1366
ib, 1372 Cl bis, 1390 Pat, 1480 Cl, Newark' 1403 Wyr, (The) Newarks(u)
1493, 1497 LeicRec, 1499 Ipm, 1519 Wyr, 1608, 1617, 1629 IML, The new
warke 1610 Speed, noui operis 1459 Wyr, 1478 Rut, noui operi Leycest(r)
1493 LCDeeds, v. niwe 'new', (ge)weorc 'a fortification, a building
structure'.

NEWARKE STREET, 1828 Map. It was Hangeman lane 1337 LCDeeds, Hangman
lane 1519 Wyr and led into Gallowtree Gate (v. ML 9). For ME hangeman
'a hangman' v. OT 146, v. hangeman, lane.

NEW BOND STREET was Le Parcheminergate c.1271 Wyr, Perchimyner Gate 13
ib, Parchemin Lane 1312 LeicRec, Parchement Lane 1458, 1494 ib et
passim to 1523 ib, Parchment Lane 1535 ib, 1552 Nichols, 1557 LeicRec,
1589 LAS, 1628 LeicRec, viso parcamenorum 1303 ib, Vicus Percaminarii
1.14 ib, for ME parcheminet v. OT 217, v. parchemin 'a parchment-
maker'; parchemin 'parchment', gata 'a road', lane 'a lane'.

NORTH BRIDGEG, pontem Borealem c.1284, c.1290 LCDeeds, pontem aquilon'
1286, 1292 ib, le Northbrugge 1398 LeicRec, (le) North Bryg(g)e 1452,
1486
1484 ib/LCDeeds bis, 1551, 1556 LeicRec, North bryg 1492, 1518 ib, v.
nord 'north', brycg 'a bridge'.
NORTH GATES, portam de Nort 1156 (1318) Ch, porta de North c.1200
Sloane, portam aquilon(is) c.1232 LCDeeds, c.1250 (1404) Laz, portam
borealem m.13 RTemple, 1260 LeicRec, 1267, 1272, c.1278, 1286, 1300
LCDeeds, portam borealem 1329 GilDr, North gate 1610 Speed, v. north
'north'.

NORTHGATE STREET, le Northgate 1385 LCDeeds bis, strata voc' Norhtgate
1436 ib, strata voc' le Northgate 1437 ib, Northgate 1444, 1448, 1451
bis, 1462, 1487 LCDeeds, 1492 LeicRec, Northe Gate 1493, 1497 ib, Northe
Gayte 1499 ib, North gate street 1610 Speed, v. north 'north', gata
'a road'.

PASTURE LANE, 1828 Map, cf. St. Margarets Cow Pasture c.1592 Nichols,
1633 LeicRec, Margaretts Cewe pasture 1650 ib. The pasture was north
of St. Margaret's Church; v. pasture.

PEACOCK LANE, Pecokke 1494 LeicRec, le Pecoke 1495 ib, the Peikok 1519
ib, (a piece of land so called which gave its name to an inn called The
Peacock, v. ML 25). The lane was Seint Fraunces lane 1513 Wyg bis,
Seynt Frauncas lane 1513 ib, Saynt Fransys lane 1521 ib, Saint Francis
lane 1521 ib, Seynt Frauncis lane 1538 ib. It led to the church of the
Franciscan Friars or Friars Minors, v. ML 10, v. pakoc 'a peacock', lane.

PINGLE STREET, le Pyngul(l) 1349, 1371, 1392, 1399 bis, 1400 LCDeeds,
le pynggul 1371 ib, le Pyngle 1423 ib, cf. Upper Pingle 1625 LeicRec,
v. pingel 'a small enclosure'.

RAW DYKES, le Rowedik 1282 LCDeeds, Row dyke 1282 LeicRec, Rawedikes
1285-93 Hastings, le Roughdyk 1316 LCDeeds, Rowedick 1322 LeicRec,
Roudick 1322 ib, Roudyk 1342 ib, le Roudek' 1352 LCDeeds, Rodyk 1428 (c.1604) ib, rowdikes 1585, 1628 LeicRec, Roode dyke 1589 ib, Roode Dike 1606 ib, Rowe Dikes 1616 ib, Row dicks c.1622 ib, Row dyke c.1622 ib. All forms show rügan, the weak oblique form of OE rūh 'rough' with the exception of le Roughdyk' 1316 LCDeeds which contains the strong rūh, v. rūh, rūgan, dic 'embankment'.

REDCROSS STREET, Rede Cross 1494 LeicRec, Red Crosse 1535 ib, Reed Crosse strete 1557 ib, Redd Crosse Street(e) 1610 Win, 1610 Speed, 1674 LeicRec. The cross was probably of red sandstone, v. read 'red', cros 'a cross', strēt 'a street, a road'.

ST. AUGUSTINE STREET, cf. the Austin freers 1627 IpM, St. Augustins, Well 1667 LeicRec; the Austin Friars had a priory outside the West Gate v. ML 1, v. frere 'a friar'.

ST. LEONARD'S STREET, cf. hospitalis Sancti Leonardi 1307 Nichols, le hospital de Seint Leonard de Leycestre 1322 ib. For St. Leonard's Hospital v. ML 87.

ST. MARGARET'S STREET, Sent Margett lane 1464 LeicRec, St. Marget lane 1478 Nichols. The lane ran beside St. Margaret's Church, v. lane.

ST. MARY'S MILLS, Mawremylne 1428 LeicRec, le Mary Mille 1549 Pat, St. Mary's Mill 1795 Nichols, Marye milne Holme 1607 LeicRec, cf. Mawreholme 1428 LeicRec, 1428 (c.1604) LCDeeds bis, le Mawryholmes 1471 Wyk, Maurimede 1323 LAS, Mawrymedowe 1360 Pat, Mawremedowe 1428 (c.1604) LCDeeds bis, Mawrymedow 1433 ib bis, Mary Meadowe 1578 LeicRec, Mayrye
The mill is on the ancient boundary between Aylestone and Leicester.
Popular etymology seems to have been at work on the first element which is possibly a corruption of OE (ge)mære 'a boundary'. The addition saint is not recorded before 1675 LeicRec, v. (ge)mære, myln 'a mill', holmr 'a water meadow', mǣd, mǣdwe 'a meadow'.

ST. NICHOLAS STREET, 1828 Map. It was (le) Hotegate 1297 LeicRec, 1323 LAS bis, 1362 LCDeeds, 1363 Wvg et passim to 1495 LeicRec, Otegate 1323 LAS bis, Whotgate 1519 LeicRec, le Whotte gate 1549 Pat, 1553 Deed, hotgate 1607, 1675 LeicRec, Hott gate street 1694 Nichols, Calidus Vicus l.14 LeicRec, 'the hot road' - the public ovens were situated here, v. ML 12, v. hāt, gata.

ST. PETER'S LANE, Petreslane 1338 Pat, Seyntpeterlane 1391, 1409 Wvg, Seyntpetrelane 1406 ib; Petrelane 1438, 1452 ib, Seyntpeturlane 1445 Wvg bis, Petirlane 1459 ib, Saint Peter Chirch yerd lane 1484 LeicRec, St. Peter lane 1536 Wvg, venellam Sancti Petri 1336, 1367 ib. The lane led past St. Peter's Church, demolished in or before the sixteenth century, v. ML 4, v. lane 'a lane'.

SANVEY GATE, Seveneygate 1403 Cl, (le) Senueygate 1392 LeicRec, 1415 Deed, Senveygate 1450 RTemple, Senvygate 1450 ib, 1452 LeicRec et passim to 1598 ib, Semuy gate 1482 ib, 1546 Renta1, Sinuis gate 1610 Speed. Earlier it was Le Sckeyth 1316 RTemple, le Skeyth 1322 LCDeeds, Le Skeyth al. Senvey gate 1465 Nichols, cf. Senvye crosse 1565, 1567 LeicRec, Senve hill c.1622 ib. The older surviving name of the road is
ON skeið 'a race-course' or 'a boundary road'. Sanvey Gate runs from the north gateway of the town eastwards outside the enceinte to its north east corner. It thus follows the line of the Roman defences at this point. The sense of skeið depends on the date of the name's origin together with the condition of the ramparts/boundary at this time. If no defences were obvious when the name originated, either Roman or medieval, it could mean either 'the boundary road' of the town itself or as 'race-course' would reflect the Scandinavian fondness for horse-racing. If the town had defences either of earth or stone when the name was given to the road, the sense 'boundary road' would be less appropriate. The modern name of the road is only recorded once earlier than 1400, (a late form of 1392). It seems likely to have existed as an alternative name to Le Skeyth long before. If the single form Seveneygate 1403 Cl is significant, the first element must be OE seofon 'seven' with later metathesis of sevn- > senv-. The second element could be either OE ea 'a stream' or OE æg 'land surrounded by water'. We know that at least three streams ran into River Soar in this area (v. Cockshaw's plan of Leicester 1828). To these could be added major drainage ditches to make up the number of seven. But such an explanation seems unlikely. However, the same plan shows that as late as 1828 there were seven islands of land formed by brooks between the north wall of the town and River Soar in the area covered by Frog Island, St. Margaret's Pasture and Abbey Meadows. An OE seofoneg 'seven islands' would thus seem a possible explanation, but a more definite interpretation must await the discovery of earlier forms, v. skeið, seofon, æg.
SILVER STREET, 1828 Map. It was le schepesmarket 1408 Wyk bis, le Shepesmarket 1425 M1D, le Shepmarket 1428 ib bis, Le Shepesmarkett 1457 ib, Shepemarket 1458, 1484 LeicRec, Shepemerket 1478 Wyk, Shepesmarket 1478 ib, Shep Markytt 1506 LeicRec, Shoppys market 1506 ib, Shep market 1508 ib, Shepys Mark(ett) 1508, 1518 ib, Shepes markett 1531 ib, v. sceap 'sheep', market 'a market'.

SOAR LANE, Sowerlane 1566 AAS, the Sore Lane al. Walker Lane 1595 LeicRec. The lane led down to River Soar. It was (le) Walkergate 1332, 1336 RTemple, 1347 bis, 1417 LCDeeds, Walkerlane 1370, 1376, 1437 ib, the Walker lane 1486 Wyk, cf. Walkercroftes 1346, 1348, 1385 LCDeeds, 1452 LeicRec, Walkercroftis 1352, 1417 LCDeeds; in vico fullonom 1232 LeicRec, a.1250, 1265, c.1278, c.1292, 1293 LCDeeds, 1298 LeicRec, 1317 RTemple, v. walcerc 'a fuller' gata 'a road', lane 'a lane', croft 'a small enclosed field'.

SOUTH FIELDS, Campus Australis 1239, 1254 LeicRec, South Felde 1519, 1535 ib, Southe Field 1546 AAS, v. suō 'south', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'.

SOUTH GATES, portam de Sudh 1156 (1318) Ch, portam de Suth Hy2 Dugd, portam de Sud 1199 GildR, porta(m) de Suth c.1200 Sloanè, 1210 GildR, John BM, portam austral(em) c.1200 LeicRec, c.1220-50 RTemple, p.1250 LCDeeds, 1260 LeicRec, 1273 Wyk, v. suō 'south'.

SOUTHGATE STREET, Magna Strata vocat' Southyate 1360 Inq aqд, Southgate 1450 RTemple bis, be Suthgate 1484 LeicRec, Sowthe Gate c.1497 ib, le Sowthgate 1519 Wyk, le Southeagate 1553 Deed, cf. le South Gate end 1473 LeicRec, v. suō 'south', gata 'a road'.

SWAN STREET, 1828 Map, Swan Lane 1626 LeicRec, cf. Swans Mill 1689 ib.

TALBOT LANE, Talbot 1494, 1495 LeicRec, the Talbott 1519 ib, 1558-79 ECP, 1605 LeicRec. The Talbot was an inn, y. ML 15.

WEST BRIDGE STREET, West Brygge 1344, 1525 LeicRec, Westbrugge 1398 ib, be West brige 1484 ib, West bryg 1492 ib, Weste brygge 1531 Wyg, West brydge 1574 LeicRec, West Bridge 1593 Win, y. west, brycg 'a bridge'.

WESTFIELD ROAD, le Westefeld, y. west, feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'.

WOOD GATE, le Wodegate 1243 GildR, 1382 ELiW, -de la Wodagate 1243 LeicRec (p), Woodgate 1535 VE, 1618 LeicRec, Wodgate 1539 MinAcct. The road led through Leicester Frith (y. Leicester Frith Farm infra) and on to Charnwood Forest, y. wudu 'a wood', gata 'a road'.

LEGHAM (lost), 1086 IB. The first element is obscure. It may be lege, dative singular of OE leah 'a woodland glade' (and if so the settlement is possibly to be placed west of Leicester in the forested area). However, leah is rare as a first element. Alternatively it could be from the same root as the first element of Leicester itself, y. supra. Legham is mentioned under Leicester in IB and may belong to its immediate area, y. ham.

BROMKINSTHORPE

The settlement was once 'outside the west gate of Leicester' e.Edw.
Hastings. Its land is now in Leicester Borough.

Brunechinestorp 1086 Ib
Brun(e)skinnestorp 1202 FF, 1233 Cl, Brunskynisthorp 1283 BM
Brunstinetorp 1202 FF
Brunskinestorp 1226 Fine
Brunkin(e)sthorp, -yn- 1270 Fine, 1283 Banco, 1318 LeicRec
Brunking(e)sthorp(e), -yn- 1323 LeicRec, 1445 HMCVar, 1457 Banco, 1524 Wyr, 1557 Nichols
Brunkingthorp(e), -yn- 1332 SR, 1380 Banco, 1386 Wyr, 1428 (c.1604) LCDeeds bis, 1436 Fine, 1445 Nichols, 1464 Wyr
Bruntyngkyngesthorp 1422 Wyr
Bruntyngthorp' 1424 bis, 1496 Wyr bis, (-iuxta Leycestr') 1424 ib
Broinekinstorp e.Edw1 Hastings
Brunkyngesthorpe 1547 LeicRec
Broonkin(n)esthorp, -yn- 1314 LeicRec, 1328 Banco
Broun(e)kings(s)thorp(e), -yn- 1369, 1378, 1383 Wyr bis, 1468 Nichols, 1494 Ipm, 1495 HMCVar, 1501 Wyr, 1539 MinAcct, Brownekyngis-
thorpp iuxta Leyc' 1527 Wyr, Brownkynysthorpe, -is- 1527 ib bis
Brounting(e)thorp', -yn- 1395, 1519 Wyr bis
Brounkysthorpe iuxta Leye' 1524 Wyr
Brunkinstorp 1272 Cur
Brunkynesthorp 1270 Fine, 1329 LAS
Brunkyng(e)sthorp(e) 1285 Fine, 1329, 1426, 1466 Banco, -thorpp 1557 Nichols
Bromking(e)sthorp(e), -yn- 1369, 1379, 1380, 1382 Banco,/Coram, 1520 Ipm, 1524 CoPleas, 1561 Fine, 1569, 1625 Win
Bromkyngthorpe 1540 SR
Bromkin(e)sthorp(e), -yn- 1326, 1478 Banco, 1569, 1583 Fine,
Bromkinsthorpe ali: Brunskinsthorpe 1636 Win
As Ekkall DEPN suggests, the first element would appear to be an unrecorded Scandinavian by-name Brunkinn 'one with brown skin', y. porp.

LESETHORPE (lost), 1492 Cl. At this date Lesethorpe is described as a pasture. The first element is obscure through lack of early forms. y. porp 'an outlying farmstead'.

WESTCOTES:
Westcote 1205 Dugd, 1260 FineR (p), 1535 VE, 1557 Nichols, (-iuxta abb'iam) 1535 VE
Westcotes 1536 ISIR, 1557 Nichols, 1582 ISIR, c.1600, 1604, 1648 LeicRec, 1806, 1828 Map, -cottes 1539 MinAcct, -cotts 1607 LeicRec, 1610 Speed, -coat(e)s 1623 Hastings, 1648 LeicRec, 1719 LML
'The western cottage', y. west, cot. The plural form Westcotes is late. The village was in the old west field of Leicester.

BEAUMONT LEYS
Beumund 1276 RH
Beaumont 1338 Hosp bis, 1348 Pat, 1348 Cl, 1416 Nichols, 1519 WYk, 1614 LML, 1671 LeicRec, -mond 1307, 1323 ib, 1428 FA, l.15 CustRo, 1507 Pat, -monte 1428 AAS, -mand 1510 LP
Beamount 1502 MisAccts, 1510 Rental, -mont(e) 1548, 1550, 1551, 1554
"Beautiful hill", v. beau, mont. To this was added late: -Lese 1502
MisAccts, -lesse 1510 Rental, -Leas(e) c.1545 Leland, 1614 LML, -Leys(e)
1507 Pat, 1519 Wyg, 1550, 1551, 1554, 1671 LeicRec, v. læs 'pasture,
meadow-land'.

Beaumont appears in minor forms thus:

Beaumontheye 1323 LeicRec, (v. (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'),
Beaumont Manor 1614 LML, Beaumont pasture 1502 MisAccts, (v.
pasture), Beaumont Walke 1639 Ipm, Bewmont wodde 1477 (e.16)
Charyte, Beaumont wood 1639 Ipm, (v. wudu 'a wood').

LEICESTER FRITH FARM, Frith 1322 Pat, Le Fryth 1360 ib, 1423 Ct, -del
Frith 1377 LeicRec (p), le Frith 1423 Ct bis, la frith 1437 Pat, 1444
Nichols, Leycester Frith 1486 Pat, lee Fryth 1501 Rut, lee Frith 1508
ib, Frythe 1507, 1551 Pat, 1585, 1590 LeicRec, the Fyrth 1525 Visit,
cf. the Frith Park c.1545 Leland, Frythe al. le Newe Park de Byrdesnest
1550 Pat, Frith Close 1585 LeicRec, Frith Lodge 1624 LAS, 1645 Nichols,
(la Luge 1322 LForest, le Loge 1322 LeicRec, 1378 LForest, le logge 1346
LeicRec, v. loge 'a house in a forest for temporary use'), v. fyrdh
'a wood', and v. New Parks infra. NEW PARKS, New Park c.1545 Leland,
le New Parke de Byrdesnest 1550 Pat, le Newe Parke of Birdesnest 1551
ib, new park 1553 LeicRec, The Parke of Fryth, Licester, al. The
Parke of Birdnest al. The New Parke of Birdnest 1593 Nichols, Newe
Parke 1606 ib, New Parks 1620 LML, New Park 1626 ib, Briddesnest 1362
LForest, Birdysnest 1484 LAS, Birdesnest 1484 ib, 1553 Nichols, 1560
AAS, Byrdesnest 1484, 1525 LAS, Byrdes-neste 1560 Surv, v. nIwe 'new',
park 'a park', bridd 'a bird', nest 'a bird's nest', and v. Leicester
Frith Farm *supra.* STOCKING FARM, le Stokkyng 1352 Ipm, Stockyng juxta Beaumond Leys al. Calverheyne 1541 MinAcct, *(y. calf, calfra 'a calf', (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'), Stockynge 1553 LeicRec, Stockinge 1615 IML, cf. Stocking Wood 1551 Pat, 1702 IML, 1801 Map, y. stoccing 'a piece of ground cleared of stumps'.

NOTE. The former outlying villages of Aylestone, Belgrave, Evington, Humberstone and Knighton now form part of Leicester Borough.
For the purposes of this study, they have been placed in their appropriate hundreds.
The personal name is ÓDan. It was borne,
for example, by a Danish jarl killed in 871; v. Searle 245. The hundred is named from Great Framlands (q.v.), two miles north of Melton Mowbray. It has been suggested that names in lundr may have been used to denote sacred groves, but as Anderson points out, this seems doubtful on account of their common occurrence; v. Anderson 46. In this case, the name was probably given to a clump of trees on high ground which formed a landmark in an area not particularly well-wooded.

BELVOIR

1. BELVOIR (122–8233) [bi:vo:]

Belloudere, –v– 1145 BM, Hy2 Rut, e.13 (e.14) BelCartA, e.13 (e.15), Hy3 (e.15) BelCartB, Beluedeer(e), –v– 1146 Reg, e.13 (e.15) BelCartB, 1269 (e.14) BelCartA, Belver(t)her Hy1 (1331), 1198 (1301) Ch


Balveisir Hy2 BM, –uero m.13 (e.15) BelCartB, Hy3 Rut, Bauver 1236 Ipm, –veer 1150–60 BM, –veir 1236 Fees

Beauuer(e), -v- John, e.Hy3 Rut et passim to 1285 ib et freq to 1420 Comp, 1424 Wyg, 1437 Comp et passim to 1482, 1489 Wyg, -ueer, -v- 1216 PatR bis, 1294 Ipm, 1537 Rut, -uoir(e), -v- 1224 (e.15) BelCartB et passim to 1427 Comp bis, 1432 Pat, -uoier(e), -v- 1443 MID, 1445, 1473, 1486 Comp Beauer, -v- 1252, 1460, 1477 Rut, 1482, 1489 Wyg, 1495 Rut, -oir 1413 Comp Beuvayr 1285 Ipm, -uer, -v- 1212 Fees, John, 1252 bis, 1261, Hy3 Rut et freq to 1305, 1312 ib et passim to 1424 Wyg, 1431 Rut, -veir 1216 CLR, 1217 BM, 1236 Fees, -voir 1172 RBE Beuer(e), -v- 1388, 1395, 1400 Rut, 1404 Wyg et freq to 1513 Rut, 1519, 1525 Wyg et passim to 1610 Speed Belvoier, -y- 1541, 1544 Rut, -voyr(e) 1555, 1599, 1600 ib ‘Beautiful view’, v. bel², beau, vedeir. Belvoir Castle is situated on a high hill-top with commanding views to the north and east across the Vale of Belvoir. It was founded by Robert de Todenei, standard-bearer of William the Conqueror, in the eleventh century, v. Nichols s.n.. BLACKBERRY HILL, Blakeburuhg 12 (e.15) BelCartB, Blakeborough 12 (e.15), m.13 ib, Blakeberew John (e.15) ib, Blakeberg 1252 Rut, Blakebergwe 1252 Ipm, Blakeberge 1257 Nichols, Blakeberugh 1343 Ipm, Blakebergh 1393, 1395 Nichols, Blakbergh 1414 ib, Blakebergh! 1423, 1427 Comp, Blakeborough 1428 Rut, Blakeberue 1449 WoCart, Blakke Borowe 1525 Rut, Blakeborowe 1531 ib, Blakborowe 1540 ib, Blackberry Hill 1795 Nichols, ‘the dark, densely overgrown hill’, v. blæc, beorg.
HERDEWYK' (lost), Herdewyk' 1425 Comp, Herdwykwonge 1437 ib, Hardewik Leys 1531 ib, 'the herd farm', v. heorde-wic.

SALTBECK, Saltebec John Rut, 1252 (e.14) BelCartA, 1253, Edw1 Rut, Saltebek' 1292 (e.15) BelCartB, 1531 Comp, Saltbeke(e) 1292 (e.15) BelCartB, 1413, 1417, 1423 Comp, 1424 Wyg, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1437 Comp, Saltbeck 1424 Wyg, Saltbecks c.1729 Nichols, 1806 Map. (Bushy-) c.1729 Nichols, v. salt² 'salty', bekkr 'a stream, a beck'. Saltbeck is now the name of a copse, (hence Bushy- c.1729) but must originally have referred to one of the many small streams in the low-lying Vale of Belvoir. Redmyld Saltbek' 1424 Wyg and Redemyld' Saltbek 1424 ib appear as minor names in adjoining Redmile parish, but the identification of the particular stream is not obvious. Salt domes are known in the Lower Lias and the water of this stream probably contained salt in solution.

CALCROFT'S CLOSE, Calcrofts Close 1806 Map. William Calcrofte was living in Bottesford in 1630 LML, Robert Calcroft in the same 1641 ib, and John Calcroft in Redmile in 1707 ib. THE DEVON, The Deven Field 1789 Nichols, named from River Devon q.v. KENNELS WOOD, Kennels 1806 Map. OLD PARK WOOD, Holdpark 1343 Ip, Old Park 1806 Map, v. park.

THE PEACOCK, Pekoccroft 1275 (e.15) BelCartB, Pekokcroft' 1305 Rut, 'the peacock croft', v. pakoc, croft. WEST WONG, le Westwong 1424 Wyg, le Weste Wong' 1424 ib, 'the west field', v. west, vestr, wang, vangr. It is impossible to be sure whether the name is OE or Scandinavian in origin.
2. HARSTON (122-8331)

Herstan 1086 DB

Harestan' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1156 (1318) Ch, 1191, 1192, 1193 P et freq to e.13 Rut (p), 1223 RHug et passim to 1257 (1449) WoCart (p), 1. Hy3 Rut, 1276 RH, Edw1 Cross, -ton' 1180 (p), 1197 P et passim to 1369 Rut, 1396, 1407 BelCartB, -tuna 12 (e.15) ib, Harastan c.1270 (1449) WoCart (p), 1290 Ch (p)

Harstan(e) 1195 P, 1205 Fine, e.13 Rut (p) et passim to 1321 (p), 1322 (p), 1347 ib (p), -ton(e) 1348 (p), 1369 ib, 1411 BelCartB, 1413 Comp, 1444, 1495 Rut et passim to 1610 Speed, -tona Hy3 Rut, -tuna Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB

'The (grey) boundary-stone', v. har₂ stān, cf. Harsondale Nb, Hoarstone Wo, Horston Db. As Elements points out, OE har 'grey, lichen covered' is frequently used with 'stone' and 'stock' and other words denoting objects forming boundary marks, or lying on boundaries so that it has long been thought that har came to mean 'boundary'. In the case under discussion, the use of the adjective in the definite declension (OE harastān) is probably significant since this usage usually indicated that the item modified was the one expected in that context; thus the combination har + stān was something more than simply the addition of adjective to noun as 'grey stone', rather - 'boundary-stone'. The parish boundary is the division between Leicestershire and Lincolnshire.

3. KNIVPTON (122-8231)

Cnipeton(e) 1086 DB, 1235-53 Dugd, Cnipeton(e) 1086 DB, c.1245 Berkeley (p), 1254 Val, Cnipston' 1190 P (p), -tona c.1200 Nichols (p)
Gnip(p)eton, 12 (e. 15) BelCartB, e. 13 Rut (p), 1225 Cur (p), c. 1250 (e. 15) BelCartB, Gnippton, -y- c. 1130 LeicSurv, 12 (e. 15) BelCartB, e. 13 (e. 14) BelCartA (p), 1206 Abbr, 1252 bis, 1253 Rut et freq to 1449 WoCart, 1451, 1463, 1477 Rut et passim to 1505, 1511 ib, (-iuxta Beauuer) 1316' (1449) WoCart, -tona 1.12 (p), 1228 Rut (p), -tuna Hy1 (1333) Ch (p), Hy2 (e. 15) BelCartB (p), -tune a. 1166 (e. 15) ib (p), 1.12 GarCart (p), 1.12 DHosp (p), c. 1235 (1404) Laz (p), 1236 Fees Knipton, -y- 1208 Cur et passim to 1. Hy3 (p), Edw1 (p), 1400 bis, 1433 Rut, 1449 WoCart et freq to 1501 Rut et passim to 1610 Speed, 1236 -tona 1156 (1316) Ch, Hy2 Dugd, -tun/Fees, Knypeton 1539 Peake, Kneton 1502 MisAccts.

'The tun beneath the steep hillside', y. gnipa, tun, cf. Knipe We, Gnipe Howe YN. Knipton is in a narrow valley with hillsides rising steeply on either side. The place-name is hybrid with an ON first element plus OE tun. The ON element may have replaced an earlier OE first element. Pagan Anglo-Saxon burials have been discovered here. MIDDLESDALE, Middlesdale 1449 WoCart, y. dæl, dalr. For want of evidence, the first element remains obscure.

BOTTFESFORD

1. BOTTFESFORD (122–8038)

Bot(t)lesford(e), -is- 1086 IB, c. 1130 LeicSurv, 1.12, John, e. Hy3 (freq), c. 1240, 1260 bis, 1262, Hy3 Rut (freq) et freq to 1321, 1326, 1331 ib et passim to 1361 ib, 1427 Comp, 1518 Wyk, -forda c. 1240, 1236–47 Rut, -fort e. Hy3 ib, -forth' 1332, 1339 ib,
Bothlesford 13 (e.15) BelCartB
Bot(t)el(l)esford(e), -is- 1281, 1287 Rut, 1305 Wyr, 1308 bis, 1313 Rut et passim to 1340, 1341 Wyr, 1344 Rut et freq. to 1426 Comp, 1441 Wyr et passim to 1490, 1492, 1493, 1526 ib, 1533 Rut, (-in le vale) 1492 Wyr, -forhd 1370 Rut bis, -forth(e) 1317 ib, Boteldesford 1325 ib, Botel(l)sford(e) e.14 BelCartA, 1373, 1381, 1389 Rut, 1413 Comp, 1544 Rut
Bot(t)il(l)esford(e), -is- e.13 Wyr, Hy3 bis, 1281, 1287, 1307 Rut bis et passim to 1349 ib, 1427 Terrier, 1482 Wyr, -forth(e) Hy3 Rut, Hy3 Crox, Bot(t)ylisford' 1289 Rut, 1427 Terrier, Bot(t)ilsford', -y- Hy3 Rut bis, 1312, 1482 Wyr, Botilleford'
1482 ib
Botullesford' 1342 Wyr (freq), -forth' 1333 Rut bis, Botulsford' 1358 ib Bot(t)elford(e), -il- e.Hy3 bis, 1236 bis, 1247 Rut et passim to 1381 ib, 1482 Wyr bis, 1544 Rut, Bottelleford 1525 Comp
Bot(t)esford(e), -is-, -ys- 1086 IB bis, 1368, 1388 Rut et passim to 1415 Comp, 1417 Rut, 1423 Comp et freq to 1610 Speed, -forth(e) 1394 (p), 1539, 1541, 1592 Rut
'The ford at the dwelling-place', v. boōl, bōtl, ford. cf. Bottesford L. (OE bōtesford is literally 'the ford of the dwelling-place'.)
Bottesford stands on River Devon. Evidently it replaced an earlier settlement, v. Beckingthorpe infra.

2. BECKINGTHORPE (122-8039)
Beclington Edw Rut (p), -thorp Edw ib
Belingthorp Edw Rut
Beckingthorp(e) 1599 Rut bis, 1610, 1618 LeicW
'The porp belonging to Becling', v. -ing\(^2\), -ling, porp. OE Becling is evidently a lost early settlement from OE bece\(^1\) 'stream' plus the place-name-forming suffix -ing\(^2\), -ling giving *Becling 'the stream-place'. Beckingthorpe is on the tiny River Devon. The variation between Becling- and Becking- may perhaps be explained by that between -ling and -ing\(^2\). Scandinavian influence would account for [k] replacing [t\],

LAWTON (lost), Lauutona l.13 Wyg, Lawton 1404 ib. The first element is obscure through lack of early forms. Lawton is one of several lost major settlements in the present parish.

HARDEWIK (lost), Herdewic e.13 Rut, Herdwic e.13 ib, Herdwyk' 1252 (e.14) BelCartA, Herdwyke 1253 Rut, Herdwic Hy3 (e.15) BelCartB, Herdwyk 1292 (e.15), 1374 (e.15) ib, Hardewyk 1374 (e.15) ib, 'the herd farm', v. heorde-wic.

BASILTOFTES (lost), Toftis 1252 (e.14) BelCartA, 1253 Rut, 1292 (e.15) BelCartB, Thoftis e.14 BelCartA, Toftes 1374 Nichols, Basiltoftes 1413 Comp, 'the tofts', later 'Basil's tofts', v. topt.

TOSTON HILL, Toxtonhyl 1304 Rut, Toxtonul 1314 ib, Tortonehil Edw2 ib, Tustonhyll 1427 Terrier, Tosternhill 1771 EnclA. This is evidently an old settlement site. Because of the lack of earlier forms it is not possible to be sure about the interpretation of Toxton-. If the first element is a personal name, ODan Tōk (a by-name 'fool') would be formally correct. v. tūn, hyll, and cf. OE IX 40, XII 22, 125.
DEBDALESE, Debbdaleseild 1626 Rut, Dibdale 1679 Terrier, Debdale Field
1771 Encla, 'deep dale', v. deop, djupr, dael, dalr. This may be
either an OE or Scandinavian compound. EADY FARM, cf. Etyfurlong'
Edw. Rut, Etytong' 1427 Terrier, ye Etty 1427 ib bis, ye est syd Etty
1427 ib, Eatie Pasture 1771 Encla, 'well-watered pasture land', v. etc,
WINTER BECK, BRIDGE, cf. Winterbecfurlong e.13 Rut, Hy3 (e.15) BelCartB,
Hy3 Rut, Winterbecfurlang Hy3 ib, Hy3 (e.15) BelCartB, Wintirbecfurlong
e.Hy3 Rut, Wynterbeck 1325 Wgk, Wynterbek(e) 1352 Rut, 1404 Wgk, 1427
Terrier bis, Wynturbek 1453 Wgk, Winterbeck 1771 Encla, 'the stream
that runs in winter', v. winter, vinter, bekkr.

3. EASTHORPE (122-8138)
Estthorp(e) c.1240 Rut, 1467 Pat, 1531 Wgk
Estthorp(e) Edw. Rut, 1449 Wgk, 1458 Comp et passim to 1515, 1516 bis,
1518 Wgk bis et freq to 1539 Fine, -thorpp' 1486 Comp, -torp
1276 RH, -trop(e) 1482 Wgk, 1544 Rut bis, -tropp' 1487 Rut,
1488 Wgk
Easthorpe 1557 Ipm, 1609 IML, -tropp(e) 1579 Fine, 1626 IML
'The east porp', v. east, porp, cf. Westthorp' infra.

EASTHORPE MILL, cf. (le) milnecroft 1252 (e.14) BelCartA, 1253 Rut,
1292 (e.15) BelCartB, e.14 BelCartA, 1374 (e.15) BelCartB, Husmilne
1252 (e.14) BelCartA, Husmilne 1253 Rut, Housemilne 1374 (e.15)
BelCartB, v. myln.
WESTTHORP! (lost)
Westorp 1249, 1305 Wyk, -thorp 1287 Rut, 1450 Wyk, 1458 Comp, 1482 Wyk, 1486 Rut, -thorpp 1486 Comp.
Westropp 1488 Wyk bis
Westthorp 1516 Wyk, 1523 LeicW.
'The west porp', v. west, vestr, porp.

LOUPINGTORP (lost?)
Loupingtorp 1247, Hy3 Rut.
'Louping's porp' or 'the fugitive's porp', v. hlaupingi, porp, cf. Lobthorpe L. It is possible that ON hlaupingi 'a fugitive, a land-louper' was used as a personal name. v. SPNLX 184. The wording of the charters in which the above forms appear prevents precise identification of this settlement. It may indeed be Lobthorpe L whose early forms are identical, but equally may be a lost site in Bottesford parish.

4. MUSTON (122-8238) ['musan']
Mustun(e) Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 Rut (p), Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB, 1.12 (p), Hy3 (freq), Edw1 Rut (freq), -tuna Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15) bis, 12 (e.15) BelCartB, Edw1 Rut, -ton(e) 1191 P, 1200 Abbr, e.Hy3 (freq), 1239, 1253, 1262, Hy3 Rut (freq) et freq to 1533 ib et passim to 1610 Speed, (iuxta Botelsford) 1381, 1389 Rut, (- in the Vale of Beauer) 1449 WoCart, -tona e.13, Hy3, Edw1 Rut, -tonia Hy3 ib, -thon' 1313 ib bis, Museton' 1216 PatR, Musson 1604 SR, 1610 Speed, 1612 Rut, 1613, 1719 IML
Mostun' 1260 bis, Edw1 Rut bis, -ton(e) c.1130 LeicSurv bis, e.Hy3 bis, 1260, 1270, 1271, 1282 Rut et passim to 1311, 1317 ib, 1343 Cl.
Mous(t)on 1.13, 1317 bis, 1333 bis, 1343 Rut bis, -toun 1317 ib
'The tun infested with mice', v. müs, tún.

HERSTON' (lost)
Herston' 1316, 1352, 1380 Rut
Possibly 'the tun on the hill-top', v. herse, tūn. This is a lost site
somewhere in the fields of Muston. Like Lawton and Toston (v. supra)
it may represent one of the old settlements on higher ground in the
Bottesford area, but the forms are too late for any measure of certainty
in interpretation. There is also the unrecorded OE personal name Hersa
to be reckoned with which could have given the surviving forms.

HOSPITAL FARM, 1729 Nichols. 'Samuel Fleming, rector of Bottesford
(died 1620) founded an hospital in the middle of the town not far from
the Cross, called The Women's Hospital.' 1795 ib. LONGORE BRIDGE, cf.
-atte brigge 1381 SR (p), v. brycg. MUSTON CORSE, FARM, COVERT, Muston
Gorse 1795, 1806 Map, v. gorst 'gorse, furze'.

5. NORMANTON (122-8040)
Normanton(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1203 Cur, e.13 Rut bis, e.13 Wyg, 1253,
1258, Hy3 (freq), 1295, 1304, 1305 Rut et freq to 1610 Speed,
(- in le Vale) 1338 Hosp, (-iuxta Bot(t)el(l)esford(e)) 1395
Rut, 1398 Comp, 1420 Wyg, 1449 Rut, -tona 1209-19 RHug, -tun
Hy3 Rut
Normanneton 1230 Cur bis.
'The tūn of the Northmen or Norwegians', \textit{v.} Norōman, -manna; tūn.

The affix \textit{-in le Vale} refers to the Vale of Belvoir. \textit{Normanneton} 1230 shows the original genitive plural.

THREE SHIRE BUSH, Shire Bush 1815 Map, 1831 Curtis. This is the most northerly point of the county where it abuts Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire.
-mynster 1308 Banco, Boc-, Bokministre 1303 Pat, 1305 FA, 1363 Pat (p), Bokmenistre 1304 Fine (p)

Buckministr' 1236 RGros, -minster, -y- 1491 Banco et passim to 1549 Fine, 1551 AAS et freq to 1611 Rut, -mynstre 1542 ib, -myster 1535 VE, 1546 AAS, 1549 Pat, -menster 1507 LWills

'Bucca's minster', v. mynster. Bucca was either the founder or the owner of the church. Saints' names do not appear to occur.

BUCKMINSTER HALL, 1831 Curtis, BUCKMINISTER PARK, 1806 Map.

2. SEWSTERN (122-8821) [sju:stæ:n]

Sewesten 1086 DE, -terna 1166 P (p), -tern(e) 1203 Cur (p), e.13 BHosp (p), 1214 Cur (p), 1442 Pat, 1535 VE, 1547 Chap, 1549 Pat, -istern(e), -y- 1370 WKA (p), 1541 MinAcct

Seuestern(e) 1185 Templar, 1207 P (p), 1208 ChanCR, 1242 Fees, -torn(e) 1205 (p), 1206 (p), 1208 P (p), -terre 1166 (p), 1170 (p) ib, Suestern 1242 Fees

Shewesterne 1609 IML, Sheusterne 1412 Prep bis

Seustern(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1195 P (p), 1196 ChanCR (p), 1199 Fine (p), 1203 Cur, a.1250 BHosp (p), Ry3 Crox et freq to 1446 AD, Sewstern(e) 1298 Ipm, 1303 Pat (p), 1361 AD, 1491 Banco et freq to 1539 Peake, 1576 Saxton, Sesterne 1522 LEpis

Svesterne 1316 FA, Susterne 1613 IML

Perhaps 'Sæwīg's property', v. sterne. Both elements of this place-name are obscure. The first element may be the OE personal name Sæwīg. Ekwall DEPN hazards also OE seofon 'seven'. For the second he suggests an OE *sterne, possibly a metathesized form of (ge)strœn 'property'. 
Ekwall DEPN compares the second element of Sewstern with that of Syderstone Sf and that of Tansterne IE. The forms hesterne, hesternehul e.14 BelCartA appear as minor names in Bottesford parish supra, and may contain the same element.

BURTON AND DALBY

1. BURTON LAZARS (122-7616)

Burton(e) 1086 IB bis, c.1150 LeicSurv, 1150-9 TutP, 1190, 1191 P, 1208, 1210 FF, e.13 (1404) Laz bis, 1212 FF, a.1250 (1404) (freq), m.13 (1404) (freq), 1257 (1404) Laz et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona 1170-5 Dane bis, l.12 (1404), 1216 (1404), 1235 (1404) bis, m.13 (1404) bis, 1286 (1404) bis Laz, -tonia e.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) Laz, -tun! 1209 P, -thun e.13 (1404) Laz, -thuna e.13 (1404), m.13 (1404) ib

Burgtun! 1237 Cl

Bartona 1163 TutP, 1209-35 RHug, Braton 1372 GauntReg

Borton! a.1250 (1404) bis, m.13 (1404) bis, p.1250 (1404) Laz bis, 1389 Pat, -tona m.13 (1404) Laz bis, -thon a.1250 (1404) ib, c.1300 AD, Brottun! 1235 Cl

Birton 1209-35 RHug

Bwrton 1522 MiD

The affix is normally added as:

-Burdet 1242 Fees

-Pantouf 1242 Fees

-Lisley, -y- 1546 AAS, 1548 CoPleas, 1549 Pat, -Lislesley 1552 RHosp

-iuxta Melton! 1216 (1404) Laz, -iuxta Meltona! 1235 (1404) ib
-de Sancto Lazaro 1200-40 Rental

- Sancti Lazari a.1250 (1404) Laz, 1254 Val, 1262 (1404) Laz et freq to 1520 WVG, 1535 VE, -Sancti Lazari iuxta Melton' m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) Laz

-Sei-, Seynt Lazar(e) 1351 (1449) WoCart et passim to 1449 ib, -Sei-, Seynt Lazer 1322 Pat, 1372 Cl, 1374 Deed, -Seynt Lazari' 1449 WoCart, 1516, 1520 WVG, 1540 Derby

-Lazars, -ers 1449 WoCart, 1504 Pat, 1513 IP et passim to 1610 Speed,

- Leysarse 1522 NiD

-Lazarus 1537 MinAcct, 1557 Cl, 1589 Ikr, -Lazerouse 1700 IMl

'The tūn near the old fortification' or 'the fortified tūn', v. burh-tūn. Burton Lazars stands on a hill-top, a suitable site for an early defensive work although there is no evidence for any settlement prior to that of the Anglo-Saxons. A hospital of St. Lazarus for lepers was founded here in c.1135 by Roger de Mowbray, hence - Sancti Lazari,

(-hospitalis Sancti Lazari de Burton 1236 RGros). Extensive earthworks of the hospital remain. Peter Burdet held one carucate of land in Burton in 1240. Land belonging to the hospital was granted to John Dudley, viscount Lisle in 1535. (For the hospital, Peter Burdet and viscount Lisle, v. Nichols s.n.) Part of the fee of Pantouf was in Burton 1242 Fees.

BURTON BROOK, le Brok p.1250 (1404) Laz, ye broghk 1300 (1449) WoCart, le brok' 1309 (1449) ib, Burton Brook 1766 SNAv, v. brōc. THE GRANGE, le Grange 1552 BHosp, le graunge 1552 Pat, v. grange. HIGHFIELDS SPINNEY, Highfelde 1552 Pat 'the high field', v. hēah¹, feld. THE PARK, TOP PARK, BOTTOM PARK, ye parke 1300 (1449) WoCart, parke hynde 1300 (1449) ib,
SAPCOAT'S LODGE, SPINNEY, Richard Sapcote was resident in Eye Kettleby (in the next parish) in 1475 Nichols. WILD'S LODGE, John Wild was resident in adjoining Melton Mowbray in 1725 IML.

2. GREAT DALBY (122-7414) (belongs to East Goscote Hundred)
Dalby. 1086 DB bis, Hy2 Dane bis, 1215 Cur, 1229 Nichols, m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1272 RGrav, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv bis, -by 1086 DB, 1212 RBE, 1216 (1404), 1235 (1404) Laz, 1238 RGros, m.13 (1404) Laz et freq to 1725 IML, -bya p.1250 (1404) Laz bis Daleby c.1130 LeicSurv, 1150-9 TutP, 1243 Fees, 1247 Dugd, a.1250 (1404) Laz, 1275 RH, 1350, 1353 Ipm, Dalleby 1163 TutP
Daubi l.12 Dane, 12 Nichols, e.13 (1404) Laz bis, 1212 Cur, 1231 Berkeley, a.1250 (1404), m.13 (1404) Laz, -by e.13 (1404) ib bis, 1209-19 ib, 1224 RHug, 1229 Pat et passim to 1276 RH bis Talby 1535 VE bis.

The affix is normally added as:
Chacombe-, -um-, Chakun-, Checom- 1272 RGrav, 1295 Ipm, 1315 Cl, 1329 Ipm, 1436 Pat, 1535 VE
-Chal-, -Cha(u)combe, -umbe 1233 RHug, 1239 Fine, 1254 Val et passim to 1353 Ipm et freq to 1553 Pat et passim to 1724 IML
Magna- c.1130 LeicSurv, p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1341 WVR, 1537 MinAcct -Magna 1238 RGros, 1404 Laz, 1442 Pap, 1535 VE, 1541 MinAcct
Majore- c.1450 TutP, Majori-1535 VE
'The by in the valley', v. dalr, by, magna, v. Little Dalby infra.
Hugo de Chaucumbe held the manor in the twelfth century, v. Nichols s.n.
CROWN HILL, cf. Crumdale 1.13 (1449) WoCart, Crunbedale 1.13 (1449) ib, 'crooked valley', x. crumb, die l. This was the name of the valley in which Great and Little Dalby are sited. Crown Hill overlooks the valley and takes its name from it. SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S COVERT, Sir Francis Burdett, bart. was lord of the manor and principal landowner in 1922 Kelly. STOCK LEYS BARN, Westoc m.13 (1404) le stoc 1288 (1404) ib, Stok(e) m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) ib bis, l.13 (1449) WoCart, Dalby Stoke 1300 (1449) le stok(k)es 1309 (1449) ib bis. Evidently there were two cattle farms belonging to Great Dalby. Stock Leys Barn is on the western boundary of the parish and represents the Westoc, x. west, stoc.

3. LITTLE DALBY (122-7714)

For the forms and interpretation x. Great Dalby supra.

The affix is normally added as:

Parva-, -ue- 1212 RBE, 1216 (1404) le Rmg, 1229 Pat et passim to 1492, 1494 Wyk

-Parva 1209-19 RHug, 1254 Val et passim to 1483, 1517 Deed et freq to 1678 IML

Petit- 1266 Pat

Little-, Litul-, Litylle- 1444 Nichols, 1535 VE, 1552 AAS, Little- 1610 Speed

-Paynal 1242 Fees, 1335 Fine, 1367 Banco

-Perer 1242 Fees bis

-Tateshale, -Tatissale 1242 Fees bis

Little Dalby was in part de feodo Paynel 1242 Fees. Robert Paynel held
it in 1335 Fine. Part was of the fee of Perer 1242 Fees, and part
feodo de Tatishale 1242 ib. v. lytel, parva, petit.

NETHERTHORPE (lost), Netherthorp(e) p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1585 Fine, 1586
Ipm, Nethirthorp p.1250 (1404) Laz bis, 'the lower porp', v. neodera,
neôri, porp. OVERTHORPE (lost), le ouerthorpe 1517 Deed bis, Overthorpe
1585 Fine, 1586 Ipm bis, 'the higher porp', v. uferra, porp. Both
are referred to as les Thorpes 1517 Deed.

BUNNY'S LODGE, BUNNY'S SPINNEY, —— Bonye 1577 PR (Christian name
unrecorded). George Bunney died 1771 Nichols. DEMDALE LODGE, SPINNEY,
Depedale e.13 (1404) bis, p.1250 (1404) Laz, l.13 (1449) WoCart bis,
Magna Depedale m.13 (1404) Laz, cf. Depedalefurlong' 1333 (1449) WoCart,
Depedaleheuedes l.13 (1449) ib, 'deep valley' v. deôp, djupr, deel',
dalr. THE HALL, 1795 Nichols. LANIFIELD SPINNEY, cf. Landlandes (sic)
m.13 (1404) Laz, y.land 'a tract of land of considerable extent, or an
estate, or a strip of arable land in a common field'. MILL HILL SPINNEY,
Mill hill 1795 Nichols, v. myln, hyll. RISE HILL SPINNEYS, Daubiris
1229 Pat, v. hris 'shrubs, brushwood'.

CLAWSON AND HARUBY

1. LONG CLAWSON (122-7227)

Clachestone 1086 IB bis
Clacstun(e) 12 (e.15) BelCartB, 12 ISIR, 1235-53 (e.15) BelCartB, -ton'
1174-82 Rut, e.13 (e.15), p.1250 (e.15) BelCartB, -tona e.13
(e.15)ib, Claxstuna 12 (e.15) ib, -ton' 1243 Fees, 1262 Fine,
1316 FA, 1389 (e.15), 1411 BelCartB, -tona Hy3 (e.15) ib,
Claxton 1236 Fees, Hy3 (e.15) BelCartB, -ton(e) c.1130
LeicsSurv, Hy2 Rut bis, 1199 FF, 12 HSIR, e.13 Rut (p) et
passim to Hy3 Crox (freq), 1277 Rut et freq to 1534 ib et
passim to 1718 IML, (-in vall(e)) 1332 SR, 1416 Nichols,
(Long-) 1632 IML, -tona m.13 (e.15) BelCartB, Hy3 Rut bis,
Edw1 CroxR, Claston(e) a.1150 (e.15) BelCartB, 1209-35 RHug,
-tona e.13 Rut, -tuna Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB bis, l.12 (14)
BrCart
Clauustona 12 (e.15) BelCartB, C has on to (e.15) BelCartA, Clurston Hy3
Crox, e.14 BelCartA, 1564 Fine, (-in the vale) 1564 ib
Clauston 1505 Ipm bis, 1528 LWills, 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, (-in le
Vale) 1505 Ipm, (Long-) 1725 IML, Clawston 1580 LEpis, 1582
Mid, C has on to c.1545 Leland, 1549 Pat, (Long-) 1549 ib, Clawson
1548 Pat, 1581 LEpis, (Long-) 1710 IML, Clawson als. Clauston
1539 Deed

'Klakkr's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Claxby L, Claxton Du, Nf, YN. This is a
hybrid place-name. The OScand personal name Klakkr (ODan Klak, OSwed
Klakker) has probably replaced an original OE first element. The
personal name Klakkr may be an original by-name 'a lump, a clod', v.
SPNLY 173 where the sense 'peg on saddle on which baggage is hung' is
suggested as an alternative interpretation of the by-name. The village
is variously described as -in the vale, referring to the Vale of Belvoir
and since c.1550 Long-. The village is of linear formation and stretches
for approximately one mile, v. lang val.

CLAWSON THÖRNS, 1806 Map, Claxton Thorns 1795 ib, v. þorn.
2. HARBY (122-7431)

Herdeby 1086 IB, 1166 LN, 1.12 Rut (p), 12 (e.15) BelCartB, John Rut (p) et passim to 1268 RGros (p), 1277 (e.15) BelCartB, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -bie Hy1 (1333) Ch, -by c.1130 LeicSurv, 1166 RBE, 1.12 Rut, e.13 WYG (p), e.13 (e.14) BelCartA, 1208 FF, m.13 WYG (p), Hy3 Crox (freq) et freq to 1375; 1376 Rut et passim to 1417, 1420 1423, 1427 Comp, 1472 WYG, Herdeby 1294 ib (p)

Hertebi 1086 IB, -by 1277 (e.15) BelCartB, 1.13 WYG (p), Hertheby 1282 OSut: (p).

Herbi c.1130 LeicSurv, -by c.1130 ib, a.1250 (1449) Wocart (p), m.13 (e.15) BelCartB et passim to 1520 Crox, Herby 1417 Fine, 1518 Visit et passim to 1553 Pat.

Hardby 1363 Ipm, 1395 Cl, 1413 Comp et passim to 1466 Rut, 1475 WYG, Hardby 1413 Comp, 1463 WYG, 1473 CCR et passim to 1548 AAS, Hareby 1510 Rut, Harby 1494 Banco, 1519 WYG et freq to 1610 Speed

'Hjörrtr's or Herródr's by', v. by, cf. Harby Nt. OSCand hjörð (gen. sing. hjardar) 'a flock' is suggested as an alternative to a personal name as the first element by Ekwall DEPN, but a personal name is preferable. This too is Ekwall's point of view. He suggests ON Herródr (gen. sing. Herrudar), ODan Heroth for this. However, OICel, ODan Hjárrtr (gen. sing. Hjartar) is also a possibility since ja is regularly represented by e, and æ sometimes replaces t medially after r. (v. SPNL 142 and cf. Somerby infra).
HARBY HILL, Harby Hills 1806 Map, PIPER HOLE 1806 ib, Pipers Hole 1795
Nichols. Possibly OE *piper* 'a piper' which may have been early extended
to describe a bird (cf. *sand-piper*, a wading bird). A small stream
rises here and has cut deeply into the edge of the Wolds. However,
Piper Hole may be a late name. Sandpiper is not recorded in NED until
1674.

3. HOSE (122-7329)

Hoches 1086 Db

Howes 1086 Db bis, Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2, e.13 Rut bis, 1212 Cur (p), Hy3
Crox (freq), 1277 Rut et freq to 1520 Crox et passim to 1539
MinAcct, Houes a.1150 (e.15) (p), Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB, l.12
Rut, 1236 Fees, Houues Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB,
Houes c.1130 LeicSurv, 1236 Berkeley, 1275 RGrav, 1327 Sr,
1333 Ch, 1349 Rut, Houis l.12 (p), Edw1 ib (p), Hous 1174-82
ib, 12 (e.15), 1235-53 (e.15) BelCartB, Houus 1209-35 RHug,
Hows Hy3 Crox, e.14 BelCartA bis, 1328 (e.15) BelCartB, Houys
1316 FA, 1326 Ipm, 1328 (e.15) BelCartB bis, Houys 1247 Ass,
1340 AD, 1413 Comp, 1420 Misc, 1439 Fine, 1539 Deed, Howyes
1539 ib, Hoys 1534 Rut bis, Hoes 1542 MinAcct, 1549 Pat, Hoos.
1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed, Hose 1544 Rut, 1554 AD, 1611 .

Rut

'The spurs of land', v. hōn, nom.pl. hō(h)as. Hose is in the Vale of
Belvoir at the foot of the Wolds which form a series of spurs at this
point.
THE GRANGE, Grange of Howes 1539 MinAcct, Hoose Grange 1597 Rut, Y. grange. The grange was probably the property of Croxton Abbey.

MARRIOT'S BRIDGE, Richard Maryett was a landowner in Hose in 1524 SR, Laurence Marrytt in 1543 ib, Jervice Marriott in 1666 ib. Members of the Marriott family appear in this parish in 1628 IML et passim to 1725 ib.

CROXTON KERRIAL

1. CROXTON KERRIAL (122-8329) ["krousən"]
Crohtone 1086 IB
Crocheston' 1195 P, 1196 ChancR, 1197 P, -tona 1177 ChancR, Crokeston(e)
  1177, 1186 P, 1.12 GarCart (p), 1198 Cur, 1199, 1200 P, e.13
  (e.15) BelCartB et passim to Edw1 (e.15) ib, -tun' Hy3 Rut
Crocston(e) 1223, 1225 Cur, 1233 (e.14) BelCartA, 1233 (e.15) BelCartB,
  1236 Fees, 1328 Banco, -tona c.1130 LeicSurv, -tun 1203 FF bis,
  Croxton' e.13 Berkeley, 1221 Cur et passim to 1454, 1500 Rut,
  (-juxta Bever) 1510 LP, -tona Ric 1 (1227) Ch, -tun' 1223 CLR,
  Hy3 Berkeley (p)
Croston' 1198 Cur, 1203 Ass, 1224 Cur, 1254 Val, c.1270 (1449) WoCart,
  1366 Pat, -tona e.Hy3 Rut
Croxton(e) 1198, 1199 Cur, 1200 P, 1202 FT, 1228 (freq), 1239 Rut, Hy3
  Crox (freq) et freq to 1609 Rut, -tona 1189 (1290) Ch, e.13
  BHosp, 1285 ChronPetr, -tun 1205 ChancR, 1217 CLR, 1226 Cur
  bis, 1227 Cl, 1241 (e.14) BelCartA, -tuna 1209-19 RHug,
  Chroxton' 13 MID
The affix normally appears as:

-Sar{r}acene 1201 P, 1201 ChancR
-Kiriel, -y- 1247 Fees, 1290 IpmR, 1335 Pat, 1444 Rut, 1516 WVE
-Kerrial, -y- 1500 Rut, 1535 VE, 1539 Deed et freq to 1629 IML
-Roos(e) 1590, 1609 Rut, -Rosse 1611 ib

'Krókr's tün', y. tün, cf. Croxby, Croxton L, Croxden St and y. South Croxton, East Goscote Hundred. The Scandinavian personal name Krókr appears in England as Croc v. Searle 144. It is an original by-name 'crooked-backed', cf. Oice1 krokr 'hook', or possibly 'crooked-dealer', y. SPNL 181-2. Oliver Sarazin held land in neighbouring Warwickshire in 1252 Fees, but there is no record of the Sarazin family holding land in Croxton. Bertramus de Cryoll was granted the manor in 1239 Rut. It was held by Lord Roos of Belvoir in 1590 ib.

CROXTON ABBEY was founded for Premonstratensian Canons in the reign of Henry I, y. Nichols s.n.. CROXTON BANKS, 1795 ib, 1806 Map, y. banke 'the slope of a hill'. CEDAR HILL, 1806 ib. CONEYGEAR WOOD, Conygear Wood 1806 ib, y. coninger 'a rabbit warren', wudu 'wood'. HALLAM'S WOOD, 1806 ib, William Hallam was resident in Croxton in 1642, 1666 SR, Edward Hallam died in 1683 Nichols. LINGS HILL, FARM, COVERT, le Linges 1323 Rut, Lings Covert 1806 Map, y. lyng 'ling, heather'. MARY LANE, cf. Mary Leayse 1611 Rut, PARK HOUSE, parco de Croxton, 1189 (1290) Ch, Croxton Park(e) 1610, 1612 Rut, 1806 Map, y. park. TIPPING'S GORSE was Tipping's 1806 ib, William Tippin lived in the parish in 1723 IML, y. gorst' gorse, furze'. SWALLOW HOLE, 1806 Map, le swelu Edw CroxR, y. swalg 'a pit, a pool'. WINIMILL HILL, cf. Nylnefield 1627 Rut, y. myln.
THORP (lost) 13 Nichols bis, Edw1 CroxR, v. porp 'outlying farmstead'.

STOCK (lost) 13 Nichols, Stock Edw1 CroxR v. stoc 'cattle; dairy-farm'.

2. BRANSTON (122-8129)
Branteston(e) 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1190 P (p), l.12 (e.14)
   BelCartA et passim to Hy3 Crox bis, 1276 RGrav, l.13 CRCart,
   -tona 1209-19 RHug, -tun 1283 Ipm, -tuna 12 (e.15) BelCartB
Brándezon1, -is- 1184 P (p) et freq to 1193 ib (p), 1242 Fees, 1277
   Abbr, 1317 Rut (freq), 1378 Cl, (-Wandeville) 1242 Fees, -tun
   1226 Cur
Branceston1, -is- 1285 FA, l.13 CRCart bis
Brauneston1 1221 Fine, Hy3 Crox (p), 1284 (e.15) BelCartB, 1290 Ch,
   1293 Ipm, c.1316 (e.15) BelCartB, -tona 1234 RegAnt
Braudeston1, -is- 1284 Ch, 1287 Ipm et passim to 1321 bis, 1323 Rut
   bis et freq to 1406, 1410, 1413 ib bis, 1425 Comp, (-juxta
   Belverum) 1324 Inq aqd, (-juxta Croxton) 1335 Banco, 1379,
   1387 Fine, (-juxta Eyton) 1353 Banco
Branston1 1246 (Edw1) CroxR, 1263 Rut, Hy3 Crox (freq), 1362 Rut, 1473
   CCR, 1500 Rut et passim to 1577 LEpis, (-le vale) 1529, 1552
   AAS, -tun 1.12 Rut, Bran(s)tuna Hy1 (1333) Ch bis, Hy2 (e.15)
   bis, 12 (e.15) BelCartB, Edw1 BelCartA, Branson 1611 Rut,
   1612 LeicW
Braunston1 Hy3 Crox bis, 1285 Rut, 1292 OSut, 1295 Rut (p) et passim
   to 1321 ib et freq to 1339, 1404 ib bis, 1413 Comp et passim:
   to 1539 Deed, 1576 Saxton, (-juxta Belver) 1315 Banco, (-juxta-
   Croxton) 1315, 1338 ib, (-in the Vale) 1616, 1618 LML, Braunston1
'Brant's tūn', v. tūn. The OE personal name Brant is common in place-names, cf. Braunston R, Braunstone Lei. The fee of Wandeville held four carucates of land in Branston in 1242 Fees. The affixes -juxta Belverum, -juxta Croxton, -juxta Eyton, -le Vale, -in the Vale were an aid to distinguishing Branston from Braunstone (q.v.) whose development etymologically is parallel to that of Branston. Forms Braunteston and Braundeston show AN influence. -sen- is an AN spelling for -en-. It begins to appear in the thirteenth century and occurs frequently in fourteenth and fifteenth century records, v. SPNLY § 7.

BRAUNSTON GRAUNGE (lost) is -atte Graunge 1332 SR (p), Braunston Graunge 1583 Rut, v. grange. Probably a grange of Croxton Abbey.

BUNKERS WOOD, cf. Bunkers Hill 1806 Map. HIGH LEYS FARM, v. High Leys, Belvoir parish. KNIPTON RESERVOIR (and RESERVOIR WOOD, O.S. 1" only), Knipton Reservoir 1806 ib. TERRACE HILL FARM was Drapers House 1806 ib.

EATON

1. EATON (122-7929)

H-, Aitona c.1130 LeicSurv, Hy2 Rut, Ayton' 1229 Cur (p) bis
Eiton' e.13 B Hosp bis, 13 GarCart, 1324 Inq aqd, -tona 1181, Hy2 Rut, Hy2 Dugd, 1196 GildR (p), -tun' Hy2 Rut, Eyton(e) c.1207 (e.15) BelCartB bis, 1212 Dugd, 1222 RHug (p), e.13 Peake (p), e.13 (1449) WoCart (p), 1228 Rut, 1228 (Edw1), 1229 (Edw1), 1231 (Edw1) CroXR, 1248 Rut, Hy3 Crox (freq) et freq to 1510 Rut et
passim to 1539 Peake, -tona Hy2 Dugd, 1.12 (1449) WoCart,
1228 Rut bis, 1261 (Edw1) CroXR, -tun' e.Hy3 Rut, 1241 (e.14)
BelCartA, Eytton 1511 Rut

Eton(e) Hy3 Rut, 1473 GCR, 1519, 1520 Wyg, 1520 Crox, -tona Hy2 Rut (p),
Etton' 1218 Fine, 1500, 1508, 1509 Rut, 1535 VE, -ttona 1156
(1318) Ch

Eaton 1576 Sarton, 1599 Rut
'The tun on land partly surrounded by water', v. ēg, tun. Eaton lies
on a wedge of land formed by two branches of River Devon.

EATON LODGE, 1806 Map.

2. EASTWELL (122-7728)

Estewell(e) 1086 DB, Hy3 Crox, 1294 Wyg (p), 1312 Rut bis, 1313 Wyg,
1326 Ipm, 1332 (1449) WoCart (p), 1352 LGDeeds (p), 1364
(1449) WoCart (p)

Estwell(e) 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1162-70 bis, 1180, 1181 Rut bis,
1181 (12) GarCart, Hy2 Rut, 1.12 GarCart bis, a.1211 Rut, e.13
B Hosp, 1228 Rut et freq to 1610 Speed, (-Edenishouere) 1242
Fees, (-Arraby) 1242 ib, -wella 1156 (1318) Ch, 1176 P (p),
Hy2 Rut bis, 1209-19 RHug, -uell(e) 1154-77 Rut, Edw1 CroXR

Eastwell 1603, 1616 Fine

'The eastern spring or stream', v. ēast, wella. Eastwell is at the
source of R. Devon. Thomas de Hendesovere held land in Eastwell 1236
Fees. The fee of Arraby held three carucates of land in Eastwell 1242
ib. Robert de Arraby held this at the end of the twelfth century, v.
Nichols s.n.

3. GOADBY MARWOOD (122-7826)

Goutebi 1086 DB

Goutebi 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1154-77 Rut (p), l.12 (freq), e.13 GarCart, Edw1 Rut (p), -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by l.12 GarCart, l.12 Wyg bis, 1202 FF et passim to 1265 BHosp, Hy3 Grox (freq) et freq to 1392 Fine et passim to 1428 FA, (-Quartremars) 1242 Fees, (-juxta Waltham) 1308 Banco, 1346 Pat, Goutebi l.12 GarCart, -by p.1274 BHosp bis, 1340 Ch, Gowtebi 1251 RGros, -by l.13 Wyg

Gawteby 1428 Mid, Gauteby 1429 Fine

Guedeby 1346 Ipm, 1381 SR et passim to 1428 FA, 1504 Banco, Gowedeby 1414 Pat, 1484 Cl

Gaudefy 1473 CCR, Gawdeby 1526 AAS, 1539 Deed, 1546 Rut, 1551 Pat,

Gaudby 1520 Crox

Godeby(e) 1462, 1464 Pat, 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, (-Morwode) 1576 Fine,

Goadby Maurewood 1725 INL

'Gauti's by', v. by, cf. Goadby, Gartree Hundred. The ON personal name Gauti (ODan Gauti) represents a short form of names in Gaut-, or is an original by-name meaning 'man from Gautland'. The substitution of th for t in some late twelfth and thirteenth century forms is the result of an Anglo-Norman orthographical interchange between the symbols th and t for etymological t.

Ada de Quartermars, the last of the Quartermars family, lords of the manor of Goadby, married Geoffrey Maureward in the reign of Henry III, v. Nichols s.n..
GOEBBY GRANGE (lost), grangia de Blesewelle 1265 BHosp, grangie de Blesewelle Hy3 Deed, Blesewelle a.1277 BHosp, Blisewell grange 1361 Nichols, Blesswell Grange 1461 ib, Bleswell Graunge 1551 Pat, God(e)by Grange 1537 MinAcct, 1606 Ipm. Blesewelle is the ON common noun blesi 'a bare spot on a hill side' plus OE wella 'a spring, a stream', hence 'the spring at the bare spot on the hill side'. There are two such springs near Goadby Marwood, each topographically suitable, both developing into minor streams which converge. There are traces of earthworks near one of these (122-768268). The grange probably belonged to Croxton Abbey; y. blesi, wella, grange.


1. FREEBY (122-8020)

Fredebi 1086 IB, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by 1276 RH, 1280 Cl
Fretheby 1227, 1229, 1230, 1233 Ch, 1233, 1236 Fees, 1265 Pat, Hy3 Crox bis et freq to 1462 Peake et passim to 1560 Rut, Frethby 1406 (1449) WoCart, 1488, 1525 Comp
Freytheby 1415 Ass bis, 1416 Comp, Freithby, -y- e.14 (1449) WoCart, 1473 OCR, 1496 Ipm
Frethby 1520 Crox
Fritheby, -y- 1273 Banco, 1303 Pat, 1322 Cl, 1331 Fine et passim to 1467 Peake, 1477 Pat, Frythby 1467 Peake
Frayby 1539 Deed
Freby(e) 1518 Visit, 1535 VE, 1552 AAS, 1666 SR, Freebie 1604 ib
'Frethi's by', v. by, cf. Freethorpe Nf. Frethi is an Olden personal name.

FREEBY WOOD, 1806 Map.

2. BRENTINGBY (122-7818)

Brantingebi 1212 P (p), Bratingebi 1190-1204 France, Brantingebi 1156 (1316) Ch
Brantingbia c.1150 LeicSurv, -by, -yng- m.13 (1404) Laz bis, 1262 FineR, p.1250 (1404), 13 (1404) Laz (p), 1316 Ch, 1414 (1449), 1417 (1449), 1449 WoCart bis et passim to 1535 VE, -bye 1539 Deed.
Brantingebi e.13 (1404) (p), p.1250 (1404) Laz, -by 1214 Cur (p), p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1276 RH, 13 (1404) Laz (p), 1428 FA, Brentighebi Hy3 AD (p), Brentengebi 1170 (p), 1171 P (p), Brentenebi 1213 Abbr (p), 1214 Cur (p)
Brentebi 1352 Fine, 1352 Ipm
Brentingbi, -yng- 1.12 Dane (p), Hy3 Rut, m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) (p), 13 (1404) Laz (p), 1307 (1449) WoCart, -by, -yng- e.13 (1404) Laz, e.Hy3 Rut bis, m.13 (1404) Laz, 1261 Ass, Hy3 Crox
bis et freq to 1610 Speed, (-iuxta Melton') 1306 (1449) WoCart, (-iuxta Thorpe Ernald) 1338 Banco

'Branting's or Brenting's by', v. by, cf. Bruntingthorpe. Both Branting and Brenting are late OE personal names. An interchange of e and o (v. Feilitzen $^1$) creates difficulty in making a positive choice between them.
Ekwall DEPN notes the frequent forms with -inge- spellings and suggests that possibly we have here 'the by of Brant's people'. One assumes that
he supposes the replacement of an OE final element by Scandinavian by.

But there is no reason to posit in this place-name -inga- > -inge-.
The -inge- spelling is the result of strong Scandinavian influence on the genitival structure of the OE personal name. Professor K. Cameron points out that such influence is a common feature in Lincolnshire place-names. For example, Audleby (Aldulf), Barnetby le Wold (Beornno), Barnoldby le Beck (Beornulf) all show a consistent genitival e rather than the usual es. Autby (Ælfwald) has es only in its DB form but subsequently has only e. Here then, Brantingebi is 'Branting's or Brenting's by'.

BELL'S PLANTATION, Robert Bell lived in Freby in 1716 IML. THE HALL, -atte Hall 1381 SR (p), v. hall.

3.SAXBY (122-8220)


Sessebi 1202 P, -bia c.1150 LeicSurv

Sauceby 1199 P, Sawsby 1577 LEpis bis

'Saksi's by', v. by, cf. Saxby L. The common Oldan personal name Saksi was an original by-name, Dİcel sax 'short, one-edged sword'. 
4. STAPLEFORD (122-8020)

Stapeford 1086 IB bis, 1159 France
Stapelford 1199 MemR.

Stapelford(e) 1087-1100, 1094-1123 TutP, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1159, 1163
TutP, 1185 Templar, l.12 Rut, c.1200 (14) BrCart, John Rut et freq to 1381 Pat et passim to 1514 CoPleas, (-super Yreck')
c.1200 (14) BrCart, (-super Wrethec) c.1200 (14) ib, -forda
c.1200 (14) ib, -fordia e.13 (1404) Laz, -fort m.13 (1404) ib

Estapelforde 1223 RHug; Estapelford c.1200 France

Stapilford(e) 1242 Fees bis, m.13 (1404) Laz, Hy3 Crox (freq), l.13
CRCart et passim to 1375 Peake, 1404 Laz et freq to 1449 WoCart,
(-iuxta Brendebrocc') Hy3 Crox

Stapulford' 1336 (1449) WoCart, 1352 LCDeeds et passim to 1449 WoCart,
Stabulforth 1473 CCR

Stapleford 1159 France, 1132-66 (14) BrCart, 1288 Abbr, 1308 Ch, 1518
Visit et freq to 1576 Saxton

'The ford marked by a post', v. stapol, ford. The form Stapelford' 1199 MemR suggests the alternative OE stapolaford 'ford marked by posts'.
The ford was across River Wreake, hence -super Wrethek, -Yreck'.
Brendebrocc' Hy3 Crox appears to have been a popular name for River
Wreake, from brende 2 'of burnt colour', brōc 'a stream'. Brende 2 generally means 'burnt', but when applied to a stream, it probably sign-
ifies 'of burnt colour, brownish'. v. brende 2 , brōc.

JERICHO LODGE, Jericho 1714 IML, Jerico 1786 SNav. Jericho Lodge is on the parish boundary. Its name is typical of humorous indications of remoteness applied to outlying homesteads. LAXTON'S COVERT, a Mr. Laxton...
was taxed for two hearths in 1666 SR. STAPLEFORD PARK, 1786 SNev.

5. WYFORDBY (122-7918)

Werdebi 1086 DB

Wordebi 1086 DB

Wi-, Wyuordebi(e), -v- 1086 DB, 1244 RGros, -bia 12 (1449) WoCart, -by 1242 Fees, 1244, 1248 RGros, m.13 (1404) Laz, 1254 Val, 1259 (Edw1) CroxR, 1262 Fine et passim to 1301 Cl et freq to 1449 WoCart, Wyuordby 1333 (1449) WoCart, 1352 LCDeeds, 1380 (1449) WoCart, 1402 Inq aqD, 1428 FA, 1449 WoCart

Wivartheby e.13 (1404) Laz

Wyuerdeby 1318 (1449), 1406 (1449), 1446 (1449) WoCart, Wyuordby 1336 (1449), 1446 (1449), 1449 ib, Wyuerby, -v- 1449 ib, 1535 Ipm et freq to 1610 Speed

Wi-, Wyfordeby 1209-35 RHug, m.13 (1404) Laz, 1271 Fine, 1278 Coram, l.13 (1449) WoCart, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, Wyfordby 1279 RGrav, 1316 FA, 1449 WoCart, 1488 Ipm et freq to 1535 VE

Wi-, Wywordeby Hy3 Crox bis, 13 (1404) Laz, Wivworthebi e.13 (1404) ib,

Wywordby Hy3 Crox, 1417 (1449) WoCart, Wyworby 1473 CCR

Probably 'the by at Wigford', v. Wigford, ford, by. This place-name most likely began as an OE topographical name Wigford, after which the later Scandinavian by was called (cf. Blackfordby). The ford would have been a crossing of River Eye on which Wyfordby stands. The interpretation of the first element is difficult. Ekwall DEPN suggests OE Wig either in its sense of 'battle', hence 'battleford' or as 'a temple, holy place', hence 'ford at the holy place'. 

GARTHORPE

1. GARTHORPE (122-8320)
Geretorp 1180 P, Gertorp 1187, 1207, 1208, 1209 ib bis
Garetorp 1184, 1185 P, Gartorp, e.13 (1404) Lez, 1219 CLR, 1230 MemR, 1209-35 RHug, 1238 RGros, 1264 Cl, l.12 CRCart (p), 1290 Ch, -torpa 1209-35 RHug, -thorp(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1199 FF bis, 1206 Ass, 1227 Fees, 1228 RHug et freq to 1580 LEpis, (-iuxta Waltham) 1325 (1449) WoCart, 1326 Banco, 1330 Ass, 1353 (1449) WoCart, -thorp(p) 1530 Wills et passim to 1714 IML
Garsthorp 1274 Cl
'Geiri's porp', v. porp. The OSCand personal name Geiri is partly a short form of names in Geir-, -geir and partly a side form to Geirr. It is recorded in some place-names in Denmark (where it became Geri) and in Normandy, v. SPNLX 98. Forms in Gar- are probably due to anglicizing, v. Feilitzen § 41. Ekwall DEPN suggests either an unrecorded personal name Gåra or else garth, about whose meaning he is not explicit.

2. COSTON (122-8422) [koustan]
Caston(e) 1086 IB, 1094-1123 TutP, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1150-9, c.1200 TutP, 1205 FF et passim to 1238 RGros et freq to Hy3 Rut bis et passim to 1294 GarCart, -tona 1087-1100, 1163, Hy3 TutP,
Easton 1238 RGros bis, 1239 GRO
Causton' 1219 CLR, Kauston' 1219 ib
Coston' 1227 CH, 1254 Val, 1261 TutP, Hy3 Rut bis et passim to 1302
(1449) WoCart et freq to 1576 LibCl; Kosthon' 13 (1449) WoCart.
Cocon 1576 Saxton, 1607, 1630 IML
Cooston' 1396 Rut, 1445 Nichols, 1487 Pat, 1520 Crox
Coaston 1630, 1631 IML, Coasen 1631 ib

Probably 'Katr's tun, y. tun. This is a hybrid place-name of the
Grimston type with a Scandinavian personal name probably having
replaced an OE first element. The surviving forms show a long vowel in
the first element. Forms from 1086 to c.1300 are Časton (cf. Causton'
1219 CIR, Cooston 1396 Rut). The first element is probably the ON
personal name Katr (genitive Kats), with the subsequent loss of medial t.

WESTORP (lost), Westhorp 1268 Cur, Westorp 1290 Ch, 'the west porp', y.
west, vestr, porp.

THE GRANGE, -atte Grange 1381 SR (p), grange of Coiston 1539 MinAcct,
y. grange. The grange probably belonged to Croxton Abbey.

ROYCE'S PLANTATION, William Rouse was resident in Coston in 1666 SR.

AB KETTLEBY

1. AB KETTLEBY (122-7223)
Chetelbi 1086 DB, Hy1, Hy2 Dugd, -by c.1130 LeicSurv, 1166 RBE,
Chetlebi 1166 LN, Chetilbi 12 (e.15) BelCartB (p)
Ketelbi l.12 BM, 1199, 1200 Cur bis, -bia c.1160 BM, Ket(t)elby c.1130
LeicSurv, 1209-19 RHug, 1242 RGros, 1242, 1245 Fees, a.1277
BHosp (p) et freq to 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed, Ketlebi
l.12 GarCart, 1237 RGros bis, -by c.1130 LeicSurv, 1201 Cur,
Kettleby 1576 Saxton, 1604 IML

Ket(t)ilby, -y- 1242 Fees, Hy3 Crox, 1277 Banco et passim to c.1310 (1449) WoCart, 1316 FA et freq to 1535 VE et passim to 1582

Ipm

Ketulby m.13 (1449) WoCart

The affix is normally added as:

Abbe- 1236, 1237, 1242 RGros, 1244 Pap et passim to 1433 Pat, Abe- 1236 RGros, Ab- 1236 lb, 1274 Cl et passim to 1518 Visit et freq to 1610 Speed


Abby- 1333 Inq aqd, 1556 Ipm, Abbey- 1524 SR, Abbie- 1666 ib

-Abbatis 1291 OSut

'Ketil's by, y. by. There are two Kettlebys in the county, one on the River Eye (Eye Kettleby g.v.) and the one under discussion. The latter was prefixed by the OE personal name Abba (presumably an early landowner) to distinguish it from Eye Kettleby. From c.1220 to c.1433 the prior and convent of Launde Priory (later popularly called Launde Abbey) were patrons of the parish church y. Nichols s.n.. This caused the popular etymology of the affix forms in -Abbatis, Abby-, Abbey-.

WHENHAM (lost), Whenham 1737 Terrier, Whenham nook 1737 lb. This name appears in the old east field of Ab Kettleby. It probably represents a lost Anglo-Saxon settlement, y. hām.

HOLWELL MOUTH, Holwel Mouth 1737 Terrier.
2. HOLWELL (122–7323)

Holewell(e) 1066 IB bis, c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1166 LN, 1193 P (p), 1.12
GarCart et freq to 1301 (p), 1314 RTemple (p), 1331 (1449)
McCart (p) et passin to 1428 FA, -wella Hy2 Dugd, -wel c.1130
LeicSurv, Hollewell e 1166 HE, c.1303 Ip, 1312 Banco, Olewell(e)
1265 Misc, 1326 Cl

Halewell c.1130 LeicSurv

Holwell 1267 bis, 1268 Cur, 1368 Ip, 1378 Cl, 1411 Pat et freq to
1610 Speed

Holywell 1502 MinAccta

'The stream in the valley', v. hol², wella.

BROWN'S HILL, William Brown was patron of Ab Kettleby parish church in
c.1730 Nichols, John Cave Brown in 1756 ib. LANDYKE LANE, Laund Dike
1670 LAS, v. land, dřc, dřk. OLD HILLS, WOOD, Ketylby wold 1403 Nichols,
Kettleby Woulds 1737 Terrier, le Woldes 1537 MinAcct, Old Hills 1806

3. WARTNABY (122–7123) (belongs to East Goscote Hundred)

Worcnodebie 1086 IB

Wraenadobie 1177 P

Wargnodebii 1102–6 ReC, Warchodbi c.1200 BN, Warenodbi Hy2 Dugd, c.1200
Derby bis

Warconothebi, -k- c.1225, 1227 GildR, e.13 Berkeley (p), Warenthebi l.
Hy2 ib (p)

Warchatebi 1169 P, Warknateby 1271 WyR (p)
This seems to be a hybrid place-name with Scandinavian By' replacing an OE final element. Ekwall's entry for Wartnaby in DEPN reads: "The place is in a high situation. The first element may be a word meaning 'watch hill' or the like, e.g. an OE weard-cnotta (cf. Knott End) or an OScand vara-kn«ttr 'hill with a cairn'. But the first element is perhaps better explained as an OE personal name WeorcnoR, worcnop (cf. Workington) though the usual a in the first syllable offers difficulty". Neither of the OE personal names he suggests are recorded. The OE personal name Weorc is only found monothematically, never as the first theme of a dithematic name.

As the early forms with d and th indicate, the second element is probably nö, a typical OE personal-name-forming theme. Ekwall's cnotta and knöttr are unlikely. In the case of varöknöttr, consistent early loss of ö would not be expected (cf. e.g. Warcop We). Preferable
is an OE personal name such as *Wærcnoð*, *Wærcnōð* or *Wærcnoð*. Both *Wrac-* and *-noc* are evidenced as OE personal-name-forming themes, *v*. by.

**CANT’S THORN**, Cants Thorns 1806 Map, William Cant was resident in the neighbouring village of Saxelby in 1706 *LML*. **STONEPIT SPINNEY** (*O.S. 1"* only), **HOUSES**, Stone pit close 1691 Nichols, Stone Pit Covert 1806 Map.

**LAUNDE**

**LAUNDE** (122-7904) 1:nd

(1a) Landa 1155-60 Derby, c.1160 Dane, 1163, 1164, 1165 P, 1166 RBE, 1179, 1180 P et passim to 1202 Ass, e.13 *Peake* et freq to 1313 Pat et passim to 1478 *Peake* bis, 1528 *Visit*, (1a) Lande 1166 LN, 1210 P, 1220 Cur, 1237 Cl et passim to 1428 *FA*

(1a) Launda 1333 *Inq aqd*, 1535 *VE*, (1a) Laund(e) 1202 Ass, 1207 Cur, 1243 Fees et passim to 1328 *Banco* et freq to 1610 *Speed*

Lawnd(e) 1482 *AD*, 1501 Ipm, 1536 *AAS*, 1551 Ipm, 16 *Terrier*

*The open space in the woodland*, *v*. *launde*.

**BROOK FARM**, cf. Holebroc 1162-6 *ALLS*, Holbrooke 1247 Nichols *bis*, Holbroc c.1250 *ib*, Holebroc c.1250 *bis*, *Hy3* *ib* *bis*, Holebec *Hy2* *Dugd*, 'the stream in the valley', *v*. *brōc*, *bekkr*, *hol*². **Holebec** shows the replacement of **OE** *brōc* by **ON** *bekkr*. **LAUNDE ABBEY**, Lawnde Abbey 1617 *LML*. (There was never an abbey at Launde. Launde Priory was founded in 1125 by Richard Basset for Augustinian Canons, *v*. Nichols. The present house known as Launde Abbey occupies its site.). **LAUNDE PARK**, **WOOD**, parcum de Landa 1375 Nichols, Launde park(e) 1541 *ib*, 1610 *Speed*, Laund Park Wood 1806 Map, *v*. *park*. **LAUNDE BIG WOOD** was Westewoode 1541 Nichols, Westwood 1604 *ib*, Laund West Wood 1800 Map, *v*. *west*, *wudu*.
LAUNDE WOOD FARM, Lawnde Wood Eliz1 IHR, Laund Wood 1806 Map (an alternative name for Westwood, v. Launde Big Wood supra).

MELTON MOWBRAY

1. MELTON MOWBRAY (122-7519)

Medeltone 1086 IB bis

Mealton' 1174, 1199, 1205, 1207 P, c.1210 AD, 1214 P

Meauton' 1198 KCR, 1202 FF, 1210 Cur, 1216 CLR, 1220 Cur bis, 1242 P et passim to 1282 Cl

Miauton' 1202 Ass, -tune c.1200 AD

Melton(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, l.12 GarCart bis, 1198, 1200 Cur, e.13 GarCart, 1216 (1404) Laz et freq to 1610 Speed, -tuna e.13 BHosp bis, e.13 (1404) bis, 1235 (1404), m.13 (1404), l.13 (1404), 13 (1404) Laz, -thona e.13 (1404)ib, -tun(e) e Hy2 BM, Hy2 Dane, e.13 Dixie (p), m.13 (1404) Laz (p), -tuna 1121 AC

Meuton(e) l.12 GarCart, 1199 P, 1202 Ass (p) et passim to 1288 Cl, -tun 1243 AD

Meulton' 1299 Ipm

Malton' l.12 GarCart, -tun(am) 1155-66 BM, 1166 Dane

Mauton' 1202 Ass, John Abbr

Meelon 1353 Cl, 1353 Ipm bis, 1411 Prep, 1425 Pat

Milton 1401 Fine, 1405 Pat

Meylton' 1520 Wyk bis

The affix -Moubray (with various spellings) is common from 1284 Cl to 1610 Speed.
'The middle tūn', v. middel, medel, tūn. OE middel 'middle' appears to have been replaced by ON medel 'middle'. Forms with u for l are due to AN influence (v. Feilitzen § 64). Willielmus de Mobray held the manor in 1200 Cur.

ANKLE HILL, cf. Ankle Hill Close 1733 LAS, 'the hill at the bend of the river (Eye)', v. angel, hyll. GREAT FRAMLANDS, FARM, bosco de Framelund 1276 RH, Framland Lane 1806 Map, v. forms for Framland Hundred. The hundred takes its name from this site. MARKET PLACE (O.S. 6" only) was le Merketsteade 1564 AAS, v. market, stede. OLD, NEW GUADALOUPE, Guadalupe 1795, 1806, 1815 Map. THE SPINNEY, SPINNEY FARM, Spyneye 1272 Ch, la Spyne 1318 Pat, Spney 1445, 1449 Cl, The Lytil and Gret Spyney 1501 AD, Spynet 1535 Hastings, Greate Spynney, Lytle Spynney 1539 Nichols, Malton Spinney 1806 Map, cf. Spneybroke 1445, 1449 Cl. Spinney Close 1718 Nichols, v. spinney 'a copse, a small plantation'. (Thus Elements wrongly states that this element is not independently evidenced before 1600.)

2. EYE KETTLEBY (122-7316)
Chitebie 1086 IB
Chetlebia c.1130 LeicSurv
Ketelbi, -yl- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1198 Cur, 1199 FT, e.13 (1404) Laz, 1215 Cur, Ket(t)elby, -il-, -yl- 1200 FT, e.13 (1404) Laz bis, 1233, 1242 Fees, a.1250 (1404) Laz et passim to 1290 GarCart bis, 1312 Rut et freq to 1610 Fine, Ketelbi e.13 (1404) (p), a.1250 (1404) Laz (p), -by e.13 (1404) ib, 1209-35 RHug, Ketillby p.1250 (1404) Laz
Kettlebi e.13 (1404) Laz (p), -by a.1250 (1404), m.13 (1404) ib bis, 1290
Inq aqd, 1315 Rut, 1610 Speed, Kettleby m.13 (1404) (p), 1262
(1404), 1308 (1404) Laz, 1328 Pat, 1613 INL.
Ketulby l.13 (1449), 1309 (1449) WoCart bis
Kedlesby 1236 Fees
The affix is normally added as:
Parua- m.13 (1404) Laz bis
-Beler 1303 Ipm, 1324 Hastings bis, 1332 SR
E- 1345 Banco (p), 1350 LAS (p), 1420 ELiW et passim to 1554 Rut, 1603
LeicW, Eie-, Eye- 1477 FF, 1586 Will, 1610 Speed
'Ketil's by', y. by, parva, cf. Ab Kettleby. Willielmus Beler held the
manor a.1250 Laz. The village is on River Eye, hence E-, Eie-, Eye-.
For River Eye y. River-Names.

CHAPEL NOOK, the Chapel Nook 1874 AAS. HIGHFIELD HOUSE, the high(e)
feld(e) 1529 LinDoc bis, Highfields 1626 Ipm y. hēah 'high, in a lofty
position' or 'chief, important', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'.

SYSONBY LODGE, LODGE FARM, FARM, COTTAGE
Sistenebi 1086 DB bis, p.1250 (1404) Laz (p)
Si-, Syxtenebi 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv, Hy2 Dane, l.12 (p) bis, e.13
CarCart bis et passim to 1208 Cur, a.1211, 1228 Rut (p) et
freq to p.1250 (1404) Laz (p), Sixtenebia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by
e.13 (1404) Laz (p), 1212, 1214 Cur, c.1235 (1404) Laz (p)
et freq to Hy3 Crox et passim to l.13 CRCart (p), 1357 (1449)
WoCart bis, (-Perer) 1242 Fees, Si-, Syxtenby e.13 BHosp (p)
1233, 1242, 1243 Fees, 1248 (Edw) CroxR (p) et passim to 13
GarCart, Edw1 CroXR (p) et freq to 1404 Laz, 1428 FA, (-Perer)
1242 Fees
Sixtanesbi 1196 Cur (p), -by 1236 Fees
Si-, Syxstaneby m.13 (1404) (p), p.1250 (1404) Laz (p), Sixtanaby m.13
(1404) ib, -by m.13 (1404) ib (p), Syxtanby 1276 RH, Sixthanby
1.13 (1449) WCart (p)
Sixtoneyby 1.13 CRCart (p), Sixtonby 1323 (1449) WCart (p), 1349 LCDeeds
(p)
Sixtoby 1326 Ipm (p), 1336 (1449), 1349 (1449) WCart
Sextaneby 1.12 GarCart bis; 1200, 1201 P, 1201; 1206 (p), 1207 Cur, m.13
(1404) Laz (p), -by' 1201, 1206, 1212, 1214 Cur, m.13 Deed (p),
13 BHosp (p), Sextaneby 1201 Chanc, Sextaneby 1206, 1207 Cur,
- by 1207 ib (p), 1276 RH (p), Sextonby 1537 MinAcct
Sixenby 1402 (1449) WCart
Si-, Systonby 1475-85 ECP, 1489 Fine, 1494 PCCWills, 1496, 1505 Ipm
Sysonby 1529 LinDoc bis, 1535 VE, 1610 Speed
'Sigsteinn's by', v. by. Willielmus de Pereres held land in Sysonby in
1266 Cur, and in 1301 John de Perrers held a knight's fee in Little Dalby,
Welby and Sysonby, v. Nichols s.n..

SYSONBY GRANGE, Sixtoby graunce (sic) 1349 (1449) WCart, grange of
Sextonby 1537 MinAcct, Sysonby grange 1597 Ipm, v. grange. The grange
was probably the property of Burton Lazars Hospital.

REIMILE

1. REIMILE (122-7935)
Redmeld(e) 1086 DB, 1388 Pat, 1400 Rut, 1413, 1427 Comp, 1440 Rut et
passim to 1533 ib, -mella 1174-82 ib, 12 (e.15) BelCartB, -mell' 1448 Rut bis, 1516 Wyr et passim to 1582 LEpis, -mild(e), -y- a.1166 (e.15) BelCartB, 1208 FF, 1230 RHug bis, 1236, c.1240 Rut et passim to 1253, 1268 ib et freq to 1497, 1511 ib et passim to 1525 Comp, (-in le Wall') 1519 Wyr, -milda Stephen Rut, 1.12 (e.15) BelCartB bis, John Rut, a.1212 (e.15) BelCartB, -milla Hy1 (1333) Ch bis, Hy2 (e.15) bis, p.1250 (e.15) BelCartB, -mill 1239 Cur, -mile, -y- 1526 AAS, 1582 LEpis, 1610 Speed

Redmelna Hy1 (e.15) BelCartB, -melne e.13 Rut, -milne Hy2 ib, 1230 RHug bis, Red(e)melina c.1155 Dugd bis

Red(d)emeld 1395 Cl, 1486 Comp, -meild' Edw1 Rut, -mild(e), -y- 1233 (e.14) BelCartA bis, 1254 Val, Hy3 Rut (p) et passim 1292, 1299 bis, 1300 Rut et freq to 1370, 1411 ib, 1424 Wyr, -milla Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15), 12 (e.15) BelCartB bis, Edw1 BelCartA, -myle 1428 FA, 1458 Pap, Reddymyld 1427 Terrier

Radmell' 1524, 1525, 1531 Wyr, -meyll' 1518, 1524, 1530, 1531 ib, (-in le Vale) 1530 ib, -mild(e), -y- m.13 ib (p), 1288 Coram, 1371 Rut, 1482, 1489 Wyr, -milda Hy2 (e.15), Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB, -myle 1502, 1521 Wyr

Rademelde 1350 Pat, -milde, -y- c.1306 Wyr (p), 1343 Fine, 1343, 1352 Ipm, -mile, -y- 1262 Pap, 1343 Ipm

Rid(de) mild(e) 1275 RGrav (p), 1314 Rut

Rodmell 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed

'(The place with) red earth', v. read, mylde, cf. Rodmell Sx. Also compare the local minor form Redlond 1252 Rut. Redmille lies in the Vale
of Belvoir, hence -in le Wall' 1519 Wyr, -in le Vale 1530 ib. The
twelfth century forms in -melne, -melina, -milne are due to the errors
of AN scribes, v. val.

REINTYLDTHORP (lost), Redmylthorp 1252 Rut bis, 1252 Misc, Redmylthorp
1257 Nichols, 'the porp belonging to Redmile', v. porp.

2. BARKESTONE (122-7834)
Barcheston(e) 1086 ib, 1114-6 RegAnt, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1.12 Rut (p),
1.12 (e.14) BelCartA bis et passim to John Rut (p), -tuna
1114-6 RegAnt bis, 1174-82, 1.12 Rut, -tun(e) Hy1 (1333) Ch,
Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB bis, -tuna Hy2 (e.15) ib, 1.12 Rut, 1.12
(e.14) BelCartA, e.13 (e.15) BelCartB

Barchiston' Hy3 Rut (p)

Barkeston(e) 1.12 Rut, 1.12 (e.14) BelCartA, e.13 Rut (p), e.13 Wyr
(p), John bis, e.Hy3 Rut (p) et passim to 1252 ib, Hy3 Crox
bis et freq to 1444 Wyr et passim to 1546, 1556 Rut, (-iuxta
Belueru') 1433 Wyr, (-in le Wall') 1517 ib, (-in the Vale) 1556
Rut, (-in le Vale de Beluero) 1511 Wyr, -tona 1.12 Rut (p),
1.12 (e.14) BelCartA, 1209-19 RHug, 1292 bis, 1312, 1317 bis, 1340
Wyr, -tun' e.13 (p), c.1236 (p), 1260 Rut bis et passim
to 1293 Wyr, -tuna 12 (e.15) BelCartB bis

Brakeston' 1531 Comp

Barkistun(e), -y- e.Hy3 Rut (p), 1243 Fees, m.13 Wyr bis, Hy3 Crox, Hy3 Rut et passim to 1311, 1340 Wyr, 1518 Rut, 1519 Wyr, -tona
1347 ib bis, -tun 1294 ib bis
Barkston (e) 1209-35 RHug, 1389, 1396 BelCartB et passim to 1413 Comp, 1436 Rut et freq to 1453 ib et passim to 1534 ib

Bargston 1531 Comp

Barston 1364 Wyr bis, 1385, 1386 Pat, 1410 Rut bis, 1413 Comp et passim to 1441 Rut, 1445 Wyr bis et freq to 1539 Dead et passim to 1610 Speed, (-in le vale) 1451, 1472 Wyr, 1480 Rut, (-in the Valley of Bever) 1516 Wyr, (-in le vale de Bever) 1520 ib

Berkeston 1287 Abbr, 1408 Pat, 1420 Comp

Berston 1395 Cl, 1525 Wyr, 1549 Pat, 1550 Rut

"Barkr’s tūn", v. tūn, cf. Barkston L and YW. The Scandinavian personal name Barkr is an original by-name, cf. bärkr (gen. barkar) 'bark'. Bark is found as a by-name in Sweden, v. SPNLX 48. For the affix -in le vale (with various spellings) v. Redmile supra.

3. PLUNGAR (122-7634)

Plumgar 1243 Fees, 1254 Val, 1525 Wyr

Plumgard 1 1130 LeicSurv, 1187 (p), 1188 P (p), 1200 FF, 1242 Cl, Hy3 Rut, -garth 1 1291 Tax bis, e.14 BelCartA et passim to 1392 Wyr, 1411, 1448 Rut et freq to 1475 Pat, 1518 Rut

Plungar(e), -er- 1 1130 LeicSurv, 1.12 Rut bis, 1225 RHug et passim to Hy3 Rut, Hy3 Crox, 1.13 CRCart, 1311 Wyr bis, 1378 Rut, 1473 CCR et passim to 1516, 1520 Wyr et freq to 1610 Speed

Plungard(e) 1155-68, 1174-82 Rut et freq to 1293 Wyr, 1302, 1305 (p),
1308 Rut, -gart' 1312 Wyg, 1340 Ch (p), -garth(e) Ry3 Rut
bis, l.13, 1317 Wyg et passim to 1404 bis, 1407 Rut et freq
to 1484 Wyg, 1486 Comp et passim to 1519 Wyg, -gerthe Edw1 Rut
Plomgarth' 1428 FA, 1505, 1506, 1508 Rut
Plo(u)ngar, -er- l.13 (p), 1480 Rut, 1508 Ipm, 1541 MinAcct, -garth'
1343 Rut bis, 1363 Ipm, 1502 Wyg, 1534 Rut
'The point of land where plum-trees grow', v. plume, gara, garðr.
Forms with -gard, -garth(e) show the substitution of ON garðr 'an
enclosure', for OE gara 'a point of land, a triangular plot of ground'.

PLUNCAR WOOD, cf. le Wdegate Hy3 Rut, Wood Field 1796 EnclA, v. wudu
'a wood'.

SCALFORD
1. SCALFORD (122-7624)
Scaldeford(e) 1086 DB bis, 1107, 1122 Reg, c.1130 LeicSurv, l.12
GarCart (p) bis, e.Hy3 Rut et freq to 1405, 1428 FA, 1430
Deed, -fort' ?1147 BM, 1321 Rut (p), -forth(e) p.1250 Wyg
Edw1 Rut, 1535 VE, 1541 MinAcct, 1552 AAS
Scaudford 1180 P (p), Hy2 Rut, 1200 OblR, e.13 BHosp bis, a.1211 Rut,
1219 Cur et passim to 1270 RGrav, l.13 CRCart (p), 1340 Ch
Scaldeford(e) 1201 P, 1219 RHug, m.13 (1404) Laz (p), 1282 bis, 1293,
l.13 Wyg (freq), 1314 GarCart, 1317 Rut bis
Skaldeford 1326 Ipm, 1327 (p), 1330 Pat, 1332 Rut (p) bis
Schalford 1440 Wyg, 1523 AAS, -forthe 1527 LWills
Scaldford 1381 (p), 1382 RTemple (p), 1420 (1449) WoCart
Scalford 1392 Fine, 1402 Ass, 1414 Pat, 1440 Wyg et freq to 1610 Speed
'The shallow ford', v. sc(e)ald, ford. The modern pronunciation is the result of the eventual replacement of OE sc [ʃ] in the first element by ON sk [sk], although the former sound survived as late as the early sixteenth century. Late twelfth and thirteenth century forms having u for l are due to AN influence.

GOLDSMITH GRANGE (formerly RINGLETHORP GRANGE)

Ricoltorp 1086 IB bis
Ringolfestorpe c.1130 LeicSurv
Ringoldetorp 1.12 GarCart bis, 1.12 BHosp
Ri-, Ryngoltorp 1.12 GarCart bis, 1204 BHosp, e.13 GarCart, -thorp p.1150 GarCh, a.1250 BHosp bis, 13 GarCart, 1313 WKG, 1340 Ch bis, -phorp e.13 WKG
Ringualtorp 1.12 GarCart
Ringaltorp 1.12 GarCart
Ringlettorp 1.12 GarCart bis, Hy3 Rut bis, Ri-, Ryngelthorp(e) e.13 BHosp, 1315 Banco, 1317 WKG, 1343 Banco, 1374 AD
Ri-, Ryngethorpe Hy3 Rut, 1276 RH, Edw1 CroxR, 1364 AD
Ringlettdorp 1.13 WKG, -thorp(e) p.1250, 1.13, 1317 ib
Ri-, Rynglethorp(e) 1535 VE, 1537 MinAcct, 1558-79 EGP

'Ringulfr's porp', v. porp. The site is described as grangia de Ringolthorp p.1150 GarCh and belonged to Garendon Abbey at this date, v. grange. The farm was renamed after an owner John Goldsmith who died in 1467 (v. Nichols s.n.) hence:

Goldsmiths Grange 1577 Ipm, 1609 LeicW, 1610 Speed
Goldsmith Grange 1657 Deed, 1717 IML
NAMBR00K LODGE, le More 1282 WyV, cf. Watmor c.1294 ih, y. mör¹, mör
'barren waste land'. SCALFORD HALL; of the Halle 1344 Banco (p), y.
hall.

2. CHADWELL (122-7824) (belongs to East Goscote Hundred)
K-, Caldwell(e) 1086 IB, c.1160 Fisher (p), 1184, 1192, 1193 P, e.13
R Temple bis, e.13 BHosp (p) bis et freq to 1317 (freq), 1318
WyV bis et passim to 1351, 1353 ib, 1522 R Temple, (-iuxta
Wicham) 1.13 WyV, -wel' l.13, 1301 ib (p), -wella 1177 P et
freq to 1192 ib, -well' 1284, l.13 WyV bis
Chaldewell! 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1163 P, 1200 Cur, 1210 Abbr, -wel
l.12 GarCart, -wella 1185, 1191 P
Chadwella '1187 P
K-, Caudwell' 1201 Cur, e.13 BHosp bis, a.1250 R Temple bis et passim
to 1440, 1505, 1519 WyV bis, -wel' m.13 (1404) Laz (p), Hy3
Crox
Caldewell(e) 1316 FA, 1317 bis, 1351 WyV, 1804, 1815 Nichols, 1831 Map,
Caldwell 1582 Terrier
Caudwell 1510 Rut, 1576 Saxton, 1724 IML, Cawdwell 1440 WyV bis, 1509
Deed, 1510 Rental et freq to 1524 WyV, 1610 Speed et freq to
1716 IML
Chadwell 1932 Kelly
'The cold stream', v. cald, wella. The Anglian form of the first
element cald is normal in this area. The spelling Caud- with u for l
is due to AN influence, examples continuing into the sixteenth century.
As Ekwall DEPN points out, the earliest spellings with Ch- may denote a
pronunciation [k]; ch is a common early spelling for the sound [k]. The present form Chadwell is very modern. Its loss of l (Chald- > Chad-) may be due to dissimilation, but the reason for the appearance of the initial palatal so late is obscure.

3. WYCOMB (122-7724) (belongs to East Goscote Hundred)

Wiche 1086 DB

Wic-, Wikham, -y- 1207 P, e.13 Wyg bis, e.13 BHosp (freq), 1282 bis, 1284, 1293 Wyg et freq to 1351, 1353 bis, 1440, 1505 ib et passim to 1524 ib

Wic-, Wikam, -y- p.1250 bis, 1271 bis, 1291 Wyg et passim to 1317 bis, 1505 ib, 1510 Rut, 1519 Wyg

Wicom 1.13 Wyg

Wikeham, -y- 1440 Wyg, 1502 MisAccts, 1510 Rental et passim to 1890 AAS

Whykam 1505 Wyg

Wickham, -y- 1524 Wyg, 1541 MinAcct, 1543 Wyg

Wycomb 1932 Kelly

Possibly 'settlement associated with a Roman vicus' or 'village near (or on) the site of a defunct Roman vicus', v. wīc-hām. For a detailed discussion of the OE compound wīchām v. Margaret Gelling in Medieval Archaeology XI 87-104.

Briefly, Mrs. Gelling points out that out of twenty-eight known sites termed wīchām by the Anglo-Saxons, twenty-four are situated on or not more than a mile from a known Roman road. Margary's Roman road 58a lies one mile to the north of this Leicestershire example. She suggests that a place-name wīchām is early (not likely to come into existence later than 600 A.D.) and that OE wīc in this compound is probably
scarcely removed in meaning from the Latin *vicus* 'Romano-British village'. The exact relationship of a *wīchām* to such a Romano-British site is open to question in the present state of research, and the meaning of the term *wīchām* must remain unsolved for the moment.

**SOMERBY**

1. **SOMERBY (122-7710)**

Sumerlidebie 1086 IB

Sumerdeberie 1086 IB

Summerdebi(e) 1086 IB bis, Sumerdebi 1169 P, l.Ey2 Dane bis, Ey2 Rut (p), 1199 (p), 1200 (p), 1201 Cur (p), m.13 (1404) *Laz* (p), 1268 Abbr, -bis 1177 P, -by 1227 CIR, 1242 Fees et passim to 1323 Abbr, (-Tatisale) 1242 Fees, (-juxta Herdeburgh) 1301 Ass

Sumardebi Hy2 Dane (p), -by 1203 Cur (p) bis

Sumeredebi 1193-1207 Dugd bis, -by 1209-35 RHug, 1243 Fees, 1247 RGros, 1254 Val.

Sumeresdeby, -is- 1150-9, 1163 TutP

Sumeretebi 1194, 1195 (p) bis, 1199 bis, 1200 P, -etteby 1266 RGrav (p)

Sumerdy 1242 Fees, (-Quatremars) 1242 ib, (-Tateshal') 1242 ib

Somardebi c.1225 LeicRec (p), -by 1209-35 RHug, p.1250 Ferrers (p), 1266 Cur, 1276 RH et passim to 1317 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1363, 1364 Rut et passim to 1415 Cl

Someredebia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by, -id- 1265 Misc, c.1276 LCDeeds (p), 1292, 1295 Ipm

Someretteby c.1291 Tax bis

Somerdby m.13 (1404) *Laz* (p), 1323 Misc, 1381 Fine, 1382 Cl
Somerby 1313 Banco, 1329, 1361 Ipm et passim to 1420 ELiW et freq to 1610 Speed

'Sumarliði's by', v. by, cf. Somersby L. For the ON personal name Sumariði v. Feilitzhen 377. Somerby was part of two distinct tenures. The fee of Tateshall contained three carucates less two bovates; the fee of Quatremars contained one carucate and six bovates, 1242 Fees. And v. Introduction: The -by/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names.

2. BURROUGH ON THE HILL (122-7510) (belongs to Gartree Hundred)

Burg (-o, -um) 1066 DB, bis, c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1184 Dane, 1213 Abbr et freq to 1254 Val et passim to 1316 FA

Burgh 1242 Fees, 1250, 1266 Cur, 1293 Ass et passim to 1388 Misc, 1536 Brave

Burc, -k a 1250 (1404) Laz, 1232-46 BM, m.13 (1404), Hy3 (1404) Laz, Hy3 Dane, Burk(g)h Hy3 (1404) Laz bis

Bourc 1242 Fees bis

Erth(e)burg(h) c.1274 (p), 1283 (p), 1285 RTemple (p), 1313 Banco, 1327 SR bis, 1330 Cl, -boru 1281 RTemple (p)

Er-, Erd(e)burg(h) 1201 OblR, 1245, 1251 Fine et passim to 1292 Ipm et freq to 1431 Brave et passim to 1514 AD, -borou 1306, 1360 Peake, -borow 1306 lb, 1537 MinAcct, 1604 SR, -borough 1316 FA, 1510 Rental, 1736 Deed

Herdebergh 1285 (p), 1345 Pat

Herdeburgh 1301 Ass, 1339 Pat, 1355 Misc

Ard(e)brogh 1480 Pap, -borough 1510 LP, -borowe 1578, 1583 LEpis
Bor(r)ow(e) 1518 Visit et passim to 1583 LEpis, Borough(e) 1541 MinAcct, 1614 Ipm
Burrow(e) 1576 Saxton et passim to 1621 IML, Burrough 1626 Fine, (on-the-Hill) 1641 IML
'The fort' and later 'the fort with earth ramparts', v. burh, eorðe.
There is a superb Iron Age hill-fort on Burrough Hill near the village (called Caesar's Camp 1831 Curtis). The present site of the village is on a hill across a small valley from Burrough Hill, hence -on the Hill.

BURROUGH HILL, HOUSE, LODGE, Borough Hills c.1545 Leland, Burrow-hill 1720
Magna Britannia (Ryngedoncroftes 1350 Banco may contain an early name for the hill, OE hringedūn 'ring hill', perhaps referring to the circle of ramparts, v. hring, hringe, dūn). SALTER'S HILL, cf. Salt(e)gate p.1250 (1404), 1288 (1404) Laz, 1.13 (1449), 1300 (1449) 1309 (1449) WoCart.
Salters Gate 1607 Map, v. salt 'salt', gata 'a road'. The road, later known as 'salters' way' ran along the top of Salter's Hill.

3. LEESTHORPE (122-7913) (belongs to Gartree Hundred)
Leuvestorp 1086 IB, 1214 Cur, 1258 Abbr (p)
Lucerthorp c.1130 LeicSurv
Leuestorp', -v- e.13 Berkeley, e.13 (1404) Laz (p), 1276 RH, -thorp(e)
c.1240 Berkeley, p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1303 (1449) WoCart, 1316
FA et passim to 1428 ib, Leuisthorp(e), -v- 1270-3 RTemple (p), 1299 Ipm, 1334 AD, 1404 Laz
Leuithorp, -v- c.1275 RTemple (p), 1299 Ipm, 1301 Cl
Ly-, Leuestorp', -v- e.13 (1404) Laz bis, 1213 Abbr, 1214 Cur bis, c.1235 (1404) Laz et passim to 1276 RH, -thorp(e) 1235 (1404) Laz.
1240 Fine, m.13 (1404) Laz bis et passim to 1404 ib, Luiistorp

Hy3 Crox

Lifesthorp c.1235 (1404) Laz

Leythesthorp 1496 Banco

Leisthorp(e), –y– 1366, 1498 Banco, 1499 Cl, 1535 VE

Lesthorp 1381 SR (p), 1415 Cl, 1535 VE

Lesethorpp' 1536 Braye

Leesthorp(e) 1422 Cl, 1506 Banco et passim to 1610 Speed

'Lēof's or Lēofhēah's porp', v. porp.

BROCKER HOUSE, Brochoh c.1235 (1404) Laz, Brockhill 1616 Map, v. brōc 'brook', hōh 'a spur of land' (the spur here lies between two brooks).

LEESTHORPE HALL, Leesthorp Hall 1804 Nichols.

4. PICKWELL (122-7811) (belongs to Gartree Hundred)

Pichewell(e) 1086 Df bis, e.13 (1404) bis, c.1235 (1404) bis, m.13 (1404) Laz (p), –wella e.13 (1404) ib (p)

Pychauilla c.1190 Mid

Pichuell e.13, c.1240 Berkeley

Pikewell(e), –y– 1202 P, 1213 Abbr, 1214, 1225 Cur, c.1235 (1404) Laz, 1257 Rut et passim to 1518 Visit, –wella 1209-19 RHug, m.13 (1404) Laz

Picawella 1.12 (1404) Laz (p) bis

Pic-, Pikwell, –y– c.1130 LeicSurv, 1214 Cur, c.1220 Hazlerigg, 1221 Fine et freq to 1536 Braye, Picuwella e.13 (1404) Laz (p)

Pickewell 1295 Cl, 1303 Ipm, 1535 VE

Pickwell, –y– 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed
The spring or stream by the peak(s), v. pīca\(^1\), wella. The village is situated on high ground at the head of a stream and beneath at least one conical hill. It is impossible to separate OE dat. sing. pīce and gen. pl. pīca here. Either would be acceptable.

**SPROXTON**

1. **SPROXTON** (122-8524) ['sprousan']
Sprotone 1086 IB bis
Sproxcheston\(^1\) c.1130 LeicSurv
Sprocton\(^1\) 1184 (p), 1185 P (p)
Sprokelston\(^1\) 1183 P (p), e.13 (1404) Laz (p), 1236 Fees (p), -tuna 1197 (e.14) RydCart (p), -tun e.13 (1404) Laz (p)
Sproston(e) 1166 (p), 1190 P (p), 1200 Cur (p), 1202 (p), 1203 P (p), e.13 (1449) MoCart, 1204 CHR et freq to 1610 Speed, (-Boby)
1242 Fees bis, (-Painell, -y-) 1534, 1548 Fine, -tona 1147 BM, 1155-8 Ch (p), -tun\(^1\) 1226 Cur (p), 1236 Fees bis, -tuna 1209-19 RHug bis, Sproxton 1516 FA, Sprockston c.1300 AD (p)
Sproston\(^{a}\) c.1154 Rut, l.13 CRCart (p)
Sprouston\(^1\) 1201 Cur (p)
Sprouston 1549 Pat, Sprawston 1603 Fine, Sprawson 1539 Rut
'Sprógr's tūn', v. tūn. The Scandinavian personal name Sprógr was an original by-name, cf. OIcel spróga 'to amble (of a horse)'. Sprógr is the name of a horse in Sturlunga Saga but is not recorded in Scandinavia as a personal name or as a by-name v. SPNILY 261. \(\&\) is sometimes replaced medially between vowels by \(\delta\), \(\chi\), \(h\), \(x\). Also compare the forms for Sysonby, Melton Mowbray parish supra, where \(\phi\) is represented by \(x\).
We have, then, a hybrid of the Grimston variety. Hugo de Boby held the manor in the first half of the thirteenth century (v. CroxR), and Thomas Paynell held land in Sproxton in 1534 Fine.

SPROXTON HEATH GORSE (O.S. 1" only), 1806 Map. SPROXTON THORNS, 1806 Map.

2. BESCABY (122-8226)

Berthaldebia c.1130 LeicSurv
Bersaltebi 1194 P
Bersaldeby 1231 Cur
Bersaudeby 1224, 1231 Cur
Berscaldeby c.1150 TutP, 1226 Fine, 1242 Fees bis, 1246 (Edw1) CroxR, Hy3 Berkeley, l.13 CRCart bis, 1290 Ch (p), Berscadelby 1224, 1225 ib
Berscaudebi Hy3 Rut (p), -by 1224 Cur, e.13 (e.15) BelCartB (p), 1229 Cur, Hy3 Crox bis, 1290 Ch, l.13 CRCart, Edw1 CroxR
Berschaudeby 1229 Bracton, Berscaudeby Hy3 Crox
Berscoldebi e.Hy3 Berkeley (p), -by Hy3 Crox bis, 1299 Banco, 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1356 (1449) WoCart (p), 1417 Rut (p)
Berscouddebi Hy3 Rut (p), -by 1259 (Edw1) CroxR
Bescaldebi 1195 P, -by 1242 Fees, 1246 Fine, 1271 Pat (p), 1278 RGrav
Bescaudeby 1236 Fees, 1256, 1258 Nichols, Hy3 Crox, p.1250 Rut (p), Edw1 CroxR bis, Bescaudeby m.13 (1404) Laz, Bescaudeby 1559 Rut bis
Bescoldeby Hy3 Crox bis, 1320 Rut (p) et passim to 1367 Misc
Bescoudeby 1257 (Edw1), 1259 (Edw1), Edw1 CroxR bis
Bescoldby 1345 Ipm, 1356 (1449) WoCart, 1363, 1364 Pat (p), 1365 (1449) WoCart, 1366 Rut (p)
BescoIby 1445 Nichols, 1460 Pat
Bescoby 1539 Rut, 1539 Deed, 1609 Rut
Possibly 'Berg-Skáld's by', v. by. Ekwall DEPN suggests a Scandinavian berg-Salteby 'hill-Saltby' as the derivation of Bescaby, as the village lies on ground higher than neighbouring Saltby. However, the occasional spelling in -saltebi probably shows only the influence of Saltby at a time when the true origin of Bescaby had already been forgotten. A possible first element is an unrecorded OScand personal name Berg-Skáld 'Skáld from the hills'. For the prefix Berg- v. Nordkult VII 163 n.278. For Skáld, an original by-name 'poet' v. SPHILY 243. Cf. also Skóketill 'Ketill from the forest', ib 251. The c.1130 form presumably shows confusion with OG Berthold.


3. SALTEBY (122-8426)
Saltebi 1065 IB, 1194 P, 1198 FF, 1205 Cur, e.13 (1404) (p), m.13 (1404) Iaz (p), 1301 Ipm, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by c.1150 TutP, e.13 (1449) WoCart (p), 1211 FF, 1222, 1224 RHug (p) et passim to 1278 RGrav et freq to 1369 Cl (p) et passim to 1449 WoCart, 1539 Deed, Saltheby Hy3 Crox bis, 1311 Ch
Sautebi 1185 Templar, 1200 ObrR, 1200, 1208 Cur, -by 1185 Templar,
1228 Rut, 1228 RHug, 1229, 1230 Cur, 1232 RHug (p), 1242 Fees
et passim to Hy3 Crox (freq), 1276 RH

Saltby(e) 1328 Banco, 1345 Cl, 1410 PReP, 1424 Pat, 1457 Ct et freq to 1576 Saxton

Probably 'Salte's by', v. by. The Scandinavian personal name Salte is unrecorded but OSwed Salte may exist and ON Salt, OSwed Salter are recorded, v. Ekwall DEPN 402.

SALTBIE GRANGE (lost), grangiam de Saltby 1410 PReP, Saltbye Graunge 1610 Rut, Saltbie Grange 1611 ib, v. grange. The grange probably belonged to Croxton Abbey.

SALTEY HEATH FARM, Saltby heath 1795 Nichols. HERRING GORSE (O.S. 1" only), 1806 Map. KING LUD'S ENTRENCHMENTS, King Lud's Intrenchments 1795 Nichols (a linear earthwork). SALTBY LODGE, 1806 Map. SWALLOW HOLE COVERT, FARM (O.S. 1" only), v. Swallow Hole, Croxton Kerrial parish supra. THE TENT, 1795 Nichols (a tumulus).

4. STONESBY (122-8224)

Stovenebi 1036 ib

Stouenesbi, -v- e.13 (e.15) BelCartB (p), 1204 Cur, Hy3 Rut (p), 1209-35 RHug, 1237 RGros, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by Hy3 Rut (p) bis, 1276 RH

Stōunesbi 1272 RGrav (p), 1297 CoramR (p), -by, -is-, -ys- 1245 FConc, 1248 Cl, 1244-53 (14) BrCart (p), 1254 Val, Hy3 Crox (freq) et freq to 1320 Rut et passim to 1366 (p), 1407 ib, 1449 WoCart

Stouneby 1265, 1266 (p), 1268 RGrav (p)

Stounsby 1320 Rut, 1333 (1449), 1336 (1449) WoCart
Stonesby, -is- 1202 FF, p.1250 (1449) WoCart (p), c.1291 Tax, 1396
Rut (p)
Stonesby(e), -ys- 1317 Wyk (p), 1325 Pat, 1333 (1449), 1339 (1449)
WoCart (p), 1388 Banco, 1393 Rut (p) et freq to 1610 Speed
Possibly 'Stofn's by', y. byy. The first element may be OE, ON stofn
'tree-stump'. Ekwall DEPN suggests that the name may have had its
origin as the Anglo-Saxon place Stofn to which Scandinavian byy was
later added, hence 'the by at Stofn'. However the normal genitive
forms suggest rather a Scandinavian personal name Stofn, an unrecorded
by-name from ON stofn. It can be compared with the similar Stufr, an
original by-name from OIceI stufr 'stump', y. SPNLY 267.

STATHERN

STATHERN (122-7731)

Stachedirne 1086 IB, -dern' a.1166 (e.15), a.1168 (e.15) BelCartB,
-derna Hy1 (1333) Ch, c.1150-60 BM, Hy2 (e.14) BelCartA, Hy2
(e.15) bis, 12 (e.15) BelCartB, 12 Dugd

Stachetone 1086 IB

Stakedern(e) e.13 (e.14) BelCartA bis, Hy3 Rut et passim to 1302, 1310
(p), 1317 (p), 1337 Rut, -derna l.12 (e.15), 12 (e.15) BelCartB,
John Rut

Stakethern(e) 1235 Cl, 1257 (e.15) BelCartB bis et passim to 1325
(e.15) ib, 1333 Ch, 1472 Wyk, -therna 1226 RHug, -thirn(e),
-y- 1242 bis, 1243 Fees, 1252 Rut, Hy3 Crox (freq), 1292 OSut
bis, l.13 CRCart bis, 1316 FA, -thorne c.1291 Tax, -thurn'
1249 RGros bis, 1260 Cur, -turn' e.14 Rut, -turna 1316 Cl,
Stackethyrn 1253-8 RHug
Stac-, Stakdern(e) 1236 Fees, e.14 BelCartA, 1310 (e.15) (p), 1328 (e.15) BelCartB, -derna 12 (e.15) ib
Stac-, Stakthern(e) 1226 RHug, 1299 Ipm, 1301 Cl, 1325, 1362 Rut bis, -thierne 1209 P, -thirn! c.1130 LeicSurv, -thurn(e) 1236 Fees (p), -thurna 1236 ib, Stackthyrn' 1254 Val
Stathern(e) 1225 (1449) McCart, 1337 Ch bis et passim to 1344 Rut et freq to 1610 Speed, (-in le Val(l)e) 1541 MinAcct, 1553 Pat, -thorne 1535 VE bis, 1592 Rut, 1604 SR, 1608 Rut

Literally 'stake-thorn', v. staca, pyrne. OE stacabyrne may be a technical compound describing a specific type of thorn. However, OE staca is sometimes used in place-names with the meaning 'boundary-post'. More likely, therefore, is the possibility that this particular sense may be present here, -hence 'boundary-thorn'. Part of the parish boundary forms the county boundary with Nottinghamshire. For a parallel example v. Harston, Belvoir parish supra.

PASTURE LANE, Cowe paster 1659 LAS v. pasture 'a pasture'. STATHERN WOOD, 1795 Nichols, cf. the wood feeld 1633 LAS, v. wudu 'a wood'.

WALTHAM

1. THORPE ARNOLD (122-7720)

Torp 1086 DB, Hy2 Dugd, p.1150,1.12 GarCart, c.1200 Sloane, 1190-1204 France, 1209 Cur, 1214 P et passim to Hy3 Rut (p)
Thorp(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1156 (1318) Ch, 1208, 1219 Cur et passim to 1254 Val, 1261 RGrav et freq to 1710 IML
-troppe 1603 Ipm

The affix is normally added as:

-iurta Melton(a) c.1200 Sloane, 1410 Goram

-H-, -Ernald, -old 1238 RGros, 1261 RGrav, Hy3 Rut (p) et freq to 1398
Cl et passim to 1449 WoCart, -Ernaud 1277 Ipm, 1296 Pat
Arnoldes- 1214 P, -Arnald, -old 1254 Val, c.1291 Tax, 1294 OSut et
passim to 1416 Pat et freq to 1576 Saxton, -Arnoldi l.13
(1449) WoCart

Erles- 1371 Cl, 1404 Laz, 1420 Cl, 1456 Nichols, 1535 VE, 1547 Fine,
1603 Ipm, Earls- 1809 EnclA, Harles- 1537 Ipm

'The outlying farmstead' (i.e. of Melton Mowbray), v. borp. Ernald
de Bosco held the manor in 1156 Ch, followed by three successors of
the same name. They were stewards of the earls of Leicester v. Nichols
s.n..

THORPE BRIDGE, cf. Ailmeresbrigge 13 (1404) Laz v. brynq. The personal
name compounded here is OE Acelmeor.

2. WALTHAM ON THE WOLDS (122-8025)

Waltham 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv, c.1150, a.1158 Dane, 1155-9 France
et passim to Hy2 Rut, l.12 CarCart, 1204 BHosp et freq to 1610
Speed, (-super le Wolde) e.14 BelCartA, 1413 Inq aqf, 1539
Deed, (-on the Wold(y)s) 1441 ISIR, 1552 Rut, 1607 IML, (-on-
the-Olds) 1707 ib, Waltham(a) a.1158, c.1160, c.1200 Dane
Waltaham c.1160 Dane, Waltaham c.1200 ib bis

Walehom Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB

Wautham 1201 Cur, 1246 (Edw1) CroxR, Hy3 Crox (freq), 1276 RH et passim
to 1328 (e.15) BelCartB
Valthona 1163 CartAnt
'The hām at the wood', y. wald, hām. Angl wald in early usage denotes 'woodland'. With the clearing of forest tracts, some of which were on high ground, it came to mean 'an elevated stretch of open country or moorland'. This new appellative use of wald (ME wāld, later ME wōld) arose in ME. Thus in Waltham on the Wolds we have both usages evident. OE wald 'woodland' is compounded in Waltham (OE wald became walt before the h of the second element) while later ME wōld 'elevated open country' is used to describe the situation of Waltham, on the Wolds.

The provenance of Angl wald and Kn, WSax weald in place-names has importance for the linguistic boundaries of OE (y. Ekwall OEDials 5 ff.).

WALTHAM NEW COVERT (O.S. 1" only), Waltham New Co. 1806 Map. WALTHAM PASTURE FARM, Waltham Pasture 1806 Map.

WITHCOTE

WITHCOTE (122-7905)

Wicoc 1086 IE

Wy-, Withcoc, -cok, -koc, -kok 1199 FF, 1205 P (p), e.13 (1404) Las (p), 1226 FF, 1236 Cl bis et freq to 1345 GildR et passim to 1610 Speed, -oke, -k- 1343 BM, 1430 MktHPR, 1510 LP et passim to 1552 AAS, -cock(e) 1535 VE, 1541 MinAcct et passim to 1721 IML Wy-, Witcoc, -cok' 1209 For (p), 1236 Cur bis, Hy3 BM, 1284 AAS

Widkoc 1227 CLR bis

Wy-, Withecok(e), -k- 1229 Hastings (p), 1254 Cl, 1262 RGrav, 1284 Abbr, 1.13 (1404) WocArt (p) et passim to 1346 Pat et freq to 1479 FF, 1510 LP, 1536 Wills, Whythecok(e) 1422 Cl, 1427 Fine
Wyteck' 1251 Cl bis, 1254 Val, 1267, 1268 Cur (p), 1268 Abbr, Whitecok' 1250 Cl, 1315 ChancW, 1346 IpmR, 1437 Fine, 1462 Pat

Whitcok(e) 1406 AD, 1501 Ipm, 1510 LP

Wicote 1086 DB

Witcot 1203 Ass

Wytecot(e), -k- 1209-35 RRug, 1274 Ass, Whytecot 1258 Cl

Wy-, Withecot(e), -k- 1236 Pat, 1241 BM, 1375 Ass

Wy-, Withcote(e) 1235 RGros, 1414 PRep, 1720 LML, Withcott 1715 lb

Literally 'willow heap', v. wīcig, wīdē, cocc⁴. It is not possible to distinguish between OE wīcig 'a willow' and OE wīdē 'an osier, willow' here. The second element OE cocc⁴ 'a heap' probably means 'a clump (of trees)' in this context, hence - 'willow clump'.

SAUVEY CASTLE

Saluée, -v- 1211, 1212 P, -ee 1229 Cl, -eie, -y- 1239 lb, 1247, c.1250

Nichols

Sauueie, -v- 1211 P, 1237 Cl, (castrum de-) 1211 P, -eye 1230, 1235 Pat, 1238 Cl, 1246, 1249 Pat et freq to 1328 Fine, -ee 1248 Pat

Sauvoie 1347 Fine

Sauweye 1316 Fine

Sauweye 1269 For, Sawaie, -y- 1401, 1407 Pat, 1437 Fine

Savay 1462 Pat, -ey 1566 AAS, -oye 1566 lb

Saywaie 1561 AAS, - way 1620 Ipm 1406

Seuay(e), -v-/AD, 1510 LP

Sew 1406 AD, 1510 LP

Saubaud(ie) 1255 Cl, 1275 Fine, 1276 Cl, 1290 Misc
Possibly 'the dark island', y., salu, ég. The earthworks of this strong motte-and-bailey castle remain. It stands on a steep-sided tongue of land at the confluence of two major streams which have cut deep ravines, thus making an extremely strong natural site. Steep hills rise on either side of the castle. OE salu may refer to its gloomy position or to its being originally densely overgrown. Medieval popular etymology is responsible for forms in Sabaud(ie). Sabaudia is the Latinization of Savoy. The domination of forms in sau- (for sal-) is due to an influence which would obviously remain strong here.

ASH HILL PLANTATION, Ash hill 1661 AAS, y. æ sc 'an ash-tree', hyll 'hill'.
CASTLE HILL, Castell hill 1620 Ip., y. caste(l) 'a castle', hyll 'hill'.
WITHCOTE LODGE (called WITHCOTE HALL O.S. 1") is Withcock house 1586
Map, cf. Haulle Close 1565 IKR, y. hall.

WYMONDHAM

1. WYMONDHAM (122–8518)

Wi–, Wymundesham 1086 DB, 1274 Abbr
Witmeham 1086 DB
Wi–, Wym(und)eham 1094–1123 TutP, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1159, 1163, 1158–66, 1160–66 TutP, 1185 Templar, 12 Peake et freq to 1243 Fees et passim to 1338 Pat, 1409 PRep, Wimundaham 1159 France bis
Wi–, Wymundham c.1130 LeicSurv, e.Hy2 BM, c.1160 Dane, 1180 P, 1198 (1301) Ch, 1200 P et passim to 1257 (Edw1), 1259 (Edw1) Crox, Hy3 Crox (freq) et freq to 1322 Pat et passim to 1460 Rut (p),
(-juxta Garthorp) 1309 Banco, Wymunham Hy3 Crox
Wymundesham 1330 FA, 1358 Pat
Wymondham 1262 Ass, 1318 Pap, 1374 Fine, 1380 GauntReg, 1405 Prep
Wymondham 1269 Cur, 1298 Ipm, 1304 Ch et passim to 1330 Deed, 1339
Banco et freq to 1610 Speed, Wymonham 1296 Ipm, Wi-., Wymondam
1473 CCR, 1530 AAS, 1535 VE
Wymound(e)ham 1502 MisAccts, 1552 AAS
Womandham, -ond- 1470, 1487 AD, 1510 LP, 1609, 1626, 1627 IML

ALFRICHESTON (lost), 13 TutP
'Ælfric's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Alfriston Sx. This is a major Anglo-Saxon
settlement site which by the thirteenth century appears only as a name
in the fields of Wymondham.

BURROWCHURCH (lost), Burchirche 13 TutP bis, (fontem de....) 13 ib,
(viam de ...) 13 ib, Burghkirke 1332 Pat, 1332 Inq aqd, Burrowchurch
p.1601 Terrier. Apparently 'the church at the fortified place', v.
burch, cirice, kirkja. There is no obvious site in the parish for a pre-
English fortification such as at Burrough on the Hill in Somerby parish.
It is possible that the burh referred to in this name is the lost
Alfricheston supra.

BLUE POINT is Crown Point, 1795, 1806, 1815 Map. CORD HILL was Caldewald'
13 TutP, -weld' 13 ib, v. cald 'bleak', wald 'hill'. WOODWELL HEAD,
1795 Map.

2. EDMONDTHORPE (122-8517)
Edmerestorp 1086 IB, 1165 P
Edmeretorp 1183 P (p)
Edmer(e)thorp 1344 Pap, 1345 Banco, 1346 Pap, 1369, 1372 Cl, 1372 Ipm
Thorpe Ed(e)mer(e) 1290 Inq.aqd, 1291 TutP, 1293, 1298 Cl, l.13 (1404)
Laz et freq to 1523 Ipm et passim to 1617 IML, -Ed(e)more 1330
FA, 1392 TutP, -Emeri 1262, 1263 RGrav, -Eymere 1274 ib
Torp 1094-1123, 1150-9, 1159 TutP, 1159 France, 1160-6 TutP, c.1200
France et passim to Hy3 Crox, 1298 Ipm, 1318 Pap
Thorpe c.1130 LeicSurv, 1158-66 TutP, 1242 Fees, 1263 RGrav, Hy3 Crox
et passim to 1326 Ipm, (-Chauars) 1242 Fees, (-Tybetoft) 1242
ib
Torp Edmund 1298 Ipm
Thorpe Edmund(d) 1298 Cl, 1415 Banco, 1523 LAS, 1527 Fine et passim
to 1610 Speed
Edmondthorpe (e) 1487 AD, 1490 Banco, 1527 Fine, 1532 CoPleas et
passim to 1707 IML, Edmondthorpe 1502 MisAccts
'Eadmer's horp', v. horp. The manor was of the fee of Edmund, brother
of Edward I in 1298 Ipm. Willelmus de Chawars and Henricus de Tybetoft
both held land in Edmondthorpe in 1242 Fees.

HALL,-FARM, New Hall 1651 Nichols, Edmondthorpe Hall 1804 ib.
The division is styled:

wapentac(k), -taco, -tacum, -tagio 1086 IB (freq), c.1130 LeicSurv, 1166 P et freq to 1227 Fees
hundred, -o, -um c.1130 LeicSurv, 1186 P, 1247 Fees et freq to 1610 Speed

In Leicestershire, the OScand compound gairtre appears in Gartree Hundred (with its Gartree Bush which was situated in Shangton parish roughly at the centre of the hundred, and Gartree Road), in the lost Gartre hill 1477 (e.16) Charyte in Mowsley which belongs to Gartree Hundred and in Gartree Hill in Burton and Dalby parish, Framland Hundred. J. Nichols in his History of Leicestershire, s.n. Shangton, states that
the county courts used to be held at Gartree Bush and gives a detailed description of the site. It was on the Roman Via Devana (now Gartree Road) about a half mile north of Shangton village and was surely the meeting place of the hundred. It is first recorded late, however, in 1798 Map. For Gartree Hill in Burton and Dalby parish no forms have been discovered.

In Lincolnshire, *geirtré* is to be found in the name of the Gartree Wapentake.

In Scandinavia, the word appears in place-names only in Sweden. It is the root of Hjärterum in the parish of Kuddby, Björkelinds hundred, Östergötland and in two manorial names in neighbouring Sörmland, Gertre in the parish of Kärnbo, Selebo hundred, and Gärtre in the parish of Kloster, Eskilstuna.

H. Lindkvist in *Middle English Place-Names of Scandinavian Origin* 49 relates the first element of *geirtré* partly to OIcel *geirr* 'a spear', partly to a derivative *geiri* 'a wedge-shaped piece'. O.S. Anderson in *The English Hundred Names* 53 doubts the etymology proposed by Lindkvist. He points out the occurrence of the first element with a word for 'pole' twice and with one for 'tree' twice and suggests that "these compounds may have had some technical sense now lost".

In *Names* Vol.8 : 3163 ff. Assar Janzen includes the two English Gartree Hundred names with a number of other English names which may be thought to have the same first element, OIcel *geirr*, which he suggests means 'self-triggered hunting spears' (i.e. spears which were 'sprung' in a trap and released with fatal effect when animals fell in.)

*Ragnarssaga loðbróks* contains an actually documented Icelandic
compound geirtré:

gret eigi mik modir
menn ok eptir avldrekka
ok geir tré i gegnum
geirr laitið mic standa

The skaldic verse translates: 'No mother will weep for me; I am ready to die fighting at the last - let the spear-shafts pierce me.'

The example, however, throws little light on our problem since here geirtré appears to mean 'spear-shaft'.

The extract from the saga of Ragnar Loðbróks is quoted by Gosta Franzen in his article 'Svensk Gertre och Engelsk Gartree' in Orter och Namn, Festskrift till Valter Jansson, 1967 175 ff. In it Franzen suggests that geirtré referred to trees that functioned as landmarks and that the word is based on geiri 'a wedge-shaped piece' (cf. Swedish dialectal gere). He points out that Ivar Aasen in Norsk Ordbok 213 states that in Telemark the word geire is used to mean 'a longish patch on a tree as of incipient decay' and that in the Norwegian Dictionary collection geire is also recorded as meaning 'the wood along an overgrown gash in a birch stem'. Franzen concludes that a geirtré was 'a tree with a barked and subsequently overgrown gash in the stem, surrounded by a tough contusion formed under the healed surface'. He comments that "a tree with an obvious defect of this kind would clearly be an excellent landmark".

The Leicestershire Gartree Hill, Gartre hill and Gartree Hundred (with Gartree Bush the hundred meeting place) and in Lincolnshire, the Gartree Hundred certainly would suggest that in these counties at least
the geitré functioned as a landmark. The evidence suggests that it was in some way associated with the spear-head, either having overall its wedge-like shape (such as the poplar has) or having a wedge-shaped scar, from the loss of a branch perhaps, or barked distinctively and deliberately with a wedge-shaped gash for the purpose of providing a landmark, v. geitré.

BILLESDON

BILLESDON (122-7102)

Billesdone 1086 DB

Bill(es)don(e) 1156 (1318) Ch, Hy2 Dugd, 1190, 1191, 1192 P (p), e.13 (1404) Laz et freq to 1610 Speed, -dun 1360 Ipm, 1394, 1395 Cl, -ton' 1229 Cur, 1354 Rut (p), Bisledon 1195 P

Billesdon' 1203 FF, 1229 Bracton

Billisdon(e) e.13 (1404) (p), 13 (1404) Laz

Billisdon' 1253-8 RHug, 1265 GildR (p), Hy3 Crox, 1308 (1404) Laz et passim to 1364 Wyr (p), -dun c.1260 LeicRec (p)

Bilsdon' 1385 Wyr (p), 1576 Sarton

Byllesdon' 1257 (1404) Laz et passim to 1289 GildR (p), 1368 MktHPR (p), 1402 Wyr, 1516 LCh, -dun 1395 Cl

Billesden, -y- 1326 Ipm (p), 1398 Pap, 1466 Pat, 1535 VE et passim to 1580 LEpis, Bydel(es)den 1539 MinAcct

Probably 'Bil's hill', v. dún. The OE personal name Bil is either a short form of early compounds in Bil(l)- such as Bilfrith, Bilheard, or OE bill 'sword', itself originally used as a by-name. OE bill can also mean 'a hill or promontory', an extension of the meaning 'sword', and
describing a particular shape of ground. In the case of Billesdon the topography would seem to preclude the presence of bill as 'promontory' and the evidence of the surviving forms points to a personal name in the genitive case as the first element. It is possible, however, that bill became a generic term for 'hill' (cf. Billa Barrow in Markfield). J. McN. Dodgson is suspicious of the numerous place-names interpreted as containing the personal name Bil. For his extended discussion of OE bill 'a hill, a promontory', v. BNF iii.

BILLESDON COPLOW, LODGE, Coppelowe 1335 GildR, Coplow 1514 Ipm, Coplow Hill 1765 EncL, Billesdon Coploe 1798 Nichols. 'Hill with a peak', v. copp, hlāw. Billesdon Coplow is a conical hill at the extremity of a large spur.

OLD HILL, cf. le Wold' 13 (1404) Laz, Woldgate 13 (1404) ib, le Woldfurlong 13 (1404) ib, v. wald. The name here means 'elevated open country' rather than its early sense of 'woodland'.


BLASTON

BLASTON (133-8095) ['bleistan']
Bladeston(e) 1086 IB, 1227 Fees
Blavestone 1086 IB, Blarestone 1.13 Peake (p)
Blaston(e) 1086 IB, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193 P, 1196 ChancR, e.13 Peake et freq to 1465 Wyg, 1478 Peake et passim to 1526 ib, (iuxta Halloughton') 1465 Wyg, -tun' e.13 Peake (p), -tona 1224 RHug, -thon' 1324 Rut (p), Bloston 1379 Peake (p)

Blaestona 1167 P

Blaeston' 1165, 1166, 1169 P et freq to 1174 ib, 1343 Cl, 1413, 1423 Comp, 1473 Peake, Blaaston 1230 P

Blathiston', -y- 1220 RHug, 13 Deed (p)

Bla(t)heston' 1254 Val, Hy3 Hazlerigg (p), 1291 Tax, Blatherston' 1254 Val, Blathston 1344 Nichols

Bla(s)ceton' 1302 Fine, 1303 BM, 1360 Peake (p), 1535 VE, Blase(s)ton' 1386 Cl, 1417 Peake

Blayston' 1395 Cl, 1507 Pat, 1509 IP et passim to 1534 Rut

Blason 1594 Fine, 1610 Speed, 1611 LML

The d-spelling in the IB form Bladestone represents OE th; note the later forms in Blath- also. Ekwall DEPN suggests for the first element an unrecorded OE Bleāð, a by-name formed from OE bleāð 'gentle, timid, sluggish', and showing an early shortening of ōa. Gillian Fellows Jensen SPNL 58 lists an unrecorded Blevōði, originally a by-name (cf. Olcel bleydi 'cowardice') which she suggests may be an Anglo-Scandinavian formation. However, the genitival -es- makes this late personal name unlikely here, y.tūn.

HUSBANDS BOSWORTH

HUSBANDS BOSWORTH (133-6484)

Baresword(e) 1086 IB, 1.12 GarCart (p), 1205 Pap, 1214-21 SelbyCa
Bareswerde 1086 IB bis, Barrehorde 1086 ib, Basurde 1086 ib
Baresworda, -is- a.1108 (1317) Dugd, l.Hy3 BM, -wurda 1190 (p), 1191 P (p), -wurd 1204 Cur, -wrdia l.Hy3 BM
Baresw(o)rth(e), -is- 1156 (1318) Ch, 1166 RBE, Hy2 Dugd, 1200 Cur,
1201 Fine et freq to 1242 Fees et passim to 1278 BM, -wurpe
1.12 Dane, -wurđe 1208 (p), 1209 P (p), -wurth 1243 RGros,
Bareswortha 1209-19 RHug, Barsewrdia Hy3 BM, Barswrth 1238
RGros, Barewrđe 1195 P (p), -w(ū)rth 1202 FF, 1220, 1228 Cur
Boresw(o)rth(e), -is- 1189 SelbyCa, 1202 P et passim to 1247 Fine, 1258
Ipm et freq to 1406 ICh, 1431 Brave, 1553 Pat et passim to
1720 IML, -word l.Hy5 BM, c.1291 Tax, -wurd' 1230 ChancR (p),
-wurđ(e) 1202 P, -wruth' 1225, 1228 Cur, 1230 P et passim to
1305 GildR (p), (Husband-) 1548 Pat, (Husband-) 1553 ib,
(Husbands-) 1587 LeicW
Borsw(o)rth(e) 1306 (p), 1331 Peake (p), 1332 SR (p), 1378 AD
Bos(se)worth c.1530 Deposition, 1548 Fine et passim to 1576 Saxton,
(Husbands-) 1605 IML
Boresworth als. Husbands Boseworth 1555 Fine
'Bār's enclosure', y. word'. cf. Barsham Nf. The OE personal name Bār
is probably a by-name derived from OE bār 'boar'. Elements 273 points
out that 75% of place-names with word have a personal name as their
first element, and thus 'enclosure of the boar' is less likely than
'Bār's enclosure'. In the middle of the sixteenth century Husbands-
was prefixed to distinguish the township from Market Bosworth, since at
this time their forms became similar and so, confused. The town is in a
farming district – thus 'husbandmen's-', y. hūsbonda, hūsbóni.
COTE HILL FARM, cf. Boresworthy Cootes 1551 Pat, Bosseworth the Cootes 1551 ib, Boresworthy Cootes 1619 Ipm. 'The cottages', v. cot.

BOSWORTH GRANGE, Bossworth Graunge al. Boresworthy Graunge 1551 Pat, Boresworth Grange 1619 Ipm, v. grange.

THE HALL, Husbands Bosworth Hall 1798 Nichols, WHELER LODGE, Francis Wheler was a freeholder here in 1775, v. Nichols s.n.

BRINGHURST

BRINGHURST (133-8492)

Brin(n)ingehurst(e) 1220 Cur (p), 1229 RHug, Brin(n)i(n)gherst, -yn-
1231 Fine, -hirst', -yn-
1231 Fine, -hirst', -yn-
1231 Fine, -hirst', -yn-
1231 Fine, -hirst', -yn-
1231 Fine, -hirst', -yn-
1231 Fine et
passim to 1302 Ipm, Brinhi(n)kherst p.1150 Peake (p) bis,
Brimingheryst 1189 (1332) Ch, -herst 1214 Cur (p)
Bren(n)ingehurst 1199 FF, 1220 Cur, -herst 1200 ib, Bren(n)inghurst, -yn-
1275 (e.15) BelCartB (p), 1305 Rut (p), 1306 BelCartB (p),
1310 Rut (p), -herste 1307 ib (p), -hyst 1295 ib (p), -hist
1319 ib (p), Berninghurst 1305 ib (p), -hirst 1308 ib (p)
Bremingeherste 1214 Cur (p), Bremyngherste c.1291 Tax
 Bronynghurst 1212 RBE (p)
Bruningehurst' 1211 ChancR (p), 1220 Cur, Bruni(n)gherst 1211 P (p),
1220 Bracton (p), 1276 Misc, -hyst 1189 (1332) Ch
Brinegherst 1279 Ipm, Brinegherst, -ig- 12 Peake bis, -hust 12 ib (p),
Bren(n)egest', -in- e.13 (p), 13 ib
Brinihirst' 1125-8 LN, 1293 (p), 1294 Wyg (p), 1320 Peake, -hust
a.1250 ib (p), Brynehyrst, -in- m.12 HC, 1:13 Peake (p)
Bryngeherst 1321 Misc, 1427 Peake, -hirst 1369 (p), 1428 ib, 1429
Conant bis
Bringherst 1312, 1321 (p), 1382 Peake, -hirst', -yn- 1302 Fine et
passim to 1336 (p), 1351 Peake (p) et freq to 1394, 1395 ib,
1428 FA, -hurst' 1321 Misc et passim to 1375 Peake bis et
freq to 1450 bis, 1457 Conant.bis et passim to 1601 LibCl,
-hyrst' 1317 LCh (p) et passim to 1444 Peake
Bring(r)est, -yn- e.13 (p), 1312 Peake et passim to 1604 SR, -east 1576
Saxton, 1610 Speed, 1729 IML
'The hyrst of Bryni's people', v. hyrst, -inga--. cf. Brington Nth,
Briningham Nf, Brinnington Ch, Brineton St. The meaning of hyrst in
this case is most likely 'a wooded eminence', the village being sited
on a small hill overlooking the River Welland in what was once heavily
wooded countryside.

BURTON OVERY

BURTON OVERY (133–6798)
Burtona 1086 IB bis
Bucton' c.1130 LeicSurv
Burtona 1156 (1318) Ch, Burthona c.1200 EM, Bertona 1209–23 RegAnt,
Borton(a) 1190–1204 France, 13 Peake
Burton c.1220 Hazlerigg
Burton(e) 1227 Cur, 1306 Hazlerigg et freq to 1576 Saxton, (-Nouerai,
-ay-, -ey-) 1259 RGrav et freq to 1483 ShR, 1492 Deed, 1503
Wyg et passim to 1727 IML, (-Querey, -ay-) 1317 Cl, 1333 Ipm
et passim to 1473, 1516 Ferrera et freq to 1550 Deed, -toun
Bourton 1317, 1336 Ipm

'Fortified tun' or 'tun near an old fortification', v. burh-tun. The manor was in the possession of Robert de Noveray in 1261 Cur. Burton Overy lies in a valley between two spurs of land. There are earthworks in the village (v. The Banks) but these look like traces of the medieval settlement and are not defensive. The spurs on either side of Burton are possible sites for old fortifications but there is no evidence to show that they once existed.

THE BANKS, cf. Hog Bank Close 1795 Map. These are earthworks within the village, possibly the remains of medieval habitation sites.

CARLTON CURLIEU

CARLTON CURLIEU (133-6997)

Cherletona c.1055 (13) RamsAb

Cherlentone s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord

Carlinton 1086 IB, Carletona 1190-1204 France

Carleton(e) 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv, m.13 ShR, 1254 Val, 1306 Hazlerigg, 1311 Rut et freq to 1476, 1488 MktHPR et passim to 1576 Sarton, (-Curly) 1272 Cur et freq to 1457 Wvg, (-Corleue) 1410 1b K-, Carleton(e) l.12 GarCart (p), e.13 (p), l.13 Wvg, Karrelton l.13 1b (p)

Karleton(e) 1234 RHug, 1240 RGros, 1245 Cl, Hy3 Hazlerigg, l.13 ShR et passim to 1337 Rut, -tona c.1250 1b, -tun' c.1220 Hazlerigg (p)
"The tun of the freemen or peasants", v. ceorl, karl, tūn. The early forms show OE ceorlatūn. The first element OE ceorl was replaced by ON karl. William de Curly held land/in 1253 Cur.

CARLTON CURLIEU HALL, Carlton Hall 1831 Curtis, cf. halleyard 1359
Banco, The Hall Close 1710 Nichols. SHEEPHORNS SPINNEY, Sheep Shorns 1806 Map.

CRANOE

CRANOE (133–7595)

Crawe ho 1086 DB, Cravero 1086 ib

Crawenho(u) 1198 P, 1199, 1232 Fine et freq to 1348 (16) SICart, -hoe 1285 Banco, 1328 Ass, -hoo 1327 Banco

Crawenho(u) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1247 Ass

Crawe ho(u) 1295 Peake (p), Crawho 1361 Cl

Crawenhough 1254 Val, 1257 Ch, 1274 RGrav et passim to 1336 Pat, -howe c.1291 Tax, Crawenhough 1209–35 REng

Cran(e)ho(u) 1306 Peake, 1342 (1449) WoCart, 1349 (16) SICart et passim to 1519 EpCB, -hoe 1386 Banco, -how 1337 Rut

Cran(e)ho(w)e 1357 Pat (p), 1369 Banco et passim to 1428 FA, -hough 1330 ib

Cranow(e) 1349 (16) SICart, 1385, 1427, 1428 Peake, 1429, 1450 Conant et freq to 1550 LCh et passim to 1619 INL

Craynowe 1486 ECP, Creyno 1487 Cl
'The headland where crows abound', v. crāwe, crāwena, hōh. Cranoe is situated on the side of a small spur of land rising steeply from the broad valley of the River Welland.

THRLSBY (lost), p.1679 Terrier

'præll's by' or possibly 'the thrall's by', v. præll, by. The ON noun præll was used as a by-name, v. LindB 410.

DRAYTON

DRAYTON (135–8392)

Dreitun 1041–57 (m.12) HC, -ton', -y- 1186, 1187 P, 1231 Fine, 1209-35 RHug, Hy3 Crox

Draitun a.1150 Peake (p), -tona (p), e.13 Peake, 1209-19 RHug

Draiton(e) 1163 P, 1199 FF, 12, e.13 (freq), 1.13, 1306 (p), 1321 Peake et passim to 1384 ib, 1610 Speed, (-iuxta Eston' ) 1.13 Peake

Draytune e.13 Peake

Drayton(e) m.12 HC, p.1150, 12, e.13, 1.1250, 1.13 Peake (freq), 1306, 1311 ib et freq to 1450 Conant, 1466 Peake et passim to 1551 ib, (-iuxta Brynghurst) 1375 ib, (-iuxta Wiland) 1466 ib

Drayton' e.13 Peake (p)

Drachton 1331 Ch, Dreghton 1577 Fine

'The tūn at a steep slope where hauling is necessary', v. drēg, tūn. The village is at the foot of a hill rising evenly two hundred and fifty feet in a half mile. The modern road from Drayton to Neville Holt takes this gradient directly in two straight stages and probably follows the early trackway.

GREAT EASTON

GREAT EASTON (133–8393)
Estonia 1086 IB
Estonia 1125–8 LPetr, a.1150 Peake (p), m.12 HC et passim to 1284
ChronPetr
Estonia m.12 HC
Estun 1041–57 (m.12), m.12 HC, 1300 Ch
Astuna m.12 HC
Eston(e) 1146 Dugd, 1189 (1332) Ch, e.13 (freq), a.1250, l.13 (freq),
1306 Peake et freq to 1496 Conant, 1505 Peake et freq to 1548
Conant, (-iuxta Brynghyrst) 1410 ib, 1429 ib et freq to 1450
ib, 1457 ib, (-iuxta Rogingham Brigge) 1306 Ass, (-iuxta
Rokyngham) 1426 Conant, (-by willond) 1548 ib, 1634 LeicW,
Eston' l.13 Peake
Estoun 1361 Ipm, Esten 1444 Peake
Easton 1576 Saxton, (-Magna) 1619, (Great-) 1717 LML
'The eastern tūn', v. ēast, tūn.

GREAT EASTON PARK, PARK FARM, COTTAGES, cf. Powers Park 1486 AAS, (John
Powers held it in 1486), The Parke 1535 VE, Easton parke 1602 LeicW, v.
park. GREAT MERRIBLE WOOD, heremitagii de Mirabel 1232 RHug, Mirabel
Hermitagium 1262 RGrav, 1270 ib, capelle de Mirabel 13 Nichols, Le
Holliock Merrybell 1606 ExchSpC, Mirabel Hole 1798 Nichols, Mirabel Wood
1798 ib. 'Admirable' or 'wonderful', v. mirabile. Mirabel was a hermi-
tage with its own chapel. It is possibly significant that this Christian
foundation should be sited so closely to Haliac (v. Holyoaks Lodge,
Stockerston infra), the sole likely place of pagan worship in the county.
FLECKNEY

FLECKNEY (133-6493)

Flechenie 1086 bis, Flecheneia c.1160 Dane (p), Flecheneya 1246-9 BM, LN
Flechenai 1166/(p), Flechenaai 1166 ib
Flechenya c.1125 (c.1225) Sloane, c.1130 LeicSurv, Flechnye 1375 WYK
Flekeneia 1192 (p), 1230 P (p), -ai 1166 RBE (p), -eie 1196 LeicRec (p),
1230 ChancR, 1247 Hastings, -eige 1196 GildR (p), -ai 1221
Fine (p)
Flekeney(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1249 Cur (p), Hy3 Crox et passim to 1306,
1311 Peake, 1322 LCDeeds et freq to 1373 ib (p), 1376 WYK et
passim to 1415, 1417, 1434 ib, 1528 Comp
Flekk(e)ney(e) Hy3 Hastings (p), 1369 Banco, Flekenye a.1250 Peake
Fleckenai 1166 RBE, 1166 LN (p), -eya 1250 P (p), -eye 1242 Fees, 1317
Cl, 1347 Banco, 1360 Peake, 1414 Banco
Flekeney 1209-35 RHug, 1239 Cur et passim to 1435 WYK, 1441 (e.16)
Will, 1468 WYK et freq to 1518, 1528 Comp, 1576 Saxton
Fleckeney 1467 WYK, 1610 Speed

 Probably 'Flecca's well-watered land' or 'Flecca's piece of dry ground
in the fen', y. eg. cf. Flecknose Wa. Fleckney lies in a shallow valley,
the village still retaining much standing water. The OE personal name
Flecca is unrecorded. Ekwall DEPN suggests that if the first element
is not a personal name, it may be an unrecorded OE noun fleca 'hurdle',
the source of fleke, a side-form of flake 'hurdle' (found from the
thirteenth century).

FOXTON

FOXTON (133-7090)
EVINGTON (121-6202) (now in Leicester Borough)

Avinton(e) 1086 DB bis, 1075-1108 Nichols, 1207 CLR, Auintuna c.1160

Dane

Ev-, Avinton(e), -v- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1219 Cur, 1219 bis, 1209-35 RHug, 1239 Ch, 1242 RGrav bis, 1248 Rut (p), 1259 RGrav, et freq to l.13 CRCart (p), c.1292 LCDeeds (p) bis et passim to c.1350 Deed (p), 1413 bis, 1435 Comp. bis, -tuna 1156 (1318) Ch, 1190-1204 France, ? Hy3 Hastings (p), p.1250 (1404) Laz, -tun c.1225, GildR (p), Hevintone 1166 RBE

Ev-, Avinton(e) c.1200 Hastings (p), 1268 Misc, 1273 LCDeeds (p), 1276 Cl (p) et passim to 1338 Banco

Evintön' Hy3 Gox (p) bis, -tun c.1215 RegAnt

Ev-, Evington-, -y- 1250 Cur, 1254 Val, 1265 Misc, 1270 Cur (p), c.1291

Tax et passim to 1343 LCDeeds (p) bis et freq to 1610 Speed

Probably 'Eafa' s tun' v. tun. If so the g is intrusive and by analogy with -ing- formations. Possible, however, is an -ing- construction meaning 'tun associated with Eafa' since spellings with -in- are early. The presence of -en- spellings suggests an ordinary genitival construction. It may be that the alternative forms are both correct and have been present from early in the name's history.

EVINGTON HALL, cf. The Hall Yard 1798 Nichols, HORSTON HILL, cf. horstaffsikenyirhende l.13 Wyk, le Horeston furlong c.1292 LCDeeds, possibly 'the boundary stone', v. hær 2, stän. SPINNEY HILLS, 1828 Map.

STONEYGATE takes its name from the Roman Gartree Road which runs through the district, v. Roads and Ways (Road II).
Foxestone 1086 DB
Foxton(e) 1086 DB, 1109 Nichols, 1174, 1186 P (p), 1202 Ass et freq to
1476 MkhPR, 1502 MkaAccts, 1508 MkhPR et passim to 1540
Hazlerigg, 1576 Saxton, -tona 1156 (1318) Ch, Hy2 Dugd, c.1250
Rut, -tun(e) 1109 Nichols, 1160 (p), 1180 P (p), 1236 Fees,
-tunia ? 1147 BM

Footone 1166 LN (p)
'The tun where foxes are common', v. fox, tun.

GALLOW HILL, Calowdon 1328 Banco, Calewehill(e) 1364 Peake, 1364 Cl,
Caluhulle 1386 Hastings, Calwehull 1419 Coram, Calewhill(e) 1426 Cl,
1433 Peake, 'the barren, bare hill', v. calu, calewa, -dun, hyll. The
form of the adjectival first element is the weak calewa rather than the
strong calu. -dun in the second element was replaced by hyll in the
fourteenth century.

FRISBY

FRISBY HOUSE FARM (122-7001), FRISBY LODGE

Frisebie 1086 DB

Frisebi 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1190 P, 1199, 1200 Cur (p), -ss-
1200 ib (p)

Fresebi 1166 LN, -by 1166 RBE, Edw1 Nichols, 1351 Wyk (p)

Friseby 1220 Cur (p), 1221 Ass, 1225 Cur (p), 1209-35 RHug, 1258 BM
et freq to 1355, 1403 Pat, Friseby 1312 ib (p)

Frisseby, -y- 1338 AD, 1370 Ipm, 1387 Pat (p), 1468 Wyk

Fryseby a.1250 Peake, 1282 Pat
Frysby 1277 Hastings, 1385 AD, 1399 Pat, 1411 PRep, 1442, 1523 Fine 
et freq to 1544 BM, (-iurta Gauby) 1255 AD
Frisby 1345 Pat, 1375 Cl, 1550 AAS, 1610 Speed, (-iurta Galby) 1611 IML
Frisbev by Galbey 1630 IML
'The by of the Frisians', y. Frīsa, by. cf. Frisby on the Wreake.
Frisby is a depopulated village now represented by Frisby House Farm.
For Frisby y. NoB 152.

GAIBY

GAIBY (122-6901) ['gɑːlbi]
Galbi 1066 DB: bis, 1206 Cur, 1206 P, 1306 Pap
Gaubi 1190, 1191 P; l.13 (1404) Laz
Gaubia 1178-84 (1328) Ch, Hy2, 1200 Dugd, John (1404) Laz
Gauby 1206 RFinib, 1220 RHug, 1221 Ass, 1236 RGros et passim to c.1292
LDeeds (p), l.13 (1404) Laz, 1313 Pat
Galby 1232 RHug, 1254 Val, 1270 FC onc et freq to 1296 Wyk et passim to
1357, 1364, 1368 db et freq to 1435, 1452, 1465 db et freq to
1502, 1510 db et freq to 1607 ISLR, -bya 1286 BM, -bye 1523
Wyk, 1549 Pat, -bie 1578 LEpis, 1649 ISLR
Galeby 1242 GildR (p), 1258 BM et passim to Ed1 Rut (p), 1346 Pat,
1348 Cl
Galleby 1260 Cur, 1264 Cl, 1304, 1307 Pat, 1434 Wyk
Galdbye 1527 Wyk
Gaulby(e) 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, 1716 IML
Probably 'the by on poor soil', y. gal(l), by. Ekwall DEPN rightly
points out that it is doubtful that the first element is the ON personal
name Galli (or also presumably OSwed Galle, v. Lundgren - Brate 61) because of the absence of e between l and b in the earliest forms. He suggests the possibility that it is an unrecorded ON noun gald 'sterile soil' from OSwed galder 'sterile', or alternatively is OScand galgi 'gallows'. In the case of gald, however, one would expect by the time of Domesday Book gald > galt with the retention of t, and in that of galgi the retention of g before b (cf. Gawber YW - Galghbergh 1304 Ipm).

More probably the first element is an unrecorded ON noun gal(l) 'barren spot' related to LG galle 'wet place', Du gal 'a barren spot in a field', G galle 'a barren spot in a field', Swed gall 'barren' and the English dialectal gall 'a barren spot in a field, spongy ground', (cf. the first element of Galhou 1343 MktHPR, v. Great Bowden). Cognate also is OE calu 'bare, lacking in vegetation'.

The village is surrounded by Anglo-Saxon tūna - King's Norton, Little Stretton, Houghton on the Hill, Illston on the Hill, Rolleston and Burton Overy, and would plainly have been settled on soil of inferior quality which the earlier settlers avoided.

GREAT GLEN

GREAT GLEN (133-6597)

Glen 1066 IB, 1140 Reg. Stephen BM et passim to c.1220 Hazlerigg, 1238 RGros et passim to 1288 WYK, 1306 (p), 1313 LDeeds (p) et freq to 1610 Speed

Gленne 1268 RGrav, 1436 Fine, 1546 AAS

Glene 1327 Pat, 1535 VE

Glymne 1535 VE
Gleen 1350 Pat, Gleane 1582 LEpis

The affix is normally added as:

Magna- 1238 RGros, 1294 Inq aqd, 1306 Pat et passim to 1519 EpCB
  -Magna 1294 IpmR, 1314 Ipm et passim to 1629 IML
Mikel- 1406, 1410 Pat
Much- 1518, 1568 LeicW, 1558-79 ECP
Great(e)- 1598 LeicRec, 1610 Speed
  -Martel 1327 SR, 1333 Fine, 1348 Ch

This is probably an old name for River Sence. Glen Parva five miles to the west is also on the river. The earliest form of the name is set Glenne 849 BCS 455 but it is impossible to decide whether this belongs to Great Glen or to Glen Parva. The name is either derived from PrWelsh *glinn 'a valley' or from British *glano- 'clean, holy, beautiful'.

River Sence does not run through any marked valley on its course so that the latter derivation seems preferable, (cf. River Glen L and Nb). Eudo Martell held the manor 1209-35 RHug, v. glinn, glano-, great, micel, mycel, mikill, magna.

CRANE'S LOCK, William Crane was resident in the parish in 1332 SR,
Felicia Crane in 1332 ib, Robert Crane in 1381 ib. GLEN GORSE (O.S. 1st only), 1806 Map, v. gorst 'gorse, furze'. STACKLEY HOUSE, Stackley p.1674 Terrier, possibly 'the wood where stakes are cut', v. staca, leah. STRETTON HALL FARM, cf. -at hall(e) 1352 LDDeeds (p), 1368 NVK (p), -atte Hall' 1368 ib (p), v. hall 'a hall'; (for Stretton v. Great Stretton infra).
GLOOSTON (133-7495)

Glorstone 1086 DB

Gloreston(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1163 P, 1222 RHug, m.13 Peake (p), 1257 Ch et passim to 1306 Hazlerigg, 1316 FA et freq to 1488 Hazlerigg, 1518 Visit et passim to 1629 IML, Gloreston 1515 CoPleas

Glorestona c.1160 Dane (p), 1209-19, 1227 RHug, -tuna 1209-19 ib

Gloriston' 1209-35 RHug, 1264, 1279 RGrav, 1306 Hazlerigg, 1327 SR

Gorston 1293 Pat

Glos'ton' 1269 Cur (p), 1291 Tax et passim to 1443, 1465 Pat

Glou'eston' 1344 GildR (p), 1368 IpmR, 1368 Misc, 1369 Cl

Glow(e)ston 1481 ECP, 1526 AAS et passim to 1610 Speed, -ys- 1481 ECP

Gloston' 1405 PRep, 1411 Cl, Gloston 1535 VE, 1561 Fine, 1580 LEpis,

Glewston 1716 IML

'Glor's tūn', v. tūn. Searle cites only one example of the use of this OE personal name, dated c.975 (v. Searle 260), but compare also the OE personal name Glora in Gloran ieg BCS 627.

CROSSBURROW HILL, Burrough or Crosborough Field 1637 VCHL, 'the hill with a cross', v. cros, beorg. GLOOSTON LODGE, 1798 Nichols. GLOOSTON WOOD, 1806 Map.

GOAIBY

GOAIBY (133-7598)

Goutebi 1086 DB, 1182 BM

Gouteby 1156 (1318) Ch, 1259 Cur, 1267 Pat, Hz3 Hazlerigg, m.13 Peake
et freq to 1363 BM et passim to 1517 CoPleas, (-iuxta Nousele)
1314 Banco, Goutby 1275 Ipm
Gauteby 1232 Cur, 1445 Nichols
Goutheby(e)y 1276 RH, 1327 SR, Gutheby 1294 Ipm
Goudeby 1327 SR, 1415 Banco, 1419 Peake et passim to 1505 Banco,
(-iuxta Keythorpe) 1526 Ipm, Goudby 1381 SR, 1514 CoPleas
Gowdeby 1415 Deed, a.1437, 1441, 1465 BM, (-iuxta Nowesle) 1429 Peake
Gawd(e)by 1499 WR, 1518 Visit, 1540 Hazlerigg, 1575 LEpis, Gaud(e)by
1527 LWills
Godeby(e) 1509 CoPleas, 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, Good(e)by 1512
CoPleas, 1535 Ipm
Goadeby 1641 IML
'Gauti's by', v. by. The ON personal name Gauti represents a short
form of names in Gaut-; or is an original by-name meaning 'man from
Gautland'. The substitution of th for t in some thirteenth century
forms is the result of an Anglo-Norman orthographical interchange between
the symbols th and t for etymological t.

GUMLEY

GUMLEY (133-6890)

Godmundeslaech 749 (l.13) BCS 178

Godmundesleah 779 BCS 230, n.d. KCD 1360

Godmundelai 1066 IB, -le 1254 Val, Gudmundel' 1200 Cur (p)

Gutmundesleah 1066 IB, Gutmundelay 12 Dugd, -le(ye) 1229 RHug, 1305 Ipm,

Guttemundelee 1208 ChR (p)

Gothemund(e)le 1307 (p), 1308 (p), 1313, 1320 (p), 1331 WRG (p) et
passim to 1350 Cl
Guthemundele 1230 Cur, 1355 MiD, -legh! 1268 FineR (p)
Guthmundel(e)(y) 1109 Nichols, c.1200 Dugd et passim to 1364 Pat,
Guthmundelai ? 1147 BM, Guthmundesleye 1347 Pat
Guthmo(u)ndele(y) 1327 SR, 1349 WYG (p) bis, 1429 ShR
Gom(m)undeleye Wm2, 1235-53 Dugd, 1282 Ipm, c.1291 Tax, 13 Dugd, -leg!
1242 Fees, Gomond(e)le(y) 1266 Hastings, 1416 WYG, 1428 FA
bis, 1510 Visit.
Gormundeleye 1300 Ch, 1312 Win (p), 1371 Banco (p), Gormandeley
1317 Inq aqd, -legh 1317 Ipm, Gourmunde/WYG (p)
Grom(m)ond(e)ley c.1250 Berkeley bis et passim to Hy3 ib (p), 1480
Hastings, Gurmundeslay 1321 (14) BrCart (p), Gurmondeley 1316
FA et passim to 1338 (14) BrCart (p), -lay 1338 (14) ib (p)
Gummeley 1518 Visit, Gumley 1535 VE, 1576 Saxton, Gomley 1549 AAS, 1609
IML, -lye c.1620 BM, Gumbley 1564 Nichols et passim to 1630 IML
'Godmund's leah', y. leah. The post-Conquest forms show the influence
of the ON personal name Guðmundr, which apparently replaced OE Godmund.

GUMLEY HALL, 1798 Nichols. GUMLEY WOOD, cf. Gumley Wood Close 1635 Ipm.

HALLATON

HALLATON (133-7896)
Alctone 1086 IB
Halcton(e) 1229 RHug, 1285 Ch, Halec(h)ton(e) 1167 ChancR, 1186, 1187
P 1229 RHug, 1285 Ch, -tona Ric1 Hastings
Halg(e)ton' 1229, 1230 Cur et passim to 1306 Hazlerigg (freq), -thon;
1311, 1324 Rut
Halghton 1285 Ch et freq to 1306 (1579) IRoll, 1324 Rut et passim to
1387 LCh
Halighweton 1291 (1404) Lez, Halugweton 1350 Ipm
Hal(l)oughton(e) 1330 Ipm et passim to 1402, 1407 Peake, 1415 Deed,
1419 Peake et freq to 1540 Hazlerigg, -thon' 1393 Peake
Haloghton(e) 1415 Wyg, 1427 Peake, 1444 Sh
Halug(h)ton(e) 1289 Peake, 1306 Hazlerigg, 1317 LCh, 1322 Peake, 1324
Rut et freq to 1389 Win et passim to 1451 Rut, -thon' 1443 Peake
Haluton' c.1264 Hazlerigg, 1277 Abbr, 1297 (p), 1300 Peake, 1317 Rut,
-tun' 1260 ib, Haleuton' a.1250 Peake (p), 1267 Pat, Haluetun
1236 Fees, Halwetone c.1250 Peake (p), Haleweton' 1254 Val,
1259 Cur, 1290 Ipm, 1349 Inq aqd
Halutor', -ow- 1296 Peake, 1352 LCDeeds, 1376 Wyg et passim to 1524
ib, -tun' 1286 (e.15) BelCartB
Hallaton 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed
'The tūn in the narrow secluded valley', v. halh, tūn.

CASTLE HILL, Hallaton Castle Hill 1798 Nichols, cf. le castil 1327 Rut.
The earthworks of a fine motte and bailey castle survive. FEARNE FARM,
cf. Fernefelde 1631 Ipm, The Fearnes 1770 Nichols, Fearne Field 1771
les Wood Closes 1638 Ipm, Wood Field 1713 VCHL, Hallaton High Wood 1806
Map. VOWE'S GORSE, John Vowe held the manor in 1480 Ipm, v. gorst
'gorse, furze'.

MARKET HARBOROUGH

1. MARKET HARBOROUGH (133-7387)

Haverbergam 1153 Reg, Hauerberga 1177, 1178, 1179 P et freq to 1197
ib, -gia 1203 FF
Market Harborough came into existence in the middle of the twelfth century, until then being only an outlying part of the fields of the manor of Great Bowden. It is sited at a point where the main Leicester to Northampton road crosses the River Welland, and being roughly a day's journey from either town, became an ideal place for trade, hence Market-, v. market.

'Burnmill House, cf. Burnemill holme 1638 Ipm. In the absence of earlier forms the first element presents difficulty. The rare OE burna 'a
stream, a 'spring' is to be discounted as there is no stream or spring present. Better and topographically correct is ON brú 'the brow of a hill' with metathesis of -ru-. Hence 'the mill at the brow of the hill', v. brún². FAIR LAWN, cf. 'ye leis within ye willows in ye horse fair at Hauerbrowge' p.1498 MktHPR. The Horse Fair Leys 1776 Nichols, Cow. Fair Leys 1798 ib, v. feire, launde. MILL HILL, cf. le gatemyll¹ 1463 MktHPR, le:Gate Milne 1507 Wyg, Myllegate 1494 MktHPR, le mylne house 1489 ib, le mylne howse 1497 ib, 'the mill by the road', v. myln, gata.

ST. MARY'S BRIDGE, cf. Saint Mary's Causeway 1776 Map, St. Mary's Lane 1776 ib, so named from the church of St. Mary in Ardern, v. Nichols s.n.

2. GREAT BOWDEN (133-7488)

Bugedon(e) 1086 DB bis, c.1180-1200 MktHPR, 1203 FF, 1205 CLR, ~dona 1175 P, 1208 Chr, ~dun(e) l.Hy2 BM, 1199 FF, 1228 RHug,

Bigedone 1086 DB

Buggeden(e) 1174 ChancR, 1179, 1180 P et freq to 1227CLR, ~enden 1181 P et passim to 1196 ChancR, Buccunden 1180 ib (p)

Buggedon¹ 1173 P et passim to 1227 Fees, ~dona 1209-19 RHug, ~dun(e) 1210 GildR (p), ~endon¹ 1188 P, 1199 FF, 1200 Cur (p), Bo~,

Bughedon¹ 1229, 1234, 1237 Cl, 1247 Fees

Bu(w)edon(e) 1230 ChancR, 1242 P, Budon¹ 1234 Cl et freq to 1306 MktHPR,

~dune e.13 BM

Boudon(e) a.1250 MktHPR et passim to 1328, 1336 Peake, 1343, 1344 MktHPR et freq to 1514 Wyg, ~dun 1251 Cl, 1252 Lib

Bowdon¹ 1415 Pat et passim to 1471, 1481 MktHPR

Bowdon¹ 1430, 1458, 1461 MktHPR et freq to 1523, 1528 Wyg et passim to 1576 Saxton
Bowden. 1497, 1522, 1527 Wyg et freq to 1624 IML

The affix is normally added as:

Mangna- c.1180-1200 MktHPR, Magna- a.1250, 1325, 1343, 1365, 1374 ib
Me-, Mikell- 1467-72, EGP, 1483 MktHPR
Meche-, Mich'-; Moch-, Mych-1500, 1516, 1518, 1520 MktHPR
Great-, Grete- 1515 MktHPR, 1522 Wyg

'Bucga's or Bugga's dūn'. Alternatively 'Buga's dūn', v. dūn, great, micel, mikill, magna. The forms with -end-, -und- show the OE genitive from Bucgan dūn or Buggan dūn or Bugan dūn. There are very many early forms with -gg- which indicate that either Bucga or Bugga is preferable. The former was a woman's name; the latter was used both by men and women.

CRANEWORTH (lost), Craneworth 1439 MktHPR, Craneworth 1485 ib, 1507, 1523 Wyg, 'the word near which cranes (or herons) are seen'. v. cran, word. cf. Craneworth Nf. The evidence for the past existence of this settlement is local. The name survives as a place in the east field of Great Bowden, the boundary of which was the River Welland. Despite the lateness of the forms, there is no reason to doubt the antiquity of the settlement.

GALLOW LODGE, Galhou 1343 MktHPR, cf. le gallowfeld 1441, 1461 ib, le Gal(l)owe 1436, 1494 ib, (le) Galow 1507, 1523 Wyg, Gallow 1655 MktHPR, 'the headland with poor soil'; v. gal(l), hōh. cf. Galby supra. A spur of Gallow Hill (Foxton parish) spreads into the north field of Great Bowden. Though it seems at first sight that Gallow Lodge takes its name from the hill above, it does in fact represent a quite distinct topographical feature despite the late fusion of forms. (v. Gallow Hill, Foxton supra)
HERNE LANE, -in le hyrne 1332 (p), 1381 SR (p), 1424 MktHPR (p), 1424 Wyk (p), 1463 MktHPR (p), -en le hyrne 1439 ib (p), -en le hyrne 1471 ib (p), -a hern 1525 SR (p), Hyrnlane 1488 MktHPR, y. hyrne 'an angle, corner'. KNIGHT'S END, Thomas Knight was curate of Great Bowden in 1675, y. Nichols s.n..

3. LITTLE BOWDEN (133-7487)
For the forms and interpretation v. Great Bowden supra.
The affix is normally added as:
Parva- 1220 Fees, 1247 RGros, 1274 RGrav, 1329 BM, 1465 MktHPR
-Parva 1398 Braye, 1427, 1498, 1515 MktHPR
Litill-, Litull-, Lytyll- 1509, 1517, 1518 MktHPR y. Lytel, parva.
Little Bowden was transferred from Northamptonshire in 1888.

NEVILLE HOLT

NEVILLE HOLT (133-8193)
Holt Hyt Dugd, a.1150, 12 (freq), e.13 (freq), c.1230, a.1250 Peake (freq) et freq to 1280 Wyk, l.13 (freq), 13 Peake (freq) et freq to 1525, 1537 ib, 1576 Sarton, (-Abbotes) 1316 FA, (-iuxta Medburn') 1425, 1443, 1444 Peake, (-of the Hill) 1442 Pat
Le Holt 1302 Ipm, del Holt 1302 ib (p), the Holt 1537, 1542 Peake, 1564 CoPleas
Holte 12 Peake (p), 1299 LCDeeds (p), 13 (freq), 1306, 1308 Peake et freq to 1375, 1444, 1445 ib et passim to 1505, 1510 ib, 1544 Conant
Hout' e.13 Peake bis
Holth' a.1250 (p) bis, 13 Peake
Holtt 1370, 1526, 1537 Peake

'The wood', *v.* holt. Thomas Neville was the holder of the manor in 1498 Peake. It was held by the Abbot of Peterborough in 1316 *Abbates*, *v.* abbod.

BRADLEY PRIORY, FARM

Bradelea, *-leya Hy2* (e.15) BelCartB, 1234 RHug, a.1250 Peake, 1275 (e.16) SlCart, 13 Peake, Bradala l.12 GarCart (p)

Bradele 12 Peake, 1254 Val, 1264 RGrav, 1302 Ipm, -leg(h) 1226 CIR, l.13 Peake, 1303 BM, -ley(e) 1279 Cl, l.13, 13 (freq), 1326 Peake (p) et freq to 1375 *et passim* to 1401 (e.15) BelCartB

Bradley(e) 1317 Cl, 1385 Peake (p), 1423 Comp, 1425, 1427 Peake et freq to 1490 *et passim* to 1610 Speed, *-lea, -y- e.14 Peake, 1328 (e.15) BelCartB

'The broad glade in the wood', *v.* bræd, leah. A priory for Augustinian canons was founded at Bradley in the reign of King John, *v.* Nichols s.n.

PRESTGRAVE (lost)

Abegraue 1086 *DB*

Prestegraue c.1130 LeicSurv, a.1150, 12 (freq), e.13 (freq), c.1250 (p), a.1250 (freq), l.13 Peake (freq) et freq to 1375 *et passim* to 1384, 1427 *DB*

Prestesgraue 1173 ChancR (p), -graue 1174 P (p), 1175 ChancR (p)

Prestegraue e.13 (p), e.14 Peake (p), 1448 Ch

Prestegraue a.1250 Peake, 1279 Ipm, l.13 Peake (freq) et passim to 1322, 1338, 1379 *et passim* to 1505 *et grave* 1537 *DB*

Presegraue 1519 Peake, -grave 1525 *DB*
Formerly 'Aba's or Abba's grove' but becoming 'the priest's grove', y. preost, graef.

HOLT WOOD, Holtwode 1377, 1425 Peake, Holte wood 1572 Parker, cf.
Wodegate 12 Peake, (le) wodegate 13, e.14, 1395 ib, Wodessyke 1314 Banco, y. wudu.

HOLY WELL, cf. maidewelle wong a.1150, 12 Peake, maidewell' 13 ib, maydewelle siche 13 ib, Our Lady's Well 1798 Nichols, 'the Virgin's well' y. maegden, wella.


HORNINGHOLD

HORNINGHOLD (133-8097)

Horniwale 1086 ib

Horningewald 1163, 1167 P, 12 Dugd (p), Hornigewald 12 (e.15) BelCartB, walt 1235-53 (e.15) ib

Hordingewalde, -yn- 1209-35 RHug, 1325 HMC

Horni(n)gwald', -yn- 1174-82 Rut, 1221 (e.14), 1269 (e.14) BelCartA et freq to 1320 (e.15) BelCartB, 1322 BelCartA, 1343 (e.15) BelCartB, -wala Hy2 (e.15) ib, waud m.13 (e.15) ib, 1269 (e.14), 1276 (e.14) BelCartA, 1277 Rut, walt 1221 (e.14) BelCartA, walt a.1155 (e.15) BelCartB, ouod 1275 (e.15) ib

Horninuald, -yn- Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB, wuald Hy2 (e.15) ib, waud m.13 ib
Horni(n)gwold(e), -yn 1233 (e.14), 1269 (e.14), 1274 (e.14), 1305 (e.14) BelCartA et passim to 1333 BelCartB et freq to 1465 Wyk et passim to 1606 IML, -wolda 1280 ChronPetr, -would 1526 AAS, Horningswolde 1578 LEpis

Horningold(e), -yn 1495 Ipm, 1535 VE, 1578 LEpis

Horninghold(e), -yn 1557 Fine et passim to 1719 IML, -hould 1631 ib bis, Horninghold 1601 LibCl, 1604 IML

The woodland of the Horningas', y. horn, -inga-, wald. Horningas is a folk name formed either from the OE personal name Horn, or from the OE common noun horn 'a horn, something shaped like a horn'. As Horninghold lies in a narrow curving valley, the latter explanation is more likely to be correct. For this reason also wald retains its early meaning of 'woodland' rather than the later 'elevated stretch of open country'.

Heg SPINNEY, cf. Hegesgate 1269 (e.14) BelCartA, Hegresgate 1269 (e.15) BelCartB, Egg-field 1730 EnclA. KNOB HILL, cf. Nab hill Close 1737 Nichols, y. nabbi 'a projecting peak'. MUCELBOROUGH PLANTATION, LODGE, Michelberwe c.1270 (e.14) BelCartA, 13 (e.15) BelCartB bis, 'the great hill' y. micel, beorg.

HOUGHTON ON THE HILL

HOUGHTON ON THE HILL (122-6703)

Houghtone 1086 DB, -tona l.12 Dane (p)

Hoctona 1130 P (p), -ton(e) 1210 (p), 1211 lb (p) et freq to c.1247-60, 1280-92 Wyk, Hocton' m.13, 1247-60 lb bis, -tun a.1166 HMC (p), Hkton' a.1250 LCDeeds (p)

Houcton(e) 1242 RGros, 1253 Cur, 1280-92 Wyk, 1360 Peake (p), Houton(e) 1273 Wyk, 1301 Ipm, 1306 Wyk et passim to 1370 Pat
Houghton(e) 1220.RHug, 1261 Cur (p) et freq. to 1395 Wyg, 1402 Pat
Howten 1348 Wyg, How(e)ton 1381 SR, 1386 Cl, 1403 AD, Hawton 1430 Fine, 1435, 1468 Cl
Houghton(e) 1306 Hazlerigg et freq. to 1368 (p), 1401 Wyg et freq. to 1515 Lch, 1519 Wyg et passim to 1604 SR, (-on the Hill) 1624, 1708.LML, (-super Montem) 1723 ib, Houghton! 1343 Peake (p), Howgton 1535 VE, 1539 MinAcct, Haughton 1518 Visit, 1610 Speed 'The tun on the spur of the hill', y. hōh, tūn..

ILLSTON ON THE HILL

ILLSTON ON THE HILL (133-7099).
Elvestone 1086 IB bis, Elueston 1176, 1185 P
Nelvestone 1086 DB bis
Eluestone 1086 LeicSurv, 1176 P (p) et passim to 1.13 Wyg, 1306, 1330 Hazlerigg et freq. to 1397 Wyg, 1402 Hazlerigg bis et passim to 1443 Wyg, -tona 1176 P, 1190-1204 France, Iuelistona i177 ChancR (p), Iueleston 1327 SR (p), Illeueston 1316 (1449), 1327 (1449) WoCart
Ilueston 1181 P, a.1250 (1404) Laz, -tona a.1250 (1404) ib (p)
Iluiston 13 Wyg, Ry3 Crox bis, 1296 Wyg et passim to 1365, 1393 ib, bis, Iluyston 1393 ib
Jelverston 1318 Pap
Ilston 1410 Wyg, 1419 Banco et passim to 1610 Speed, Ilson 1572 SR
Ilston 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS, Ilson 1537 MinAcct, 1545 SR
Probably 'I6lfr's tūn', y. tūn. This seems to be a hybrid place-name of the Grimston type, with a Scandinavian personal name added to the OE second element tūn.
COLDHAM (lost), Coldham 1594 ECP, Coldham Close 1663 Nichols, 'the bleak, exposed hām', v. cald, hām. The element hām seems to belong to an early period of English settlement (v. Elements s.v.) and this place-name may well represent an older settlement on this hill-top than Illston which later replaced it, or alternatively may be an older name for the same site.


KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP

KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP (135-6793)

Chiburd(e) 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv bis, Chiborne 1086 DB, Cliborne 1086 ib, Chibeworth c.1150 Nichols (p), Chibwrthe 1166 LN, Chimbworthe 1166 RBE

Kibwrd' c.1130 LeicSurv, -word 1299 Wng (p), Kybburth(e) 1311 ib (p) bis, 1311 GildR (p)

Kibewrda, -y- 1160 Dane (p), -wrd 1220 Rug (p), -w(o)rth 1220 ib et passim to 1309 Cl, -wyth 1308 Ipm, 1396 Pat

Kibbew(o)rth(e), -y- 1.12 Rut (p), 1223 ClR, 1250 Rut et freq to 1394 Deed, 1443 Wng, -wurth' 1223 Cur (p) et passim to 1294 OSut

Kibw(o)rth(e), -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1199 GildR (p) et passim to Hy3 Crox (p), 1273 Wng, 1334 Rut (p) et freq to 1457 bis, 1500 Wng et passim to 1610 Speed, -wurth' 1264 Cl, -wourth 1518 Visit, 1523, 1526, 1528 AAS

Kebbeworth c.1291 Tax, 1386 Cl, 1505 Ipm bis, Kebw(o)rth' 1206 Cur (p) 1363 Pap, 1487 Cl
The affix is added as:
alia- c.1130 LeicSurv.
-Beaucham 1306 Pat, -Be(a)uchamp(e) 1326 Cl et passim to 1607 IML,
-Beacham 1604 SR

Nether- 1722 IML
'Cybbas word', v. word. Kibworth Beauchamp was held by Walter de Bellocampo in c.1130 LeicSurv. The village adjoins Kibworth Harcourt but lies on slightly lower ground. Hence Nether-, v. Kibworth Harcourt infra.

KIBWORTH HARCOURT

KIBWORTH HARCOURT (133-6894)
For the forms and interpretation v. Kibworth Beauchamp supra.
The affix is added as:
Vuer- 1209-35 RHug, Over- 1705 IML
-Har(e)court 1242 Fees et passim to 1350 Banco, -court(e) 1308 Abbr et passim to 1604 SR
Ivo de Haruecurt held Kibworth Harcourt in the late twelfth century (GarCart). The village lies on ground higher than its immediate neighbour Kibworth Beauchamp. Hence Over-, v. uferra.

KIBWORTH HALL, cf. Hall Close 1798 Nichols.

KNOSSINGTON

KNOSSINGTON (122-8008) [knossington]
Nossitone 1086 DB, Closintone 1086 ib
Cnossintona, -la a.1160 Dane bis, 1173 P (p), 1235-53 Dugd, Hy3 Dane,
Cnosintone Hy2 Dugd (p), Cnossentone 1231 RegAnt, -tona Hy3
Dane, Cnossinton 1170 (p), 1171 (p), 1172 P (p) et passim
to 1269 For
Cnossington 1254 Val et passim to 1324 Coram
Cnos(s)into(n)e 1187 P et passim to 1229 RHug, -nton 1253-8 ib,
-sinton 1275 RH, Gnoston 1548 Fine, 1549 Pat
Cnossington 1227, 1229 RHug
Knos(s)inton c.1130 LeicSurv, 1229 Cur, 1243 Fees, 1328 Banco
Knos(s)ington(e), -yn- 1203 P et passim to 1330 Hazlerigg (p), 1346
R Temple, 1352 LeDeeds et freq to 1604 Fine, Knotssyngton 1361
(1449) WoCart (p), Knossington al. Knoston 1583 LEpis, 1604
Fine
Knoston 1405 Fine, 1441 (1449) WoCart et passim to 1727 IML, Knosson
1572 SR, 1610 Speed, Knavston 1622 Burton
Ekwall LEPN suggests that the first element may be derived from an
unrecorded OE noun *cnoss 'hill' related to ON knauss 'rounded hill',
Swed knös the same, MLG knust, G dialectal chnüs 'a knot', MnE knot.
But an OE personal name may also have developed from this stem, such
as Cnosa or Cnossa. Cf. OSwed knös 'a goblin, a terrible person', Norw,
Dan knös 'a proud, overbearing person'. The second element is also
obscure through lack of earlier evidence. Although forms in -ing- do not
appear until 1203, -inga- is still a possibility as the second element.

LADY WOOD, LODGE, 1602 Dkr, 1702 LAS, 1801 Map. TAMPIONG'S COPPICE,
Tampions Wood 1806 Map (Thomas Tampion was living in the adjacent parish
of Braunston R in 1632 IML, William Tampion in 1700 ib). WINIMILL LODGE,
cf. Mill Close 1723 LAS.
2. COLD OVERTON (122-8110) (belongs to Framland Hundred).

Ovretone 1066 DB

Ouerton(e) 1196, 1199, 1201 P (p), 1203 Cur bis, 1212 RBE et freq to 1714 IML, Ouirton, -yr- 1275 RGrav, 1325, 1326 IpM, (Cald(e)-)

1201 Abbr, 1254 Val, (Kald-) 1203 Cur, (Caud-) 1209-35 RHug, (Cold(e)-) 1212 RBE, 1260 Cur et freq to 1714 IML

Horton c.1291 Tax, Oreton 1460 Pat, Cold Orton 1550 Pat, 1576 Saxton

'The tun on the ridge', v. ofer tuning. As early as c.1130 the affix cald- 'bleak, exposed' (q.v.) was used to describe the site on its high ridge (LeicSurv).

GILLETHORP' (lost) c.1130 LeicSurv, 'Gilli's outlying farmstead', v. porp. For OScand Gilli v. SPNLY 100, cf. Gilroe's Cottage.

THE HALL,-atte Hall 1419 Fine (p). COLD OVERTON PARK WOOD, parci de Ouerton 1218 AAS, parci de Coldhauetton 1227 CLR, Coldouerton parke 1611 Speed, Overton Wood 1815 Nichols, v. park.

EAST LANGTON

1. EAST LANGTON (133-7292)

Langhaetonae s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord

Langinton 1086 DB

Langeton(e) 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1156 (1318) Ch, 1177 P (p) et freq to 1382, 1427 Peake bis et passim to 1465 MXHPR bis, 1472 Peake, -tona c.1245 AD (p), -tun 1189 (1332) Ch, Languestona 1190-1204 France bis
Langton 1086 DE, 1414 Wyg (p) et passim to 1439, 1442 Peake, 1457 Ct et freq to 1576 Saxton, -tuna Hy2 Dugd, -tun m.12 HC, Lancton, -k- 1536 Braye, 1610 Speed, 1724 IML

The affix is added as:

alia- c.1130 LeicSurv, c.1299 Ipms.

Est- 1211 FT et freq to 1536 Braye

'The long tun', y. lang', tun, East.

2. CHURCH LANGTON (133-7293)

For the forms and interpretation y. East Langton supra.

The affix is added as:

Kirk(e)-, -y- 1315 Peake et passim to 1478 ib, 1523 MktHPR

Chirch(e)-, -u- 1316 FA, 1509 Deed et passim to 1536 Braye, 1610 Speed

The affix kirk(e)- comes from ON kirkja 'a church' and is here replaced in the sixteenth century by ME church(e), y. kirkja, cirice. y. West Langton infra.

WEST LANGTON

WEST LANGTON (133-7192)

For the forms and interpretation y. East Langton supra.

The affix is added as:

West- 1211 FT, 1243 Cur, 1278 Banco et freq to 1536 Braye et passim to 1717 IML

LANGTON HALL, 1831 Curtis.
LAUGHTON (133-6589)

Lachasteone 1086 Ib

Lecstone 1200, 1206, 1207 Cur, 1209-35 RHug, 1254 Val, -tona 1190-1204 France, Lachtone 1273 Coram (p), 1315 Cl, 1344 Deed et passim to 1391 Cl, 1510 Visit, Lahtone 1314 Ipm

Lahton 1219'RHug, -tona c.1206 GildR (p), Leicton 1223 BM, Le(c)hton 1207 FF, 1210 (p), 1211 P (p), 1242 Nichols, Leiton(e), -ey-
p.1204 Hastings, 1271 Ipm, 1277 Hastings bis

Lo(u)ghton 1370 Ipm, 1375 Cl

Laughton 1402 Hazlerigg, 1427 Comp et passim to 1455 Deed et freq to 1610 Speed, Law(gh)ton 1516 Fine et passim to 1615 IML

'The leek enclosure, the tun where leeks were grown, vegetable garden', y. leac-tun, cf. Laughton L, Sr.

LAUGHTON HILLS, 1806 Map. OLD MILL BARN, cf. Mill Field 1601 VCHL,

Watermill Close 1663 ib.

LUBENHAM (133-7087)

Lobenho 1086 DB, Wm2, p.1150 Dugd, Lobe(ho(u) c.1200 ib (p), 1242 Fees,
13 Shr

Lubbenho 1203 Ass, Hy3 BM, Lubenho(u) p.1150 Dugd, 1203 Ass, 1208 BM et passim to 1276 RH, Lubbeho(u) 1230 P, 1230 Cur (p), Hy3 BM,
-how 1243 RGros, Lubeho(u) e.12 Dugd, 1147 BM, c.1202 FacCh,
Lubo(ho) c.1202 ib bis

Lubanham 1086 DB, Lubeham 1086 ib, Lubbenham 1323 Pat, 1333 Rut (p),
1340 Peake (p) et freq to 1472 ib, 1476, 1481 MktHPR et passim to 1610 Speed, Lubenham c.1291 Tax et passim to 1335, 1337, 1339 Peake (p) et freq to 1515 Loch, 1520 MktHPR et passim to 1613 IML, Lubnam 1509 MktHPR et passim to 1541 ib
Lobbenham 1328 Banco et passim to 1427 Comp, Lobenham 1267 Cur, 1274 Coram et freq to 1451, 1453 MktHPR, 1516 Brave, Loebenham 1430 MktHPR, Lobynham 1516 FA, 1323 Cl, Lob(e)nam 1347 Peake (p), 1369, 1372 Gildr (p)
Luwenho 1250 Fees (p), Luweho 1250 ib (p), Luwenham 1473 Pap
'Luba's or Lubba's höh!, y. höh, dat.pl. höm. cf. Lubbesthorpe Lei, Bozenham Nth, Cranham Ess. The forms with -b- appear earlier than those with -bb- (which begin in the thirteenth century), but the frequency with which the latter appear shows the distinct possibility that the original form of the first element was Lubban-. The second element varies between -ho(u) and -ham. Ekwall (Studies 3 20) points out the similarity with Bozenham Nth and Cranham Ess where the same phenomenon occurs. He suggests that the variation is between the nominative singular höh and the dative plural höm. The eastern end of the spur at Lubenham is forked in shape, with the village situated on the southern prong of the fork. The spur as a whole would be höh, but the two minor spurs might have given rise to a plural hö(a)s 'the spurs' (cf. Hose Lei).
If Lubenham was called alternatively Lub(b)anhöh or Lub(b)anhöhs, the dative plural would be (set) Lub(b)anhöm. A ME interchange of Lub(b)enhö and Lub(b)enhöm would develop, and in the latter form the vowel of the final syllable would be shortened, hence -höm > -höm > -ham.
HOLME'S FARM, Thomas Holmes was resident in the parish in 1619 IML.

LUBENHAM LODGE; Lubbenham Lodge 1700 LeicW. MILL HILL, Millhill 1602

Deed, v. myln 'a mill'. PAPILLON HALL, 1798 Nichols. David Papillon

was resident in Lubenham in 1623 Nichols, George Pampillion was a house-

holder in 1666 SR.

MAREFIELD

MAREFIELD (122-7407)

Merdefeld(e) 1086 DB bis, 1169 P, 1198 Fees, 1206, 1207 P, 1270 LeicRec

(p) et passim to 1333 IpmR, -felda c.1160 Dane (p), -feud

1250 Fees (p), Meredefeld' 1177 ChancR

Merdefeld' 1177 ChancR

Meredefeld' 1177 P bis

Mertedefeld' 1250 Fees

Mardefeld' 1199 P, 1224 CLR bis, 1227 Fees, 1238 RGros (p), 1252 Fees

bis et passim to l.13 CRCart (p) bis et freq to 1391 Pat, 1402

FA, 1426 Pat, -feud' c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1227 Fees, 1230,

1236 Cur (p), 1247 Fees, a.1250 (1404) Lez, 1276 RH bis,

-feuda R1 (1253) Ch, -feuld 1287 Ipm bis, -fild' 1287 ib,

p.1290 Wyk (p)

Mardefeld 1310 Ipm, 1367 AllS

Marthefeud 1270 (p), 1271 LeicRec (p)

Martefeuld 1233 Cur

Meredefeld 1478 AllS, 1478 Pat, 1483-5 ECP, 1523 LAS

Merfeld 1443 RTemple, 1464 Ot, 1477 Nichols, 1502 MisAccts bis

Marefeld 1540 Ipm, -feilde c.1570 Rental
Marfeld  1405, 1426, 1494 Pat et passim to 1541 MinAcct, -feild 1610
   BM, -field 1608 ib
Maresfeld(e)  1535 VE, 1541 MinAcct
   The affix is normally added as:
   alia-  1086 IB, c.1130 LeicRec
   Altero-  1252 Fees
Su(d)-  1177 ChancR bis, 1177, 1199 P
Suth-  1276 RH, 1310 Fine bis et passim to 1327 ib
   -Suth  1276 RH, 1300 Ipm
South-  1327 Ipm, 1367 AllS, 1402 FA et passim to 1502 MisAccts, 1610
   BM, Sowthe-  c.1570 Rental
   -South  1310 Ipm, 1316 FA et passim to 1443 R Temple, 1464 Ct
 'The open country infested by martens', y. mearœ, feld. Marefield was
early called 'the other Marefield' to distinguish it from the lost Old
Mardefield (al. North Mardefield) which Nichols sites just over the
present parish boundary in Owston and Newbold parish. Subsequently
'south' was normally affixed, while the more northerly village of the
same name was styled 'north' only infrequently. y. Old Mardefield,
Owston and Newbold parish infra. For the first element cf. Belgrave.

MEIBOURNE

MEIBOURNE  (133-7992)
Medburna  c.1076 Dugd, a.1150 Peake (p), 1165, 1167 P et freq to By2
   (e.15) BelCartB et passim to 1.13 (1404) Leg, -burnia 12
   Peake, -burn(e) 1086 IB, 1171, 1172 P et passim to 12, e.13
   (freq), 1244 Peake et freq to 1459, 1469, 1478 ib et passim
to 1550 ib bis, -born(e) Hy3 Hazlerigg (p) et passim to
1349 Rot, 1352 Peake bis et freq to 1505, 1519, 1547 ib,
-bornia 12 ib, -bourn(e) 1293, 1305, 1308 ib et freq to 1407,
1419, 1421 ib

Metorne 1086 IB, Metburna Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15) BelCartE,
-burn(e) m.13 (1404) Lax (p), 13, 1451, 1519 Peake

Medeburna 12 (e.15) BelCartE, -burn(e) 1286, 1287 Peake et passim to
1304, 1306 ib et freq to 1399, 1402 ib bis, -born(e) 1344
ib et passim to 1426 Conant, -bourn(e) 1291, 1316 Peake et
passim to 1385 ib, Meddeburn(e) 1316 bis, 1389, 1424 Peake,
Medd(e)borne 1417 Conant bis

Meadborne 1551 Peake, Meadbourn 1700 LNL

'The meadow stream', v. mēd, burna. A broad stream divides the length
of the village, which is situated in rich meadowland, and runs into
the River Welland. (-by the brok 1287 Peake (p), -par le Brok 1306
ib (p), le Brok 1322 ib, -atte Brook 1384 ib (p) refer to this major
stream whose name is unrecorded).

BILTON' (lost), 1402 Peake. At this date, only a name somewhere
in the fields of Medbourne. In the absence of other forms, the
meaning of the first element Bil- must remain obscure, v. tun.
MOWSLEY

MOWSLEY (133-6488) [mouzli:]

Muselai 1086 bis, -le(e) 1199, 1200 Cur bis et passim to 1270 ib, 13
(1449) WoCart (p) et freq to 1331 Peake (p), 1343 Pat (p),
-lea 1166 (p), 1214 P (p), -leg 1247 Abbr, 1257 Fine, -leia
1166 RBE (p), -leye 1318 Pat

Muslai 1156 (1318) Ch (p), -le 1242 Fees, Hy3 Crox (freq), -leg 1226
Fine

Mosele 1276 RH, -ley 1269 IpmR, 1469 Pat

Mousele (e) 1277 Banco, 1292 Ipm, 1.13 Wyk (p) et freq to 1331 Peake (p),
1355 MID, 1387 Banco, -legh 1336 LeicRec (p), -ley(e) 1292
Cl (p) et passim to 1551 Pat

Mousle 1316 Ipm et passim to 1364 Pat, -legh 1357 BFR, 1361 Cl, -ley(e)
1358 Ipm, 1449 WoCart, 1535 VE, 1610 Speed

Mowsley, -is- 1502 MisAccts, 1524 Ipm, 1535 VE, Mowseley 1510 Visit,
1530 Dep et passim to 1604 Fine, Mowsley 1605 IML, 1621 Fine

'The leah infested with field-mice', v. mūs, leah.

PEASHILL LODGE, cf. Pesell Field 1601 VCHL, Peashill Field 1770 Encla,
v. pise 'pease', hyll.

KING'S NORTON

KING'S NORTON (122-6700)

Norton(e) 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1186, 1192, 1193 P et passim to
1316, 1336, 1357, 1368 bis Wyk et freq to 1523 ib, 1524 Lch,
1527, 1528 Wyk et passim to 1610 Speed

Nortona Ric1 (1253) Ch
Northona 1190-1204 France, -thon' c.1160 BM, 1221 Ass, 1262 RGrav, 1264 Cl.

Nortun 1237 RGros bis, 1368 Wyk bis

The affix is added as:

Kinges-, -yn- Ricl (1253) Ch, 1237 RGros, 1235-53 Dugd, 1306 IpmR, King's- 1798 Nichols

West- 1284 Ass, 1341 Pat, 1471 Cl, 1511 BM

-besydys Galbye 1523 Wyk

-iuxta Galby 1368 Wyk, 1392 R Temple, 1401 Wyk et freq to 1510 Wyk, 1524

Loch et passim to 1620 INL.

'The north tun', .v. norð, tun.. There is no topographical evidence to indicate why this tun was called 'the north tun'. In Domesday Book, Norton is described as a parcel of the royal demesne appendant to the manor of Great Bowden, hence Kynge- in the thirteenth century. This affix fell into disuse until the late eighteenth century, its reintroduction being evidently the work of local historians. The affix West- distinguishes the village from East Norton (q.v.). The common affix is -iuxta Galby, Galby lying one mile north-east of Norton, .v. cyning, west.

The substitution of th for t in some early forms is the result of an AN orthographical interchange between the symbols th and t for etymological t.

NOSELEY

NOSELEY (133-7398) [nouzli:]

Noveslei 1086 IB, -lai c.1131 Ord, -leia, -y- 1221, 1228 RHug

Nousle 1229 Cl, 1250, 1264, Hy3 Hazlerigg bis et passim to 1330 ib et
freq— to 1402 ib, — ley(e) 1335 Inq aqd, 1346 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1438 Banco, Nousle(e) c.1220 Hazlerigg, Nousale 1276 RH
Nousle(e) 1209–35 RRug, 1327 Hazlerigg et passim to 1369 LCDeeds (p), — ley(e) 1261 Cur, 1346 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1438 Banco, Nousle(e) Hy3 Hazlerigg, 1274 (1579) IRoll, — leye 1374 Cl
Nowesle(e) 1334, 1335 Pat, 1344 Hazlerigg, Nowesle Hy3 ib et passim to 1415 Deed, — ley(e) 1389 Win, 1410 Ct, 1508 Wyk et passim to 1572 LEpis, Nowsele 1374 Cl, — ley 1471 Hazlerigg, 1516 Fine, Nowseley(e) 1478 Peake bis, 1535 VE
Nawesley, — is— 1433 LAS, 1510 IP, Nawseley 1430 Ct, 1540 Hazlerigg, Nawseley 1540 ib
Noseley 1509, 1524 Deed, 1529 Wyk et freq to 1610 Speed, Nosley 1510 Visit, 1576 LibCl
'Noðwulf's lēah', v. lēah. The early reduction of a dithematic OE personal name is evidenced here.

COTTON'S FIELD HOUSE, PLANTATION, Cottons field 1584 VCHL. MILLFIELD CLUMP, Millfield 1584 VCHL. NOSELEY HALL, 1804 Nichols. NOSELEY WOOD 1806 Map. SOUTHFIELD SPINNEY, South Field l.17 VCHL.

OWSTON AND NEWBOLD

1. NEWBOLD (122–7609)
Neubotel c.1130 LeicSurv
Neubold c.1130 LeicSurv, a.1250 (1404) Laz (p), 1242 Fees, 1252 AD, 1316 FA, 1327 SR, (—Sauce) 1327 ib, Neubolt Ric1 (1253) Ch, 1243 Fees, m.13, 1287, 1354, 1361 Nichols, 1414 Pat, (—Saucy) 1414 ib, —bot 1227 CIR
Neobold (am) e. Hy2. Dane, Hy2 BM, -ie Hy2. Dane, (-iuxta Losebi) e. Hy2 ib
Newbold 1308 Inq aqd; 1322 Pat; 1414 Inq aqd et passim to 1610 Speed,
(-Sawcy) 1584 LeicW, -bolt 1361 Nichols, Newebold 1309 Pat
Newball 1721 IML

The new dwelling'; y. niwe, böði, bótí, bold. For discussion of the
development of the second element y. Elements s.v. The manor was held
by Simon de la Saucey in 1252 AD. Lowesby is three miles to the south
west, hence -iuxta Losebi.

FRANETHORP (lost), m.13 Nichols, 'Fræna’s þorp', y. þorp, cf. Framland
Hundred.

2. OWSTON (122-7707) ['costan]

Osulvestone 1086 IB, Os(s)ulueston(e) 1148-66 RegAnt, 1220 Cur, 1232,
1234 RHug, 1235 RGros et freq to 1298 Pat et passim to 1349
Hastings, -tona 1148-66 RegAnt, -tun' a.1160 BM, 1238, 1241 Cl
Os(s)ulueston(e) 1154 BM, a.1160 Dane, 1202 Fine, e.13 Rut et freq to
1436 ib et passim to 1482 ib, -ton(a) a.1160, 1184, Hy2 Dane,
-tun' Hy2 ib, 1230 Cur, 1241 (e.15) BelCartB, -tunia e. Hy2 BM,
-iston', -y- 1252 AD, m.13 (1404) Laz et passim to 1344 Pat,
-iston'a c.1130 LeicSurv, Ossoliston 1296 Peake
Osulueston(e) 1202 Ass, 1208 FF, e.13 (1404) Laz et passim to 1346
RTemple, 1348 Wvg, 1352 ICDdeeds et freq to 1454 ShR, 1497 Rut,
Osulweston 1209-35 RHug (freq) et passim to 1481 Ct, 1493,
1535 Rut
Osel(l)eston(e) c.1291 Tax bis, e.14 BelCartA et passim to 1428 FA,
Oselston 1276 RH, 1282 OSut, Osilston' 1339 Rut, Osol(s)ton' 1294 AD, 1300 Ipm, Osulton' 1378 Rut

Olueston 1196 FF bis, 1535 VE et passim to 1551 Pat, Ouleweston 1552 ib, Oulston 1537 MinAcct

Ouston 1629 IML, Ouson 1710 ib, Owestron 1502 MisAccts, Ow(e)ston 1603 LibCl et freq to 1719 IML.

Usleston' 1371 Rut, Ulston 1536 AAS, Ulveston 1553 Pat

Wolleston 1528 Visit

'Oswulf's tūn', v. tūn.


OLD MARLEFIELD al. NORTH MARLEFIELD (lost)

For the forms and interpretation v. Marefield supra. The affix is normally added as:

-Luterel 1227 Fees

North- 1252 Fees, 1276 RH

-North 1276 RH, l.13 CusTro, 1316 FA, 1478 Pat et passim to 1502 MisAccts, 1541 MinAcct

Old- 1798 Nichols

v. norś.

Andrew Lutrel held the manor for the king c.1240 Nichols. The only evidence for placing the lost village here rather than in Marefield
parish is: 'The Mardefield which is within the parish of Owston, anciently called North Mardefield and now Old Mardefield, is wholly depopulated; but the site of the village is visible in a close between Owston and Twyford, about a mile and a half from each, about a mile from South Mardefield, and the same distance from Burrow, nearly in a direct line.'v. ib, s.n.

ROLLESTON

ROLLESTON (122-7300)

Rouestone 1086 DE

Rolueston(e) 1170 (p), 1171 (p), 1172 P (p), 1198 Cur et passim to 1375 Cl, -tona 1156 (1318) Ch, -tun 1227 GildR (p)

Roluiston Hy3 Crox, -tun 1242 LeicRec (p), Rolwiston 1240 GildR (p)

Roleston 1 1297 Pat, 1302 RTEmpLe, 1388 Wyg, 1390 CL, Rolleston(e) 1195 P, 1199 MemR, 1200 Cur, 1249 GildR et freq to 1610 Speed,

Rolliston 1 1242 GildR (p) et passim to 1286 LCDeeds (p), 1316 FA

Rolston 1 1346 (p), 1348 (p), 1379 (p), 1385 LCDeeds (p), 1535 VE,

Rolston 1513 MktHPR

Rowl(e)ston 1539 MinAcot et passim to 1624 IML, Rowston 1604 SR,

Roulston 1619, 1620, 1711 IML

'Hrólf's tūn', v. tūn. A hybrid place-name with a Scandinavian personal name as the first element plus OE tūn. Ekwall DEPN suggests that the first element could also be OE Hróðulf, but this is rare, and the forms safely point to Hrólf.

ROLLESTON HALL, Rollestone Hall 1831 Curtis. NEW INN LANE, New Inn 1806 Map.
SADDINGTON

SADDINGTON (133-6591)

Sadinton(e), -y- 1086 DB, 1195, 1197, 1198, 1199 P, e.13 Wyk et freq to 1255 LCDeeds (p) bis et passim to 1.13 RTemple (p), 1322 LCDeeds (p), 1350 Deed (p), -ttona 1.13 (1449) WoCart (p), -tun 1221, 1222 CIR, m.13 (1404) Laz (p), Sadenton' 1250 Cur, Seddinton 1200 FF, Sedenston 1458 Pap

Setintone 1086 DB, Satinton' 1176, 1177, 1181 P

Sadington(e)ona 1.12 Rut bis, Sadington(e), -y- 1231 RHug, 1245, 1246 RGros, 1248 Rut (p), p.1250 Peake (p) et freq to 1550 Pat et passim to 1576 LEpis, (-Moeses) 1316 Ipm

Saddington, -y- 1536 Brave, 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed

The etymology is obscure. Ekwall DEPN suggests 'The tun of Sægēat's people', i.e. OE Sægēatingatūn, but there is no evidence in surviving forms for -inge- < -inga-. The Domesday Book form of the unrecorded OE personal name Sægēat is Saiet, in which the g [j] has left its mark. Also one would have to suppose the monophthongization of ai > a in this case, y. -inga-, tun.

Nicholas de Moeles held the manor in 1316 Ipm.

BARFOOT LODGE, Barfoot Common 1770 EnolA. BREACH FARM, Breach Field 1601 VCHL, y. brec 'land broken up for cultivation'.

SCRAPTOFT

SCRAPTOFT (122-6405)

Scrapetoft(e) 1043 Thorpe, 1205 FF, 1221 Pap, 1226 Fine et freq to c.1294 RTemple, 1316 FA, 1348 RTemple et passim to 1394 Pat,
-tot 1205 RFinib, 1312 (p) bis, 1313 Pat (p); -croft 1200 Cur (p), 1291 IpmR, 1292 Pat, Skrapstoft 1270 Cl (p)

Scrapentot .1086 DB

Screpetoft: 1191, 1192 P et freq to 1202 ib

Scraptoft(e) c.1050 KCD 939, 1276 RH et passim to 1344 Deed, 1402 Hazlerigg et freq to 1486 LCDeeds, 1497 Deed, 1510 Rental et passim to 1610 Speed

Scrapstoft(e) 1391 Dugd, Scarpstoft .1397 Pap

'Skrápi's or Skrápr's toft!', x. topt.

SCRAPTOFT HALL, 1804 Nichols.

SHANTON

SHANTON (133-7196)

Sanctone 1086 DB, -tona 1190-1204 France, Santone 1086 DB, Sanketon 1.12, e.13 SHR, 1208 FF et passim to 1295, e.14 SHR, -tona 13 ib

Scanketon(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1242 RGros, m.13, c.1270, l.13 SHR bis, -tona 1.12 ib, -tun 13 ib

Schanketion(e) 1206 Cur, m.13 SHR et passim to 1274, 1285, 1293, l.13 (freq), 1310 ib et freq to 1378, 1427, 1439 ib, Schankton 1314, 1329 Ipm, Schankton 1.1403, 1452 SHR, 1610 Speed, Schanton c.1291 Tax

Shanketon' 1206 RFinib, m.13 SHR et passim to 1344, 1349 ib, Shankton', -ct- 1344, 1360 ib et passim to 1410 Ct, 1414, 1428 SHR (freq) et freq to 1463, 1484 ib et passim to 1831 Curtis, Shanton' 1426 SHR
Schaneton 1274, 1295, 1296 SHR et passim to 1444, 1491 ib, Schanston 1274, ib, Shangton 1446 ib bis, 1535 VE, 1576 LibCl
Saun(e)keton 1295 SHR bis, Scaunqeton 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl, Shaunton 1452 SHR
Scenkton 1209-35 RRug, Shenkton 1253 Cur
Sonketon p.1250 SHR
'The tun at the narrow spur of hill', v. scanca, tun. The village is situated in a valley by a narrow ridge that projects from high ground. The meaning of OE scanca 'shank, leg' is here transferred to this configuration of land. For discussion of this place-name v. Ekwall Studies 196.

HARDWICK BRIDGE, WOOD
Herdewic m.13 (p), 1320 SHR (p), -wich' p.1250 ib (p), 1326 Hastings (p), -wik', -y- 1274, 1295, 1299, 1310 SHR et freq to 1363, 1366 ib et passim to 1404 Pat, -wek' 1295 (p), 13 SHR bis, -vek 1.13 ib (p), -veyk 1.13 ib (p), -hye 13 ib, Herdiwik 1363 ib, Erdwyk 1426 ib
Hertewyk 1.13 (p), 13 SHR (p), Heredwic, -y- e.14 ib, Herewyky 1.13. ib (p).
Herdwic(h) 1200 Cur (p), m.13 (p), 1285, 13, e.14 SHR, -wik(e), -y- m.13 (p), 1274, 1293 ib et passim to 1315 ib (p).
Herwic e.13 SHR (p), -wich, -y- m.13 (p), 1.13 ib
Hardewyk 1428 SHR (freq), Hardwyke 1452 ib, Hardwick 1659 LAS 'The herd-farm', v. heorde-wic.

GARTREE ROAD (q.v.) locally is (le) Stangate m.13, 1.13, e.14 SHR, Stanegate e.14 ib, (le) Stongate e.13, 13 ib, 'the stone-paved road'.
y. stān, gata. The variation Stantgate 1295 SHR also appears in which
the first element is stāniht 'stony'. The Cartree Road is Roman
(Margary 57a).

SHANGTON HOLT, Shankton Holt 1806 Map, y. holt 'a wood'.

SLAWSTON

SLAWSTON (133-7794)
Slagestone 1086 DB, -tuna 12 (e.15) BelCart B, Sclaghestunia e.12 (e.15)
ib, Slaghestuna Ry1 (1333) Ch, Ry2 (e.15) BelCartB bis, Ry2
(e.15) BelCartA, Slachestone 1086 DB
Slahston 1355 WVG (p), Slaston(e) 1225 RHug, 1226 Cur, 1.13 Peake (p),
1395 (16) SICart, 1447 Peake
Schlawestone 1232 RHug, Sclawiston' a.1250 (1404) Laz (p), Slauston'
1359 WVG (p), 1468, 1493 Pat
Slaeston' 1163 (p), 1176 P (p) bis, Slaueston(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, a.1250
(1404) Laz (p), 1308 Ipm, 1309 Cl, Slawston' 1238 RGros et
passim to 1.13 Peake (p) et freq to 1465 WVG, 1471 Hazlerigg,
1473 Peake et passim to 1528 Visit
Slauston' c.1130 LeicSurv, e.13 Peake, 1254 Val, 1287, 1289, 1295
Peake et freq to 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed, Slawston(e)
1232 RHug et passim to 1384, 1427, 1465 Peake, 1501 WVG et
freq to 1583 LEpis
Slaughston 1546 AAS, Slawghston 1546 ib
Slawson 1550, 1551 Peake
'Slagr' s tūn', y. tūn. This is a hybrid place-name with an ON personal
name plus OE tūn. Slagr is a by-name, to be compared with ON slægr
'sly, cunning'.
OTHORPE HOUSE (133-7795)

Actorp 1086 IB, 1223 Cur, 1243 Fees, 1289 Peake, -thorp 1289 ib, 1289 (16) SICart, 1316 FA, Achetorp 1163 P, Accethorp 1269 Cur, Aketorp' e.13 FacCh et passim to 1295, 1300, 1306 Peake, -thorp' 1250 Cur et passim to 1321 Peake

H-, Octorp(e), -k- 1199 (p), 1240 LeicRec (p) et freq to 1331 (e.15) BelCartB

H-, Outhorp(e) c.1220-50 RTemple (p), 1282 LGDeeds (p), 1296 Peake, 1316 LGDeeds (p) et passim to 1353 (16) SICart

Hoorthorp' 13 Peake, 1307 Letter, 1339, 1345 Peake, 1499 MId, Hoathorp c.1530 Dep, Huthorp 1316 Peake bis, 1376, 1415 WyK

Othorp(e) 1518 WyK, 1524 Fine, 1535 VE

Ow(e)thorp(e) 1417 Peake, 1535 VE et passim to 1675 IML

'Áki's þorp', x. þorp, cf. Oakthorpe Lei. Áki is an ODan personal name.

PORT HILL, 1798 Nichols, cf. le portgat' 1318 Peake, le porte weye 1322 ib, portgate 1352 (16) SICart, x. port2, gata. Here OE port refers either to outlying fields belonging to Slawston or to a market site on the hill top. Port Hill is on the parish boundary. SLAWSTON HILL is le Bergh 1331 (e.15) BelCartB, Slawston Barrow Hill 1798 Nichols, cf. Burrough Hill Field VCHL e.17, x. beorg 'a hill'.

SMEETON WESTERBY

SMEETON WESTERBY (133-6792)

Two separate villages, Smeeton of Anglo-Saxon and Westerby of Scandinavian settlement, have fused to give Smeeton Westerby.

'SMEETON'

Smitetone 1086 DB, Smitone 1086 ib, Esmeditone 1086 ib
Smitheton', -y- 1208 BM, 1208 Chr, 1247 Abbr, 1361 Cl, Smithton', 1208 Chr, 1283 IpmR
Smetheton', 1203 (p), 1204 P (p) et passim to 1295 Shr, 1337 Rut et freq to 1357 Cl, 1414 Shr, -tona c.1250 Rut, Smethton', 1345 Pat (p), 1348 Peake (p), 1399 Deed
Smeeton', 1311 Wyk (p) bis, 1343 MktHPR (p) et freq to 1427 Peake, 1429 Shr, 1443 Wyk, 1516 Fine, Smeaton 1604 SR, Smeeton 1606, 1615 IML

'The enclosure of the smiths'; w. smið, tun. Here OE tun has the meaning 'enclosure with a dwelling' rather than the later development 'village'. The form Smethe- is partly due to the OE genitive plural smēoda where eo rose from i through velar mutation.

'WESTERBY'

Westerbi 1206 Cur, -by c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1204 FF et passim to 1610 Speed, Westrebi 1206 Cur
Westorby 1411 Cl, Westurby 1402 ib, Westyrby 1399 Deed, 1426 BM

'The more westerly by', w. vestr, vestari, by. This village was presumably to the west of Smeeton. It may be that here something of the idea of by as a secondary settlement is evidenced. w. Elements s.v.

As SMEETON WESTERBY:

Smetheton Westerby 1316 FA, 1327 SR
Smeaton Westorby, -ur- 1402, 1411, 1421 Cl, Smeaton Westerbye 1604 SR,

Smeeton Westerby 1615, 1629 IML

DEBDALE WHARF', Dibdale p.1601 Terrier, Debdale Wharf 1806 Map. Either OE deophael or ON djúprdalr 'deep dale', w. deop, djúpr, dæl, dalr.
STOCKERSTON

STOCKERSTON (133–8397)
Stoctone 1086 DB bis, Stotone 1086 ib
Stocfatestone 1167 ChancR, Stoffateston 1167 P
Stocfaston 1130 LeicSurv, 1209-35 RHug, 1251 RGros, 1262 RGrav
et passim to 1305 (e.15) BelCartB, 1306 Hazlerigg bis, 1333
Peake et freq to 1519 EpCB, 1576 Saxton, Stophastona c.1160
Dane (p), Stopwaston 1336 Peake (p)
Stokefaston 1254 Val, 1304 Ch, 1356 Cl, 1429 Peake et passim to 1535
VE, 1573 LEpis, -waston 1284 (e.15) BelCartB, -waston 13 (16)
SLCart
Stocaston 1391 SR, Stokerston c.1291 Tax, 1402 Banco, 1417 BelCartB,
1437 Banco, Stokerston 1535 VE, 1553 Pat, 1610 Speed, Stockerson
1572 SR, 1573 LEpis

'The stronghold constructed with heavy timbers', Y, stocc, fæsten. The
evidence of the early forms Stocfatestone and Stoffateston suggests the
possibility that OE tun may have been added to the original elements to
give stoccfæsten–tun so that we may not have here simply the development
fæsten > faston.

HOLYOAKS LODGE (133–8495)
Haliach 1086 DB, 1221 RHug (p) bis, Haliac, -k 1163 P, 1.13 (p), 1330
(p), 1338 Peake (p), -ack m.13 ib (p), -hac 12 ib (p), Halyack
m.13 ib (p), -ahe 1221 RHug (p), Halliak 1318 Peake (p)
Halioc, -k e.13 Peake bis et passim to 1.13 ib, 1303 Ipm, 1369, 1375
Peake et passim to 1535 VE, Halioc, -k 1.13 Peake, 1296 SR
(p), 13 Peake bis, Alihoc 13 ib (p), Halyo(c)k 1243 Cur, 1367
Pat, 1374 C1, 1394, 1401 Peake et passim to 1537 MinAcct, −hok 1303 Ipm

Oliac 1212 RBE (p), Hollick, −y− 1243 Cur (p), 13 Peake

Haly(h)oke 1428 C1, 1480 Hastings, 1560 LeicW, Holyoke 1537 AAS,

Hollick 1606 ExchSpC, Holyoake 1698 LeicW, −oakes 1722 ib.

'The holy oak', x. hālig, āc. There is no evidence to suggest that this is necessarily a pagan Anglo-Saxon religious site. A traditional meeting place used for Christian worship is also possible, but is certainly less likely.

BOLT WOOD, Boutewode c.1270 (e.14) BelCartA, Boutewod c.1270 (e.15) BelCartB, Bolt Wood 1609 Ipm, 'the wood on the ridge', x. bolt, wudu.

THE HERMITAGE, heremitagii de Mirabel 1232 RHug, Mirabel Hermitagium 1262, 1270 RGrav, x. ermitage. For Mirabel x. Little Merrible Wood infra. LITTLE MERRIBLE WOOD, x. Great Merrible Wood, Great Easton parish. HOLYOAKS WOOD, Hallick Wood 1806 Map. PARK WOOD, le Parke 1609 Ipm, x. park. STOCKERSTON HALL, −in the Hall 1396 Banco (p), cf. le Hall Close 1609 Ipm.

STONTON WYVILLE

STONTON WYVILLE (133−7395)

Stanton(e) 1086 DB bis, c.1130 LeicSurv, l.12 ShR, 1209−35 RHug, 1240 RGros, m.13 ShR, c.1250 Hazlerigg, 1254 Val, c.1291 Tax, e.14 ShR, 1452 ISIR et passim to 1610 Speed, (−Wyville) e.14 ShR, Estantona 1190−1204 France

Staunton(e) 1230 RHug, 1232, 1252 Cur, 1265 Misc, 1268 C1 et passim to c.1545 Leland, (−Wyville) 1265 Misc

Stanton' 1306 Hazlerigg bis, e.14 ShR, 1340 Pat et freq to 1426 ShR,
1439 Peake, 1452 ShR, 1496 Ferrers et passim to 1639 ISLR, (-Wyvull) 1340 Pat

Either 'stone-built tun' or 'tun on stony ground', ṭu. stān, tūn.

Robert de Wivele held the manor in 1230 RHug.

LANGTON CAUDLE, Langton Cauldwell 1806 Map, 'cold spring' ṭu. cald, wella.


SToughton

SToughton (122-6402)

Stocton(e), -k- 1086 DB, 1202 FF, 1203 Fine, 1211 (p), 1220 GildR et freq to 1342 Rut (p) et passim to 1370 (p), 1374 (p), 1376 LCDeeds (p), 1435 Rut (p), -tōna 1156 (1318) Ch, 1174 EM, Hy2 Dugd, -tun c.1233 GildR (p), Stocthon c.1220-50 RTemple (p), Stockton 1277 Abbr, 1332 SR (p), Stoketon 1256 FineR (p), 1.13 RTemple (p)

Stoghton' 1320 (p), 1322 GildR (p) et passim to 1352 Wkg (p), 1384 LCDeeds (p), Stouton 1316 FA, 1318 LeicRec (p), 1464 AD, Stoughton' 1349 LCDeeds, 1357 Wkg (p), 1394 Banco, 1443 Wkg et freq to 1550 Pat

Staughton 1610 Speed, Stawton 1631 ISLR

Probably 'tūn with a stoc', ṭu. stoc, tūn. For discussion of the element stoc and its combinations ṭu. Ekwall Studies² 11-43.
GREAT STRETTON

GREAT STRETTON (122-6500)

Stratton(e) 1086 IB, 1190, 1192, 1193 P et passim to 1368 WVR, -tona
1202 ChancR, Stratton(e) 1156, 1159 RBE, 1160, 1161, 1163 P
et freq to 1242 ib, 1360, 1361 BPR et passim to 1435 Cl,
-tona 1173, 1175, 1188 P (p), -tun' 1155, 1156 ib
Stratton(e) 1183 (p), 1184 (p), 1185 (p), 1193 P, c.1250 Rut, c.1306
WVR, 1306 Hazlerigg et freq to 1434, 1452 WVR et freq to 1610
Speed, -tona c.1250 Rut, -tun' 1157 P, Streton' 1352 LCDeds

The affix is added as:
Magna- 1283 Dugd, 1301 Pat, 1344 Cl
-Magna 1305 (1579) IRoll, 1319 Banco et freq to 1629 IML
Much- 1467-72 ECP
Great- 1610 Speed

'The tun on the Roman road', v. stræt, tūn, micel, mycel, magna. Great
Stretton lies on the Gartree Road which extends south east from Roman
Leicester. Only the church remains standing, amid a large area of
medieval earthworks. v. Little Stretton infra.

LITTLE STRETTON

LITTLE STRETTON (122-6600)

For the forms and interpretation v. Great Stretton supra.

The affix is added as:
Parua- 1327 SR, 1357, 1368 WVR
-Parua 1303 Banco, 1329 Ipm, 1357 WVR et freq to 1627 IML
Little- 1610 Speed
Little Stretton lies on the Gartree Road about one mile to the south east of Great Stretton.

**THEDDINGWORTH**

**THEDDINGWORTH (133–6685)**

Tedingesworde 1086 IB

Tevlingorde 1086 IB

Tediworde 1086 IB, Dedigworde 1086 ib

Taingwrda 1.12 Dane, -urda c.1155 ib bis, -wrde 1.12 ib, -wrth Hy2 Dugd, -urda 1140 Reg, Stephen (1340) Dugd bis, Tangwirth 1156 (1318) Ch

Teingew(o)rh(e) 1200 (p), 1201 Cur, 1201 Pleas, Tingewrd' 1198 P,

Teingw(o)rh(e) 1200 Cur, 1201 Abbr, 1253-8 RHug, 1269 RGrav,

Teinworta c.1200 Dane

Thaingewrtha c.1200 Sloane, Theingeworth 1156 (1318) Ch, Theingworth, -yng- 1156 (1318) ib, 1209-35 RHug, 1272 Dugd, 1276 RH, -wrtha 1154-8 (1340) Ch, Hy2 Dugd, Theingurda c.1140 EM

Tedingworth' 1206 Cur (p), Tedingw(o)rh, -yng- 1208 FF, 1330 FA, 1361 Cl, 1535 VE, 1539 MinAcct, -wurth 1250 Cur, Tedingworth', -yng- 1280 Banco (p), 1524 Braye, Teng(er)wurth' 1226 Fine, 1230 P (p)

Thedingew(o)rh', -yng- 1207 Cur, 1379 (p), 1575 LeicRec, Thedingw(o)rh(e), -yng- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1242 Fees, 1247 Abbr et passim to 1562, 1398, 1399, 1400 Braye et freq to 1519, 1524, 1556 ib,

Thedingworth, -yng- 1316 FA, 1340 Peake, 1346 Pat, 1610 Speed

'The word of Æoda's people', v. -inga-, word. The OE personal name
Thaoda is unrecorded but appears to be a short form of dithematic names such as *Thaodgar*, *Thaodulf*. The form *Thaoda* occurs (BCS 72 and 89), also a shortened form of dithematic personal names with *Thaod-* as their first element.

**THEDDINGWORTH LODGE**, cf. Lodge close l.16 Parker, v. loge.

**THORPE LANGTON**

**THORPE LANGTON (133-7492)**

Torp 1086 D 1130 Leicsurv, 1156 (1318) Ch, Ry2 Dugd, 1209-35 RHug, 1243 Fees, (-iuxta Langeton') c.1130 Leicsurv, Trop 1156 (1318) Ch

Thorpe) c.1130 Leicsurv bis, Ry2 Dugd, 12 Peake, 1242 Fees, 1267, 1268 Pat et freq to 1610 Speed, (-iuxta Langeton') 1294 OSut et freq to 1337 (16) SICart et passim to 1382, 1386 Peake, (-langeton') 1327 SR et passim to 1375 Peake et freq to (-Langton) 1610 Speed

Thorpe(e) 1359 Wyg, 1427 Peake

Thrap 1475 MktHPR bis

' The outlying farmstead', later becoming 'the outlying farmstead near Langton', v. porp, iuxta.

**CAWTHORPE (lost)** appears in Cawthorpe felde 1529 Nichols. The first element may be either the ON personal name *Kaflr* or *Kalr*, v. porp. cf. Cawthorpe L, Cawston Nf. Both names are common in Denmark, but also appear in Iceland, Norway and Sweden, v. SPNLY 159-60.
1. **THURNBY** (122-6403)

Turnebi 1156 (1318) Ch, 1.12 Dane, -by Hy2, 12 Dugd (p), 1227 Fees, 1231 Ch, 1209-35 RHug, Sturnebi 1207 P, -by 1207 RFinib, Thurnebi 1302 Hastings (p), -by 1208 FF, 1231 Ch, 1249 RGros, 1279 Cl et passim to 1575 LEpis, 1622 Burton, (iuxta Busseby) 1301 Banco, Thurnby(e) 1386 ib, 1507 Ipm et passim to 1576 Saxton, Thurby 1550 Pat, 1610 Speed

Therneby 1255 Cl, 1253-8 RHug, 1330 FA, 1352 Ipm, 1361 Cl Thirnebi 1323 LAS, -by, -yr- 1239 Ch, 1247 Fees, 1252 GildR, 1255 Cl et freq to 1449 MID, 1518 Visit, Thirnby(e) 1535 VE, 1575 LEpis, 1633 ISLR

Thorneby 1228 Ch, 1371 Ipm, 1535 VE, Thornby 1371 Cl, 1507 Ipm, 1535 VE 'Pyrnir's by', v. by. The ON personal name Pyrnir is an original by-name, to be compared with OIce1 pymir 'thorn-bush'. In some instances, it is recorded in ODan as Thyrne, v. SPNLY 319.

2. **BUSHBY** (122-6403)

Bucebi 1175 (p), 1176 P (p), 1.12 Dane (p), -bia e.Hy3 Berkeley (p), Buchebi e.13 RTemple (p)

Buscebi 1199 FF (p), 1209 GildR (p), 1210 P, 1226 GildR (p), 1320 WYg (p), 1323 IAS, -bia 1219 GildR (p), -by 1237 Cur (p), 1240 GildR (p) et passim to 1298 RTemple (p), 1306 LCGdeeds (p), 1314 RTemple (p) et freq to 1321 ib (p), 1323 WYg (p), Bussceby c.1220-50 RTemple (p), Buszebeia 1175 P (p), Buzcebi 1175 ChancR (p), Busseby 1255 Fine (p), 1260 Ass (p) et passim to
Dr. Gillian Fellows Jensen points out that the Scandinavian personal name Butr is found in two Danish place-names in borp, Bustrup (2), and that Butr or an OldDan by-name Butsi may be found in Busseby (IS XI 210) and Busserup (IS 11 6). Either of these personal names would explain the numerous spellings in sze and see. The Bush spellings may be due to the later substitution of a common appellative for an unfamiliar personal name.

'Butr's or Butsi's, bð', y. by. BUSHBY SPINNEY, cf. atte Spyneye 1327 SR (p), y. spinney copse'.

TUR LANGTON

TUR LANGTON (133-7194)

Terlinton(e) 1086 DE, 1206 RFinib, 1206 P, -ington 1205 Cur

Tirlington 1206 Cur (p)

Tirlinton, —y- 1165 ChancR, 1166, 1182 P et passim to 1.13 ShR, 1316 FA, -ington, —y- 1209-35 RHug et passim to 1306 Hazlerigg (freq), 1309 (p), 1310 (p), 1316 Peake (p) (freq) et freq to 1483, 1484 ShR et passim to 1518 Visit, Thirlyngton 1288 Wyr (p), 1416 Nichols
Turlington(e) 1165 P, Hy2 Digg, 1200 P, 1205 Cur, -ington, -y- 1253 Cur, 1339 Pat, 1511 Ipms, 1617 IML, Thurleston c.1150 Leicsurv

Tir-, Thur-, Turlington 1526 AAS, 1576 Saxton et freq to 1688 IML

'The tun of Tyrhtel's people', v. -inga-, tun. cf. Terling Ess. Ekwall

DEPN suggests that an unrecorded OE personal name Tyrli is a possible alternative to Tyrhtel. Because of the village's proximity to Church, East and West Langton the sixteenth century spellings have by analogy imitated theirs. The substitution of th for t in some twelfth and thirteenth century forms is the result of an Anglo-Norman orthographical interchange between the symbols th and t for etymological t.

KING CHARLES'S WELL, King Charles' Well 1798 Nichols, Carles Trough 1798

ib. Nichols records the tradition that Charles I watered his horse here after the battle of Naseby, but he also records the local and popular name for the well - Carles Trough. The first element here may well be ON karl which replaced an earlier OE ceorl. The well is situated at the head of a small valley through which runs a stream. Trough may represent OE trog 'a valley'. An extension of the meaning of trog is 'the bed of a stream' (v. Elements s.v.). It follows that the popular name of the well could originally have belonged to the valley, but was eventually localized to the well itself, v. ceorl, karl, trog.

WELHAM

WELHAM (133-7692)

Walendeham 1086 DB

Waleham 1086 DB
Ekwall DEPN interprets Welham as 'hām by the wella or river' (the Welland) and suggests that the DB form Valendeham may contain a form of the river name Welland. Professor K. Cameron disagrees with Ekwall's interpretation, pointing with justification to the numerous early forms in Wel- rather than Welle-.

A possible first element is an unrecorded OE personal name Wēola, a hypocoristic form of names in Wēoh- (cf. OG Weila). The earliest forms for River Welland show a similar spelling to this personal name (viz. Weolud s.a. 921 ASC A, Vueolod 1.10 (e.11) Æthelward); thus AN popular etymology may account for the DB form's containing a form of the river name. Alternatively it may preserve the genitival Wēolanhām approximated by an intrusive d to the river name form. The Wāl- spelling in DB forms is due to AN interchange of a and e, v. Feilitzen §1, v. hām.

WELHAM LODGE was Serjeant’s Folly 1798 Nichols (built by William Serjeant ib), Welham Lodge 1844 TA.
WHATBOROUGH

WHATBOROUGH HILL (122-7605)

Wetberga 1086 IB, -berge 1086 ib, -berue 1.13 CRCart (p)

Wat(t)eberg(i)a. c.1130 LeicSurv, 1167, 1176 (p), 1177 P (p) et passim to

Hy2 AllS, -berge 1155 RBE, -berg(e) 1225 GildR, 1230 MemR, 1240 Cl et passim to 1267 LCDeeds (p), 1273 Wyk (p), 1290 AllS, -bergh 1327 SR (p), 1397, 1399 AllS, -berug 1317 ib, -barugh 1336 ib, -ber(e)w(e) Hy2 ib, 1238 Cl, 1251 GildR (p) et passim to 1347 AllS, -berowe 1379 ib, -beru 1312 ib, Watbergh 1396 ib

Whatberge Hy2 AllS, -bergh 1370 Misc, 1428 FA, -berew 1379 AllS, -barough 1440, 1449, 1478 ib, -barowe 1483 ib, 1507 Pat, -borow(e) 1525 AllS, 1535 VE, Whateberge 1298 AllS, -bergh 1314 Coram, 1331 Cl (p), 1342 IpmR et passim to 1380 AllS, -berugh 1428 AAS, -borough 1473 AllS

Weteburg(h) Hy2 AllS bis, Wetteburg' e.13 Wyk (p), Wateburgh 1384 AllS, Wattebourg 1407 ib, Whatburgh 1328 Banco (p)

Whadbergh(e) 1386, 1396 AllS, -barow 1528 Visit, -borowe 1451 AllS, -bor(r)o(u)gh 1535 VE, 1586 Nichols, 16 Terrier, 1604 Fine, -borrow 16 Terrier

Whaddeburgh 1465 AllS, Wadburgh 1451 ib

Whadborough Hill 1831 Curtis

'The hill where the wheat is grown', v. hwēte, beorg. No village remains on Whatborough Hill. It belonged to All Souls College, Oxford, after 1437 but was leased to Launde Priory. By 1495 it was wholly enclosed by Launde for sheep pastures, v. Nichols s.n.
1. WISTOW (133-6395)

Wistanestou 1086 DB, 1236 Fees, Witenesto 1086 DB
Wikstanesthowa e.13 WYK, Wixstant 1208 MemR
Wis-, Wystan(n)estowe 1199 Chr, 1245 RGros, e.14 RydCart (p),
Wistanistoue 1209-35 RHug, Whistanestowe 1244 Cur, Wis-
Wystanstowe 1254 Val, 1271, 1272 Pat et passim to 1375 Ipm,
Wystantoue 1247 Hastings, -tow 1247 lb, 1269 Cur
Wistenestow(e) 1208 ChancR, 1242 Fees, -stow 1207 P, Wistenstowe 1206
P, 1208 ChancR
Wistonestow(e) 1200 FF (p), 1208 P, Wis-, Wystonstow(e) 1208 P, 1272
Pat, 1292 Ipm
Wysetow 1467 WYK, Wistow(e), -ys- 1282 Pat, c.1291 Tax, 1308 Banco et
freq to 1441 (e.16) WILL, 1467 WYK et passim to 1605 IML
'Wigstan's stōw', y. stōw. cf. Wistanstow Sa. The OE personal name
Wigstan is also found in the lost Wistanneshevd 1275 Cl in Leicestershire.

COAL PIT LANE, cf. Colepit Field 1632 MAP, y. col 'coal'. WISTOW HALL,
1795 Nichols.

2. NEWTON HARCOURT (133-6396)

Niwetone 1086 DB, Nieweton 1202 Fine
Neuton(e) 1086 DB, e.13 Rut, 1236 Fine, 1242 Fees, p.1247, 1247-60 WYK
(freq) et freq to 1393 1b, 1402 Hazlerigg et passim to 1439
Cl, (-Harecurt) 1275 Banco, Neutona c.1250 Rut, c.1247-60
WYK (p) bis, Neuton 1201 Cur
Newton 1200 FF, 1250 Cur (p), 1421, 1422 Fine, 1437 Pat, 1510 Visit, (-Harcourt) 1437 Pat, Newton' 1393, 1417 WYG, 1432 Fine et freq to 1524 IpM, 1576 Saxton, (-Harecourt) 1436 Fine

'The new tūn', y. nīwe, tūn. Richard de Harcourt was holding the manor in 1236 Fine.

TYTHORN HILL, Thythornhull 1305 WYG, Thythornhill' 1393 ib, Thithernehul 1348 ib, Theythornhull' 1376 ib, Thyton Hill 1639 LAS, Thythorne Hill 17 ib, Thytornehill 1709 ib. The first element is obscure, y. porn, hyll.
EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED

Originally, East and West Goscote Hundreds formed the Goscote Hundred. The division of the hundred into two parts is said in VCHL 1 304 to have taken place in 1346, though no authority is quoted for this statement. The earliest form for East Goscote Hundred does not occur until 1604, v. infra.

GOSCOTE HUNDRED
Gosencote 1086 DB
Gosecot(e) 1086 DB bis, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1175 P et freq to 1314
GarCart et passim to 1363 BFR, -kote 1242, 1252 Fees, -gote
1183 ChancR, 1242 Chr, -cota 1168 ChancR
Goscote 1265 Misc
Gossecote 1275 Ipm
Goscot(e) 1276 RH, c.1291 Tax, 1296 IpmR, 13 GarCart et passim to 1369
Deed et freq to 1580 LEpis, -cott(e) 1454 Comp, 1535 VE, 1576
LibCl, -cort' 1457 Ct
(Eastgoscotta) 1604 SR, 1607 LAS, 1680 LeicRec
(East Goscoate 1610 Speed

The division is styled:
wapent(-agio, -ac(i)o, -acum) 1086 DB bis et freq to 1230 P et passim
to 1242 Chr, 1456 Pat et passim to 1509 IP
hundred(-o, -um) 1230 P, 1233 Ch, 1242 Cl et freq to 1610 Speed
Either 'the shelter for geese' or 'Gōsa's hut', v. gōs, gōsa, cot. The solitary form Gosencote 1086 DB suggests the first element's being the OE personal name Gōsa (i.e. OE Gōsancot) whilst the majority of early
forms would indicate OE *gosacot*, where *gosa* is genitive plural. The evidence is not decisive.

The Goscote from which the original hundred took its name is lost. The only site of that name recorded in the county occurs as a single mention in Wymeswold parish (East Goscote Hundred) *v. infra*, at a date early in the thirteenth century. It may be the Goscote in question since Wymeswold occupies a roughly central position in the original hundred. *v. Anderson 43.*

**ALLEXTON**

**ALLEXTON** (122–6100)

Adelachestone 1086 IB bis

*Adelacheston* 1167 P, *Adelochestona* 1167 ChancR

Ad(e)lakest(e)n(e), -acs- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1168, 1211, 1215 P, 1226 RHug, Adhel- 1216 RFinib (p), 1225 CLR (p), Adthelakestone 1226 RHug

Ad(e)lok(e)ston(e), -is- 1254 Val, 1291 Tax (p), 13 BHosp, 1328 (e.15)

BelCartB et passim to 1428 FA

Hath-, Athelakeston', -lax- 1219 CLR, 1220 Cur (p), 1222 CLR (p), 1225 Cur (p) et freq to 1269 For, -tun' 1225, 1226 CLR (p), 1241 Cl, Athelakiston' 1275 RGrav

Hath-, Athelok(e)ston', -is- 1236 Fees, 13 BHosp (p) et passim to 1388 Misc, -l ox- 1276 Pat et passim to 1375 Ass, Athelocston 1313 Cl, 1313 Ipm, Atelokeston 1228 Pat (p), 1301 Goram

As(e)lakest(e)n(e) 1212 RBE (p), 1209–35 RHug, 1259 RGrav

Hal-, Alakestona l.12 Dane, l.12 BM, Alokeston' 13 (1449) WoCart (p),

Ed Nichols
Adlorton: 1333 Peake, 1358 Pat, 1364 BPR et freq to 1386 Pat et passim to 1486 Ipm, Adlarton: 1405 FRep, 1501 Cl

Al(1)ox(s)ton 1295 IpmR, 1327 SR (p), 1331 Mid (p), 1416 Fine, 1428 FA
Al(1)ex(s)ton, -ex- Hy2 All Souls, Hy2 Nichols, John Derby et passim to 1509 Deed, 1518 Visit et freq to 1610 Speed, Allerton 1653 LeicRec

'Ædellæc's tun', v. tun. The OE personal name Ædellæc is unrecorded. Ekwall DEPN suggests Ædldæc, but the shortening of Æad > Æd > Ad is not evidenced in Domesday material, v. Feilitzen § 26.

ALLEXTON HALL, cf. Needham Halle 1427 Nichols (Anne Nedham was baptised in 1599 PR), Nether Halle 1428 Inq sqd, Allerton Hall 1806 Map.

ALLEXTON WOOD 1806 Map.

ASFORDBY

ASFORDBY (122-7019)
Esseberie 1086 DB
Osferdebie 1086 DB
Osfordebi 1102-6 Reg bis, Hy1 Nichols, Orfordby (sic for Osfordeby) c.1291 Tax
Asfordebi 1185 (p), 1195 P (p), p.1250 (1404) Laz bis, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by 1225 Cur, 1232 RHug, 1247 Ass, m.13 (1404) Laz et passim to 1308 Coram, c.1324 (1449) WoCart (p) bis et freq to 1349 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1552 Mid, Asforthby 1295 ChronPetr (p)
Asfordbye 1156 (1318) Ch, Hy2 Dugd
As(s)h(e)sfordeby 1294 Ass, 1335 LAS, 1412 Pat, -fordby 1291, 1294
O'Sut, 1412 Inq aqd, 1537 MinAcct, Aschfordby 1505 RTemple bis
Ass(e)sfordeby 1367 Pat, 1375 (p), 1377 LCDeeds (p), -fordby 1316 FA, 1505 Peake
Es(s)efordebri c.1204 RegAnt bis, 1204 ChR, -by 1204 CLR, 1204 Ch, 1218 RegAnt et passim to 1254 Val, 1329 Ch
Esfordebri 1190–1204 EM, e.13 (1404) Laz (p), -by 1205 Dugd, 1218 RegAnt bis, e.13 (1404) Laz (p), 1220 RegAnt et passim to 1263 GildR (p), Eschfordeby m.13 (1404) Laz
Essefordby 1204 RegAnt bis, 1231 RRug
Esfordby 1218 RegAnt bis
Esforbdy 1218 RegAnt, 1234 RRug
Asfordby 1232 RRug, m.13 (1449) Wocart (p) et passim to 1366 MiD, 1409 Pat et passim to 1505 Peake, 1523 AAS et freq to 1576 LibCl
H-, Asfordby(e) 1528 Wills, 1552 Pat, 1625 IML
H-, As(s)orby(e) 1529 AAS, 1537 RTemple, 1576 Saxton
Ásfróðr's by', y. by, cf. Asserby L. For detailed discussion of the Scandinavian personal name Ásfróðr y. SPNLY 20. Oserdebie 1086 DB probably shows confusion with Ásfriðr. The form Esseberie 1086 DB may indicate that the original place-name was OE æscabyrig 'the burh at the ash-tree, or where ash trees grew', cf. Ashbury D. OE æsc (and ON æskl) seems to have had a strong influence on the subsequent development of Ásfróðr in the place-name. The ending -berie occurs with significance in the Domesday forms of two other places in this hundred, Shoby (in Grimston) and Quenby (in Hungarton), both infra. y. æsc, burh, byrig.
And y. Introduction: The -by/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire
AUSTEN DYRE, Robert Austen 1524 SR, Henry Austin 1628 ib, John Austin 1666 ib were all freeholders in the village. OLD HALL, -atte Halle SR (p), y. hall. ASFORDBY HALL, 1631 Curtis. THE HOME FARM (O.S. 1" only), Holm c.1777 Terrier, cf. Holm leas c.1777 ib, Holm-Gate c.1777 ib, y. holm 'a water-meadow'. POTTER HILL, Potters Hill 1631 Ipm, 1806 Map. THE VALLEY was Diminiggedale l.12 GarCart, Dimsdale c.1777 Terrier, cf. Dumenyngeedewange 1297 Banco, y. dale¹, dalr 'a valley'.

WELBY GRANGE, LODGE, HOUSE (Welby belongs to Framland Hundred)

Alebi 1086 DB bis, 1162-70 Rut (p), l.12 GarCart (freq), 1204 P (p), 1205 Pap (p), e.13 GarCart et passim to a.1250 ib (p), -bie 1086 DB, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, e.13 Berkeley (p), -by e.13 ib bis, 1207 RFinib (p), a.1211 Rut (p), 1211 P, e.13 GarCart, 1220 (Edw1) CroxR et freq to 1299 Ipm, Edw1 CroxR et passim to 1351 BPR, Alleby 1260 Cur, Hy3 Berkeley (p)

Halebi l.12 GarCart, -by Hy3 RBE, c.1310 (1449) WoCart (p)

Olebi 1333 Pap (p), -by 1225 Cur bis, 1243 Fees, m.13 Deed et passim to 1314 GarCart et freq to 1472 Hastings et passim to 1533 LinDoc, Olleby c.1240 Berkeley (p), 1529 ELiW, Oliby l.13 (1449) WoCart (p)

Ouleby 1276 RH

Owelby 1507 Ipm

Welyby 1425 Cl

Welby(e) 1371 Rut (p), 1398 ISIR bis, 1518 Visit, 1535 VE, 1556 Ipm, 1607 LeicW, 1610 Speed
'Ali's by', y. by. For the personal name Ḥāli, y. SPNLY 9.

ALESTOW (lost), bis c.1777 Terrier, cf. Stow close c.1777 ib. The second element is stōw, meaning in OE 'a place, a place of assembly, a holy place', but later in ME 'a place where animals were herded'.

Alestow, in the old east field of Asfordby, may be late. If so the first element would be ODan Ḥāli, the name of the settler who gave his name to Welby. The meaning would thus be 'Ḥāli's herding place'. It is conceivable, however, that we have here a lost Anglo-Saxon site. The first element could thus be OE Alhstan, as in the lost Alesthorp in Burley R, g.v., but the form is too late for anything but speculation if it is OE. However, because of the coincidence of Alebi, the former interpretation has the stronger case, y. stōw.

WELBY GRANGE, grangie de Alebi 1.12 GarCart, e.13 Nichols, Halebi Grangia 1.12 GarCart, Grang' de Oleby 13 ib, y. grange. The grange belonged to Garendon Abbey y. GarCart.

BARKBY

BARKBY (122-6309)

Barchebi 1086 DB

Barcheberie 1086 DB

Barkebi 1200 FF bis, 1227 GildR (p), c.1270 AD, 1292 GildR (p), -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by 1156 (1318) Ch, 1209-35 RHug, 1237 Cur, 1240 AD, 1241 Abbr (p), 1243 Fees, 1268 Rut et freq to 1518 Visit et passim to 1553 Pat

Brakebi 1202 Ass
Barkesby 1242 Fees

Barkby 1251, 1252 Cur, 1277 Hastings, 1327 Banco (p), 1391 Ch, 1514
Ipm, 1528 Visit et freq to 1610 Speed

Berkeby 1442 Fine, 1473 MiD, 1553 Pat

Mikeberkby 1494 Banco

'Barki's by', v. by. The Scandinavian personal name Barki is either a side form to Barkr or possibly barki 'throat' - also a by-name, v. SPNLY

Mikeberkby 1494 Banco is prefixed by OE micel, ON mikill 'great' to distinguish the village from neighbouring Barkby Thorpe. v. also Introduction: The -by/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names.

RAVENESBY (lost), 1477 (e.16) Charyte. 'Hrafn's by', v. by, of.

Ravensthorpe Nth and YN. The OScand personal name is an original by-name 'raven'. As Hrafn, the name was very common in Iceland throughout the medieval period. It occurs in Swedish as Råm, and in Danish as Rafn, including several place-names and numerous instances as a by-name, v. SPNLY 210.

THE HALL, Barkby Hall 1806 Map. BARKBY HOLT, FARM, 1806 Map, v. holt 'a wood'.

BARKBY THORPE

1. BARKBY THORPE (122-6309)

Torp(e) 1199, 1200 Cur (p), 1236 Fees, 13 AD

Thorpe(c) c.1130 Leicsurv, 1200 Fine, 1237 Cur, 1247 Fine et freq to 1641
ib, (-juxta Bark(e)by) 1287 Banco et passim to 1327 SR, 1535
VE, (- next Barkby) 1408 AD, (-Barkby, -erk-) 1473, 1481,
1489 MiD bis, 1502 Ipm bis, 1539 MinAcct, (Bark(e)by(e)-)
1604 SR, 1610 Speed et passim to 1641 Fine

Thorp' 1295 Ipm

'The outlying farmstead' (i.e. of Barkby), v. borp.

ABBOT'S SPINNEY, cf. Abbot's close 1600 Nichols.

2. HAMILTON (122-6407)

Hamelton' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1199 Cur, 1200 FF et freq to 1346, 1347 Md
bis et passim to 1449 ib, Hamelton' 1369 (15) CCart

Hameleton 1199 Cur (p)

Hamilton' 1268 AAS (p), 1.13 RTemple (p), 1294, 13 Md (p), 13 AD (p),
1327 SR, 1408 AD

Hamulton' 1406 AD, 1434, 1435 bis, 1449, 1455, 1473, 1481 Md

Homulton' 1489 Md

Hameldon 1209-35 RHug, 1236 Fees, 1353 Ipm, 1494 Banco

Hameledon' 1221 Bracton (p)

Possibly 'Hamela's tūn', v. tūn. This is a deserted village. Extensive
earthworks remain.

TOWN OF HAMILTON, The Township (a close so called) 1798 Nichols.

BARROW UPON SOAR

BARROW UPON SOAR (122-5717)

Barhou 1086 DB bis

Baru 1158 France

Barwa 1123-47 Qur, 1156 (1318) Ch, e.Hy2 HM, Hy2Dane, 1192-1227 Hastings,
—we 1198 GildR, 1212 CarCart, 1239 Cur et passim to c.1278
LCDeed (p), 1283 Mid (p) et freq to 1331 Deed et passim to 1375 Ferrers, 1400 Pat, 1415 LCDeed (p)

Barewa Hy2 Dugd, 1228 RHug, -ewe 1182, 1184 P, 1228 RHug, a.1250

RTemple et passim to 1274 WYK (p), 1284 Ferrers, 1.13 GarCart et freq to 1371 LCDeed (p) et passim to 1403 RTemple, 1424 Cl, -ewe 1371 LCDeed (p)

Barua 1.12, 12 GarCart (p), -uha John Berkeley, -ue 1261 Cur (p), 1273 Ipm, 1277 Hastings, 13 Mid (p) bis, -ewe 1227 Cur, 1274 Cl, 1275 Coram, 1276 RH, 1316 FA, 1338 Hosp (p)

Barou 1319 Hastings, -oua 1214-26 BM, 1340 Ch

Barow(e) 1209-35 RHug, 1284 Ass, 1307 Banco et passim to 1361 Ferrers (p), 1367 LCDeed (p) et freq to 1414 Ferrers et passim to 1450 bis, 1454 RTemple, 1457 Deed et freq to 1500 WYK et passim to 1517 Dixie, 1535 VE, -ewe 1325, 1326, 1340 Ipm

Barrow(e) 1413 RTemple bis, 1452 LCDeed et passim to 1521 Will et freq to 1610 Speed

Barogh 1376 Pat, 1391, 1415, 1444 Hastings, 1447 Ferrers bis, -ough 1422, 1424 AD et passim to 1445 LCDeed, 1449 RTemple, 1502 Ipm, -ugh 1395 Cl, 1403 AD, 1404 FF, 1420 Pat

Bar(o) 1505 Cl, 1507 Pat, 1513 Hastings, 1573 EMBI

The affix is normally added as:

-super Sore 1294 Ass, 1302 IpmR, 1307 Ferrers et freq to 1391 (15) Deed

-super Soram 1395, 1454 RTemple et freq to 1484 Deed, 1543 WYK

-juxta Sore 1331 IpmR

-apon Sore 1457 Win et passim to 1594 PCCWills

-vpon Zoram 1610 Speed
'At) the wood', y. bearu, bearwe. The form of the place name is OE dat.sing. bearwe. Most likely, it was originally preceded by the OE preposition set 'at', the expression for 'homestead' or 'village' being understood. Barrow stands on the River Soar.

BARLEY HILL HOUSE, Barlyhyll' 1391 Deed, Barlyhille 1454 R' Temple, Barlyhul 1477 (e.16) Charyte, cf. Barlehillfeld 1544 Surv, y. bearlic 'barley', hyll 'hill'. BARROWCLIFFE, cf. Littleclyff ?1474 Hastings, Litelcliff al. Southcliff 1481 MinAcct, Southlyffeld 1560 Ct, y. lytel 'little', clif 'a cliff, a bank', sud 'south, southern'. CATSICK HILL, CATSICK LANE, Walter Cat 1315, 1320 QuR was a witness to local deeds, Roger le Cat 1318 ib was a landowner in Barrow. The second element is sic 'a small stream', sik 'a ditch'. Sic came to denote 'a field, a piece of meadow along a stream', y. sic, sik. FISHPOLL BROOK, le Fisshpole(s) ?1474 Hastings bis, Fysshpole ?1474 ib, Fisshpole 1481 MinAcct, Fishpole 1560 LAS, 1564 Ct, Fishpoole(s) 1564 ib, 1615 LAS bis, Le Fisshepoolees 1615 Ipm, y. fisc 'fish', pol1 'a pool, a pond, a pool in a river' and Le Broke ?1474 Hastings, 1477 (e.16) Charyte, 1481 MinAcct, cf. Brokefurlonge 1454 R' Temple, Brokefeld(e) 1544 Surv ib, y. broc 'a brook'. GROVE LANE (O.S. 6" only), -ad Gravam 1274 Cl (p), Le Grove 1316 QuR, -att(e) Groue, -v- 1326 Hastings (p), 1364 Banco (p), 1395 R' Temple (p), 1438 (15) Deed (p), -ad Graua 1327 SR (p), -at Groue 1381 (15) Deed (p), y. graf 'a grove'. THE NOOK, NOOK LANE (O.S. 6" only) Nooke 1560 LAS, Spencers Nooke or Drift Nooke 1690 ib, y. nōk 'a nook of land, a triangular plot of ground'. NORTHFIELD, ye Northfeld 1568 Ct, y. norō 'northern, north', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'. RYCRFT FARM, Ryecroft(e) 1391 Deed bis, 1477 (e.16) Charyte, 1481
MinAcct, 1544 Surv.bis, (le) Rycroft(e) 1454 Qur, 1544 Surv, 1568 Ct,
Ry(e)crofte 1454 Qur bis, ?1474 Hastings, v. ryge 'rye', croft 'a small
enclosed field'. STRANCLIFFE, LANE, Stranclifte 1454 R Temple, Strankyffe
1544 Surv, cf. Strangcliffeld 1544 ib, Strangclyffeld 1544 ib, 'cliff
made of firm, compact soil', v. strang, clif.

BEEBY

BEEBY (122-6608)

Bebi 966 (12) BCS 1178, 1086 IB, c.1125 Ord, 1316 Pap (p), 1327 SR,
-bia c.1130 LeicSurv

Beby 1209-19, 1220, 1209-35 RHug, 1243 Gildr (p), 1248 RGros (p), m.13
(1449) WoCart (p) et passim to 1302 (p), 1331 (p), 1335
R Temple et freq to 1576 LibCl

Bebe 1510 LAS, 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS, 1527 LWills, 1536 ISIR

Beybe 1527 LWills

Beebie 1603 LibCl, 1610 Speed

'The by where bees are kept', v. bee, by. This appears to be a hybrid
place-name in an area of strong Anglo-Saxon survival.

BELGRAVE

BELGRAVE (121-5906) (now in Leicester Borough)

Merdegrave 1086 IB bis

Merethegrave (quae nunc alio nomine Belegrava dicitur) s.a. 1081 (c.1131)
Ord

Mardegrave c.1130 LeicSurv

Marthegreve (gate) a.1183 Potter

Belegrawe, -v- 1185 P (p), a.1186 Dane (p), 1186 P (p), Hy2 (p), p.1189
Dane bis, 1.12 GarCart (p), 1196 ChanR et freq to 1329 BHosp (p), 1331 (p) bis, 1332 R Temple (p), 1333 MID et passim to 1361 (p), 1362 (p), 1368 LCDeeds (p), 1442 R Temple, -graua s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord, 1156 (1318) Ch, p.1189 Dane, 1191 P bis et freq to 1202 ib et passim to 1267 LCDeeds (p), 1.13 R Temple, 1349 Pap, -greve 1252 Ch, -grawe 1202 Ass (p)

Belagrawe 1199 Cur (p), 1323 LAS (p), 1348 Pap
Bellagraue, -v- 1205 P (p), c.1240 AD, 1308 Pap, 1311 GildR (p), -graue 1205 ChanR (p), 1211 P (p)
Bellagrawe 1199 Cur (p) bis, 1252 GildR (p), -graue, -v- 1211 P (p), 1234 Ch (p), 1265 GildR (p)
Bellograwe 1202 Ass (p)
Bellegraua 13 MID (p)
Belgraue, -v- 1205 P, 1203-6 France, 1232 RHug, 1247 Ass (p), 1259 Cur, c.1292 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1343 R Temple bis, 1344 MID bis et freq to 1610 Speed

Originally 'the marten grove', v. meard, graef. Such AN forms as Merdegave 1086 DB were associated with OFr merde 'excrement' so that the name of the village was changed to Belegrave with OFr bel2 'beautiful' as the new first element, v. bel2.

THORP ON LE TOFTIS (lost), 1278 AD. In the charter it is described as a tillage. Odan toft here appears to denote 'a hillock in flat country', v. porp 'an outlying farmstead', topt.

-on le grene 1332 SR (p), y. grêne². MILL HILL, cf. Belgrave mylne 1621
Ipm, y. myln. OLD BRIDGE, pontem de Belgrave 1357 Works, cf. le Bridge
close 1621 Ipm, y. brycg.

Broughton AND OLD DALBY

1. NETHER BROUGHTON (122-6925) (belongs to Framland Hundred)
Brocton(e) 1086 ID, 1202 FF, 1203 Fine, 1212 Fees bis, 1223 RHug, 1233
(Edw1) CroXR et freq to Hy3 Crox bis, 1.13 CRCart bis, c.1291
Tax, Edw1 CroXR bis, (-iuxta Warkeneby) 1262 Ass, 1262 (Edw1)
CroXR, -tona John Dugd, Broctona (sic for Broctona) c.1130
LeicSurv, Broctun 1236 Fees, 1236 Berkeley (p)

Broctene 1203 Cur
Brocton 1209-35 RHug, 1242 RGros, 1260 Cur, Broctone 1242 RGros

Broughton¹ 1258, 1259 Cur, 1273 Cl et passim to 1355, 1382 Pat, 1449
RTemple, (-iuxta Claxton) 1382 Pat, (Nether-) 1449 RTemple,
Broughton¹ 1316 IB (p)

Broughton 1290 IpmR, -tun 1235 Pat
Breut(t)on 1290 Inq aqd, 1296 Ipm, 1301 IpmR, 1316 FA

Broughton¹ 1330 FA, 1364 Pat, 1387 Dugd, 1413 Inq aqd et passim to 1449
WOCart, 1473 CCR et freq to 1610 Speed, (Nethyr-) 1387 Dugd,
(Nether-) 1473 CCR et passim to 1610 Speed, (-inferior) 1607
LeicW, (Lesser-) 1693 IML, (-in-the-Vale) 1615, 1616 IML,
-thon¹ 1502 MisAccts

Broughton 1351 Pat, 1387 Dugd

'The brook tun', y. brôc, tûn, neodera. Upper Broughton lies in
Nottinghamshire, Nether Broughton at the edge of the Vale of Belvoir,
hence -in the Vale. The brook from which the village takes its name is the upper reach of River Smite, and forms the county boundary at this point.


2. OLD DALBY (122-6723)
Dalbi 1086 DB, Hy2 Berkeley (p), 1208 Cur, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by(e) 1156 (1318) Ch (p), 1209-35 RHug, 1235 Pat, 1254 Val et passim to 1316 RTemple bis et freq to 1610 Speed
Daubi 1206, 1207 P, 1208, 1214 Cur, John Berkeley (p), -by 1209 Derby, 1214 Cur, 1209-35 RHug, Hy3 Crox, 13 MiD bis, Edw1 CroXR, 1338 Hosp, 1340 Ch
Daulby 1208 Cur
Daleby 1251, 1254 Fine, Edw1 CroXR, 1314 GarCart, 1324 RTemple bis
Dawbyes 1543 Farnham

The affix is normally added as:

-de Wauz 1209 Derby
-de le Woldys 1505 RTemple
-super Wald(as) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1316 RTemple bis, 1325 MiD bis, 1327 SR
-super Woldas Edw2 MiD
-super (le) Wold(e) 1316 FA, 1408 Inq aqd, 1422 FRep et passim to 1499, 1529 RTemple
-super le Wold(e)s 1604 SR, 1709 IML
-on the Wold 1526, 1529 RTemple
-(up)on the would(s) 1576 Saxton, 1641, 1715, 1719 IML
-(vp)on (the) Olds 1610 Speed, 1688 IML
Old-- 1718 IMI
- Hospital(i) 1254 Val, 1314 GarCart, 1340, 1344 Nichols
- Pital 1253-8 RHuq

'The by in the valley', v. dair, by. Forms with u for l show AN influence. The village lies in a small valley on the edge of the Wolds. The affix Old-- is a corruption of Wold (from -wald). The manor was given by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem in the reign of Henry II. They had a preceptory here, v.
Nichols s.n..

DALBY BROOK, the Brook 1316 R Temple, v. brec. DALBY WOLDS, Dalby Wold 1325, 1326 Ipm, Wold' de Dalby Edw2 M1D, le.Oldez 1543 Farnham, v. wold.
OLD DALBY WOOD, Dawbye wood 1543 Farnham, Dalby Wood 1576 Saxton, 1806
Map, v. wudu. WOOD'S HILL, Henry Wood 1666 SR was a freeholder in the parish.

BURTON ON THE WOLDS

BURTON ON THE WOLDS (122-5921)

Bortone 1086 IB

Burton(e) 1086 IB bis, 1.12 BHosp (p), 1.12 bis, 12 GarCart, e.13 BHosp,
1212 GarCart, 1227 CLR, 1251 BHosp et freq to 1610 Speed,
- tona 1.12 GarCart (freq), John BM, 13 GarCart bis, -tonie
1.12 ib, -tun(e) 1.12 ib (freq), -tuna 1.12 ib (freq), h.13
Nichols, -thon' 1314 GarCart

Burnitona 12 BHosp bis

The affix is normally added as:
-juxta Prestwo(u)ld 1295 Banoo, 1719 IML
-super Waldas 1301 LeicRec, Edw1 EM, 1336 GarCart
-super Wald(e) 1361 IpM, 1488 MiD
-othe Wold 1413 Pat
-super le Wold 1488 MiD
-de Wolds 1535 VE
-super Olds .1604 SR
-on the Owles 1604 IML

'The fort enclosure' (later 'on the high open ground'), v. burh-ṭūn, wald.

BURTON GRANGE (lost) grang(ie) de Burton 1.12, 13 GarCart, grangia de Burton 1251 Nichols, Burton Grange 1523 AAS, v. grange. The grange was owned by Garendon Abbey, v. GarCart.

COSSINGTON (122-601)

Cosinton(e), -y- 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicsSurv, 1242, 1243 Fees, 1245-55 (p),
a.1269 RTemple et freq to 1287, 1291 ib et passim to 1369 bis,
1389 ib, 1391 WYK, -tonn' c.1280 RTemple, -tun 1236 Fees,
c.1237 GillR (p), 13 Mid bis

Cosenton' 1.13 RTemple bis

Cosington', -y- 1209-35 RHug, 1254 Val, 1261 Cur et passim to p.1290
RTemple bis, 1.13 Surv (freq), 13 Dixie, 1316 RTemple bis,
1320, 1324 Mid et freq to 1566 Ct, -tona c.1280 RTemple,
-thon' 1294 Mid, Cosynkton 1481 RTemple

Cosingtonone 1572 Mid

Cusinton', -y- 1176, 1183, 1185 P (p) et passim to 1291, 1299 Banco,
13 Mid, -tona 1175 P, John Berkeley, -tun John ib, 1238 RGros
bis

Cusenton 1253-8 RHug

Cusington', -y- 1221, 1222 Fine, 1247 Abbr et passim to 1343 RTemple bis,
1352 Peake, 1389, 1504 RTemple

Cosyngton 1591 Surv

Cussington 1604 SR, 1604, 1613, 1625 IML

Probably 'Cusa's tūn', y. tūn. Spellings in -ing- tend to appear com-
paratively late.

RENGESTON (lost), Rengeston 1.13 Surv, 1325, 1331, 1332 RTemple, Rengiston
c.1285 ib, Rencheston' 1.13 ib. The first element is obscure, but the
name appears to represent a lost tūn, y. tūn.
CARTHAGENA, 1806 Map. GLEBE FARM, the Glebe 1755 LAS. COSSINGTON
GRANGE, le Grange 1551 R Temple, y. grange. COSSINGTON GORSE, 1806 Map.
HUMBLE FARM, LANE, Lambowe 1287 R Temple, Lamble 1585, 1610, 1666 LAS,
the Lamble 1676, 1708 ib, cf. Lamble gosse 1563 ib, Lamblesick(e) 1610,
1649 ib, Lamble Leys 1666 ib, probably 'the lamb headland', y. lamb,
lamba, hōh. MARSHDALE FARM, Marshdales 1610 LAS, y. mersc 'watery land,
a marsh', dæl¹ 'a valley'. COSSINGTON MILL, Cosynton' milne 1450,
1479 R Temple, molendini aquatici de Cosynton 1477 ib, The Mill 1591
Surv, cf. le milnedame 1477 R Temple, y. myln. PADGE HALL, cf. Hall
House c.1634 LAS. WHITE LODGE, cf. White Close 1708 LAS.

COTES:

COTES (122-5520)

Chotes Stephen Nichols

Cotes 1.12 GarCart, 1.12, c.1200 Dane, 1209-19, 1234 RHug et freq to
1610 Speed, (-super Soram) 1271 Abbr, (-Poutrel) 1343 Ipm,
1344 Cl, Kotes e.13 BM, 1341 GildR (p)

Cotis, -ys 1209-35 RHug, c.1237 (p), 1251 GildR, 1277 GarCart, 1325,
1326 Ipm, (-super Sore) c.1240 Berkeley

Cothes 1.Hy2 BM bis, Hy3 Ipm

Cooutes, -ys 1396 LeicRec, 1541 MinAccts

Coat(e)s 1558 PCCWills, 1598, 1619, 1623, 1694 IML

'The cottages, the shelters', y. cot. Robertus Putrel held the manor
in the late twelfth century (Dane). The village lies beside River Soar.

COTES BRIDGE, pontium inter Loughteburg et Cotes 1332 Nichols. THE
HALL, cf. the Hall close 1539 Ipm, y. hall. MOAT HILL, SPINNEY, Moat
Spinney 1806 Map, y. mōt 'an assembly of people'. PARKS FARM, cf.
Cotes park house 1719 Nichols, y. park.
SOUTH CROXTON

SOUTH CROXTON (122-6910) ['krousan']

Crocheston(e) 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv

Croptone 1086 DB

Crokeston(e) 1201 Abbr, 1203 Ass, 1297 AD, 1377 Pat (p), 1423 FA

Croxton 1202 FF, 1316 FA, 1343 MlD (freq), Crocston c.1300 AD

Croxtone(e) 1199, 1203 Fine, 1205 FF bis, 1207 P, 1212 FF, 1224 RHug et freq to 1539 Deed et passim to 1629 IML, -tona a.1250 (1404) Lex bis, -tun 1236 Fees

Croxtone 13 MlD bis

Croxtone 1343 MlD bis

Crowston 1529-32 ECP, Croston 1580 LEpis, 1610 Speed

Crowson 1607, 1629 IML, Croson c.1570 Rental, 1585 Fine et freq to 1701 IML

The affix is normally added as:

Sut- 1199 Fine, 1202, 1212 FF

Sud- 1201 Abbr, 1203 Ass et passim to 1224 RHug, 13 MlD

Suth- 1202 FF, 1202, 1203 Fine, 1264 RGrav et freq to Edw CroxR et passim to 1324 MlD, Suht- 13 ib

Sou(t)- Hy3 Crox, 13 MlD, 1302 Rut, 1343 MlD (freq)

South(e)- Hy3 Crox bis, 1294 MlD bis, Edw CroxR et passim to 1343 MlD et freq to 1610 Speed

-South 1502 MisAccts

'Krókr's tun', v. tün, suď, cf. Croxton Kerrial. The OSand personal name Krókr is an original by-name 'crook-backed', cf. Olcel krókr

'hook' or possibly 'crooked-dealer' (Lind), v. SPNLY 181. The affix
sud distinguishes South Croxton from Croxton Kerrial in Framland Hundred.

BRANCLIFF COTTAGE, cf. Brancliff Furlong 1798 Encla, y. brant 'steep', clif 'a slope, a cliff'.

FRISBY

1. FRISBY ON THE WREAKE (122-6917)

Frisebi(e) 1086 DB, Hyd Dugd, 1190 P, c.1200 Dane, 1200 Cur, m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) Lax bis, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, e.13 (1404) Lax (p), -by, -ys- Hyd Dugd, 1202 Fine, 1213 Cur, 1209-35 RHug, a.1250 (1404) Lax (p), 1242, 1243 Fees, m.13 (1404) Lax (freq) et freq to 1406 Pat et passim to 1444 AD, Frisseby, -ys- m.13 (1404) Lax, 1351 (1449) WoCart (p), 1357 Pap, 1361 (1449) WoCart et passim to 1428 AD
Freseby 1244 Cl, 1280 Banco, 1316 FA, 1344 Cl, 1351 Wyk (p), 1354 Cl (p), 1367 Misc
Frisby, -y- 1304 Pat, 1356 (1449) WoCart (p), 1369 Fine (p), 1404 Lax (p) et passim to 1438 Peake et freq to 1610 Speed
Friesby 1346 Pat, 1463 Cl
Fresby 1409, 1412 Pat

The affix is normally added as:
-super Wrethek, -Wreke 1329 Pat, 1343 AD, 1349 LCDeeds et passim to 1445 Cl, 1461 Cl, 1498 Pat et passim to 1541 MinAcct
-on the Wreake 1628 IML
-in Kyrkeby 1365 FA, 1.14 AD
-Hernis 1242 Fees


2. KIRBY BELLARS (122-7117) (belongs to Framland Hundred)

Cherchebi 1066 DB
Chirchebi 1066 DB, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv
Kirchebia, -yr- 1163 RegAnt bis
Kercheby m.13 (1404) Laz (p)
Kirkebi, -yr- m.12 (1404) Laz bis, 1166 Dane, 1169 AD bis, Hy2 Dane bis, 1198 Cur, 1199 Fine, e.13 (1404) Laz (freq) et passim to 1237 AD bis, -bia e.13 (1404) Laz bis, -by 1203 FF, e.13 Peake (p), 1203 Cur, 1208 FF, 1214 Cur, 1226 TutP et freq to 1537 MinAcct et passim to 1551 Deed
Kerkebi Hy2 Dane, -by m.13 (1404) Laz, 1290 Ipm (p), 1323 Pap, 1359 Pat, 1377 ELiW, 1428 FA
Kierkebi 1204 P
Kirkby, -y- 1370 AD, 1429 Fine, 1436, 1467 Pat et passim to 1576 Saxton
Kerkby 1538-44 ECP, 1610 Speed
Kirby, -y- 1502 MinAccts 1537, 1539 MinAcct, 1539 Deed et freq to 1604 SR
The affix is normally added as:
-iurta Maltun(am), -Malton, -Meltonam, -Meltun 1166, Hy2 Dane, 1275 RH, 1293 Banco, 1319 BM.

-super Werc, -Wrethec, -k(e), -Wreic, -Wreke etc. Hy2 Dane, 1224-30 Fees, 1237 AD, 1243 Fees, 1279 RGray, e.14 (1404) Laz et passim to 1319 (1404) ib et freq to 1370 Peake et passim to 1539 AAS:

-super aquam de Wreyk 1301 IpmR

-iurta Wrek 1272 Cur

-Wreke 1254 Val

-Bel(1)er(s), -ar- 1361 Pat, 1372 Ipm, 1375 Misc, 1383 Rut et passim to 1421 Fine et freq to 1630 IML

'The by with a church', y. kirkju-by(r), cirice. The ch spellings in some early forms are possibly AN representations for k rather than indicating OE cirice 'church'. The village lies on River Wreake. For a full list of forms for River Wreke y. River-Names. Hamo Beler held the manor in 1166 Dane. In 1242 Fees, parts of Kirby are variously described as de Fouker, de Sancto Amante, de Auvill', de Wasteneys. Fouker is otherwise unrecorded. It is a ME personal name from ODan, OSwed Folkar and appears in Foucherdyke 1407 Hilton. Randulphus de Sancto Amando also held land in Saddington 1247 Fees. Juliana de Auvill held land in Kirby in the reign of John, y. Nichols s.n., while Robertus de Hevilll' held a knight's fee here in 1236 Fees. Willelmmus de Wasteneys also held land in osgathorpe 1236 ib. In Kirby, John le Wasteneys owned Wasteneys croft 1302 Ipm, le Wastnerescroft 1319 Dugd.

CAYTESTON' (lost), m.13 (1404) Laz. The first element of this lost major site may be the Scandinavian personal name Katr but this must
remain speculative because of the lack of early forms, v. tūn.


MEDILThorpe (lost), le Medilthorpe 1412 AD, cf. middilthorpleya m.13 (1404) Laz. 'The middle porp', v. middel, medel, porp.

WESTTHORPE (lost), le Westhorp 1319 Dugd, le Westthorpe 1399 AD. 'The western porp', v. west, vestr, porp.


STOK (lost), Stoc m.13 (1404) Laz, Stoch m.13 (1404) ib, Stok p.1250 (1404) ib. 'The dairy-farm', v. stoc.

SANHAM HOUSE, Senneholme p.1250 (1404) Laz, Senholm(e) m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) ib bis, 1395-1407, 1407 Hilton, Seneholm. 1428 Nichols, cf. Senholm(e)furlong(e) m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1395-1407 Hilton. Dr. Gillian Fellows Jensen suggests that the first element may be the substantive ODan sæenna, OIcel senna 'quarrel, bickering', or perhaps the side-form ODan *seann 'dispute, quarrel'. In a place-name sæenna or seann would indicate that there had been a dispute about the ownership. The form Saneholm shows an substitution of a for e, v. sæenna, sænn, senna.

BRAN HILLS, cf. Brancroftdyke 1428 Nichols. The first element is possibly OE, ON brant 'steep', v. brant. CROSS, cf. Bernardes crosse
1319 Inq aqd, 1319 Pat, v. oros (The personal name is probably OG Bernard). PICK'S LODGE, John Pick lived in Frisby on the Wreake in 1724 IML.

GADDESBY

1. GADDESBY (122-6813)

Gadesbi(e) 1086 DB bis, -bia 1178 P, -by c.1130 LeicSurv, 1.13 CustRo, 1322 Cl (p) et passim to 1349 LCDeeds (p), 1375 Cl (p), 1381 Pat (p), 1502 MisAccts

Gadesberi 1200 (p), 1201 P (p), -bir' 1201 ChancR (p)

Gaddesbi c.1130 LeicSurv, 1179 ChancR, 1206 P, m.13 (1404) Laz (p), -bia 1176 P, -by, -is-, -ys- 1209-35 RHug, 1263 LCDeeds bis, 1276 RH, 1278 RGrav bis, 1284 Ferrers (p), 1290 (p), c.1294 (p), 1295 (p), 1297 RTemple (p) et freq to 1610 Speed,

Gaddisbya 13 Mid (p)

Gaddesbi 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182 P, 1224 CLR, -by m.13 (1404) Laz (p)

Gatesbi 1169 P, -by 1274 Cl, 1303 Pat, 1322 Fine (p), 1331 Pat (p)

Godsebi 1166 LN

Godesby 1166 RBE, Goddesby 1381 Pat

'Gaddr's by', v. by'. And v. Introduction: The -by/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names.

BARROWCLIFFE SPINNEY, Berrycliffe c.1515 Farnham, High Barrowcliff 1799

EnclA, Barrowcliffe Meadow 1798 ib, Bury Cliff Hill 1818 Terrier, v. clif. COLES LODGE, cf. Cole close 1627 Ipm, Coals Acre Furlong 1798

EnclA. DALE HILL, 1737 PR, 1818 Terrier. GADDESBY HALL, 1631 Curtis (it was built on the site of PASKE HALL, -atte Paskehall 1398 LAS (p),
Pask hall 1561, 1572 ib, Pasche hall 1586 ib, Paske hall 1592 ib, 1815
Map. Paske is a family name, but is not otherwise locally recorded.
Thomas Paske 1253, Felic' Pasch' 1279 are cited by Reaney (q.v.), y.
UNDERWOOD'S LODGE, William Underwood was resident in Gaddesby in 1630 IML.

2. ASHBY FOLVILLE (122-7011)
Ascbi 1066 DB bis
Essabi 12 (1449) WoCart, 1236 R Gros, m.13 (1404) Laz, -bisa c.1130
LeicSurv, e. Hy2 Dane, l.12 (1449) WoCart bis, c.1200 Dane
bis, -by c.1180 (1449) WoCart, 1216 CLR, 1225 RRug, 1230
Cur, 1232, 1233 RRug et passim to 1254 Val et freq to 1294,
13 MiD, 1303 (1449) WoCart
Hesseby 1236 Fees, 1338 Pat, a.1350 (1449) WoCart (p)
Eisseby c.1190 Nichols
Assebei 1185 Templar
Assebi 1318 (1449) WoCart, -by p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1294 Coram, 1317
Ipm, 1318 (1449) WoCart
Assheby 1310 Fine, 1313 Banco, 1314 Ass, 1315 Pat et freq to 1507
Banco, 1535 VE
As(s)heby 1310 Ipm, 1316 (1449) WoCart (p) et passim to 1349 (1449)
ib, 1351 BFR
Ashby 1316 (1449), 1340 (1449) WoCart et passim to 1449 ib
Ashby(e) 1528 Visit, 1533 Rental et freq to 1610 Speed
The affix is normally added as:
- Fol(e)vill(e), -Foleuyl(l)e, -Foluill 1232 RHug, 1236 RGros, 1243
  Fees, Ry3 Crox, 1294 MId, 1310 Fine et freq to 1610 Speed
- Folwell 1526 AAS, 1528 Visit, 1533 Rental
- Follows, -Follows 1718 IML, 18 Nichols
- on-the-Follows 1722 IML

'The by at the ash tree' or 'the by where the ash trees grow', y. æsc, by. Scandinavian by has presumably replaced an OE second element. The manor was held by Fulco de Foleuilla early in the reign of Henry II Dane.

ASHBY PASTURES, Pasture Leys 1798 Encla, y. pasture. CARINGTON SPINNEY, Sir Charles Smith, holder of the manor of Ashby Folville, was created Lord Carlington in 1641 Nichols. POOL HOUSE, cf. Abbittispool 1390 Pat, y. pöl¹.

NEWBOLD (lost)

Niwebold 1086 IB
Neubold(e) 1086 IB, 1236 Fees, Ry3 Crox (p), 1282 Banco, 1328, 1338 Pat, 1365, 1383 Banco, 1390 (1449), 1446 (1449), 1449 WoCart, 1453 Cl, 1499 Banco, (-iurta Gaddesby) 1282 ib, (-Folluill') 1446 (1449) WoCart, (-Folluile) 1449 ib
Neubolt¹ c.1130 LeicSurv, 1449 WoCart, (-Folile) 1449 ib
Newbold p.1250 (1449) WoCart, 1328 Pat, 1342 (1449) WoCart, 1402 LCDeeds, 1449 WoCart, 1535 VE, 1539 MinAcct
Newbolt Folluill¹ 1449 WoCart

'The new building', y. niwe, bōtl, bold. The manor was held by Willelmos de Folevill 1236 Fees. The Leicester Survey, c.1130, shows that
Newbold was assessed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ carucates which were equally divided between the wapentakes of Goscote, Gartree and Framland.

3. BARSBY (122-6911)

Barnesbi 1086 DB bis, 1190 P (p), -bia 1177 ib, -by, -is-, -ys- c.1130 LeicSurv, c.1180 (1449) WoCart (p), 1206 P et passim to c.1271 Wyk (p), Hy3 Crox bis, 1294 MID, 1298 Wyk (p) et freq to 1402 LCDeeds, 1449 WoCart, 1502 MisAccts

Barnebi 1224 CLR, -by 1207 RFinib (p), 1232 Cl, 1276 RH, 1299 Ipm, 1308 Banco

Bernesby, -is- c.1180 (1449) WoCart, 1275 AAS, 1342 (1449) WoCart (p), 1344 Ipm, 1502 MisAccts

Baresby(e), -ys- 1408 Pat (p), 1449 Fine, 1478 Ct et freq to c.1570 Rental, 1610 Speed

Barsby 1620, 1641 LML

'Barn's by', v. by. The Scandinavian personal name Barn is probably an original by-name 'child'. Barni is probably a weak side form, v. SPNLY 48. It may be represented in the forms Barnebi, -by.

GRIMSTON

1. GRIMSTON (122-6821)

Gri-, Grym(m)eston(e), -is- 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1166 RBE, 1166 LN, 1169 P, 1177 ChancR et passim to c.13 CarCart et freq to 1295 Dead bis et passim to 1426 Banco, -tona c.1130 LeicSurv, -tun Hy2 Berkeley

Gri-, Grymston(e) c.1240 Berkeley, Hy3 Crox, 1325, 1326 Ipm et passim
Either 'Grīm's tūn' or 'Grīmar's tūn', y. tūn. The Scandinavian personal name Grīmar was an original by-name that was often used of Öðinn in disguise, cf. OIcon grīma 'mask'. The name is common in Norway and Iceland throughout the whole medieval period and is also fairly frequent in Sweden and Denmark. In the same way the OE personal name Grīm was used as a by-name for Wōden (y. SPNL 105) so that we have an exact parallel. Grimston is probably a hybrid place-name with Scandinavian Grīmar replacing an OE first element but may faithfully preserve an OE Grīmeستūn (cf. Grimyston, Grimmeswelle, y. Quorndon).

SHOBY COTTAGES, LODGE, SCHOLES

Seoldesberie 1086 DB

Siwaldeby Hy2 Dane (p), e.13 (p), c.1240 Berkeley (p), -bia c.1130
LeicSurv, Si-, Sywaldeby 1209-35 RHug, a.1250 (1404) Laz (p),
1238,1242 RGros, 1289 Banco, c.1291 Tax

Sivaldeby 1242 RGros, -by 1386 Fine

Siwelideby 1207 RFinib (p)

Siwoldeby c.1240 Berkeley (p), Si-, Sywoldeby 1247 Ass bis, 1247 Abbr,
1249 Cur, 1250 RGros et passim to p.1274 BHosp et freq to 1363
Pat, 1428 FA et passim to 1522 CoPleas, Sywoldeby 1531 ISIR
Si-, Sywoldby 1316 FA, 1374 Pat (p), 1383 Fine, 1449 WoCart, 1510 LP
Si-, Sywo1b;y 1362 BFR, 1465 Banco
Sywalby 1454 Pat, 1465 Banco, 1507 Cl, 1533-8 ECP
Sewoldesby 1363 Pat (p)
Sewalby 1374 Pat, 1388 Misc (p) ECP
Shoulby, -bie c.1546, 1580 Deed
Sholby(e), -bie 1598 Fine, 1601 Ipm et passim to 1651 Fine
Showby '1507 Ipm, Shoby '1547 ECP
Either 'Sigvaldi's by' or 'Sigew(e)ald's burh (later by)', y. by, burh.
Ekwall DEPN suggests that the second element in Seoldesberie 1086 DB
may be OE byrig which was later replaced by ON by. Thus it is possible
that we have here an OE Sigew(e)aldesbyrig but the balance of evidence
must favour by. Sigvaldi is an OScand personal name - ON Sigvaldr,
OSwed Sighvald. It may either have replaced an OE Sigew(e)ald or be
original. y. Asfordby supra and Quenby (in Hungarton) infra. y. also
Introduction: The-<by>/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names.

LORD AYLESFORD'S COVERT, the Earl of Aylesford was principal landowner
in Grimston in 1830 Curtis. SHOBY SCHOLES, SCHOLES FARM, the Scoles
1524 Farnham, le Scolles 1544 ExchKR, the Scolys c.1546 ECP, Shoby
Scoles 1806 Map, y. skáli 'a temporary hut or shed'(cf. Scholes La,YW).

2. SAXELBY
Saxelbie 1066 DB, -by 1219 RHug, 1228 Rut, 1209-35 RHug, 1257 (e.15)
BelCartB, 1262 Ass (p), 1276 RH et freq to 1316 FA et passim
to 1377 Cl
Saxeleby 1261 Cur (p)
Saxebia c.1130 LeicSurv
Saxilby  Hy3 Crox, -by, 1261 Cur, Hy3 Crox (freq), 1.13 CRCart bis, 1283, 1294 Banco et passim to 1361 (1449) WoCart et freq to 1502 MisAccts et passim to 1610 Speed, Saxilby 1473 CCR

Saxiby  Hy3 Crox bis

Saxulebi  1203 FF bis, 1203 Fine

Saxulby  1450 ELiW, 1475 Banco, 1518 Visit, 1524 SR et passim to 1576 LEpis, Saxulby 1539 Deed.

'Saksulfr's by', y. by, cf. Saxilby L.

HOBY WITH ROTHERBY

1. BROOKSBY (122-6716)

Brocheshby  1086 DB bis, 1196 ChancR, 1197-1227 Hastings

Brockeshby  1198 P

Brochesby  1158 France

Brokesby  1197 P, 1207 GildR, -bya c, 1130 LeicSurv, -by 1202 FF, 1236, 1242 Fees, 1251 RGros, 1252 Fine (p), 1259 Cur et freq to 1610 Speed, (-super Wreke) 1296 Banco, (-super Wrethek) 1307 Ass

Brockesby  1123-47 QuR, 1202 Hastings, 1254 Val

Brokesby, -ys- 1314 Hastings, 1330 Pat, 1533 AAS, 1544, 1558 ISIR

Broksby  1285 Ass

Broksby  1254 Pat

Brokesbie  1574 LEpis

Broksby, -bie  1574 LEpis, 1576 LibCl, 1577 LEpis

Brukesby  1386 Fine (p)

Brookesbie  1610 IML
'Brók's by', y. by. Ekwall DEPN suggests 'the by on the brook' since the settlement is on River Wreake. The regular genitival forms probably point to a personal name as the first element. OE place-names in Leicestershire with brōc as the first element do not show genitival structure, (cf. Nether Broughton and Broughton Astley). The ON personal name Brókki is also extant and may account for forms here in -sch- and -ok-.

2. HOBY (122-6617) ['hu:bi']

Hobie 1086 DB, Hobi 1153 P, l.Hy2, Hy2 Dane, 1203 (p), 1212 P (p), 1266 Pat (p), -by 1212 FF (p), 1216 CLR bis, 1209-19 RHug, 1220 Cur et passim to 1267 (p), 1310 Peake (p) et passim to 1610 Speed.

Houbi p.1150 (p), 1.12 CarCart (p), 1202 Berkeley (p), 1203 (p), 1204 (p), 1207 P (p), 1209 (p), 1211 GildR (p) et passim to 1242 Fees, 1326 Ipm, 1335 Peake (p), -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by 1224 RHug, 1236 Fees, c.1237 GildR, 1242 Fees, m.13 (1404) Lez (p) bis et freq to 1370, 1375 Peake (p) et passim to 1453 bis, 1454 Comp bis.

Howby 1257 (Edw1) CroxR (p), 1290 Ch (p), 1314 Hastings (p), 1336 Peake (p), 1412 Prep et passim to 1629 IML.

Howeby c.1291 Tax, 1352 BFR (p), 1367 Misc (p), 1367 Cl et passim to 1438 Peake bis, 1471 Pat.

'The by at the headland', y. hōh, bōy. ON bōy may have replaced an OE final element here, cf. Hoton infra. The village is at the foot of a great spur of land which abuts River Wreake at this point. Ekwall DEPN
interprets Hoby as 'Hauk's by', but his interpretation depends on the mistaken identification by Professor Whitelock of Houcbig 1066-8 ASWills with the Leicestershire Hoby. Houcbig is clearly in Lincolnshire, possibly the lost Houcbyg listed in SPNLY 135. The development of ME ð in Hoby, i.e. its raising to [u:], entirely conforms to its development in the north of the county, v. EDGR § 167.

OLD MILL, cf. Alwolmilnestede 1322 Hastings. The first theme of this form is the OE personal name Alw(e)ald (v. Feilitzen 154), v. myln.

3. RAGDALE (122-6619)
Ragendel(e) 1086 DB bis
Rachendale c.1130 LeicSurv
Rakendale 1166 RBE
Rachedal e c.1130 LeicSurv
Rakedal(e) 1209-35 RHug, 1243 Fees, 1254 Val, 1262, 1275 RGrav, 1285 Banco et freq to 1447 Ferrers, 1492 Deed, 1516 Ferrers
Raggedal(e) 1243 Pat (p), 1262 Abbr, 1414 Ferrers, Ragedale 1428 FA
Ragdale 1428 FA, 1518 Visit et passim to 1580 Deed, 1610 Speed
The first element is apparently OE hraca 'throat' used topographically in some such sense as 'pass'. Elements s.v. points out that hraca may well be, along with other elements such as ON rak, the source of dialectal rack 'a narrow path' and rake 'a rough path, a narrow path up a ravine'. In this case, the dale rises northwards from the Wreake Valley to meet the Roman road across the Wolds. Thus Ragdale may perhaps be interpreted as 'dale with a narrow track rising through it'.
v. hraca, dæl

WILLOWES (lost, near Ragdale)

Wilges 1086 DB

Wilges c.1130 LeicSurv, 1201 ChR

Wyl(e)ges c.1130 LeicSurv, 1285 Banco, 1300 LeicRec (p), 1340 Banco, 1365 Coram (p), 1375 Inq aqd

Wylwes 1324 LeicRec (p), 1338 Banco, Wilwys 1422 AD

Wylwes 1428 FA.

Wylwes, wylowe, wylowe 1343 LAS, 1424 AD

Willowes, wylowe 1377 LAS, 1397 Misc, 1403 Cl, 1467 Ipm, 1492 Deed, 1516 Ferrers, 1553 Pat, 1580 Deed

Willows 1513 Ferrers

'The willows', v. wilig, pl. wil(i)gas.

SIX HILIS is Sex or Seg's Hill 1795 Nichols, Segs Hill 1800 ib, Sex or Segs Hill 1831 Curtis, cf. Seggeswalda s.a. 716 (a.1118) Flor, Seggeswalde s.a. 755 (a.1118) ib, Segeswold 1156 (1318) Ch, Segesuwalde 1184 YAA, Seggiswalde Ry2 Dugd, Seggeswold l.12 GarCart bis, Seggeswold l.12 ib, Seggeswold e.13 ib, Seggeheswalde m.13 Nichols bis, Seggeswold 1340 Ch

Probably 'Seggge's wald', v. wald. Six Hills is the name given to the
point on high ground where the Roman Fosse Way crosses another major Roman road (Margary 58a). This high ground was once most probably Seggeswald, and no doubt has long been open country. 'The open character of the district appears in a passage in the Historia Monasterii Selebiensis, referring to the late 11th century, which describes how Stephen, abbot of Whitby, coming from the south, met Benedict, abbot of Selby, coming from the north, in campo qui Segesuuald dicitur. Presumably the abbots were travelling along the Fosse Way! x. Nt 259. Seggeswald is certainly to be placed near Burton on the Wolds (inter Burtona et Seggheswald l.12 GarCart), cf. Seggeshou, Burton on the Wolds parish supra. Six Hills cross-roads is a boundary mark for six parishes.

4. ROTHERBY (122-6716)

Redebi 1086 DB

Rederbi l.12, e.13 Dane, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv

Redrebi c.1200 Dane

Reidebi Hy2 Dugd

Retherby, -ir- 1206 Ch, 1221 Fine, 1236, 1242 Fees et passim to 1272 Fine et freq to 1481 Ct et passim to 1536 R Temple

Retheresby e.13 Berkeley

Rethurby 1226 Fine, 1271 Cur, 1301 (1449) WoCart, 1317 Hastings et passim to 1360 (1449) WoCart (p), 1377 SR

Reytherby 1254 Val, 1299 Banco (p)

Raytheby 1403 Pap

Ratherby, -bie 1487 Pat, 1506, 1507 Ipm, 1526 AAS, 1582 LEpis
Rotheby 1303 MiD bis
Rotherby(e) 1344 Pat, 1480 ISIR, 1527 CoPleas, 1535 VE et freq to 1610 Speed
'Reidarr's by', v. by. cf. Rearsby infra. Gilliam Fellows Jensen postulates a Scandinavian personal name Reiði, possibly a short form of names in (E)reið-, v. SPNLX 217. Its influence may be the cause of the forms Redebi- and Reidebi; but the persistence of the normal medial r points firmly to the Scandinavian Reidarr as the origin of this place-name.

THE HALL, Rotherby Hall 1831 Curtis. HIGHFIELDS FARM, High Field 1806 Map, v. heah1 'high, in a lofty position', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'.

HOTON
HOTON (122-5722) ['hu:tan']
Hohtone 1086 DB
Holetone 1086 DB
Horton c.1130 LeicSurv
Houton(e) 1.12 GarCart (p), 1198 Fees, e.13 GarCart, c.1215 RegAnt (p), John BM et passim to 1261 Cur et freq to 1328 MiD bis, 1333 GarCart et passim to 1399 BM, (-iurta Prestewold) 1369 Pat, -tona 1.12 GarCart, c.1200 Dane bis, c.1261-70, Hy3 BM, (-iurta Prestewald) c.1261-70 ib, -tuna 1.12 BHosp (p), 1236 Fees, -tuna 1139-47 RegAnt (p), c.1180 (1411) Gilb, c.1200 Dane bis, m.13 Dugd
Huotun 1.12 Dane bis, John BM
Hauton 1202 FF, 1244, 1376 Cl
How(e)ton c.1250, Hy3, 1377 BM (p), 1403 AD, 1431 Cl, 1451 Banco, 15 Ferrers et passim to 1549 Pat, 1626 IML (-iuxta Prestewald) c.1250 BM
Hot(t)on(e) 1277 Hastings, 1311 Fees (p), 1319 Pat (p), 1319 Fine (p), 1502 MisAccts, 1539 Ipm et freq to 1610 Speed, (-on-th-Hill) 1712 IML, -tun' Hy3 Rut (p)
Hooton 1258 Abbr
Ho(u)thon 1234 GildR (p), Hy3 Ipm
Houcton 1268 Misc
Ho(u)ghton 1370 Ipm, 1375 Cl, 1485 BM, 1630 IML 'The tun on the spur of hill', v. hōh, tun.

FOXCROFT SPINNEY, Fox Crafts 1806 Map. HARTS FARM, John Hart was resident in the parish 1712 IML. HOTON HILLS, Hoton Hill 1806 Map.

HUMBERSTONE (121-6206) (now in Leicester Borough)

Humberston 1086 IB

Humberstan(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, c.1150 BM, 1156 (1318) Ch, 1212 FF, 1218 Fine, 1227 Pat, c.1240 Berkeley, 1241 RGros, Hy3 Crox bis, l.13 CRCart et passim to 1379, 1380 Pat, -styn c.1291 Tax

Humbrestan Edw1 CroxR bis, 1386 Hastings (p), -stain 1229 RHug, -stein 1205 Cur (p)

Hunderstan 1230 P

Humberston 1210 Cur, 1227 (p), 1234 GildR (p), 1209-35 RHug, 1239 Cur (p), 1265 Misc, Hy3 Crox et passim to 1306 Haslerigg bis et freq to 1576 Sarton
Humbirston' 1359 (p), 1361 Rut (p) bis, 1374 LDeeds (p), 1390 Misc
Humburston(e) 1351 BPR, 1370 (p) bis, 1375 Wyr (p), 1377 LDeeds (p)
bis, 1419 Fine, 1459 LDeeds
Humbreston(e) c.1299 Ipm, 1338 Banco, 1380 Fine (p), 1401 LDeeds (p),
1413 bis, 1435 Comp bis, 1436 Fine, 1439 bis, 1450, 1451
Comp, 1519 EpCB, Humbristica 1190–1204 France.

'Hünbeorht's stone', ð. stan. An ancient standing stone is marked on
the 0.S. 2½" map covering the parish.

CAIBY LODGE, ð. Colby Lodge, Thurcaston parish infra. LITTLEMEYE,
Littlemede c.1240 Berkeley, 13 Nichols, ð. lytel 'small', med 'a meadow'.
THE PORTWEY. le Portwey 13 Nichols, ð. port 2 'a town, a market town',
weg 'a way, a path, a track', (i.e. the path, way, to Leicester). No
doubt the archaic appearance of both these minor names is due to an
historically-minded local council.

HUNGARTON

1. HUNGARTON (122–6907)

Hungreton(e) 1066 IB, 1216 CLR, 1236, 1243 Fees, 1268 Pat, 1351 BPR
Hungerton(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, Hy2 Dugd, 1191, 1192, 1193 P et passim
to 1252 Fees et freq to 1428 FA et passim to 1610 Speed,
–tona Hy2 Dugd, 1156 (1318) Ch, c.1240 AD (p)

Hungerston 1352 Pap

Hungarton(e) 1440 LAS (p), 1492 Bancö, 1516 EpCB et freq to 1549 Pat
et passim to 1580 LEpis

Hongarton(e) 1363 Ipm, 1411 Rut, 1540 Pat

'The tūn on barren soil' (literally 'the hunger tūn'), ð. hungor, tūn.
BAGGRAVE HALL, PARK

Badegrave 1086 DB
Badesgroe 1169 P
Balbegrave, -v- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1247 Abbr (p), 1.13 CustRo bis
Balbgrave 1.13 CustRo bis
Balbegrave, -v- 1199, 1200, 1201, 1207 P et passim to 1276 RH, 1281
Peake (p), 1294 Wyg et freq to 1352 Pat et passim to 1377
ib, -graue 1177 P et freq to 1182 ib, Babbigrave 1199 ib,
Babbygrave 1316 Banco (p)
Babegraue, -v- 1190 P (p), c.1225 AAS, 1262 Fine, Hy3 Crox (p), 1286
Pat (p) et passim to 1328 Banco, -graue 1191 (p), 1192 (p),
1193 P (p)
Bebbegrave 1305 Pat
Bobegraue 1201 ChancR
Babgraue, -v- 1299 Ipm, 1312 Banco, 1352 LCDeeds, 1352 (1449) Wocart
et passim to 1402 FA, 1478 Ct
Bag(g)rave 1499, 1500 Ipm, 1502 MisAccts, 1510 Rental et freq to 1610
Speed
Evidently 'Babba's grove', v. graf, but if the two early forms in
Bade(s)- are reliable the influence at least of OE Bad(d)a would appear
to be present. The name shows assimilation in later forms.

QUENBY HALL, PARK, LOIGE

Queneberie 1086 DB
Quenebi 1210 P (p), m.13 (1404) Laz, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -bya Hy3
Crox, -by e.13 Peake (p), 1230 Cur (p), 1236 Fees, 1239 Cur
(p), 1243 Fees et freq to 1327 Cl et passim to 1402 ib,
Quenib' a.1250 (1404) Laz, Quenyby 1343 Ipm
Quenesbi n.d. AD
Quensby 1384 Cl
Quenby 1334 Banco, 1338 Ass, 1343 Cl et passim to 1381 Pat et freq to 1610 Speed, Qwenby-1380 Win, 1393 Cl (p), 1416 ELdW
Originally perhaps 'the queen's burh' (the second element OE byrig dat. ag. of burh later replaced by Scandinavian by), v. Owen, burh, byrig, by. And cf. Asfordby, and Shoby (in Grimston) both supra. v. also Introduction: The -by/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names.


2. OLD INGARSBY (122-6805) (belongs to Gartree Hundred)
Inwaresbie 1086 IB
in Gerberie (sic) 1086 IB
Inguaresb' 1204 CLR, Inguarisby ?e.Hy3 Hastings (p), Ingwaresby 1279 Nichols (p)
Inguerisbi m.13 Nichols (p), Ingwericby 1212 FF, Higwerisby p.1250 (1404) Laz (p)
Yngwarebi 1210 Cur, Ingwareby 1205 CLR, 1236 Cur (p), 1262 Nichols (p),
Inguaruibi 1190-1204 France, Ingurebi 1210 Cur, Yngureby 1278 Derby (p)
Ingarebi e.14 RydCart (p)
Ingwerebi m.13 Nichols (p), -by 1212 FF, Ingtwereby 1262 Cl
Inguarby p. 1250 (1404) Lez, 1252 Fees (p), Yng-, Ingwarby 1260 Cur, 1339 Cl, 1353 Nichols, 1356 Burton Ca

Ingwabi a. 1298 Hastings (p)

Ingwerby 1330 Hastings (p)

Ingwardesby, -is- 1307 Leic Rec (p), 1345 LC Deeds (p)

Ingwardeby 1249 (p), 1250 Cur (p), 1276, 1280 Banco et freq to 1341

Rut (p), 1346 RT Temple (p), 1352 Pap, 1376 Dixie (p), 1412

Cl (p), -bey 1306 Ferrers (p), Hingwardeby 1209-35 RHug,

Ingwardebi 1321 Ferrers, Ing-, Yngwardeby 1286 (1404) Lez,

1323 LAS, 1327 SR (p)

Ingwardeby 1319 Ch, 1328 Cl (p) bis

Ingwardbi 1323 LAS, -by(e) 1311 Cl (p), 1325 Inq aq d (p), 1330 Hastings (p) et passim to 1440 Pat, 1535 VE

Inguerdbi 1468 Pat

Ingarsby(e), -er- 1535 VE, 1540 Pat, 1604 SR et passim to 1624 IML

'Ingvar's by', Y. by. Ingvar was a fairly common Scandinavian personal name - ODan, OSwed Ingvar, ON Ingvarr. Ingarsby is a deserted village now represented by Ingarsby Old Hall, a ruined chapel and earthworks.

Y. also Introduction: The -by/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names.

KEYHAM

KEYHAM (122-6706)

C-, Kaiham, -y- 1086 DB, 1.12 Rut (p), 1199, 1200 P, 1220, 1233 Cur et freq to 1491 SHR, 1510 Rental et passim to c. 1570 ib

Cahiam c. 1130 Leic Surv
Kayeham 1225 Cur
Caham 1247 Ass (p)
Kayam 1252 Fees
Ka(y)me 1502 MisAccts, 1523 LAS, 1538 Ipm, 1541 MinAcct
Keyham 1535 VE, 1537 Ipm et passim to 1604 SR
Keyme 1523 AAS
Keam(e) 1576 Saxton, 1597 LeicRec et passim to 1722 IML
Possibly 'Cēga's hām' or 'the hām on gravel soil', y. cēg, hām. The OE personal name Cēga is unrecorded, but appears in Cainham Sa and Cainhoe Bd. Ekwall DEPN suggests a side-form Cēge to explain Keysoe Bd, Cassiobury Hrt and Cashio Hrt, and another side-form Cēgin as the first element in Keynsham So. Löfvenberg, EST xlii 41 postulates an OE *cēg 'a stone', corresponding to MDu kei, kay 'a (block of) stone', EFris kei 'a stone', which he thinks may go back to PrGerm *kai-ia- and be cognate with OE cisel 'gravel'. In the case of Keyham, 'the stone hām' is unsatisfactory since the village is not situated in stone country; neither would 'the hām on stony ground' satisfy for the soil is gravel and clay. If OE *cēg had the extended meaning 'gravel' (and it may be cognate with OE cisel 'gravel' as Löfvenberg points out) then OE cēghām could mean 'the hām on gravel soil' which would suit the site very well.

LODDINGTON

LODDINGTON (122-7902)
Ludinton(e) 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1206 P (p), 1249 Cur et passim to 1265 Misc (p), 1483 Pat
Ludington 1248 Ch, L.13 CustRo (p), 1580 Lepis
Lodinton(e) c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1166 RBE, Hy2, 1209-34 AllS, 1209-35 RHug, 1235 RGros bis et passim to 1350 Pat, -tona(m) Hy1
Dud6 bis
Lodent0n 1237 RGros bis
Lodington(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1208 FF, 1209-35 RHug, 1274 RGrav bis et passim to 1289 Cl (p) et freq to 1535 VE, -thon' l.13
Peake, Lodddington 1551 Ipm, 1576 Saxon1
Ladington' 1254 Val
The first element is the OE personal name Luda (or Lude). This place-name may well be an -inga- construction although no spellings in -inga- survive. It is at the heart of the -inga- area. The -ing- type appears to be limited entirely to the north west and west of the county, v. -inga- tun. Also v. Distribution Map 3.


LOWESBY

LOWESBY (122-7207)
Glowesbi 1086 DB
Losebi e.Ry2 Dane, -bia 1178-84 (1528) Ch, Hy2 Dudg, -by(e) 1269 Cur, 1576 Saxon
Lousebi 1184 P, e.13 (1404) Laz, 1232 RHug, p.1250 (1404) Laz, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -bya 1209-19 RHug bis, -by(e) 1220, 1229,
Lousheby, Ry3 Derby (p)

Lowseby 1315 Alls', 1440 Fine, Lowceby 1412 FA

Lowesby(e), bis 1241 Ricros bis, 1265 Misc, 1317 Ipm, 1357 NIK (p) bis et passim to 1425 Rut bis, 1428 NIK, 1435 Comp et freq to 1535 WE, Louisby, — c.1233 GildR (p), c.1271 NIK (p)

Lowisby 1278 LeicRec (p)

Louisby ?John (1404) Nax, 1270 PConc, 1308 (1404) Nax, 1332 SR (p)

Lowsby 1486 Pat, 1518 Visit

Loas(e)by(e) 1609, 1612, 1628 IML

Lawcebye 1562 AAS:

Lawisbie 1580 EEpis

Possibly 'Lauss's or Lausi's by', v. by. Dr. Gillian Fellows Jensen suggests a Scandinavian personal name Lauss or Lausi 'loose-living' as the first element. A by-name Löse is recorded in Denmark in 1298 (DøP 11 710) and there is an OSwed by-name Löse (XenLid 103). Ekwall EPN (and Elements probably following him) prefers a Scandinavian *lausa 'slope' as the first element, but Janzén points out that OScand løse was no longer being used in place-name formation when the Scandinavians settled in England, v. Names V 97.

CARR BRIDGE, Edward Wills Carr was rector of Lowesby 1775-1793 Nichols. LOWESBY HALL, FARM; Loseby Hall 1795 Nichols. STEETHILL FARM, Streat hill al. Street hill 1583 Nichols, Streathill 1584 Ipm, Street hill 1610 ib, 1752 Map, Street Hill House 1752 ib, cf. Streete Hill close 1543 Farnham, 'the street hill', v. street, hyll. There is no known Roman
road here, although the place-name evidence shows that a salt-way ran through Burton and Dalby parish, along Salter's Hill near Burrough on the Hill, and across Streethill, heading towards the south west. This salt-way may have had its origins as a minor Roman road. *le Strete* 1396 Pat, an unidentified road between Leicester and Melton Mowbray, probably refers to it.

COLD NEWTON

COLD NEWTON (122-7106)

Niwetone 1086 DB bis

Neuton(e) c.1130 Leicsurv, e.13 (1404) Laz, 1220, 1232 RHug, a.1250 (1404) Laz (freq), 1236, 1242 Fees, m.13 (1404) Laz (freq) et freq to 1500 Ipm et passim to 1521 ib, -tona a.1250 (1404) (p) bis, m.13 (1404) Laz, 1262 BM, p.1250 (1404) (p), 13 (1404) Laz (p), -thon' 1233 Fees, -toun c.1260 LeicRec (p), -tun 1236 Fees, -tunia a.1250 (1404) Laz (p)

Neueto' p.1250 (1404) Laz (p)

Newetone (e) 1274 Banco, 1434 Fine, 1447 BM

Newinton' a.1250 (1404) Laz bis

Newton 1405 AD, 1428 FA, 1514 Ipm, 1535 VE et freq to 1610 Speed

The affix is normally added as:

-Burdet(t), -ytt 1242 Fees, 1276 Banco et passim to 1361 Ipm, 1434 Fine, 1500, 1514 Ipm et freq to 1610 Speed

-Burdet iuxta Louseby p.1250 (1404) Laz

-iuxta Louseby a.1250 (1404) Laz, 1274 Banco, l.13 (1404) Laz, 1389 BM

-Marmion, -y- 1563 Nichols, 1567 Fine, 1616 Farnham
Cold(e) - 1279, 1288 Ass et passim to 1404 Laz, 1428 FA, 1437 Banco,
1554 Fine et freq to 1623 Ipm

'The new tūn' later described as 'cold' because of its exposed, bleak situation, v. niwe, tūn, cald. William Burdet held one knight's fee in Cold Newton in 1236 Fees. William Marmion held land and tenements in the village from 1271 Fine. That the affix -Marmion appears only late may be due to antiquarian rather than to popular usage.

NEWTON GRANGE (lost), Newton Grange al. le Spittell al. Le Spittell Grange al. Le Spittell Hills 1559 Nichols, Newton Grange al. le Spittle or Spittle grange al. Spittle halles 1575 Ipm, Newton Grange al. le Spittle or Spittle grange or Spittle hilles 1588 ib, v. grange, spitel.

The Hospital of Burton Lazars held land in Cold Newton from the early thirteenth century v. Laz.

PORTELLS FARM, porthill feld 1533-40 ECP, porthill close 1616 Farnham, cf. porteford' p. 1250 (1404) Laz, portsike p. 1250 (1404) ib, v. port², hyll. Here OE port² refers either to a market site on the hill, or simply to the area of the hill's being in the outlying fields of Cold Newton. The site is at an extremity of the parish beside the major Queniborough Brook, hence porteford', v. ford 'ford'.

EAST NORTON

EAST NORTON (122-7800)

Norton(e) 1086 DB bis, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1212 Fine, 1214 Cur, 1215 Fine,
1242, 1243 Fees et passim to 1306 Hazlerigg bis et freq to
1610 Speed, (−Ricard') 1242 Fees, (Est(e)−) 1271 Fine, 1308
Ipm et passim to 1557 Fine, (East-). 1604 SR, 1626 LML,
(-juxta Haloughton) 1317 Banco, (-beside Gawdeby) 1449 Wyk,
-tona 1184 CartAnt, Hy2 Dugd, -tun 1236 Fees, -tuna.Hy1 Dugd
North' 1233 Fees

'The north tūn', v. norød, tūn, east. The village was later described
as 'east' to distinguish it from King's Norton (alias West Norton,
Norton by Galby). Richard Basset held land here in the twelfth century
v. Nichols s.n.

FINCHLEY BRIDGE, 1801 Map, Fynchefordebrig 1375 Nichols bis, Fyncheforde-
brigge 1376 For, cf. Finchesford' 1227 CLR, Fincheford 1266, 1269 For,
Hy3 Nichols, -atte brigge 1377 SR (p), -atte brugge 1377 ib (p).
Originally 'the ford frequented by finches', v. finc, ford, brycg.
The modern form may be a corruption of the older name, or may represent
an undocumented Finchley nearby.

KEYTHORPE GRANGE, -atte Graunge 1386 (p); v. grange (v. Old Keythorpe,
Tugby and Keythorpe parish infra).

RAM'S HEAD SPINNEY, cf. Ramshill or Ramswood 1784 Nichols.

PRESTWOLD

PRESTWOLD (122-5721)

Prestewald(e) 1086 DB, 1158 France, 1177 Nichols, l.Hy2, Hy2 Dane, l.12
(freq), 12 GarCart et passim to 1251 BHosp bis, 1254 CLR, 1282
Coram (p), -wald 1175-81 RegAnt, Hy2 Dane, -wald 1.12 ib,
-waud' 1211 P bis, 1235 RGros, -wold(e) 1086 DB, 1.12 GarCart
bis, e.Hy3 Berkeley (p), Hy3 Crox bis, 13 GarCart et passim
to 1349 Wyg (p), 1388 Cl (p), 1428 FA, -wod.1244 Cl

Presteswad Hy2 Dane

Prestwald 1175-81 RegAnt, c.1200 Dane, John BM, 1236 Fees, 1237 RGros et passim to 1291 OSut (p), -walda c.1200 Dane bis, c.1200 (1411) Gilb, -walt e.13 Berkeley (p), -wat l.12 Dane bis, John BM, -wde c.1200 Berkeley (p), -wand 1243 Cl, 1253, 1255 Pap, 1278 RGrav (p), -wold(e) 1252 Fees (p), 1253 Cur, 1271 Abbr, Hy3 Crox bis et passim to l.13 Wyg, 1314 GarCart, 1332 MId et freq to 1610 Speed, -woud 1242 Fees, -would 1523 AAS: et passim to 1611 IML, -wode 1502 MisAccts

Preswald 1241 RGros, -walt e.13 Berkeley

Prystwoode 1539 Deed

Either 'the priest's wood' or 'the priests' wood', prōost, wald. The singular form is to be preferred because of the solitary Presteswad in the genitive singular, but proportionally such evidence cannot be conclusive.

MERE HILL, SPINNEY, COTTAGES, Merehull 1212 Nichols, Mare Hill Spinney 1806 Map 'boundary hill' wyre. (ge)mere, hyll. The hill is a long spur, the lower slopes of which mark the southern boundary of the parish at its western end. PRESTWOLD HALL, Prestwould Hall 1800 Nichols.

QUENIBOROUGH

QUENIBOROUGH (122-6412)

Quinburg 1086 IB

Quenb(h) Hy2 Dugd (p), 1254 Val, 1263 RGrav, 1403 Pat, 1409 PRep
Quenibur, -y- 1.12 (p), 13 GarCart (p), -burc 1.12 ib bis, 1199 FF, 1206 Cur (p), 1212 GarCart, 1227 GildR (p), 13 GarCart (p) bis, -burg(h) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1.12 GarCart (p), e.13 BHosp (p), 1221, 1226 Fine, 1238 RGros bis, a.1239 R Temple (p) et passim to 1271 ib (p), 1286 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1561 (p), 1362 ib et passim to 1481 Ct, 1487 Pat, 1510 Rental, -burgo 1.12 GarCart (p) bis, e.13 SelbyCa, -bourg 1318 LeicRec (p), -bor(o)ugh(e) 1316 FA, 1361 Ipm, 1362 RPR, 1535 VE, -borow(e) 1377 SR, 1.14 LeicRec (p), 1535 VE, 1540 Fine, 1542 R Temple, -boro 1576 Saxton

Quenesburnh. Hy2 Dugd (p), -burg 1253-8 RHug, -borou 1272 Ipm, -borough(e) 1513 LP, 1536 AAS, -borowe 1549 Pat, 1550 Deed, -burrogh 1506 Ipm, -brugh 1520 Deed, Quenesburgh 1492 LeicRec (p)

Queningburch, -y- 1236 Fees, -burg(h) 1252 GildR (p), 1258, 1260 SelbyCa et passim to 1394 Banco, 1403 Pat, -bor' 1299 Ipm, -bourgh 1361 ib, -borow(e) 1569 LeicW, 1576 LibCl, Quensynburgh 1354 LeicRec (p), 1419 Fine, 1420 Pat

Queni(n)gbury, -y- 1271 Pat, 1298 Misc

Quenegburcht 1156 (1318) Ch (p)

Queinigburgh 1233 Fees

Queingbur(g) 1241 RGros bis, 1253 Cur, 1276 RH

Quen(e)shorh 1436 Pat, -burgh 1357 ib, 1502 Ipm, -byrgh 1506 ib

'The queen's (fortified) manor' y. cwên, burh.

BARROWCLIFFE FARM, y. Barrowcliffe Spinney, Gaddesby supra. OLD HALL, -atte Halle 1377 SR (p), y. hall. RIDGEMERE LANE, le Meere 1434 SelbyCa, y. (ge)mëre 'a boundary'. The lane forms the parish boundary for three miles.
RATCLIFFE ON THE WREAKE

RATCLIFFE ON THE WREAKE (122-6214)

Radecliue, -v- 1086 DB, 1166 LN, 1196 ChancR, 1209-35 RHug et passim to 1332 LCh (p) bis, 1361 Ipm, -cliua 1259 Deed, -clivia c.1235 AD, -clyve 1260 Cur, 1285 FA, 1293 Pat, 1301 Cl, 1315 Inq sqd, -cleve c.1291 Tax bis, -clif(f)’, -y- 1332 SR (p), 1360, 1365 Coram et freq to 1396 Ferrers bis, 1405 AD, 1407, 1412 RTemple et passim to 1486 Ipm, 15 Ferrers

Radesclive 1166 RBE

Raddeclif(f), -y- 1397 Misc, 1424 Ferrers, 1426 (1449) WOCart, 1431, 1447 Ferrers

Radclyve 1311 Banco, 1360 Cl, -clif(f)(e), -y- 1285 Banco, 1326 Pat, 1360 Coram, 14 Ferrers et passim to 1547 Pat

Ratcliff’, -y- 1456 MiD bis, 1486 Ferrers bis, 1486, 1487, 1492 Deed, 1496 Ferrers, 1515 LCh, 1515, 1516 Ferrers et freq to 1610 Speed

Redclyf 1449 Fine (p).

Rotclefe 1447 RTemple bis.

The affix is normally added as:

-Burdet 1242 Fees, 1262 Ass

-super (le) Wrethek, -Wre(y)k(e) etc. 1259 Deed et passim to 1360 Cl et freq to 1699 IML

-opon Wrethek, -Wreyk 1456 MiD, 1486 Ferrers

"The red cliff", y. read, clif. The village takes its name from the red marl cliff at this point. William Burdet held the manor in 1242 Fees.

For detailed forms for River Wreake, y. River-Names.
LEWIN BRIDGE, 1649 LAS, 1806 Map, Lewen bridge 1590 Nichols. Francis Lewin was resident in neighbouring Syston parish in 1713 IML, Thomas Lewin in 1715 ib, John Lewin in 1727 ib. RATCLIFFE HALL, Ratcliff Hall 1831 Curtis. SHIPLEY HILL, 1725 Nichols.

REARSBY

REARSBY (122-6514)

Reresbi 1086 IB

Reresbi 1086 IB, 1166 LN, -by, -is-, -ys- e.13 Berkeley, 1224 Cur (p), 1225, 1209-35 RReug, 1236 Fees et passim to By3 Grox et freq to 1506, 1509 RRe et passim to 1535 VE, (-Chauberleing) 1242 Fees, (-en le Mere) 1372 Pat, -bie 1546 AAS, 1549 Pat, 1574 LEpis, Reresseby 1442 AD

Reresbi c.1130 LeicSurv, -bia c.1130 ib

Reresbi 1326 Cl (p) bis

Resby 1397 Misc, Reysby 1481 Ct

Reasby(e) 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed

Reearsby 1590 SubAr, 1604 SR

Raresby 1687, 1688 IML, Raersby 1717, 1719 ib

'Reidarr's by', v. by, cf. Rotherby supra. It is possible that both Rotherby and Rearsby owe their names to the same person. The villages are only three miles apart. For the Scandinavian personal name Reidarr v. SPNLy 216. The ODan form of the name is Rethar v. Feilitzen 293.

Ralph Chamberlain held the manor in the reign of John and the family continued in possession until the reign of Henry VI, v. Nichols. The land on which Rearsby stands is low lying in the Wreake basin. A major
stream flows through the village into the river. The surrounding area was evidently once marshy — hence *en le Mere, v. mere*¹ 'a fen, a marsh'.

BENSKIN'S BARN, Richard Benskin was resident in the parish in 1700 IML.

BLEAK MOOR, cf. Blakemoor Spinneys 1761 Nichols, *v. bleec, blacan* (weak oblique case) 'dark-coloured', *móir*¹ 'a moor'.

**SEAGRAVE**

SEAGRAVE (122-6117)

Sagraue, *v*— 1086 IB, e.13 (p) bis, e.Hy3 Berkeley (p), 13 ShR (p),
—graue Hy2 Dane (p)

Sadgrave 1184 bis, l.Hy2 Berkeley (p), 1190 AC (p), Rl (p), e.13 (p),
c.1220 (p), c.1225 Berkeley (p), —grava e.Hy3 ib (p)

Setgraue, *v*— 1086 IB, 1162-70 Rut (p), 1.12 GarCart (p) (freq), 1199
MemR (p) bis, 1208 Cur et passim to 1243 Fees (p)

Sethgraue 1.12 GarCart (p), —grava Hy2 Berkeley (p), —gravia Hy2 ib (p)

Sedgraue, *v*— 1156 (1318) Ch, 1.12 GarCart (p), 1.12 Dane (p), e.13
Berkeley (p), 1215 Cur (p) et freq to 1234 Cl, c.1235 (1404)
Laz (p) et passim to 1281 (1449) WCart (p), —grava 1.12
Berkeley (p), —gravia l.Hy2 (p), 1.12 ib (p)

Sagraue, *v*— l.Hy2 (p), Hy2 Berkeley (p), 1194 (p), 1195 P (p), 1204 CHR,
1204 RegAnt, —graue 1193 P (p), 1.12 Dane (p)

Sagraue, *v*— 1086 IB bis, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1197 (p), 1200 P (p), 1201
OblR, 1204 CHR, 1204 RegAnt et freq to 1610 Speed, —graue,
—v— 1183, 1184, 1188 P (p), 1.12 BHosp (p) et passim to 1254
GildR (p), —gravia c.1240 Berkeley (p), —grawe 1202 Ass (p)

Seygrave 1279 RGrav (p), 1285 FA (p), 1535 VE, 1540 MinAcct
Seagraue, –v– 1207 (p) bis, 1211 P (p), c.1240 Berkeley (p), 1620 LML
The first element is probably OE sæad 'a pit, a pool, a spring', while the second may be either OE græf 'a grove, wood' or OE græf 'a ditch', y. sæad, græf, græf.

WISTOFT (lost), 13 MiD, Wistoftbroke 13 ib. Probably 'Visi's toft', y. topt. The personal name is OSScand.

GORSE LANE, the Gorse 1760 Nichols, y. gorst' gorse, furze'. MUCKLE GATE LANE, cf. –atte gate 1327 SR (p), y. mikill, gata. The lane leads to a Roman road (Margary's 58a). PAUDY LANE, CROSS ROADS, cf. Pudewell a.1241 Nichols, 13 ib. The first element is probably OE pudd 'a ditch' but could also be the OE personal name Puda, y. pudd, wella. SEAGRAVE WOLDS, Waldis de Segrave 13 MiD, Segrave Wold 1325, 1326 Ipm, Waldis 1352 MiD, Wald 1362 ib, y. wald 'elevated open country'.

SILEBY

SILEBY (122-6015)

Siglesbie 1086 DB

Siglebi 1086 DB bis, 1190-1204 France, 1221 FineR, –bia c.1130
LeicSurv, Si–, Sygleby c.1130 ib, 1229 RHug bis, Sigleb'
1239 Ch

Seglebi 1086 DB

Silesbi 1205 P, Sylesby 1255 Cl bis, 1395 Pat, 1460 ISIR
Si–, Sylebi 1207 P, 1220 Fine, 1323 LAS, 1448 AD, –by 1207 GildR (p),
1228 Ch, 1209-35 RHug, 1252 Fees et passim to 1267 ICDeds (p), Hy3 Crox (p) et freq to 1610 Speed, –be 1457 Ct,
Silleby c.1233 GildR (p), 1327 SR (p), 1330 FA, 1361 Cl
Sillery 1290 GildR (p), Sillery 1325 Cl (p), Syllby 1205 RotNorm
Syelby 1511 RTemple, see 1525 AD
Si-, Sylby 1328 Banco, 1344 GildR (p), 1353 Ipm, 1354 Cl et passim
to 1508 RTemple, 1516 Will, 1518 Visit, bye 1532 RTemple
'Sigulfr's by', v. by. The Scandinavian personal name Sigulfr is to
be preferred to OE Sigewulf; the latter developed to Siulf at an
early date, v. Feilitzen § 133.

SILEBY MILL, cf. le Milneholm 1325, 1326 Ipm, v. myln. QUEBEC HOUSE,
1806 Map. This name probably commemorates Wolfe's victory over
Montcalm on the heights of Abraham in 1759.

SKEFFINGTON

SKEFFINGTON (122-7402)

Skiftitone 1086 DB

Sc-, Skeftenton c.1130 LeicSurv, 1280 (p), 1282 Pat

Sc-, Ske(f)tinton(e), -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1165 (p), 1166, 1180, 1184
P et freq to 1300 LGDeeds (p), c.1306 (p), 1316 RTemple et
passim to 1363 ib, -tun' 1226 (p), 1231 Cur, 1232-47 Rut,
p.1250 (1404) Lax (p), 1279 Coram (p)

Cseftitun Hy2 Dane, Sceftiton' 1176 P

Skeftington', -y- 1230 P, 1247 Fees, 1248 Rut (p), 1260 Cur et passim
to c.1285 Wyg (p) et freq to 1332 RTemple (p), 1337 Pat et
passim to 1369 Ipm, Skeftington', -kt- Hy3 Crox, Edw1 CroxR
(p), 1311 Rut (p), Skeftington c.1300 Wyg (p)

Skftyngton, -y- 1283 Banco (p), 1303 Pat (p)
Skeftinton', -y- 1179, 1181, 1182 P et freq to John Rut, 1250 Fees
bis, c.1250 (1404) Iaz et passim to 1294 Mid (p), 1310 Ipm,
-tona c.1160 Dane, Shcleftinton' 1214 P, Skeftinton' l.13
CRCart bis
Skeftinton', -y- p.1250 (1404) Iaz (p), 1262 Ass, l.13 CRCart,
c.1292 LDeeds (p) et passim to 1317 Rut (p), Skeftington
1324 Pat
Skeftenton 1252 Cl (p)
Schyftington 1276 Cl (p)
Scaftinton(e) 1187, 1191, 1192, 1193 P et freq to 1212 db, 1224 RHug,
-tona 1177, 1178 ChanCR
Schaftinton' 1177, 1178, 1188, 1190 P bis
Skofenton 1209-35 RHug
Scoftinton' 1212 P
Skeftinton, -y- 1163 P, 1290 Inq aqd, 1360 Ipm
Scheffington 1290 Inq aqd, 1381 SR (p), -thon' 1406 WYK
Skef(f)inton, -y- 1261 Cur, 1298 ChanW (p) et passim to 1428 Fl,
1476 Pat
Skef(f)ington, -y- 1254 Val, 1311 GildR (p), 1322 Fine (p), 1336
LDeeds (p) et passim to 1409 LCh, 1440 Pat, 1472 Peake,
c.1545 Leland, 1613 IML
Srkeuington', -v-, -y- 1411 (1473) WYK, 1434 Pat, 1469 AllS, 1471
Hazlerigg, 1473 CCR, 1499 Banco et freq to 1541 MinAcct
'The tūn of Scaft's people', v. -inga-, tūn; cf. Shaftesbury Do,
with [ʃ] > [sk] in the first element because of Scandinavian influence
on pronunciation.
BROWN'S WOOD, Brome's wood 1800 Nichols. George Brome was resident in the parish in 1715 ib. SKEFFINGTON HALL, 1800 Nichols. SKEFFINGTON LODGE, 1815 Nichols. SKEFFINGTON WOOD, cf. Randulfwde l.13 CRCart.

Edw CroxR, Wodegate 1290 Ch bis, Skeffington Woods 1806 Map, v. wudu 'a wood'. In the early forms, the personal name is OE Randulf.

SYSTON

SYSTON (122-6211)

Sitestone 1086 DB

Sy-, Sitheston(e), -is- 1207 P bis, 1231 RHug bis, 1232 Fine, 1247

Abbr, 1247 Fees et passim to 1323 Pat et freq to 1368

LDeeds (p), 1370 Wyk (p), 1373 (p), 1374 LDeeds (p) et passim to 1391 Wyk (p), 1391 LDeeds (p), 1417 Pat, 1534

RTemple et passim to 1632 IML, -tun' 1201 Cur, Sichistun (sic for Sithistun) 1251 Ch

Sy-, Sideston' 1204 CLR, 1205 P et passim to 1264 Cl, Sidhestone 1220

RHug bis

Sithestan' 1254 Val, 1290 OSut (p)

Sydestan c.1291 Tax, 1428 FA

Sithston 1535 VE, 1630 IML

Sy-, Sieston' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1271 Ipm, 1411 ELiW, 1465 QuR, 1511

Ipm et freq to 1558 ib, 1576 LibCl

Seiston, -y- 1268 Abbr (p), 1546 AAS, 1549 Pat

Sy-, Siston(e) 1277 Hastings (p), 1380 LDeeds (p), 1380 Wyk (p), 1409 (p), 1420 Wyk (p) et passim to 1614 IML

Sison 1622 Burton
The second element is OE tun rather than OE stan. The three thirteenth century forms with -stan spellings are all from ecclesiastical MSS and probably reflect scribal confusion with spellings for Syston L (whose second element is OE stan). The first element is an OE personal name showing early shortening, possibly Sigeðryð or Sigeheåð, v. tun.


THRUSSINGTON

THRUSSINGTON (122-6415)

Turstaneston(e), -is- 1086 IB, 1175 P, 1202 Ass (p) bis, 1232 RHug, -tona c.1130 LeicSurv

Tursteineston' 1175 ChancR, l.Hy2 Berkeley, 1202 Ass (p) bis, 1206 Cur, -tun ?R1 EM, -tuna c.1200 Dane

Turste(r)neston R1 (p), e.13 Berkeley (p), -tona 1316 Cl

Turstein(e)ton c.1200 Hastings (p), e.13 bis, c.1240 Berkeley (p), -tona e.13 ib (p), -tun e.13 ib (p)

Turstantone 1224 RHug

Torstantun 1253, 1255 Pap

Thurstaneston(e) 1224, 1232 RHug, 1233 Fees, 1209-35 RHug, Hy3 RBE

Thursteineston, -is- e.13 (1449) WoCart (p), John Berkeley (p), -tun c.1240 ib (p) bis

Thorstanston 1316 Pat

Thurstanton' 1209-35 RHug, 1236 Fees, 1239 RGros, 1254 Val, 1261 Cur et freq to 1314 Hastings et passim to 1428 FA, 1535 VB, 1553 Pat
Thurstainton 1239 Cur, 1247 Abbr bis, Thursteinton c.1240 Berkeley (p)
Thurstinton', - y- 1242 Fees, 1294 Pat, 1299 Ipm et passim to 1379 Ass
Thorstanton' 1282 Rut (p), 1322 (e.15) (p), 1383 13 (e.15)
BelCartB

Thursanton 1282 OSut

Thurstinton 1261 Cur, 1316 FA
Thurstington', -yng- 1319 Banco, 1325 Ipm, 1327 SR, 1332 LCh bis et passim to 1361 LCDeeds (p) bis, 1428 FA

Thurs (s)ytton 1360 Coram, 1362 Ipm, 1365 Coram et passim to 1395
RTemple, 1403 AD, 1447 RTemple, 1478 Banco et freq to 1492
RTemple, 1506 Ipm, 1518 Visit

Thrustyngton 1347 GildR (p), Thrustyncton' 1367 LCDeeds (p)
Thrushington, -yng- 1327 Fine, 1382 Cl, 1385 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1529, 1534 RTemple et freq to 1576 Saxton

Thurs (s)hington 1518-29 ECP, 1576 LibCl, 1625 IML
'porsteinn's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Thrislington Du. The Scandinavian personal name porsteinn replaced the OE first element, leaving a hybrid place-name. Some spellings show a partially anglicized form of porsteinn where the second element is replaced by OE stān. For detailed discussion of porsteinn v. SPNLY 313-7.

THURMASTON

THURMASTON (122-6109)

Thurmodeston(e), -is- 1086 DB bis, 1175 ChancR (p), 1175 (p), 1176 (p), 1192 P et passim to a.1250 (1404) (p) bis, m.13 (1404) Laz (p) bis, -tona 1156 (1318) Ch, -tun 1199 Cur (p), -thon 1190-1204 BM, Thuremodestun' 1201 P

Tormodeston' s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord, -tuna 1107 Dugd

Thurmodeston(e), -is- 1191 P, p.1204 Hastings, 1215 RegAnt et passim to m.13 (1404) Laz (p) et freq to 1284 RTemple, 1302 LeicRec, 1318, 1340 Ch, -tun 1215 RegAnt, -thon 1223 BM

Thurmedeston' c.1130 LeicSurv
Thurmedeston' c.1130 LeicSurv
Turmondreston' 1210 P (p)

Thurmondeston(e), -is- m.13 (1404) Laz (p) bis
Thurmenston(e), -ans- 1314 GarCart, 1340 Ch, 1549 Pat

Thurmeston', -as- 1203 RegAnt, 1280 Misc (p), 1283 Midd et passim to 1294 GarCart et freq to 1610 Speed, (-iurta Belegrae) 1294 GarCart, Thurmistona m.13 (1404) Laz (p)

Thormeston, -as- 1289, 1304, 1399, 1420, 1553 Pat, 1576 Saxton
Thurneston 1487, 1552 Pat
Thornaston 1325 BM, 1325 Pat, 1359 Ch
Thrumaston 1537 MinAcct, 1546 AAS et passim to 1721 IML
Thromaston 1554 Ex-Rel, 1595 LeicRec et passim to 1679 IML

d'ormódr's tun', v. tun, cf. Thormanby YN. The Scandinavian personal name d'ormódr has replaced an OE first element, thus giving a hybrid place-name. Forms with -mund-, -mond- spellings have been influenced by the Scandinavian personal name d'ormundr.
NORTHORP (lost), Northorp(e) 1298 Nichols bis, 1349, 1351 Wyk, 1360, e.16 Nichols, cf. Northorpfeld 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Northorpmore 1477 (e.16) ib, 'the northern porp', v. norð, porp.

SEWISTHORP (lost), 1534 Nichols. Because of lack of early forms the first element must remain obscure, v. porp.

COLBY LODGE, Calsborge e.16 Nichols, probably 'the bare hill', v. calu, beorg. Calby Lodge, Humberstone (q.v.), which is situated 500 yards away from Colby Lodge, retains the original vowel a in its spelling.

TILTON

1. TILTON (ON THE HILL 1° 0.S.) (122-7405)

Tillintone 1086 DB

Tiletone 1086 DB

Tilton(e), v. c.1150 LeicSurv, 1163 (p), 1166, 1167, 1169, 1170 P et freq to 1610 Speed, (-Diggeby) 1242 Fees, (-on the Hill) 1688 LML, -tuna 1165, 1167, 1168, 1173, 1175, 1179 P, m.13 (1404), l.13 (1404), 1293 (1404) Laz, -tun 1210 GildR, 1231 Ch, 1236 Fees

Thilton' 1230 P

'Tila's tun', v. tun. The Domesday form Tillintone retains the OE genitival construction Tilantun. Robert de Diggeby was in control of the manor in 1322 Gl.

ROBIN-A-TIPTOE HILL, FARM, Robin A Tiptoe 1586 Map, 1815 Nichols, Robin a Tiptoes 1799 ib, 1806 Map. This appears to be a Leicestershire name
for Robin Goodfellow, the 'drudging goblin', who threshes corn and does domestic work whilst the farmer and his household are asleep, hence —a-Tiptoe. In the East Riding of Yorkshire he is known as Robin-round-cap, v. E.M. Wright, Rustic Speech and Folk-Lore, Oxford 1913. TILTON WOOD, 1800 Nichols, Tilton Woods 1806 Map.

2. HALSTEAD (122-7505):

Elstede 1086 DB

Haldsted 1230 MemR (p), 1230 ChancR (p), 1236 Cur (p)
Halt(e)sted 1249 Pat (p), 1257 Pap
Hautsted 1230 P (p)
Hal(l)ested(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1198 GildR (p), 1242 P (p), 1276 RH, 1.13 CRCart (p), 1299 Abs (p), Edw1 CroxR (p) et passim to 1332 SR (p), 1386, 1465 AllS, 1466 Pat, -steyde 1315 AllS

Halsted(e) 1200 (p) bis, 1209 Cur (p), e.15 Peake, 1227 GildR et passim to Hy3 Crox (p) bis et freq to 1345 Inq sqd, 1384 AllS et passim to 1610 Speed, -steyd 1305 AllS, -styd 1469 ib, -stheed 1407 ib

Hausted(e) 1167 ChancR (p), 1200 Cur (p) bis, 1242 P (p) et passim to 1332 SR (p), -steda 1209-19 RHug (p)

Hallsteyd 1313 AllS: (p)

Hasted e.13 Berkeley, -steda 1167 P

Hawllstead 1604 SR

Hawstede 1351 Mid (p), -stedd 1607 Parker, Haustead 1620 IML

'The place of refuge (? for cattle)', v. hald, stede. The first element is OE Angl hald "protection", from OE healdan 'to hold' (ME
hald, hold 'a place of refuge, shelter, a fortified place, a lurking place (of animals)'. The second element, OE stede 'a place' also has particularized meanings, such as 'dairy farm'. For a detailed discussion of this place-name, Ekwall Studies 52 and Sandred 289.

COLBOROUGH HILL, Great Calborowe 1539 Nichols, Cawborow 1586 Map. The first element is possibly OE cauld 'cold', y. cauld, beorg 'a hill'.

TUGBY AND KEYTHORPE

1. OLD KEYTHORPE (133-7699) v. 'thorpe', Ekwall Studies 52 and Sandred 289.

Cheitorp 1086 DB

Caitorp 1086 DB, -thorp 1333 Cl (p), Caythorp(e) 1242 Fees, 1274 Ass (p), 1290 Ch (p), 1303 Ipm (p)

Kaytorp' a.1250 Peake (p) bis, 1252 Cl (p), 1.13 CRCart (p), 13 Peake (p), -thorp(e) 1260 Cl, 1262 Fine (p), Hy3 Hazlerigg (p), 1297, 13 Peake bis, Edw1 CronR et passim to 1340 Peake bis, 1342 (1449) (p), 1344 (1449) WoCart (p)

Keytorp' 1260 Cl, 1345 Pap (p), -thorp(e) Hy3 Hazlerigg, 1304, 1313 Pat bis, 1316 FA, 1322 LCDeeds (p), 1330 Hazlerigg et freq to 1605 ISIR

Keuthorp' Hy3 Hazlerigg (p)

'Keyia's þorp', y. þorp. Ekwall DEPN suggests 'Cæga's þorp'. The OE personal name Cæga (side form Cæge) is early, forming place-names in combination with ham (Cainham Sa, Keyham Lei) and hōh (Cainhoe Bd, Cashio Hrt, Keysoe Bd). Ekwall's interpretation would imply the replacement of an OE second element by ÓDan þorp, and this would be
unique in Leicestershire. The ON personal name *Keia*, side-forms *Keja*, *Keja*, is formally correct and to be preferred as the first element.

2. TUGBY (122-7600) -(partly-belongs-to-Gartree-Hundred)-

Tochebi 1086 DB, 1167 P, 1184 CartAnt

Tokebi 1176 (p), 1177, 1178 P et freq to 1193 P (p), 1205 ChancR (p),
   -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, 1179 P (p), -by 1206 Cur (p), 1220
   GildR, 1225 RHug, 1238 RGros, m.13 Peake (p), 1254 Val, Hy3
   Crox (p) et freq to 1386 Cl, 1409 LCh bis, 1419 Peake et
   passim to 1535 VE, 1550, 1551 Peake

Tokesby 1274 RGrav

Thochrome ? John Hastings

Thokebi John Rut, Thokeb' 1228 Cl (p), Thokeby 1252 Fees (p), 1274
   Ipm, -bya 1240 GildR (p), 1220-50 RTemple (p), Thokebey
   13 Peake

Toukebi 1203 (p), 1204 (p), 1205 (p), 1206 P (p), -by 1257 Ch, 1274
   Ass, 1364 Pat (p)

Tokby(e) 1275 IpmR, 1384 Peake bis, 1496 LCh, 1535 VE

Toughbye 1550 LCh

Tuk(e)by 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS

Tuggebye 1539 LCh

Tugby 1519 EpCB, 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed

'Tóki's by', y. by, cf. Torteth La. Substitution of *th* for *t* is the
result of AN orthographical interchange between the symbols *th* and *t*
for etymological *t*. 
TWYFORD AND THORPE

1. THORPE SATCHVILLE (122-7311)

Torp' c.1141 Dugd, c.1160 BM, c.1180 (1449) WoCart bis, 1199 Cur (p),
1.12, c.1200 Dane (p), 1204 Cur (p) et freq to 1243 Fees,
m.13 (1404), Hy3 (1404) Laz

Thorpe c.1130 LeicSurv, 1207 FF (p), 1227 Ch bis, 1234 Fees et
passim to Hy3 Grox et freq to 1610 Speed

The affix is normally added as:
-Sec(e)h(e)ville, -y-, Seg(g)eville, -y-, Segfeld(e), -Sacheville,
-field 1262 Fine et freq to 1610 Speed

-juxta Melton' Moubrey 1296 CSut
-juxta Twyford 1324, 1325 Inq aqd, 1535 VE

'The outlying farmstead', v. porp. Radulfus de Sacheville held Thorpe
in 1234 Fees.

CUSINGEDALE (lost), 1246 Ass, possibly 'the valley of Cusa's people',
but it is unwise to assume an -inga- type on the evidence of only one
form, v. dael'.

COLLEY GRANGE (lost), 1537 MinAcct, cf. -de la Graunge 1295 Banco (p),
v. grange.

THE HALL, Thorpe Hall 1831 Curtis. THORPE TRUSSELLS, 1806 Map.

2. TWYFORD (122-7310)

Tuiuorde 1086 DB, Tuy-, Tuiford' 1162-70 Rut (p), 1179, 1180 P,
c.1180 (1449) WoCart, 1181, 1182, 1183 P, Hy2 Rut (p) et
freq to 1202 Berkeley (p), 1204 Cur et passim to a.1250
GarCh, m.13 (1404) Laz, -fort Hy2 BM, Hy2 Dane (p)

Taiworde 1086 DB

Twy-, Twiford(e) c.1130 LeioSurv, 1184 Berkeley (p), 1195 P, 1196 ChancR, 1197, 1198, 1199 P et freq to 1610 Speed, Twyfford 1366 Rtu, 1502 MisAccts, -fort a.1250 (1404), m.13 (1404) Laz (p) bis

Thuy-, Thuitord, a.1250 (1404) Laz (p), 1326 Ipm, -fort c.1247 BM

Thwy-, Thwiford' 1201 (p), 1202, 1203 P, 1234 Fees, 1346 Pat

Tu(e)uford 1199 Cur (p), 1327 Pat (p)

Thwinford' 1204 RFinib

'The double ford', v. twI-, twinn, ford. Thwinford' 1204 RFinib is formed with the OE adjective twinn 'double' rather than the OE prefix twI- 'double, two'.

WALTON ON THE WOLDS

WALTON ON THE WOLDS (122-5919)

Waleton(e) 1086 DB, 1195 P, 1.12 GarCart (p), 1209 Cur, 1212 GarCart bis, c.1220 BM, 1222 RHug et passim to 1254 Val, Walen' 1.12 (p), 1212 GarCart bis, -tun 1.12 ib (p) bis, -tuna 1.12 ib bis

Valetu' 1.12 GarCart (p)

Walton(e) 1209-35 RHug, 1247 Ass, 1260, 1261 Cur, 1264 RGrav et freq to 1610 Speed, -tun 1.13 Surv

Wallton' 1346 (15) CCart, -tun 1232-46 BM

Wauton' 1247 Abbr bis, 1253 (1449) WCCart (p), 1.13 Surv (p), 13 MID (p)
The affix is normally added as:

-de Wauz 1270 RGrav
-super Waldas 1354 Pat, -super le Woulds 1604 SR, -super Olds 1678 IML
-on le Wold(e) 1415 Pat et passim to 1506 Cl, -othe Wold 1346 (15)

CCart, -on the Wo(u)lds 1604, 1631 IML
-juxta Prestwold 1365 Banco
-Malore 1386 Fine

Probably 'the tun of the British, or (British)serfs', and later, 'Walton on the high open ground', where OE wald has developed in meaning from 'wood' to 'high ground cleared of woodland', ð. waho, wal, tun, wald. The early forms represent OE waleþun in which wala would seem to be the genitive plural of wale 'Briton, serf'. However one cannot rule out OE wald 'woodland' as the first element, particularly when considering the site of the village. William Malory held land in Walton in 1384 Fine.

ASH PLANTATION was Walton Plantation 1806 Map. THE HAYS, Hay 1347 Hastings, ð. (ge)æg 'an enclosure'. SHITTLEWOOD'S BARN, John Shyttlywood was resident in the parish in 1524 SR, Daniel Shittlewood in 1628 ib. WALTON BROOK, torrentam de Waleton 1212 CarCart bis. WALTON THORNS, 1806 Map.

WYMESWOLD

WYMESWOLD (122-6023)

Wy-, Wimundeswald(e) 1086 DB, 1205, 1206 P bis, 1206 CLR, 1207 P bis, 1209-35 RHug, 1254 Misc, 1316 Pat, -wold(e) 1212, 1261, 1268 Cur et passim to 1351 MID, 1353 Ipm, 1362, 1386 Cl, 1428 FA
Wimundeswale 1086 DB bis
Wimundewalle 1086 DB
Wimundswold 1247 Ass
Wy-, Wim(m)undewald(e) 1.12 GarCart (freq), 1198 Fees, 1199 FF, e.13 BHosp bis et passim to 1256 MID, 1272 Cur, 1277 Ipm, 13 BHosp bis, -wad' 1236 Fees, -waude(e) 1253-8 RHug, 1267 Lib, -wald' Wy2 BHosp, 1.12 GarCart bis, e.13 BHosp bis, e.13, 1212 GarCart, 1256 MID et passim to 1274 MID et freq to 1321 Dixie (p), 1328, 1331 MID et passim to 1359 Pat, -would 1260 Cur
Wy-, Wimendewold(e) e.13 bis, 13 BHosp bis
Wymyndewold e.13 GarCart
Wy-, Wimundwald 1247 Ass, 1254 Val, 1316 Pat, -waude 1242 Fees, 1260 Ass, -wold' 1252 Fees, 1276 IpmR, 1276 RH, 13 BHosp bis et passim to c.1425 SW
Wymmutwold 13 MID (p)
Wymondswold 1326 (p), 1329 Cl (p), 1330 FA et passim to 1362 Ipm et freq to 1396 MID bis et passim to 1449 RTemp, 1456 MID, 1457 Ct, 1488 MID
Wy-, Wimondewold(e) 1276 Cl, 13 BHosp bis, 1342 Cl (p), 1342 Pap (p)
Wymondwold(e) 1307 Pat, 1316 FA, 1325 (1449) MoCart bis, 1359 bis, 1374 MID
Wy-, Wim(m)eswold(e), -ys- 1397 Cl (p), 1406 (p), 1409 Pat (p), 1418 Comp bis, 1502 MisAccts bis et passim to 1536, 1537 RTemp, 1538 Deed et freq to 1610 Speed, -would 1518 Visit, 1604 SR, 1614, 1619 IML, -old(e) 1544 MID, 1566 Ct
'Wigmund's wald', v. wald, cf. Wymondham Lei, Nf.

GOSCOTE (lost), ? e.13 Potter, possibly 'the geese shelter', v. gōs, gōsa, cot, and v. East Goscote Hundred.

WEST GOSCOTE HUNDRED

Originally, with East Goscote Hundred, West Goscote Hundred formed the Goscote Hundred. For early forms of this v. East Goscote Hundred supra. The present division appears thus:

Westgoscott 1607 LAS, 1649 LeicRec
West Gostcoate 1610 Speed
West Goscote 1617 LeicRec

ANSTEY

ANSTEY (121-5408)
Anstige 1086 IB
Hanstigie 1086 IB
Anesting' c.1130 LeicSurv
Anesti 1202 Berkeley (p), 1190-1204 France, 1287 IpMr, -stia 1183, 1184, 1185 P, -sty c.1200 France, 1205 ChR, 1248 GildR (p), 1252 Ch, 1284 Ferrera et freq to 1339 Pat et passim to 1375 (p), 1376 LCDeeds (p)
Ainesti 1203-6 France, Aynsty 1329 LAS (p)
Anisty a.1250 RTemple (p)
Ansty(e), -is 1277 Hastings, 1301 Coram, 1302, 1307 Banco, 1325, 1327 Coram et passim to 1352 (1449) WoCart (p) et freq to 1541 Rut, 1576 Sarton, (-iuxta Groby) 1302 Banco
Anstey 1537 MinAcct

'The narrow footpath', v. Anstiga.
ANSTEY PASTURES, Ansty Pastures 1809 Encla. THE GREEN, -othe Grene
1319 Pat (p), -on the grene 1332 SR (p), v. grene\(^2\) 'a grassy plot; a
village green'. MILL, Ansty melne 1371 Cl, v. myln. GYNSILL LANE, v.
The Gysills, Glenfields (Sparkenhoe Hundred).

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH

1. ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH (121-3516)

Ascebi 1086 IB
Assebia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by 1267 (p), 1269 Pat (p)
Aessebi Hyl Dugd
Esslei Hyl Dugd bis, 1199 Chr, c.1245 AD bis, 1290 Cl, 1411 Pap, -bia,
--y-- Edw1 Hastings, 1357 BM, -by 1202 FF, 1205 RotNorm, 1225
RHug et passim to 1254 Val, 1261 Ch et freq to 1277 GarCart,
c.1291 Tax et passim to 1336 Banco
Esshebi 1314 Cl, -by 1341 ib
As(s)hebi 1327 SR, -by 1277 Hastings, 1285 IpmR, 1286 Pat et passim to
1304 Deed et freq to 1466 MiD et passim to 1489 Ferrers, 1513
Dirie, 1535 VE
Aysheby 1464, 1467, 1468 Pat, Aisshebye 1550 ib
As(s)heby 1315 Ipm, 1330 FA, 1542 MiD, c.1545 Leland
Aschby 1368 Ipm bis
As(s)hby(e) 1339 IpmR, 1350 Misc et passim to 1466 MiD, 1467 Pat, 1502
Ipm et passim to 1576 Sarton

The affix is normally added as:
-la Z(o)u(s)ch(e) 1205 RotNorm, 1240 RGros et passim to 1277 GarCart
et freq to 1406 MiD, 1414 Wyg et passim to 1513 Dirie
-la Souch(e) 1254 Val, 1314 Cl, 1398 R Temple, 1459 Fisher, 1489 Ferrers
-de la Zouch(e) 1341 Fisher, 1416 Fine et passim to 1466 MiD et freq
to 1576 Saxton
-de la S(o)uche 1454 Pat, 1467 Derby, -de la Sowche 1446 Ferrers
'The by at the ash-trees', y. æsc, by. The Scandinavian by may have
replaced an OE second element. Alanus la Zouche held the manor in the
reign of Henry II Dugd, Roger de la Zouche in 1202 FF.

2. KILWARDBY (121-3516)
Culverteb' c.1130 LeicSurv
Culverdeby 1271 Ipm, 1277 Hastings
Culwordeby 1300, Edw2 Hastings
Culwardeby 1347, 1399 Ipm
Culwardby 1400 Cl
Culwarby 1387 Hastings
Colewardby 1607 Ipm
Col(le)warby 1550 BodlCh, 1550 Pat, 1561 Ipm
Cylwardby 1491 Hastings
Ki-, Kylwarby 1279 ChronPetr (p) bis, 1337 Ipm
Kilwardby 1804 Nichols
'Kilvert's by', y. by, cf. Killerby Du and YN. For a discussion of the
Scandinavian personal name Kilvert y. Feilitzen 215. Ekwall DEPN takes
it to be a possible by-name ON *kylfu-vgrör 'one who defends the prow
of the ship'. The site no longer appears on the map, but was situated
in what are now the western suburbs of Ashby de la Zouch, y. Nichols s.n..
PIPWELL (lost)

Pippewell(e) 1313, 1314, 1321, 1325 Banco, 1332 Hastings, 1342, 1366 Banco

Pipwell 1333 Ferrers bis, 1376 Hastings, 1561 Ipm
Py-, Pippewall 1333, 1378, 1410, 1428 Hastings bis
Pypewall 1427 Hastings
Pypwall 1436 Hastings

The forms with pp suggest that the first element is the OE personal name Pippa. However OE pīpe 'narrow channel, pipe, conduit' is also possible. Spellings in -wall are from the Mercian wella, a variant of OE wella 'a stream', v. pīpe, wella.

BRASTHORP (lost)

Brastorp 1286 Misc, -thorp 1344 Ch, 1347 Ipm bis
Bracethorp 1286 Misc bis

'Brasi's þorp', v. þorp. This site lay between Blackfordby and Old Parks v. Ipm 1347. It may be the modern Cliftonthorpe.

LITTLETHORPE (lost), 1632 Deed, 'the little þorp', v. lītel, līttil, þorp.

NETHERTHORPE (lost), 1616 Deed, 'the lower þorp', v. neōdēra, neōri, þorp.


3. BLACKFOREBY (121-3318).
Blakfordeby c.1130 LeicSurv, -by 1276 RH, 1392 Fine (p)
Blacfordebi 1199 ChR, 1200 bis, 1209 Cur, 1321 (p), 1322 Wyg (p), Blacfordeby, -k- 1265 Ch, 1271 Ipm, 1276 RH, 1.13 GarCart et freq to 1349 Wyg (p), 1350 Misc et passim to 1393 Fisher (p), 1398 RTemple (p)
Blakefordby John (1285) Ch
Blacfordby, -k- 1209-35 RHug, 1277 Hastings bis et passim to 1415 Fine
Blackfordby 1525 AAS, 1549, 1550 Pat, 1713, 1718 IML
Blacforby 1357 Pat (p)
Blakefordby 1535 VE
Blaker(s)by(e) 1526 AAS, 1529 Nichols, 1569 LeicW
Blaugherby(e), -ou- 1525 AAS, 1576 Saxon et passim to 1692 IML
Originally 'the black ford', later 'the by at Blackford', v. blæc, ford, by. The village is in a coal area and doubtlessly surface deposits would give rise to the OE name of the ford - Blæcford.

4. SHELLBROOK (121-3416)
Scheylebrok Edw2 Hastings
Shellbrook 1646 Deed
Shelbrook 1807 EnclA

5. WILLESLEY (121-3414) (belongs to Repton and Gresley Hundred)
Wivleslei(e) 1086 DB bis
Wi-, Wyuel(1)esle, -v-, -is- 1208 Derby, e.13 Berkeley (p), 1224-30 Hastings et freq to c.1294 (p), 1295 RTemple (p) bis et passim to 1334 Banco, -leg(a) m.13, 1262 Nichols, e.14 RydCart,
Willesley, -is- Hy3 Crox (p) bis

Wellesley e.14 RydCart

Weylesley, -is- c.1200-50 (p), m.13 Nichols (p), e.14 RydCart bis

Weylesley(e), -is- p.1250 (p), l.13 Nichols

Willesley 1197 Derby, Wyvesle e.14 RydCart

Weulesleye 1384 Nichols, Weulllysley 1398 ib

Weulesleye 1376 Dixie

Wellesley, Wyllesley, 1387 Hastings (p), 1412 Cl bis, 1431 FA, 1440 Cl, 1439

Fisher, Willusley e.14 RydCart

Wilsleye 1576 Saxton

'Wigel's leah', v. leah, cf. Wilson. Willesley was transferred to Leicestershire from Derbyshire in 1897.

WILLESLEY HALL, 1804 Map.

6. WOODCOTE (121-3518)

Wodecote 1086 DE

Wodecote 13 AD

Wodecote, ? e. Hy3 Hastings, 1226 Fine

Wodecote c.1160 Fisher, Hy3 AD (p), Wdcote Hy3 Hastings (p)

Wodete c.1130 LeicSurv

Wodescote 1242 Fees

Wodecote, -k- 1245 AD (p), 1258 Ch, 1269 Cur (p) et passim to 13 Fisher (p) bis, 1306 Ferrers et freq to 1428 Hastings

Wodecotes 1261-1317 (14) BrCart (p) bis, 1332 Hastings (p), 1333 Ferrers (p)
'The cottage in the wood', v. wudn, cot. Woodcote is on the county boundary with Derbyshire and is represented by a couple of houses only.

ASHBY WOULDSD

Ashby Woulds became a separate civil parish in 1894 and was taken from Ashby de la Zouch.

ASHBY WOULDSD, 1795 Nichols, v. wald.


1. BOUTHORPE (121-3117)

Bortrod 1086 DB

Bothorpp c.1130 LeicsSurv

Bothorp 1242 Fees, 1513 Fine

Buthorpe 1365 AD (p)

Bolthorpe 1535 VE bis
2. LITTLEWORTH (121-3117)
Littlewurd' 1180 P (p), -wurda 1181 (p), 1182 ib (p), -wurthe 1181
ChancR (p)
Lyttelworth 1421 Banoo
Lyttilworth 1525 Visit
Lettelworthe 1556-8 ECP
'The little world', v. lytel, word.

3. MOIRA (121-3115)
Moira 1831 Curtis. Ashby de la Zouch manor was the property of the
Earl of Moira in 1804 Nichols. He discovered fireclay on his lands,
and Moira developed through the mining of this and local coal.

MOIRA BATHS, 1831 Curtis. In 1805 a mineral spring was found at Moira.

BELTON

BELTON (121-4420)
Beleton(e) e.13 BHosp (p), 1222 RHug bis, 1237 RGros (p), 1241 Ch,
1242 Pat et passim to 1274 Ipm, 1282 Pat, l.13 CRCart, Edw.
CroXR, -tona l.12 Berkeley (p), -tun Hy3 AD
Belleton 1269 BM
Belton(e) 1199 GildR (p), e.13 (15) BrCart, 1209-35 RHug, 1244 Ch et
passim to 1270 RGrav, 13 Fisher et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona
c.1130 LeicSurv

Beulton. 1328 Banco

The first element of Belton is obscure. Smith in Elements suggests
OE bel\(^1\) meaning 'beacon' in place-names, but this is unsatisfactory in
combination with OE tun. Ekwall, NoB xlv 139, wonders if this element
appears in any place-names discussed by Smith in Elements s.v. bel\(^1\).
For a detailed treatment of Belton v. Ekwall Studies\(^2\) 159-163 where it
is suggested that the element is bel– which may belong to ON bil,
Swedish dialectal bili, Danish dialectal bili, boel 'interval, space'.
This word or a derivative bilan or the like, Ekwall suggests, might
have developed a meaning such as 'open land in a forest' or 'a piece
of dry land in a fen'. Belton lies on slightly raised ground between
two major brooks. In the period of settlement the area would have
been heavily wooded. Ekwall's suggestion would suit the site very well.
Thus perhaps we have 'tūn on open land in a forest' or 'tūn on dry
ground surrounded by bog', v. tūn.

ALIA OUERTON' (lost) c.1130 LeicSurv, 'the tūn on the hill', and
styled 'the other' to distinguish it from nearby Coleorton. v. offer\(^2\),
tūn.

MERRIL GRANGE (2), Merrell Grange 1539 Nichols, grange of Meriell 1540
MinAcct, Myrrell Grange 1553 Pat bis, Merrill Grange 1610 Speed, 1684
LeicW, 1709 IML, cf. Mirehulfeld 1371 Banco. Earlier forms are needed.
The first element is possibly OE (ge)mēre 'a boundary' since the
granges are on a hill which marks the parish limit. But cf. the nearby
Long Mere in Long Whatton infra, v. hyll.
GRACE DIEU PRIORY, MANOR, WOOD

(la) Grace D(i)eu 1241 Ch, 1242 RGros, 1243 Fees et freq to 1504 Ipsm
(la) Gracedieux 1331 Misc, 1336 Hastings

Gracede Edw Cross

Gracedew(e) 1451 LinDoc, 1509 Deed et passim to 1604 IML

la Grace dei 1.13 Surv

Gracia Dei 1245 Cl, 1257 Misc, 1272 Berkeley et passim to 1440 Visit
'Grace of God', v. grace, deu. Grace Dieu Priory was founded c.1236-42
by Roesia de Verdun for Augustinian nuns, v. Nichols s.n..

GRACE DIEU BROOK, 1795 Nichols and v. Whitwick, Coalville infra.

HILLPARKS FARM, The Hill Park 1774 Nichols. LOW WOODS, Belton Low
Wood 1754 Nichols, 1806, 1815 Map, Beltonwode? 1227-30 Farnham, 1477
(e.16) Charyte, v. wudu 'a wood'. SPRING BARROW, cf. the Old Spring
1774 Nichols.

BIRSTALL

BIRSTALL (121-5809) ["be:stal"]

Burstel(l)e 1086 DB bis, -stel 1252 Fees, -stal(1)(e) c.1130 LeicSurv,
1166 (p), 1175 P (p), 1175 ChancR (p), 1205 RotNorm, 1205,
1207 P et freq to 1499 Cl, 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed,
(-juxta Belgrave) 1310 Banco, (-juxta Leycestre) 1336, 1339 ib

Burstal 1176 P (p)

Burchestal 1.12 GarCart (p)

Burestal 1227 Pat (p), -stall(um) 1190-1204 France, 1207 P, 1227 Pat
(p), 1246 RGros (p)

Borestal: 1220 Fine, 1221 FineR
Bourstall(e) 1325 Cl bis
Borstalle 1370 Ipm, 1370 Cl
Birstal 1270 Misc bis, 1270 Pat (p), Byrstall 1558 Ipm
Bri-, Brystal(l)(e) 1471 Cl, 1502 MisAccts, 1518 Visit et freq to 1541 MinAcct et passim to 1552 Chap, -stayll 1510 Rental
'The site of a burh', v. burh-stall. The exact significance is not known, but the element may mean here 'disused stronghold' or simply 'stronghold'.

RED HILL, cf. Redhill Closes 1731 L&S', Redhill Close 1758 ib, v. read 'red', hyll 'a hill'.

BREEDON ON THE HILL

1. BREEDON ON THE HILL (121-4023)
Briudun c.730 Bede, s.a. 731 (a.1118) Flor
Briudun s.a. 731 (12) Simeon
Breedun s.a. 731 (c.1121) ASC E, s.a. 731 (p.1050) ASC D, 844 Dugd bis
Bredun(e) s.a. 675 (c.1121) ASC E, s.a. 731 (c.1135) HHunt, m.12 HC
bis, 1153-60 Derby bis, 1193-1207 Dugd, Hy3 AD, 1309 Cl, 1425 Wyg bis
Bredon(e) 1120-3 (14) bis, Hy1 (14), 1163 (14) BrCart bis et passim to e.13 Ferrers bis, 1212 FF et freq to 1580 LEpis, 1610 Speed, (-super monte) 1576 Saxton, (-on the hill) 1610 Speed, -dona 1132-66 (14) BrCart, 1148-66 (13) NosCart, 1162-70 (14) BrCart, a.1195 (13) NosCart, 1175-96 Ferrers bis et freq to c.1265 GarCh et passim to 1336 (15) Ferrers, -doun 1400 (p), 1415 Cl bis
Briedon 1199 MemR
Breadon 1553 AAS bis
Breedon 1572 Deed, 1603 LibCl, 1613 LeicW, 1626 IML

This is an original pre-Saxon simplex place-name, the root of which is *breǭ PrWelsh (Brit *briga) 'hill' to which OE dūn 'hill' was added. Since the seventeenth century, to further develop the tautology 'on the hill' has also been added to the name of the village. The hill has been a settled site from antiquity. An Iron Age hill fort crowns the summit. Within this was later an Anglo-Saxon monastery. The village lies on the sheltered southern slopes of the hill. v. breǭ, dūn, cf. Bredon Wo.

TOFTES (lost), Le Toftes 1288 (14), 1272–98 (14), a.1350 bis BrCart, v. topt 'a plot of ground in which a dwelling stands'.

BURNHAGH (lost), Burnhaga 1175–95 (15) BrCart, hagh' 1331 (15), a.1350 bis, 15 ib, Brunhaga a.1195 (13) NosCart, hage c.1175–96 Ferrers, 1175–96 (14) BrCart, 1202 Dugd, e.13 Ferrers, hagh(e) c.1200 (14), 1218–25 (14), 1261–93 (14) bis, a.1350 BrCart bis, Brynhag' 1334 (15) ib, 'enclosure with a spring or stream'. OE burna 'a spring, a stream' has been influenced by OE brunnr 'a spring, a well', v. burna, brunnr, haga.'

Cloudhill 1795 Nichols, Cloudhill close 1.18 Map, Breedon Clouds 1806 Map, y. elūd 'a rock, a mass of rock, a (rocky) hill'. BREEDON HILL, 1758 Map, (in) monte Bredone a.1195 (13) NosCart, (sub) monte Bredone c.1200 (14) BrCart, montem de Bredon 1439, 1444 Wyr. BREEDON LODGE, 1713 LeicW, The Lodge 1652 Nichols, Bredon lodge 1683 ib, y. loge 'a house at the entrance to a park'. BURNEY LANE, Burney 1758 Map, Upper Burney Lane, 1758 ib, Lower Burney Lane 1758 ib. Burney may be a corruption of Burnhaugh v. supra. The first element is OE burna 'a stream', but the second is probably OE ēg 'land partly surrounded by water', y. burna, ēg. BURNEY ROUGH, cf. Rogh corner 1532 Wyr. The Rough 1758 Map, y. ūn 'rough'. PASTURE WOOD was Spring Wood 1806 Map, cf. Pasture Closes 1.18 Map.

ANDERCHURCHE (lost)

Andreskirka c.1144 Dugd, 1132-66 (14) bis, c.1200 (14) BrCart, 1202 Dugd, 1218-25 (14) BrCart, -kirk(e), -y- a.1195 (13) NosCart, e.13 (14), 1288 (14), a.1350 BrCart, -kirca(m) c.1175-96 Ferrers, 1175-96 (14) BrCart

Andreskirch a.1350 BrCart bis

Andreschirch(e) 1175-95 (15), e.13 (14), 1205-37 (14), c.1250 (14) BrCart et passim to 1288 (14) bis, 1289 (15) BrCart et freq to 1346 Miss, -cherche c.1300 (15) BrCart

Andrekirk a.1350 BrCart, -kirca' e.13 Ferrers

Andrechirch(e) 1243 Fees, c.1300 (15) BrCart, 1322 Pat, 1333 (15) BrCart, -cherche c.1300 (15) ib

Anderschirch(e), -y- 1284, 1355 Ass, 1439 bis, 1444 bis, 1532 Wyr bis, -cherch' 1227, 1331 Cl, -church(e) 1268, 1269 Cur, Hy3
Hastings, 1299 Pat, 1330 Ferrers, 1351 Hastings, 1534 Fine
Andirchirche 1351 Hastings
Andurchurche 1306 Dugd
'St. Andrew's church', v. cirice, kirkja. The OE form of the saint's name is Andreas. ON kirkja 'a church' appears in some early forms and was evidently an alternative to OE cirice 'a church'. The village 'was situated on the limits of Bredon and Staunton .... Scalacre formed a considerable part of this village .... There are inclosures on the limits or boundaries of Bredon and Staunton Harold which yet retain the name of The Scalacres. The foundations of houses are also occasionally discovered." v. Nichols s.n.. For Scalacre v. Staunton
Harold parish infra.

2. TONGE (121-4123)
Tung(e) 1066 DB, 1226 Fine, 1226 CLR bis, 1243 Fees et passim to
1276-93 (14) BrCart et freq to 1330 Pat, 1333 (15), 1335 (15) BrCart, Tunga(m) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1132-66 (14) BrCart, Hy2 EM et passim to 1261-93 (14) BrCart
Tong(e) 1267 Pat, 1280 Ipm, 1304 Abbr, 1324 Rut et passim to 1348 Pat (p) et freq to 1610 Speed, Tonga(m) 1132-66 (14), 1175-95 (15), 1.13 (14) BrCart, 1315 Fisher, Tongge 1332 AD, 1507 Ipm
Thonga 1199 Chr
'A tongue of land', v. tunge, tunga. Elements notes that the topographical use of the element might be of Scandinavian origin, for such a use is not found in OE or ME.
3. WILSON (121-4024)

Wy-, Wistlestone', -v-, -is- 1203 Cur, 1228 (14) (p) bis, c.1230 (15) BrCart, 1240 Fine, 1245 Fees et passim to l.13 (14) BrCart (freq), Edw1 GarCart (p), 1329 (14) BrCart, -tona 1244 AAS (p), l.13 (14) BrCart, -tunia e.Hy2 Dane bis

Wistlestone c.1144 Dugd

Wistleston', -is- 13 Wyr bis, 1312 Fisher (p) bis, 1345 RM, 15 Dane,

Wivelstone 1294 Hastings, Wivilliston Hy3 ib (p)

Wy-, Wivelston' 1248 AD (p), 1260 Cur, 1288 (14), 1261-93 (14) BrCart, 1428 Banco, -tona 1132-66 (14), 1228 (14) BrCart et passim to 1295-1317 (14) ib

Wyvlston' 1314 Ferrers (p)

Wivelston' 1249 AD (p)

Wipleston', -is- c.1300 (15), 1333 (15) BrCart

Wy-, Willeston' 1345 bis, 1414 bis, 1419 Fisher bis, 1553 Pat, Willyston' 1439 bis, 1444 Wyr bis

Wileston' 1321, 1322 Wyk, 1369 Banco (p)

Wulseston' 1332 Fisher

Wy-, Wilston 1429 BrCart, 1535 VE et passim to 1561 Fisher, 1610 Speed

Welson 1324 Ferrers

Wy-, Wil(l)son 1553 Pat, 1571 SR, 1612 LeicW

'Wifel's tun', ve. tun, cf. Willesley Lei, Wilsford L, W, Wilsill YW.

Near Breedon on the Hill also was Wifeleborpe c.972 BCS 1283, now lost, but named from the same Wifel, no doubt, as in Wilson, ve. borp.

BYGGYNS' (a lost grange), Byggyns (grangia sic vocata) 1537 Dugd, cf. Biggin Leyes 1683 LAS, Biggin Corner 1758 Map, Biggin Closes l.18 ib,
Biggin Flat l.18 ib, 'the buildings', v. bigging.

AMERO HILL, Hamborough Hill l.18 Map, Hambro' Hill l.18 ib, cf.
Hamborough Field l.18 ib. The first element may be OE hean, the weak oblique form of OE heah 'high', v. beorg 'a hill'. AMERO MILL, cf.
Mill Bank l.18 Map, Mill Home l.18 ib.

CHARLEY

There was never a village named Charley, but v. Charleyston infra.

CHARLEY

Cernelega 1086 DB, c.1130 LAS, -lega* Hy3 GarCart bis, -lea(m) 1123-47 Qur, 1139-47 Hastings, -lea, -y- 1129 Reg, 1130 P
Cherlega c.1130 LeicSurv, 1240 FF, -lea 1203-6 France
Charley(e) 1240 GildR (p), 1271 Pat, 1271 Ipm, 1277 Hastings, 13 GarCart et freq to 1610 Speed, -lea, -y- c.1200 France, 1209-35 RHug, 13 GarCart, -le(e) 1272 RGrav, 1291 bis, 1296 OSut, 1347 Ipm, -leg(h) 1242 RGros, c.1350 LAS,
Chareleye c.1245 RGros
Scharle 1254 Val
The first element is PrWelsh *carn (Brit *carn-, carna) 'a heap of stones'. This may have been originally used as a simplex name for the area which is rugged and composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks. To the British element *carn, OE leah 'woodland' was added, giving OE Cearnleah, v. carn, leah.

Cearnleah was evidently an early name for Charnwood Forest. We find it called the foreste of Charley c.1545 Leland, Charley Forest 1622, 1641, 1725, 1726 LML. For Charnwood Forest, v. Forests.
CHARLEYSTON (lost), ? 1227-30 Farnham, 1317 GCourtR, (—in Kalenge)
1317 ib, Charleston 15 Nichols, 'the tūn in Cearnlēah', v. tūn. For
OE Cearnlēah v. Charley supra and for Kalenge v. Le Kalenge infra.

LE KALENGE (lost), le Chaleng(e) l.12 GarCart bis, 1239 Cur, 1247 Ass,
1276 GCourtR, 1282 Farnham, del Chalenge 1240 FF bis, la Chalench 1235
Cl, (le) Challenge 1240 FF, 1248 Nichols, 1250 Ass, Chalangys Hy3 (15)
Nichols, Chalangs 15 ib, Kalengiam c.1280 ib, Kalange e.14, 1336
G CourtR, (le) Kalenge 1317, 1336 ib, 'land in dispute', v. calegen.
Elements suggests that challenge in this example is the Central French
form of the word as opposed to the ONFr form calegen. The latter also
appears here so that it is possible that the ch spellings in early
forms are AN orthographic representation of k.

GOATHOUSE (lost), Gothous 1307 Misc; 15 Nichols, Goathouse 1673 LeicW,
cf. Gethurst Hill 1605 Star, Gothouse Hill 1605 ib, Getthous close
1656 Surv, Getthous ground 1656 ib, Gatehouse Hill 1754 Map, Goathouse
Hills 1806 ib, 'the goat shelter', v. gāt, gāta, hūs, hūs. Seventeenth
and eighteenth century forms suggest the influence of ON geit 'a goat'.

BESS BAGLEY, Baggerley 1800 Nichols, Bess Baggerleys 1810 EnclA. Bess
is ME *berse, probably 'an enclosed or fenced-in part of a forest', v.
berse, baggere 'a hawker', leah 'woodland glade', cf. Kite Hill infra.
BIRCH HILL was Birchwood Hill 1754, 1806 Map, Birch(e)wod(e) ? 1227-30
Farnham bis, 1240 FF, 1280 (15) Nichols, 1317 GCourtR, c.1350 LAS, Old
Birchwode 1458 Hastings, Byrchewood 1578 Ipm, Burchwood 1609 LAS,
Birchwood 1618 ib, Birchewood 1618 Farnham, v. birce 'a birch tree',
wudu 'a wood'. BLACKBROOK RESERVOIR, 1806 Map, y. Blackbrook, Shopshed parish infra. BURROW WOOD, Borrowed 1565 PCGWills, Burrowe wood 1565 LAS, Burrowes wood 1605 ib, Burrowe.wood 1618 Farnham, Burrowes wood 1629 ib. CAT HILL WOOD, boscum de Kat? c.1260 Nichols, Cat 1336 GCourtr, Katt 1341 Nichols, Cathill 1578 Ipm, Catte hill 1605 LAS, 1618 Farnham, probably 'wild-cat hill', y. cat(t), hyll. CHARLEY HALL, HALL FARM, Charley Hall 1754 Map, cf. Erleshall (antique aule de Charley que vocatur ... ) 15 ib, y. eorl 'a nobleman', hall 'a hall'. CHARLEY KNOLL, FARM, Charley Knoll 1754, 1806 Map, y. cnoll 'a hill top, a summit'. CHARLEY MILL, cf. (le) milneleghes 1306 IpmR, 1307 Pat, milneleyes e.14 GCourtr, milne leaze 1618 Ipm, Milne Leaye meadow 1629 Farnham, y. myln 'a mill', leah 'a cultivated or developed woodland clearing'. FLAT HILL, 1806 Map. GUN HILL, le Gonhull 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Gunn hill 1609 LAS, y. hyll. HIGH TOR FARM, Highe Tor 1609 LAS, y. hēah 'high', torr 'a rock peak, a rocky outcrop'. KITE HILL, KITEHILL PLANTATION, le Kute 1340 Ch, Kut? 1340 ib, Kyte hill 1609 LAS, Beggers Kyte hill 1609 ib, Beggers is ME *baggere 'hawkers' or hawker's', cf. Bess Bagley supra, y. baggere, cyte 'a hut', hyll 'a hill'. MOULT HILL, cf. Moults Lane 1754 Map. THE OAKS, OAKS COTTAGE, Smithsith Oaks (sic) 1754 Map, y. ëc 'an oak tree'. SPRING PLANTATION, cf. Olde Spring(e) 1565 PCGWills, 1618 LAS, Ould Spring 1618 Ipm, le Spring 1618 LAS, y. spring 'a spring, a well'. TIMBERWOOD HILL, PLANTATION, Tymerwod(e) Hy3 (15), 1280 (e.16) Charyte, e.14, 1336 bis, ? 1350-65 GCourtr, 1470 LAS, Tymbrewod c.1350 ib, Timberwood Hills 1754 Map, Timberwood Hill 1806 ib, y. timber 'timber', wudu 'a wood'. WARREN HILLS, Warren Hill 1754, 1806 Map, y. wareine 'a game preserve,
a warren'. WHITTLE HILL, 1831 Curtis, Whittles 1754 Map, "John Whittle holdeth one close on the south side of the Hill called Thick Hill", 1652 Nichols.

COALVILLE

The parish was formed in 1892 (Kelly) to cater for the new coal town.

1. COALVILLE (121-4214)

Whitwick-Coalville 1838 County Rate Return

This is the earliest reference to the now large coal-mining town.

2. ABBOT'S OAK (121-4614)

Taberdoke c.1350 LAS, Taberdoke 1350-65 GCourtr, Talbott Oake 1609 LAS, The Abbots Oak 1754 Map, cf. Tabbard hayes 1632 Farnham, v. ac 'an oak tree'. The first element is obscure.

3. AGAR NOOK (121-4514)

Ager Nook 1731 LeicW

Agar Nook 1804, 1806, 1815 Map

'A nook with a plot of arable land', v. õcer, akr, nök.

4. BARDON (121-4412)

Bardon 1535 VE, 1725 IML, 1809 EnclA, (on-the-Hill) 1725 IML

The village takes its name from nearby Bardon Hill. For early forms and interpretation v. Bardon parish, Sparkenhoe hundred.

5. DONINGTON LE HEATH (121-4112)

Dunton(e) 1086 DB, 1209-35 RHug

Duninton e.Hy3 BM
Dunigton', -y- 1254 Val, 1554 Ex-Rel
Dun(n)ington 1610 Speed, 1617 IML et passim to 1729 ib
Doninton, -y- 1265 RGrav, 13 Wvg, 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1347 Ipm
Donigton 1265 Misc
Doniton' 1.13 Wvg, 1332 SR (p)
Donyngton' 1.13 (1449), e.14 (1449) WoCrt, 1332 SR, 1378 Fine et
passim to 1392 Banco et freq to 1609 LAS, Donington 1462 ib,
1572 Deed

The affix is normally added as:
-super le heth' 1.13 (1449), e.14 (1449) WoCrt, 1421 Banco, 1462 BM,
1464 Pat, 1620 LAS, -super Heath 1713 IML
-le heth 1462 LAS, 1510 Ipm, -Heath 1709, 1725 IML
-on-the-Heath 1617, 1631 IML
-super Brueram 1347 Ipm, -subtus Brueram 1378, 1385, 1388 Fine
'The tūn associated with Dunn', later 'on the heath', v. -ing-\textsuperscript{4}, tūn,
heād. The OE personal name Dunn is a by-name, cf. OE dunn 'dun, dingy-
brown', v. Feilitzen 227. This site is one of a series of -ingtūn
settlements which form a crescent on the borders of the heath which
once spread westwards from the edge of Charnwood Forest. For discussion
of the implications of this pattern v. Introduction: -ingtūn names in
west Leicestershire.

THE GREEN (O.S. 6") Donington green 1609 LAS, le Green (called Burnt
heathe) 1609 ib, v. grēne\textsuperscript{2} 'a grassy spot, a village green'. KELHAM
BRIDGE, 1815 Map.
6. HUGGlescote (121-4212)

Hucklestone(e) 1227 CLR, 1227, 1233 Ch bis, 1322, 1336 Pat

Hueklescote 1391 Fine, 1394, 1402, 1403 Cl, 1540 MinAcct

Huc(ot)coles(e) 1365 (p), 1367 Banco (p), 1372 Pat (p), 1518 Visit

Hucklescote, -y- 1535 VE, 1537 MinAcct

Huc-, Huklescote (e), -is- 1265 Misc, 1284 Banco (p), Edw1 BM, 1316 FA et passim to 1323 Pat et freq to 1340 Ipm, 1355 MiD bis et passim to 1388 Fine

Hucclescote(e), -ck- c.1320 AD, 1322 Cl, 1327 Banco, 1329 Fine, 1335 Comp, 1604 IML et passim to 1641 ib, -cott 1610 Speed, 1614 Fine, -coat(e) 1719, 1725 IML

Hucklestone 1329 Fine

Hukestone 1229 Ch, -cote 1535 VE

Hokelescote 1331 Pat, 1427 Ipm, 1428 Fine, 1462 Pat, 1513 LAS,

Hocolscote 1376 AD, 1507 Ct, Hoculuscote 1339 Pat

Hoklescote 1464, 1467, 1475 Pat, 1484 Ipm, 1512 AD, 1512 LP

Hoc-, Hokelescote(e) 1236 Fees, 1283 Pat (p), 1327 SR et passim to 1416 Fine

Hochescote 1421 Pat

Hug(g)lescote 1576 Saxton et passim to 1743 LeicW

'Huec's cot', y. cot, cf. Huclecote Cl.

HUGGLESCOTE GRANGE, Hukeslcott grange 1555 Fine, Hukkescote grange 1580 ib, Hulecscote Grange 1605 HMCVar, 1605, 1614 IML, Hugglescote Grange 1630 Nichols, 1660 LeicW, The Nether Grange 1811 Nichols (cf. Upper Grange Farm infra), y. grange. It was probably the property of Garendon Abbey.
BREACH COTTAGES, ROAD (O.S. 6°), Hocklescotebreche 1427 Nichols, Huklescote breach al. Raunson breach 1609 LAS, y. brēc 'land broken up for cultivation'. GLEBE FARM, cf. the Glebe Land 1774 Nichols. GRANGE ROAD, UPPER GRANGE FARM, Upper Grange 1806, 1811, 1815 Map (cf. Hugglescote Grange supra).

7. SNIBSTON (121-4113)
Snipeston¹, -y- 1200 Abbr (p), c.1200 Derby (p), 1201 P, 1201 Cur (p), 1209-35 RHug, 13 WYK (p) bis et passim to 1331 (14) BrCart, 1338, 1339 Pat, -tōna 1175-96 (14) BrCart (p), 1336 (15) Ferrers, -tun 13 Nichols (p), e.14 RydCart (p)
Snypiston 1327 Banco (p), Snipistona c.1130 LeicSurv
Snopestone e.14 RydCart (p)
Snipston¹, -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1.12 GarCart (p), 1225-46 (15) BrCart (p), 1249, 1250 Cl et passim to 1346 WYK, 1360 AD, 1402 FA et freq to 1499 Deed, 1499 bis, 1519, 1520 WYK
Snibston 1499 Banco, 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed
Snibson 1549 Ipm, 1809 Encla
'Snipr's tūn', y. tūn. The Scandinavian personal name Snipr is an original by-name, cf. ModNorw snipe 'miser, unsociable person', y. SPNLY 256. This place-name is a hybrid. The Scandinavian personal name may have replaced an OE first element.

8. THORNBOROUGH (121-4215)
Thurnberche 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Thornborow 1520 Terrier bis, Thurnborow 1520 ib, cf. Thornberksich 1369 Ipm
'Thorn hill', y. þorn, beorg.
9. THRINGSTONE (121-4217)

Trangesbi 1086 DB, by 1086 ib

Trengeston, -is- c.1200 BM, c.1200 Derby (p), 1276 Cl (p), 1284 Coram (p) et passim to 1372 Banco, 1396 Pat, -tōn c.1162 Derby, Hy3 Hastings

Terengestona 1249 AD

Trencheston 1266 Cur (p)

Strengeston: c.1160 Fisher (p), ? e.Hy3 Hastings (p), p.1250 Ferrers (p), -tun(e) R1 (p), 1262 Hastings, Strengiston ? R1 (p), ? Hy3 (p) bis, 1278 LGDeeds (p)

Threngeston(e), -is- 1245 AD (p), 1257 GildR (p), 1276 RH et passim to 1261-91 (14), 1261-95 (14) BrCart (p), l.13, Edw1 GarCart (p) et freq to 1382 R Temple (p), 1427 Comp bis, 1437 Fisher bis, 1444 WYR, Threngueston 1347 Pat, Threnguston 1391 ib, 1391 Cl

Therengiston 1248 AD (p)

Threnkeston 1332 Hastings, 1359 BFR, 1379 LGDeeds (p), 1426 Cl

Threnkston 1461 WYR, Threnxton 1378 Cl

Thri-, Thryng(g)eston(e), -is- 1268 Cur (p), Hy3 Hastings (p), 13 Mid (p) bis, 1347 Pat, 1392 WYR (p) et passim to 1547 Fine

Thringston(e), -y- 1389 LAS (p), 1516 CoPleas, 1547, 1553 Pat

Thrin(c)kston 1610 Speed, 1627 Ipm bis

Ekwall DEPN suggests that the first element is an unrecorded OSScand personal name ðreingr. In this case Domesday forms with a probably represent AN substitution of a for e, v. SPNL §§ 40, 41. The second element appears in 1086 DB as bY, but from c.1160 Fisher as tūn. This alternation points to the probability that in this case Scandinavian
preingesby replaced an OE place-name with tun as the second element and that tun happened to prevail. The post-Conquest use of tun as a place-name-forming element is evident principally in the south-west of England but is not limited to that area. However, it is hard to conceive of the replacement of by by a late use of the element tun 'manor', y. by, tun.

THREINGESTHRP (? lost) 1276 RH. This may be a genuinely separate settlement 'preinge's porp' (y. porp), and is treated as such by Ekwall DEPN when discussing Thringstone. But in RH it appears in a list of place-names, and immediately follows Osgathorpe there. It may thus be a scribal error through repetition of -thorpe rather than represent a separate site. This is all the more likely as the expected Thringstone does not appear in the list. It is, however, an interesting form for it records closely the personal name preinge.


10. WHITEHILL (121-4311)
Whitehill 1427 Nichols, cf. Whytemor 1242 Fine bis, le Wyteleyses 13 AD, Whyteleyse 1394 Pat, White Leys 1604, 1806, 1815 Map, y. hwit 'white', hyll 'a hill'. Outcroppings of a white sandstone in the area may account for this name, but y. Whitwick infra.

BATTLE FLAT, LITTLE BATTLEFLAT FARM, Battle Flat 1719 IML, 1742 LeicW, 1815 Map, Battaillwonge 1343-7 LAS, Bataylewonge ? 1350-65 Ct, y. bataille 'site of a battle' or 'judicial battle'. 
11. WHITWICK (121-4316)

Wi-, Wytwic, -y- 1086 DB, 1152 BM, 1208 Abbr, 1208 Cur et passim to 1:13 Wyg, 1352 AD (p), -wica 1209-19 RHug, -wich 1156 (1318) Ch, 1204 P, 1205 PatR, -wik(e), -y- 1240 FF, 1241, 1243 RGros et passim to 1291, 1293 GarCart, 1331 Pat, 1333 WYK, 1428 FA, 1535 VE, -wyck 1254 Val, Wittewike 1207 RFinib

Witezvyk 1319 Pap

Witezewic c.1130 LeicSurv

Wi-, Wythewic 1204 CLR, 1204 RFinib, -wich 1204 ib, -wik(e), -y- 1264 Cl, 1319 Pat, 1321 Pap, 1330 Ipm, 1349 WYK

Wihtewiche 1209-19 RHug

Whi-, Whytewik(e), -y- p.1204 Hastings, 1209-35 RHug, 1247 Abbr, 1289 Banco et passim to 1293 Abbr, 1:13 GarCart bis et freq to 1427 Comp bis, 1439 bis, 1444 WYK et passim to 1512 AD, -wick 1316 FA, -wich 1208 P, Whittewik, -y- 1427 Ipm, 1448 Ch, 1486 Cl

Witwic 1207 Cur, 1196-1208 Abbr, -wike 1509 LP, 1525 Visit

Withwik 1370 Fine

Whi-, Whytewik(e), -y- 1270 Cur, 1294 Banco, 1330 Cl et passim to 1427 Comp, 1461 WYK et freq to 1479 bis, 1480 WYK bis et passim to 1539 Deed, -wick(e), -y- 1541 MinAcct, 1551 Pat, 1576 Saxton, -whyk 1520 WYK, -wek(e) 1519 ib bis, 1527 LWills, 1550, 1551 LeicRec

Pwytwic 1243 RGros

Swytewyc Edw1 GarCart

Qwytwewyk 1392 LAS

'The white wic' or 'HwIta's wic', y. hwIt, wic. A white sandstone out-

360.
crops in the area and this may have been used in building. However, the OE personal name Hwītā is also possible as the first element, particularly as Whittington 'tūn associated with Hwītā' is only five miles away.

BROAD HILL (O.S. 6"), 1609 LAS, v. hyll. CADEMAN WOOD, cf. Cademan hill 1609 LAS, Cadmans (aged rocks) 1613 Polyolbion, Cademan 1806 Map. CAR HILL ROAD (O.S. 6"), le Carr 1609 LAS, ye Carr 1754 Map, v. carr 'a rock'. GRACE DIEU BROOK (v. Belton supra) was locally Wytewickebroc Hy3 Hastings, v. brōc 'a stream'. GREEN HILL, LOWER GREEN HILL FARM, Green Hill 1754 Map, v. grēne¹ 'green', hyll 'a hill'. HIGH SHARPLEY, Highe Sharpley 1609 LAS, Sharpley 1613 Polyolbion, Sharp Hill 1754, 1806 Map, v. hēah¹ 'high', scearp 'sharp, pointed, steep', leah 'woodland glade'. HOLLY HAYES FARM, WOOD, Halley 1427 Nichols, Hawley hayes 1609 LAS, cf. Halley hills 1609 ib, Halleheye 1369 Ipm, 1427 Comp, le Hallecroft 1427 ib, v. hall 'a hall', leah 'woodland glade', (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'. PARSON WOOD, PARSON WOOD HILL (O.S. 6"), Parsonwood hill 1609 LAS, 1754 Map, cf. Parson hays 1630 ib, Parsons hey 1630 ib. Mary Parsons held land in Whitwick in 1609 ib. PELDAR TOR, Peldor Tor 1609 LAS, v. torr 'a rock, a rocky peak'. SWANNYMOTE ROAD, cf. Swanimote Rock 1800 Nichols. From OE swān-gemōt 'a peasant moot'. The rock recorded by Nichols was probably the site of this local assembly, v. swān², (ge)mōt. WHITWICK WASTE, cf. Kynton Waste 1461 Nichols, 1464 Pat (and cf. Talbot Lane supra), v. wēste 'waste-land'.

COLEORTON

COLEORTON (121-4017)
Ovretone 1086 DB bis
Ouer-, Overton(e) 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1166 RBE, c.1175-96
Ferrers, 1215 Cur (p), 1219 RHug, e.13 Dixie (p) et passim to 1.13 GarCart, 13 Fisher bis, 1321 Wyg et freq to 1444 ib et passim to 1666 LeicW, -tona 1132-66 (14), c.1200 (14) BrCart, 1209-19 RHug, 1218-25 (14) BrCart, 1343 BM, -thone 1389 Hastings, Ouirton(e) 13 Dixie (p)
Hoverton 1242 Fees bis
Vuorton 1167 P, -tona 1167 ChancR
Owerton, -or- 1346 bis, 1347 Wyg, 1527 Wills
Ouurtone 1353 Wyg bis
Oerton 1460 Fine
Orton 1456 Fine, 1518 Visit bis, 1526 AAS et freq to 1631 LML
The affixes are normally added as:
-Quatremars, -Quatermar(s), -mar(t)z, -mar(s)sh(e), -K-, -Catermars, -Catremars, -mersh(e) 1231 RHug, 1242, 1243 Fees, 1247 Ass, 1254 Coram et freq to 1666 LeicW
-Sauce(e), -s-, -Sauc(e)y, -s-, -Saws(y)e, -Sawcy(e) 1242, 1243 Fees, c.1245 AD, 1276 RH et freq to 1633 LeicW
Col(l)e- 1443 Pat, 1496 Banco et passim to 1610 Speed, Coolle- 1572
Mid bis, Coal- 1719 IML
'The tun on the hill or ridge', v. ofer², ufer, tun, col¹. Spellings in Over- point to the presence of the secondary form ufer 'a hill, slope, ridge' as in Mickleover Db 483-4.
Since the thirteenth century, Coleorton has been regarded as two distinct entities, the Nether Town or Overton Quatermarsh 1804 Nichols,
and the Over Town or Cole-Orton Saucey 1804 ib (Averstone 1277 Hastings and Le Overton 1357 Pat possibly refer to the latter, r. uferra 'upper'). The feudal affixes are current until the middle of the seventeenth century. Forms with these feudal affixes retain the archaic spelling Overton, but those with the affix Cole- rapidly shorten to Orton.

Lucas de Quatremare held land in Coleorton in 1166 RBE, while the heirs of Robertus de la Sauce held it there also in 1243 Fees. The affix OE col¹ 'coal' indicates that the Coleorton area must have been exploited for this mineral as early as 1443 Pat, but the earliest reference to a coal-minéthere is Colpitt close 1539 Ipm.

BIRCH COPPICE, Birch Copy 1806 Map. COLEORTON HALL, HALL FARM, -atte hall(e) 1343 Banco (p), 1415 Hastings (p), 1440 Ipm (p), -de la Hall Hy5 Hastings (p), -del Hall 1439 Wys (p), v. hall. COLEORTON MOOR, Cole Orton Moor 1741 LeicW, 1804 Nichols. FARM TOWN, 1806 Map, PEGG'S GREEN, 1795 Nichols, 1831 Curtis, Peggs Green 1804 Nichols. ROUGH PARK, cf. parcum de Overton 15 BrCart, v. park. SPRING WOOD, 1806 Map.

CASTLE DONINGTON

CASTLE DONINGTON (121-4427)

Duniton(e) 1086 DB, 1242 Cl

Duninton(e) 1086 DB, 1209, 1214 PatR, 1216 CIR, 1209-35 RHug, 1240 bis, 1242 Cl, -tona c.1115 (17) Chetham, 1154-60 (1329) Ch, R1 BM, -tun 1243 Cur, -tuna n.d. AD bis

Dunington(e), -y- 1193-1207 Dugd, 1231 bis, 1209-35 RHug, 1218-46 (14) BrCart, 1285 FA et passim to 1409 Pat, c.1545 Leland, 1610 Speed, 1618, 1624 IML, -tona c.1175-96 Ferrers, 1199 (1330) Ch, Dunnington 1729 IML
Dunington e.13 GarCart, 1254 Val bis
Doniton 1249 Lib
Doninton, -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1242 bis, 1243 Cl, 1283 Pat bis, 1311 Cl, 1322 Pat bis et passim to 1397 ib, -tona 1152 BM, -tun
1425 Wyg
Donington(e), -y- 1175-96 (14) BrCart, 1227 RHug, 1228 (14) BrCart, 1251 Ch, 1266 Pat et passim to c.1291 Tax, 1302 Cl et freq to 1572 Mid, -tona c.1200 (14) BrCart, 1227 RHug
Donington, -y- 1175-96 (14) BrCart, 1327 SR, -tona e.13 Ferrers
Dunnyngton 1546 AAS bis, Dinnyngton 1576 Saxton
The affix is normally added as:
Castel(l)- 1302 Cl, 1311 Pap, 1316 FA et passim to 1340 Pat et freq to 1565 LAS, Castle- 1571 LEpis, 1572 Mid, 1610 Speed
Chastel- 1331 Cl, 1359 BPR
'The tun associated with Dunn', x. -inga-, tun, castel(l), cf. Donington le Heath, Coalville supra. The settlement was later distinguished from the latter by the affix castel(l) 'a castle'. Castle Donington forms one of a crescent of -ingtun settlements which border the great heath.
For discussion of the significance of this distribution x. Introduction: -ingtun names in west Leicestershire.

MILNETHORP (lost), 1462 LAS, Milne Thorp 1462 ib, 'the mill porp', x. myln, porp.

BIG LAWN COVERT, La Launde 1331 Cl bis, the Lawnde 1585 LAS, The Great Lawn 1778 EnclA, x. launde 'an open place in woodland'. CASTLE HILL, 1778 EnclA, cf. castro de Doninton' 1242 Cl, x. castel. CAVENDISH BRIDGE,
1778 Engla, 1801, 1806 Map: DONINGTON HALL, HALL FARM, Donington Park
Hall 1604 Nichols. DONINGTON PARK, parco de Dunyton 1229 Cl, parco de
Doninton 1242 ib, Downyngton Parke 1522 Mid, Donynngton Parke 1528 AD,
Donington Park 1620, 1641 IML, v. park. HILL TOP, cf. -del Hylle 1377
LAS (p), -de Hylle 1462 ib (p), v. hyll. HOME FARM, cf. Langeholme 1400
LAS, Carleholme 1482 ib, Mydholme medys 1515 ib, Myddill holme 1538
Rental, Swenholme 1515 LAS, Svyneholme 1515 ib, 1538 Rental, v. holmr
'a water meadow'. KING'S MILLS, 1644 Nichols bis, 1660 LeicW, 1691 Dkr,
1804 Nichols, cf. Donington mills 1609 ib, -del Milnes 1377 LAS (p), -del
Mylnes 1377 ib (p), Le Milneclif 1331 Cl bis, Milne Clyffe 1457 LAS,
Mylnehyll 1462 ib, Millholme meadow 1773 Engla and Kyngland 1462 LAS.
The first element of the last form is probably a surname. It appears
with a group of minor names ending with -land, each of which has a sur-
name as the first element, v. myln. SPITAL HILL FARM, Spetul hyll 1515
LAS, cf. hospitali Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Duninton 1240 Cl,
Hospitalis de Dunigton 1254 Val, Hospital de Donyngton c.1291 Tax, (le)
Spittell 1546 AAS, 1548 Pat, le Spyttle 1548 ib, Castell Donyngton
Spytle 1553 ib, le Spitelcliffe 1323 LAS, Spetulclyff 1462 ib, le Spitell
Flattis 1546 AAS, le Spittle Flattes 1548 Pat, Sypytty1gatc 1538 Rental,
Spittle Close 1773 Engla, Spittle Lane 1778 ib, v. spitel. The hospital
was built by John, baron of Haulton and constable of Chester, in the
Stodefordshawe 1377 LAS (p), Studholme Bancke 1538 Rental, Steadholme
bank 1579 Nichols, Steadholme meadow 1773 Engla, v. stöd 'a herd of
horses', ford 'a ford', holmr 'a water meadow'. WEST MEADOW FARM, West
medow 1462 LAS, Westmeadow 1515 ib, the west medowe 1538 Rental, West
Meadow 1778 Encla, cf. Westmedowdokes 1440 Hilton, Westmeadow Sike
1585 LAS, v. west, mæd, mædwe. THE WILLOWS, cf. Nowel Welowes 1462
LAS ('late in the tenure of Alice Nowell' ib), Noell Welloys 1515
ib, v. wilig, wil(ig)as.

ISLEY CUM LANGLEY

ISLEY WALTON (121-4225)

Walton 1208 Nichols, -tona 1185 Templar
Walton 1325, 1326 Ipm, Edw1 Hastings, 1327 Banco, 1359 BPR
Isly Walton' 1327 SR, 1410 AD, Isliwalton' 1427 Deed
Iseley Walton 1462, 1464 Pat
Isley Walton 1543 AAS, 1604 IML, 1610 Speed
Esley Walton 1541 MinAcct, 1543 AAS
Walton Ysley 1520 CustRo,
Walton Yseley 1502 MisAccts, Walton Ysseley 1523 LAS
'The tūn of the Britons or of the (British) sarfa', v. walh, wala, tūn.
The village is not far from the important British site of Breedon on the
Hill and situated in what was once a less desirable part of the country-
side for early Anglo-Saxon settlement.

Isley presents problems. At first sight it would appear to be a
feudal or manorial affix as Ekwall DEPN suggests. But this is most un-
likely since the manor from the twelfth century belonged to the Knights
Templar, and after their suppression came to the Knights Hospitallers,
v. Nichols s.n.. It remained in their hands until at least the late
fifteenth century as the Customary of Rothley shows, whilst the manu-
script reading for 1427 (v. supra) places the name reliably in the early
fifteenth century at least. The probable explanation is that Isley is a lost place-name either used to distinguish this Walton from other Leicestershire villages of the same name or fused with it in the manner of Smeeton Westerby Lei-or Sutton Bonington Nt. If a place-name, its second element is OE leah 'woodland, a woodland glade', while the first element may be an OE personal name such as *Isa (as in Isell Cu, Isfield Sx, v. Ekwall DEPN s.n.), v. leah.

CHARNOCK HILL, 1831 Curtis.

LANGLEY PRIORY

Langeleia, -y- c.1186 BM, l.Hy2, Hy2, l.12 Dane, 1200 P, 1224, 1225 RHug, 1229-31 (14) BrCart et passim to 1276 RH, (-iuxta Bredonam) 1246 Dugd, -le(e) l.Hy2 Dane, 1202 Ass, e.13 Berkeley, 1260 Cur et passim to 1326 Fisher (p), -lega 1209-35 RHug, -legh(e) 1230 ib, 1306 IpmR, -ley(e) 1245, 1248, 1249 AD et passim to 1429 BrCart bis, (-iuxta Bredon) 1248, 1249 AD et passim to 1342 Pat, (-in Dysworth) 1346 Cl, -lay 1229-31 (14), a.1350 BrCart bis, Langgele c.1291 Tax

Langhelia c.1180 Dugd, -le e.Hy3 BM, c.1240 AD

Langueleia Hy2 Dane

Langlay 1411 Pap, -ley(e) c.1230 AD, c.1230 (15) BrCart, 1252, 1275 AD et passim to 1429 BrCart bis, 1439 TutP, 1440 Visit et freq to 1610 Speed, (-iuxta Bredon) 1350 AD, -leya 1209-19 RHug

Longaleia e.Hy2 Dane

Longeley 1244 AD

Longlay 1376 AD
'The long leah', y. lang1, leah. Breedon on the Hill and Diseworth are neighbouring villages, hence -iuxta Bredon and -in Dysworth. Langley Priory was founded for Benedictine nuns in the twelfth century by William Pantulf, lord of Breedon, y. Nichols s.n.

SHORT WOOD, Scortwood Edw1 Hastings, The Shorte wood 1543 AAS, cf. 
S(h)ortelangele(e) e.13 Berkeley bis, Syortelangele e.13 ib, S(c)hort Langeleia a.1250 Nichols bis, Scorte Langel l.13 BM, y. sc(e)ort 'short', wudu 'a wood'. It seems that there were two major stretches of woodland here, Langley and Short Langley. It is possible that the name Short Wood replaced Short Langley. THE DUMPS PLANTATIONS, les Dumpes 1565 LAS.

WHARTOP GRANGE

Wau-, Wavertoft(e) e.13 Berkeley, 1221 Burton, 1246 Dugd, 1275 AD, 13, e.14 Nichols, Edw1 Berkeley, 1329 Dugd, 1614 IML, 1672, 1732 LeicW, -tot c.1115 (17) Chet

Wavercroft c.1155 (1329) Ch, Wavecroft 1209-35 RHug

Waretort 1304-8 Hastings (p), 1332 LAS (p), 1335 AD (p), 1343 Pat

Wartoft1 1321 (14) BrCart (p), 1359 BPR, 1377 (p), 1462 LAS, 1622 Burton, 1804 Nichols, 1831 Curtis, -toft 1334 AD (p)

Whartoft(e) 1594 LeicW, 1649 Nichols

Whartopp(e) al. Wavertoft 1619 LAS, 1649 Nichols

The site is described as: -Grandge 1594 LeicW, -Grange 1614 IML, 1649 Nichols, 1672, 1732 LeicW, cf. Roberto le Granger de Wavertoft 1246 Dugd.

Possibly 'the toft on (the stream called) the Waver', y. wæfre, wæfer, topt, grange, cf. Waverton Cu. The first element is either OE adjective wæfre 'unstable, restless, wandering' or OE *wæfer 'that which wanders'.

These words are ultimately from a PrGerm root *web-, *wab-, *wēb-, 'move back and forth'. In the name of River Waver Cu (with Waverton v. tun) which follows a very devious course, may be OE waēfre signifying 'the wandering one'. Whartop Grange is on Diseworth Brook which also follows an extremely twisting course. Thus OE waēfre 'the wandering one' may be the lost name of the stream. But other meanings for the word are possible. The combination of waēfre with OE leah and OE treow (e.g. Waverley Sr, Wavertree La) as well as: dialectal waver 'a young tree left standing by itself in a felled wood' indicates some connection with 'tree'. In these cases waēfre may be an old nomen agentis 'that which shakes or sways', hence 'a swaying or shaking tree', bearing in mind the dialectal use of waver of 'an isolated young tree', no doubt one which sways dangerously in the wind. Whartop Grange is in a situation once very well wooded. Such a usage as the latter cannot therefore be discounted here. However, the combination of the element with ODan toft inclines one to believe that in this case it was first used as a stream-name, which stream later gave its name to the toft, v. Elements s.v. for a detailed discussion of waēfre, *wefer. Whartop Grange belonged to Norton Priory in Cheshire, v. Nichols Vol.3, Part 2, p.785.

Cogeworde 1086 IB
Cogewrdhe 1199 FF (p)
Caggworth' c.1130 LeicSurv
Cagwurt e.13 Berkeley
Ceggworth 1289 (1507) Pat

Kagwortha 1209-19 RHug, -wortha 1209-19 ib, -wrth' 1196 FF, e.13 Berkeley, 1214-26 EM, e.Hy3 Berkeley (p), -word Hy3 ib (p), -wordia 1336 (15) Ferrers, -wordia c.1175-96 ib, -wurde e.13 Berkeley (p)

Kagwirth' 1243 Cl
Kegworth(e) 1244 Cur, 1249 Pat, 1276 RH, 1291 Banco et passim to 1352 MiD bis et freq to 1377 Fine (p) et passim to 1428 FA, 1482 Cl, -wrth' 1244 Cl, 1265 Misc, -worde 1227 RHug (p), -wurth' 1293 OSut bis

Kegworth' 1284 Cl, 1316 Inq aqd, 1350 MiD bis, 1541 MinAcct
Kegworth' 1325 Ipm, 1327 SR, 1535 VE, 1552 Pat

Kegworth(e) 1209-35 RHug, 1242 Fees, 1251, 1260 Cur et passim to 1308 Ferrers et freq to 1624 IML, -wrth' e.Hy3 Berkeley (p), 1254 Val, 1265, 1279 RGrav, -wourth 1518 Visit, 1523, 1526, 1529 AAS, -wurth(e) 1243 Fees, 1.Hy3 EM, 1296 OSut bis, Edw1 CarCart bis, -word c.1231 Berkeley, -word 1279 RGrav, -wordia e.13 Ferrers (p), 13 MiD bis

Ceggwrede 1209 (p), 1210 (p), 1211 P (p), -worth 1327 Ipm bis
Perhaps 'Cægga's word', y. word. The first element of Kegworth appears to be a personal name. Ekwall DEPN sees it as obscure and only suggests the ON by-name KAGGI (cf. OIr. kaggi 'keg, cask') for comparison. A
possible first element is an unrecorded OE personal name Caeggra. The OE personal name Caeggra is extant. OE ea became ae about 1000 and shared the subsequent development of ae, v. Feilitzen § 23. If *Gaeggra is to be discounted, Ceaggra with normal development of ae > ae > a and a hard initial consonant due to Scandinavian influence may be the first element. Early forms with G- spellings may be due to misreadings of G- rather than represent voiced initial consonants.

THINGHOU (lost), Thynghou m.13 Dugd, Thingouwe 1275 AD, Thinghou 13 MID, v. ping-haugar 'an assembly mound or hill'.


Lockington–Hemington

1. HEMINGTON (121–4527)
Aminton¹ c.1130 LeicSurv
Hemington¹ 1204 Cur (p)
Hemington(e), -y- 1233 (Edw1) Cross (p), 1262 (p), 1264 Cl bis, 1277 Hastings bis et passim to 1315, 1316 (p), 1321 Peake (p) et freq to 1610 Speed
Heminton, -y- c.1200 BM, e.13 Berkeley (p), 1209–35 RHug et passim to 1322 AD, 1327 Ch
Hemington', -y- 1338 (p), 1341 Peake (p)
Hemyton 1340 Ipm, Hemittona m.13 (1404) Laz

If the form Hemingston is significant, then this in an OE Hemingstun 'the tun of Hemma's or Hemmi's people', v. -inga-, tun. But it is to be emphasized that this is a single form and that the weight of the evidence points to an -ingstun formation, hence 'the tun associated with Hemma or Hemmi'. If the latter interpretation is correct, then Hemingston becomes one of a pattern of -ingstun settlements in west Leicestershire. (For discussion of the significance of this distribution v. Introduction: -ingstun names in west Leicestershire), v. -ing4, tun.

2. LOCKINGTON (121-4627)

Lochentun 12 Nichols

Lockinton(e), -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1202 PP, 1216 CLR, 1223 RHagbis et passim to 1250 Hazlerigg (p) et freq to 1329 Ipm et passim to 1402 Pat, 1518 Visit, (-iuxta Hemynton) 1312 Ass, -tona c.1200 (p), e.13 Berkeley (p), -tun 12 Nichols (p)

Lockington', -y- 1240 RGros, 1254 Val, 1264 Cl, c.1291 Tax bis et passim to a.1350 BrCart et freq to 1540 ISIR

Lockington e.13 Berkeley (p), -tona e.13 ib (p)

Lockington, -y- 1548 Pat, 1576 LibCl, 1580 LEpis, 1610 Speed

Loginton, -y- 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl

Probably 'the tun associated with Loc', v. -ing4, tun. That Lochamtona 11 KCD 971 belongs here is doubtful. Lockington appears to be another in the western Leicestershire -ingstun series, v. Hemingston supra.

LOUGHBOROUGH

1. Loughborough (121-5319)

Lucteburne 1086 DB bis

Looteburne 1086 DB

Lucteburg(h) 1225 RHug bis, 1227 CLR, 1227, 1229 Ch, 1230 Cl et passim to c.1241 LcDeeds (p), 1291 Cl, l.13 Dixie bis, -burga l.Hy2 Dane (p), -buro(h) c.1200 (1411) Gilb (p), e.13 GarCart, -bur l.12 ib, Lucteb' c.1130 LeicSurv, l.12 GarCart bis

Luchteburne 1186 P, Luchterburg' 1243 bis, 1244 RGros

Luchteburg' 1228 RHug, -bur(c)(h) 1228 ib, 1290 Ch, Edw1 GarCart

Lugteburg 1239, 1271 Cur, 1274 Fine et passim to 1296 Pat (p) et freq to 1331 Mid et passim to 1436 bis, 1438 Dixie bis, -bourg 1292 GarCart

Lugteburg' 1221 CLR.

Luhteburh c.1163-9 BM, 1172-81 Derby, Luhtteburg 1239 Cur

Lut(t)heburg(h) 1238 RGros bis, 1274 Ipm, 1290 Ch (p), c.1291 Tax, 1316 Cl, 1340 Ch, Lutheburg' 1276 RH

Lut(t)eburg(h) 1221 CLR, 1254 Val, 1265 Misc et passim to l.13 Dixie bis, 1332 Pat, -burc 1180 (p), 1181 (p), 1185 P, -burch' 1179 ib (p)

Lugheburgh' 1434 Wrg

Lughtburgh(e) 1295 Pat (p), 1330 Fine (p), 1331 Pat et freq to 1364 Rut bis et passim to 1410 ib bis, 1413, 1419 Pat, 1440 Visit

Lug(h)burgh 1382 Fine, 1437 Wrg et passim to 1509 RTemple, -bourg 1528 ib
Louctheborg 13 Dixie bis
Loughteburgh 1313 Cl (p), 1321 Dixie, 1322 Pat, Dixie et passim to 1326
1351 Wyg et freq to 1361 LGDeeds, 1410, 1413 Rut, -burgh
1330 Misc, 1363 Pap, 1363 RTemple (p), -borough 1446 (1473),
1473 Wyg, Loughteburgh 1389 Dixie bis, 1393 Qur et passim
to 1403 Banco
Lough(t)eburgh 1341 Fisher (p), -bour 1322 (p), 1324 LeicRec (p)
Louteburg 1236 Fees, -bourg 1327 GildR (p)
Louth(t)eburgh 1306 Ass, 1331, 1338 Cl et passim to 1445 Dixie bis,
-bour 1315 GildR (p)
Loughtburgh 1322 Pat, 1323 Cl, 1325 Pat (p) et passim to 1406 Rut,
1424 Ferrers et freq to 1464 Ct, 1471 LGDeeds, 1478 Ct bis,
1517 Dixie, -burgh 1464 bis, 1478 Ct, -boro(u)gh 1428 ISIR,
1447 Ferrers
Loughheburgh 1464, 1467, 1475 Pat, 1525 Wyg
Loughburgh 1416, 1462 Pat et passim to 1525 Wyg, 1526 Rental, -bourgh
1416 Pat, -brough 1539 bis, 1542 Dixie bis, -borough 1483
RTemple, 1508 Pat, 1517, 1529 Dixie bis et passim to 1576 Saxton
Louthbourgh 1428 Wyg bis
Lucgborowe 1327 GarCart, Lughborow(e) 1464 Pat, 1518 Visit, 1542 Dixie,
Loghbor(r)owe 1521 Wyg bis, Loughborow(e) 1410 AD, 1467, 1490
Ipm et passim to 1535 VE, 1541 CoPleas et freq to 1610 Speed,
Loug(h)borow 1523 bis, 1528 LWills bis, Louthborowe 1411 AD,
Lowlheborou 1407 Wyg
'Luhhed)e's burh', v. burh.
BAXTER GATE (O.S. 6"), (le) Bartergat 1386, 1432, 1490, 1624 Hastings, 1637 LAS, Baxter Gate street 1744 Hastings, v. bæcestre 'a baker', gata 'a street'. BRIDGE STREET (O.S. 6"), cf. Le Bridge end 1624 Hastings, v. brycg 'a bridge'. CHURCH GATE (O.S. 6"), le Kirkegate 1386 Hastings, le kyrkegate 1490 ib, the Church Gate Street 1569 ib, Le Church Gate 1624 ib, v. kirkja 'a church', gata 'a street'. MARKET PLACE (O.S. 6") was Le Marketstede 1490 Hastings, v. market 'a market', stede 'a place'. THE RUSHES (O.S. 6"), 1759, 1761 Nichols, Rushes 1624 Hastings, The Rushes Common 1759 Nichols, v. risc 'a rush'. SPARROW HILL (O.S. 6"), Le Sparrowe Hill 1624 Hastings, v. spearwa 'a sparrow', hyll 'a hill'. WOOD GATE (O.S. 6"), Le Wodegate 1490 Hastings, Le Woodgate 1624 ib, v. wudu 'a wood', gata 'a street'.

DUNSTAL (lost), Dunstal 13 Dixie, v. tūn-stall 'a deserted site'.

ALLISOP'S LANE, Thomas Allsopp was resident in Loughborough in 1727 IML.
HERMITAGE BROOK, cf. Holdebroc 13 Dixie, v. broc 'a stream'.

2. DISHLEY (121-5121)

Dislea 1086 IE bis
Deryleia 1086 IE

Dixeleye, Hy3 Berkeley (p), -leia c.1130 LeicSurv; 1148 Nichols (p),
a.1150 GarCh (p), 1.12 bis, 13 GarCart (p), 1340 Ch, -leya
1224 RHug, 1340 Dugd, -le 1.12 GarCart, 1232 RHug bis et
passim to c.1291 Tax, 1340 Ch, Dixel' a.1150 GarCh bis, 1.12
GarCart bis, 1249 RGros, 1276 RH, Dixeleia 1.12 GarCart (p)

Disseleye 1340 Ch, 1359 BPR, -lay 1133, 1136 Reg bis, 1.12 GarCart,
-laya 1154 Nichols, 1.12 GarCart

Dy-, Dixl' 1.12 GarCart (p), Hy3 Deed, 1282 Pat, 1331 (14) BrCart, -le
1.12 GarCart, e.13 BHosp, 1230 Cur (p) et passim to 13 BHosp,
1340 Ch, 1369 Pat, -ley 1369 Banco, 1387 FF, 1387 Hastings
et passim to 1719, -leya 1224 RHug

Dyssley c.1530 Star, Dishley 1603 LibCl, 1626 IML

Possibly 'Digod's leah', y. leah, cf. Diseworth. Ekwall DEPN suggests
an unrecorded OE personal name Digod as the first element here and for
Diseworth four miles away. If this is correct, Dishley shows early
shortening of Digod whereas Diseworth does not.

DISHLEY GRANGE, Grange of Dixl' 13 GarCart, Dyrley Graunge 1535 Nichols,
Dishley Grange 1610 Speed, 1711 IML, y. grange. The grange belonged to
Garendon Abbey.

BAILEY'S PLANTATION, cf. Bayles close c.1675 LAS. DISHLEY MILL, Disheley
milne 1612 LeicW, y. myln.
GARENDOON ABBEY, HALL, PARK

Geroldon(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1155-8 (1268) Ch bis, a 1163 Hastings, c.1170 BM et passim to 1181 Rut, c.1190 Fisher et freq to 1207 P, 1340 Ch, 1392 Pat, 1406 Pap, -dona ? a.1147 BM, l.12 bis, 12 GarCart, -donia 1136 Reg, 1148, 1154, 1177 Nichols, l.12 GarCart (freq), 1441 Visit, -donia 1162-70 Rut, l.12 GarCart, -dun' 1157, 1195 P, 1196 ChancR, 1200 Cur, 1201 P, Gerold p.1150 GarCh, 1156 P, 1162-70 Rut et passim to c.1190 Fisher, l.12 BHosp, l.12 GarCart (freq), a.1250 GarCh, Gerolodonia l.12 GarCart bis

Geraldon 1393 GarCh, 1398 Pat, 1428 FA

Gereldon(e) c.1155 France, 1209-35 RHug bis, e.14 RydCart, 1337 Pat, 1340 Ch

Geruldon 1209-35 RHug

Girold 1154-77 Rut

Geroudon(e) a.1150 GarCh bis, 1159, 1162 RBE, 1180, Hy2 Rut, l.12, 1204 bis, e.13 BHosp (freq) et passim to 1265, 13 ib (freq) et freq to 1427 Comp, 1429 Midd, -dona Hy2 Rut, c.1265 GarCh, -dun' p.1250 Dead, -duna Hy2 Dane, Geroud l.12 (freq), e.13 GarCart bis, e.13 BHosp, a.1211 Rut, a.1265 GarCh

Gereudon(e) 1161 RBE, e.13 BHosp, 1276 RH et passim to 1360 Pat, -dona ? a.1147 BM, -dun Hy3 AD

Gerewedon 1193 P, 1232 Pat, 1233 Cl, 1235 Ch et passim to 1293 Abbr, 1297 Cl, 1324 Pat, -dona 1177, 1178 ChancR, 1179 P, 13 Midd (p)

Geruedon c.1277 AD, Gerduedon 1139-47 RegAnt, Gerueduna c.1150 BM
Gerewdon(e) 1206, 1225 bis, 1239 Cur, a.1250 Deed et passim to 1333, 1361 Cl, 1440 Visit, Dun 1226 Cur.
Gerewdon 1394 Pap
Geradon 1346 FA, 1353 Wyg
Geredon c.1291 Tax
Gerodon 1392 Deed, 1392 Garch
Gerowdon 1329 BHosp, 1359 BPR, Dun 1303 FA
Guerewedone 1236 Fees
Gueredone 1236 Fees
Gueroudun Edw1 CroxR
Gar(r)adon 1490 Banco, 1512 LAS et passim to 1540 R Temple, 1604, 1608 Rut
Gar(r)odon 1504 Pat, 1523 LWills, 1541 Rut, 1533 Pat bis, c.1660 LAS, Garroudon 15 BrCart
Garrington 1576 Saxton, 1708, 1712 IML
Garenton 1610 Speed, 1721 IML
'Gærwald's dūn', v. dūn. An influence causes the replacement of l by u. Frequent misreadings with n for this u occur in PRO publications due to the mistaken assumption that the n in Garendon is early. It does not appear until the sixteenth century.

Garendon Abbey was founded for Cistercian monks in 1132 by Robert le Bossu, earl of Leicester, v. Nichols s.n.

GARENDON HALL, Garrington Hall 1710 IML. GARENDON PARK, Garradon park c.1660 LAS. HURST FARM, cf. Broadhurst Hill 1754, 1801 Map, v. hyrst
"a wooded eminence".

3. HATHERN (121-5022)

Avederne 1086 Db

Haghethirne e.Hy3 Berkeley, 1243 Cl

Haukehirn 1203 Cur

Hacthurne 1230 RHug bis

Hauethirn(e), -v- a.1150 GarCh, 1276 RH, 1340 Ch, -therne 1209-35 RHug,

-thurn(e) 1219 Fine, 1219 Berkeley, e.Hy3 Hastings (p)

Hawethirne, -y- c.1225 (p), 1253 (p), 1263 GildR (p), c.1291 Tax,

-thirna e.Hy3 Berkeley, -thern(e) 1241 Fine, 1340 Ch, -thurn(e)

1218 Fine, e.Hy3 Hastings, 1242 Ass et passim to 1314, 1316

GarCart bis, 1340 Ch, Hauthern 1243 Cur

Hauithirn(e), -y- c.1150 LeicSurv, c.1225 RHug, 1255, 1259 Ipm et passim
to 1312 Hastings (p), -tirna c.1150 LeicSurv, -thern(e) 1271,

1272 Ipm, 1283 Banco, 13 Deed, 1302 Ass, -tern' 1264 Cl bis,

-thurne 1277 Hastings

Hawthorn(e) 1243 Cur bis, 1283 Banco, 1315 Inq aqd, -thurn' 1316

GarCart bis

Hathirne 1323 LAS, -thorn' 1360 Pat, 1506 Ipm, 1529 Wg, -thern(e)

1277 Hastings, 1298 Pat, 1302 Ass, Edw1 GarCart et passim
to 1330 GarCh et freq to 1610 Speed, -thurne 1499 Deed bis

Haw(e)thorn(e) 1251 Berkeley, 1294 Ass (p), 13 GarCart, e.14

BelCartA, 1340 Ch bis

Hathorne 1539 MinAcct, 1553 Pat

'The hawthorn, the white-thorn', v. hagu-pyrne. A very few forms show
the influence of OE *haca-born 'a thorn'.
NORTHORP (lost), 1276 RH, 'the north porp', v. nord, porp.

ZOUCH BRIDGE, 1804 Map, Sottesbrugge 1276 Coram, Sottesbrigge 1358
IpmR, cf. Sottesmulne 1351 BPR, Sottes Milne 1359 ib, Sottes Milles
1537 MinAcct, Zouch mill c.1660 LAS, probably 'Sótr's bridge', v. brycg.

The Scandinavian personal name Sótr is an original by-name, cf. OIcel sót 'soot'. It is possibly an Anglo-Scandinavian formation, v. SPNLY
259. For doubling of the single consonant v. ib § 142.

HOLYWELL HALL, WOOD

Haliwelle 13 GarCart, Halywelle 1321 Inq aqd
Haliwellahag(e) 1 12 ib, e.13 GarCart bis, -hahe 1 12 ib, -hawe 1252
Fees, 1292 bis, 1314 GarCart, 1340 Ch, -hae e.13 GarCart bis
Haly-, Haliwellhagh(e) 1329 Inq aqd, 1329 Cl, Edw3 Nichols, 1537 Dugd,
(-juxta Loughtebourgh) Edw3 Nichols, -hauh 1329 Misc,
(-juxta Loughteburgh) 1329 ib, -haw(e) 1340 Dugd, 1359 BPR,
c.1360 GcourtR, Halleweilhaugh 1414 Pat

Halywhawe 1349 Ipm, 1349 Cl

The name appears in later minor forms as:

Hollinghale (ground) 1656 Surv, 1716 IMIL

Hollingwell Hall 1725 IMIL, Holywell Hall c.1660, c.1675 LAS
Halvinghall Wood 1656 Surv, Hollywell wood c.1675 LAS

'Ven enclosure with the holy well', v. hālig, wella, haga'. There was a hermitage here (heremitorium de Haliwellahage 1 12 GarCart).

4. NANPANTAN (121-5017)

Nan Pantain's: 1754 Map
Nanpantam 1831 Curtis

On the map of 1754, the name appears to be that of one building only. Hence, a possible interpretation is that the name was given to the house or inn of a woman called Nan Pantain. As the surname Pantain does not appear in Leicestershire records, this interpretation can only be speculative.

BURLEIGH BROOK, FARM, HALL, WOOD

Burley 1510 LP, 1535 VE, c.1545 Leland

Burleigh 1712 IML

'A woodland glade by or belonging to a burh', v. burh, leah.

The name appears in minor forms as:

Burley feylds ? 16 Nichols, Burleigh Field 1759 ib, Burley house 1656 ib, Burley Hall 1804 ib, Burleigh Hall 1831 Curtis, Burleigh Hill Common 1759 Nichols, Burley Park(e) c.1545 Leland, 1564 Nichols, 1576 Saxton et passim to 1610 Speed (v. park), Burley Wood 1754 Map.

LODGE FARM, Burley Logge 1510 LP, v. loge.

BLACKBIRD'S NEST, Black Bird Nest 1806 Map. BUCK HILL, LODGE, Bukhyll ? 16 Nichols, Buck Hills 1754 Map, Buck Hill 1831 Curtis. The first element is probably either OE bucc 'a male deer' or OE bucca 'a he-goat', v. hyll 'a hill'. OUT WOOD, OUTWOODS FARM, Outewod(e) c.1350 Ct, 1343-71 LAS, Outwood 1656 Farnham, 1684 LeicW, (the) Outwoods 1685 Nichols, 1810 Encla, cf. Outwood(s) Park 1651 Hastings, 1663 LeicW, v. ūt, út 'on the outskirts', wudu 'a wood' (and cf. The Parks supra).

POCKET GATE, Pockett gate 1633 LeicW, Pocket gate 1641 ib, Poget gate
1800 Nichols, the Pocket Gate 1810 EnclA. The first element is apparently OE pocca 'a pouch, bag' which later gave ME poket 'pouch, small bag'. Here it is used to describe a conformation of the high ground at the edge of Charnwood. The final element is OE geat 'a gap in the hills', cf. Bradgate infra, v. pohha, pocca, geat.

5. THORPE ACRE (121-5120)
Torp' 1086 DB bis, 1174 BM, e.13 Deed, 1239 (p), 1243 Cur (p), l.13 (p), 13 Dixie (p)
Thorp(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1290 Ch (p), 1306 Hastings (p), 1316 FA et passim to 1330 GarCh et freq to 1610 Speed
The affix is normally added as:
-Hauker(e) 1343 Pap, 1360, 1363 Pat, 1368 Deed, 1392 GarCh et freq to 1461 Nichols, -Hauker 1319 BN, -Hawker 1535 VE, 1537 MinAcct, -Awker 1612, 1613, 1615, 1617 IML
Haukere- 1327 SR, Auker- 1396 QuR
-Aker 1579, 1637 LeicW, -Acre 1608 IML, 1610 Speed, 1612, 1617, 1628 IML
-iuxta Geroudon' e.13 Deed
Garradon-, -en- 1605, 1618 IML
-Garadon, -end- 1617 LeicW, 1809 EnclA
Dishley- 1620 LeicW, 1621, 1626, 1629 IML
'The outlying farmstead', v. porp, hafocere. The immediate area around Thorpe Acre must have become a centre for hawking, hence OE hafocere 'a hawker, a falconer' is later used as an affix.
FIELD HOUSE, cf. Thorpefield 1656 Nichols, Thorpe Field 1754 Map, v. feld. SHEPHERD'S HILL, John Sheppard was resident in the parish in 1699 IML.
KNIGHT THORPE LODGE

Thorp(e) 1327 SR, 1359 BPR, 1371 Pat (p), 1498 Pat bis, (-Militis) 1327 SR, (-Bothe) 1498 Pat bis
Kni-, Knyghtesthorp(e) , -ys- 1336 Pat, 1340 Ipm, 1461 Nichols, 1576 Saxton, Knighsthorpe 1610 Speed
Kni-, Knygh(t)horp(e) 1339 Ass (p) bis, 1553 Pat, 1554 Fine, 1564 Dixie et passim to 1716 IML
Knygthorp 1371 Pat bis
Knyrythorp 1316 FA
Kynt(t)esthorp 1340 Cl, 1340 Ipm
Knightthorpe al. Bothethorpe 1530 Ipm
Bothethorpe 1543 Fine, 1564 Nichols
Bothorpe 1564 Nichols
'The cniht's borp', y. cniht, borp, cf. Knighton. OE cniht 'youth, servant, retainer' underwent a change of meaning in the ME period to become 'knight'. The earliest form here is 1316 FA, but the name may well be pre-Conquest in origin. The earlier meaning of OE cniht is likelier to be correct since 'knight's', despite the latinized affix -Militis 1327 SR, is not really a suitable distinguishing affix for an outlying farmstead. (But cf. Countesthorpe, Guthlaxton.)

William Bothe possessed the manor in the reign of Henry VI, y. Nichols s.n. His grandson John died holding it in 1530 Ipm. (cf. Boothes Farm 1569 Hastings).

BOOTH WOOD, y. Knight Thorpe Lodge supra. SNELL'S NOOK, LANE, William Snell lived in Thorpe in 1702 IML.
6. **WOODTHORPE (121-5417)**

Torp 1236 Fees, 13 Dixie, (-Munford', -on-) 1236 Fees, 13 Dixie

Thorp(e) 1243 Cur, 1244 Cl, 1261 Cur, 1276 RH (p) et passim to 1445

Dixie, (-M(on)t)ford', -forth(e) 1244 Cl, 1261 Cur et passim to 1406 Comp, (-iuxta Querndon') 1445 Dixie

Wudethorp 1253 Pat

Wodetorp 1284 Ass, 1340 Ipm, -thorp(e) 1277 QuR, 1316 FA, 1326 Dixie

bis et passim to 1348 Banco, 1389 Dixie bis et passim to 1456

QuR

Wodethorp(e) 1336 Pat, 1400 Ass, 1517, 1529 bis, 1542 Dixie bis

Wood(e)thorp(e) 1542, 1564 Dixie, 1585 AD

Thorpe Mountford al. Wodethorp 1394 QuR

'The outlying farmstead', later 'in the wood', v. wudu, porp. The manor must at some time prior to 1536 have belonged to the de Montfort earls of Leicester. At this date it was granted to the de Beaumont family by Edward III, v. Nichols s.n.

**SHELTHORPE FARM**

Serlesthorp 1284 Ass, Searlesthorpe 1809 EnclA bis, 1831 Curtis

Serlethorp* 1271 Pat, 1316 FA, 1321, 1326 Dixie, 1327 SR, 1416, 1445

Nichols, 1456 QuR, 1490 Hastings

Thorpe Serle 1330 FA, -Serlons 1340 Ipm, -Serly 1361 Cl

Sherl(e)thorpe 1499 Hastings, 1520 CoPleas, 1541 Rental

Shel(l)thorp(e) 1517, 1529 bis, 1542 Dixie bis, 1553 Pat, 1564, 1591

Dixie

Selthorpe 1589 Ct

'Serlo's porp', v. porp. For the personal name Serlo v. Feilitzen 357.
It occurs frequently in Normandy, and is very common in post-Conquest English sources. Serlo de Torp 1239 Cur and his successors of the same name also held Thorpe Acre until at least 1330 FA.

MOUNTSORREL

MOUNTSORREL (121-5815)

Munt Sorel 1152 BM, Mintsoor l.12 GarCart, 1183, 1191 P et passim to 1294 Pat (p), l.13 CRCart, -sorell' 1190, 1191 P, 1224 CLR (p), Hy3 GarCart

Munsorel l.12 GarCart, 1190, 1191 P et passim to 1269 Cur, -sorell'
1205 RFinib, 1276 RH, 1284 Ass

Mons Sorel 1198 Cur, -Sorelli 1332 IpmR

Montesorel 1204 P, 1205 CLR, e.Hy3 Hastings, l.13 CustRo bis, -Sorelli 1205 RFinib, 1207 CLR, 1234 RHug (p), 1301 Banco (p), 1307 Abbr, -Sorell 1334 Cl, -Sorell' 1139-47 Hastings, 1205 RFinib bis, 1212 CLR, 1215, 1216 PatR et passim to 1334 IpmR

Montsorel(l) Hy3 Ipm, c.1301 RTemple (p), 1307 GildR (p) et passim to 1347 LCDeeds (p), 1372, 1375 Ipm, -sorell' 1204, 1205 CLR

Monsorel Hy3 Croy bis, 1273 Ipm et passim to 1323 LCDeeds (p), 1323 Pat, -sorell' 1236 Fees, l.13 CustRo, 1454 RTemple

Montesorel(l) 1340 Ch, 1343 LeicRec (p), 1413 Fine et passim to 1553 Pat

Mountsor(r)el(l) 1276 Pat (p), 1307 Abbr, 1312 Cl (p), 1313 Misc bis, 1316 FA et freq to 1610 Speed

Mountsorel(l) Hy3 Croy, 1276 Pat (p), 1277 Hastings et passim to 1402 Pat, 1454 QuR
Mo(u)nstrell 1336, 1414, 1431 Pat, 1518 Visit, 1535 VE, 1539 Deed et passim to 1561 Ipm

Mun(t)strell 1518 Visit, 1534 AAS

Probably 'sorrel-coloured hill', ve mont, sorel. The first element is OFr mont 'a hill'. The second is probably the OFr adjective sorel 'sorrel' which describes the pinkish colour of the granite of the castle hill. Mountsorrel grew up beneath the strong Norman castle commanding the narrow pass between River Soar and the wild granite country to the west. Ekwall DEPN records the suggestion that -sorrel is 'Soar hill'.

HAWCLIFFE HILL, cf. Hoclyffefield 1587 QuR, ve clif.

NEWTOWN LINFORD

NEWTOWN LINFORD (121-5110)

Neuton 1325 Ipm, c.1350 Ct. 1371 Cl, Neuton' Lynforth 1446 Deed
La Neweton 1331 Pat, del Neweton 1368 ib
Neweton 1474 Cl
le Newetowe 1405 Wyr

Newton 1534, 1610 Speed, -Lynford 1540 MinAcct
Newtown(e) 1513 RTemple, 1576 Saxton et passim to 1704 LAS, -Lyndeford
1512 MinAcct, -Linford, -y- 1513 RTemple, 1579 IML et passim to 1723 ib, -Linfeild 1606 ib

'The new hamlet', ve nīwe, tūn. Newtown is a later form of Newton.

For -Linford ve infra.

Lyndenforth' 1327 SR, 1336 bis, 1337 GCourR, 1371 LAS
Ly-, Linden(e)ford ? 1339 (15) Nichols, 1453 LAS
Lyndeford 1293 LAS

Lynford 1474 Cl
'The ford where the lime-trees grow', v. linden, ford. The first element is the OE adjective linden 'growing with lime-trees'.

BRADGATE

Bradegat(e) 1238 Cl, e.13 Peake, 1240 Cl, 1247 Ass et passim to 1260.
Cur et freq to c.1307 Wyr (p), 1316 FA, 1327 SR et passim to 1373 GarCart bis

Bradgat(e) 1276 RH (p), 1288 Ipm, 1340 Ch, 1344 Cl et freq to 1610 Speed
Brodegat(e) 1512 MinAcct, c.1545 Leland bis, 1573 EMBI
Brodgate 1613 LeicRec

Broadgate c.1545 Leland, 1612 LeicRec

'The broad gap (in the hills)', v. brad, geat. The ruined house of Bradgate lies in the bradgeat. OE geat 'a gap in the hills, a gap in a fence or ditch' is doubly suitable here since Bradgate lies in a valley which marks the entrance to the old hunting park to the west. The initial stop consonant g of the plural gatu replaces the initial palatal of geat here, giving the ME gate forms.

BRADGATE PARK, Bradgate parke 1484 LAS, Brodegate Parke c.1545 Leland. An earlier reference translated from Latin appears in 1344 Cl, v. park.

BENSCLIFF COTTAGE, WOOD, BENSCLIFFE HAY, BENSCLIFFEHAY COTTAGE, Benchliff hay Wood 1773 Map, Benchliff hay Close 1773 lb, Bens Cliff 1754, 1806 Map, possibly 'cliff shaped like a bench or shelf', v. benc, clif, (ge)haeg 'enclosure'. BLAKESHAY FARM, WOOD, (le) Blake Heye 1343 Ipm bis, (le) Blakeheye 1344 bis, 1371 Cl, Blake Hays 1754 Map, Blákehay Wood 1773 Map, Blake-Hays Wood 1806 Map, v. blaec 'dark (with overgrowth)', (ge)haeg 'enclosure'. CHAPLIN'S ROUGH was Chapmans Rough 1806 Map, cf.
Osgodthorp 1358 Pat.
Osgotethorp 1288 (14), 1261-93 (14) bis, 1272-98 (14), 1333 (15), 1334 (15) BrCart
Osgotthorp 13 AD bis.
Osegot(t)horp 1257 Misc, 1276 RH bis.
Osgatesthorp 1309 Nichols
Osgar(e)sthorp 1391 AD bis.
Osgasthorp(p) 1318 AD, 1401 bis, 1437 Fisher
Osgarthorp, -er- 1253 Cur, 1254 Val, c.1291 Tax, 13 Fisher bis, 1304
Abbr et passim to 1431 FA bis, -thorp 13 Fisher, Osgherthorp 1369 AD
Osegarthorph(e) 1293 Ipm, 1367 AD
Osgorthorpp 1502 MisAccts.
Osgorthorph(e) 13 AD, 1391 Fisher bis, 1423 Ferrers, 1504 Ipm
Osgathorph(e) 1412 Pat, 1427 Comp et passim to 1490 Ferrers, 1509 Deed
et freq to 1610 Speed
Angodestorp(e) 1199 FF, c.1200 BM, 1208 FF, 1225 RHug, 1255 Cl, -thorp(e)
? John Nichols, 1225 RHug, 1244 RGros bis, 1255 Cl,
Handgodestorp 1202 Ass
Angodeston' (sic for Angodestorp) 1209-35 RHug
Angoldestorp' 1255 Cl
Angedistorp 1253-8 RHug
Angodestorp Hy3 Hastings
Angotthorp 1266 RGrav
Hagotetorp' 1236 Fees
Asgarthorp 1263 Ch, -thorpa 1275 RGrav

OSGATHORPE

OSGATHORPE (121-4319)
Osgodtorp 1086 IB
Osgodestorp c.1130 LeicSurv, –thorp c.1130 IB
Osgodestorp e.13 AD, Hosgodethorpe n.d. Nichols
'Asgot's porp', v. porp, cf. Osgodby L (3 examples), YE, YN, Osgoodby YN. The first element is the Old Danish, Swedish personal name Asgot, ON Ásgrautr. The name is anglicized as Osgod, Osgot, v. Searle 374. It also appears in minor forms in the neighbouring Thringstone: Ossegdîshaug H3 Hastings and Hosgothawe Edw1 ib, v. haga¹, hagi. (This is one of a series of names with Old English haga¹, ON hagi 'an enclosure' which border the northern edge of Charnwood Forest.)

HUBERERTORP (lost), c.1200 BM. The first element must remain obscure through lack of early forms, v. porp.

CINDER HILL, Sinderhill 1609 LAS. The first element is Old English sinder 'cinder, slag'. It is possible that the site was used for smelting of some sort - perhaps iron-working - and the name refers to the dumped slag. Alternatively, the lost Potter Foord 1391 AD may indicate that the cinders came from pottery kilns, v. sinder, hyll.

STORDON GRANGE, LANE, Magnum Stordon 1309 Hastings, Stordum 1322 Pat, Storthum 1330 ib, Stordonhulle 1391 AD, (the) Sturdons 1552, 1568, 1594, 1601 Fine, Sturdens 1603 Ipm. The first element is obscure. It may be an Old English personal name such as Stur or Stori with early loss of the genitive, v. dün 'a hill'.

QUORN DON

QUORN DON (or QUORN) (121-5616)

Querendon(e) H2 Dugd, ? John Hastings, 1228, 1209-35 RHug, 1244 Cl, 1247 Ass et freq to 1303 Banco et passim to 1484 Deed, 1535 VE,
(-iuxta Monsorrell) 1293 Ass, (-iuxta Barowe) 1385 Banco,  
dona 1156 (1318) Ch, Hy2 Dugd, -doune 1369 AD bis  
Querindon, -y- 1258 GildR (p), 1276 RH, 1280 Abbr, 13 Dixie, e.14  
RTemple et passim to 1398 Pap, 1412 Banco  
Querndon 1319 QuR bis, 1326 Ipm, 1406, 1465 Banco, -doun 1399 Cl  
Queryngdon 1280 Coram, 1307 GildR (p), 1307 Ass (p), 1336 Pat  
Querndon 1271 LeicReo (p), 1277 Comp, 1278 (16) S1Cart et passim to  
1329 RTemple bis, 1331 Deed et freq to 1454 Pat et passim  
1472 RTemple, 1.15 Comp, 1539 Dixie, (-iuxta Barwe) 1370 Banco,  
(-iuxta Barewe super Sore) 1423 lb, -dun n.d. AD (p),  
Querndon 1399 Pat  
Querndon 1564 Dixie  
Querdon(e) 1272 Cl, 1284 Ass, 1290 Ch (p) et passim to 1449 Dixie, 1451  
Cl, 1454 Pat, 1501 BM  
Quernedon 1311 FF, 1340 Cl, 1340 Ipm et passim to 1413 RTemple bis,  
1429 MiD, 1444 LCDeeds, 1454 RTemple, 1503 Rut et freq to 1529  
bis, 1542 Dixie bis, (-iuxta Barrowe) 1311 FF  
Quarendon 1419 FF, 1436, 1464 Banco, 1472 RTemple bis et freq to 1494  
Banco et passim to 1610 Speed, Qwarendon 1462 LCDeeds, 1535 VE  
Quaryndon 1458, 1459 Cl, 1461 Banco, 1536, 1546 AAS  
Quaryngdon 1456 AAS, 1548 Ex-Rel, 1551 QuR  
Quarndon 1393 Banco, 1413 RTemple, 1444 Pat, 1451 LCDeeds et passim  
to 1561 ISIR  
Quarnedon 1427 Peake, 1450 Hastings, 1451 LCDeeds et passim to 1542  
Dixie, 1553 Pat  
Quornedon 1210 GildR (p), 1327 SR. (p)
Quorindon 1263 GildR (p)
Querne 1549 Fine, 1551 CoPleas, 1554 QuR
Quarn(e) 1506 Banco, 1514 Ct, 1515 Will et passim to 1708 IML, -Quarn(e) 1518 Visit bis
'The hill where quern-stones are got', v. cweorn, dūn, cf. Quarndon Db, Quarrendon Bk.

GRIMYSTON (in Morefelde, v. Moorfields Farm infra), 1467-84 QuR. This is evidently a lost tun, either 'Grīm's tūn' or 'Grímr's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Grimston, East Goscote hundred. It occurs in an area with little evidence of Scandinavian settlement. In the next parish of Barrow upon Soar Grimmeswelle 1316 QuR is recorded, where the personal name is combined again with an OE element, wella 'a stream'.

POLTON (lost), cf. Poltonbrok 1313 Hastings, Pultonbroke 1394 QuR, Pulton Broke 1467-84 Ib, 1544 Surv, Poulton Brook 1602 QuR, Polton brook 1608 Surv, 1752 QuR. 'The tūn by a pool or stream', v. pōl¹, pull, tūn, brōc. This second lost tūn in the parish survives now only in the name of a brook. The first element varies between OE pōl¹ 'pool, stream' and OE *pull 'pool, stream'. OE pōl¹/*pull here may refer to the brook itself since the element seems to have carried the meaning 'stream' in some place-names, v. Elements s.v.. However, the minor name Blopole 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Blopole 1467-84 QuR (v. blā 'dark, cheerless, cold') is recorded for the parish where the meaning of pōl¹ would appear to be 'pool', so it is possible that the first element of the lost tūn bears this meaning.
HAVERWIC (lost), 1123-47 QuR, Havecwic (sic) c.1209-17 Hastings. The first element is probably either OE hæfer¹ 'a he-goat' or OE *hæfera 'oats'. For an extended discussion of OE wīc 'a farm' v. Elements s.v., v. hæfer¹, hæfera, wīc.

QuR, cf. Rucklewood gate 1608.Surv, v. rüh 'rough', halh 'a secluded hollow in a hillside'. (Rowhele Wood stands at the foot of Buddon, v. supra). WESTFIELD FARM, (le) Westfelde 1467-83 QuR, 1544 Surv, West Feld 1541 Rental, the Westfield 1607 Nichols, 1752 QuR, v. west, vestr, feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'.

ROTHLEY

ROTHLEY (121-5812) ['roublī:]

Rodolei 1086 IE, -lea c.1130 LeicSurv

Roelei 1155, 1160, 1162, 1163, 1166 P, Hy3 Berkeley (p), -lay 1153 BM, 1219 CIR, -le 1184 (p), l.12 (p), R1 Berkeley (p), 1208 Cur et freq to 1238 Cl (p), Hy3 Crox, -lea 1166, 1167, 1169 P et freq to 1182, 1195 lb, 1201 ChancR bis, -lea 1203 ChR, -lega 1175 P bis, 1177 ChancR, 1179, 1180 P et freq to 1194 lb, 1196 ChancR, -leg(h) 1200 P, 1201 ChancR, 1204 P et passim to 1237 Ch, Roe' 1203 P, 1203 ChR, 1205 CIR et passim to 1235 Cl

Rowell' 1238, 1241 Cl

Ro(c)hlea 1168, 1169 P et freq to 1174 lb

Roclea 1180 P

Role 1206 P, 1217 CIR, 1231 Pat et passim to 1271. WGr, 1272 RTemple (p), 13 Mixd (p), 1363 RTemple bis, -lee Hy3 Crox bis, -lea 1198, 1199, 1201 P bis et freq to 1215 ChancR, 1263, 1268 GildR (p), -ley(e) 1258-79 RegAnt (p), 1403 RTemple bis, -lea 1200, 1203 bis, 1204 P et freq to 1215 lb, 1230 ChancR bis, 1242 P, -leya 1215 ChancR, 1249 (p), 1251 GildR (p) bis, p.1250 RTemple et passim to 1278 RGrav bis, -leg' 1197, 1198,
1199 P et passim to 1249 RGros, -legh 1221, 1222 CLR, Rol
1204, 1205 bis, 1208, 1209 P et passim to p. 1250 RTemple bis,
1.13 CustRo bis
Rodele 1322 Pat, -l(e)y 1277 Abbr, 1603 Ipm, 1610 Speed, 1613 IML et
passim to 1723 ib
Rodel 1205 RFinib bis, -leya 1277 (1337) Nichols
Rotele 1230 Pat, c. 1291 Tax bis
Rothele(e) 1254 Val, 1268 RTemple bis, 1268 Cl et passim to 1286
LCDeeds (p), 1.13 RTemple, 13 MID (p), c. 1300 LCDeeds (p),
1317 bis, 1321 RTemple et freq to 1375 Ipm et passim to 1420
ChancW, 1505 RTemple, -lei(e) 1329 Pat, 1347 RTemple bis, -leg(h)
1276 Pat, 1305 Cl, 1328, 1361 Pat (p), -ley(e) 1285 Banco, 1286
Pat, 1316 Ipm, 1319 Pat, 1321 Rut (p) et passim to 1376
LCDeeds, 1392 RTemple et freq to 1509 ib, 1510 Rental, 1511
RTemple et passim to 1524 ib et freq to 1538 ib et passim
to 1553 Pat, -leya Edw1 BM, 1283 (p), 1.13 RTemple (p),
-ley(e) 1326 Pat, 1370 Cl, 1414 Pat, 1472 bis, 1502 bis, 1505
RTemple, 1510 Rental bis, 1526 RTemple et passim to 1544
Rental, -lia 1.13 CustRo, -ly 1534 RTemple, Rothel 1255, 1261
Cl, 1276 RH, 1327 SR (p)
Routheley 1539 Deed
Rowtheley 1520 Wvg
Roytheley 1381 Cl
Rothle 1330 Pat, -ley 1414 bis, 1477 bis, 1508 bis, 1510, 1511, 1513,
1518 RTemple et passim to 1576 LibCl, -leya Edw1 BM
Royle 13 MID (p)
'Woodland glade', v. rođ, lēah. The Rothley area is described as Rœlni Wapentac 1160 and soc(h)a or soka de Rœlea 1166 P et freq to 1230 ib.

The latter is remembered as late as Rothly-upon-ye-Soak 1719 IML, v. sōcn 'a district over which a right of jurisdiction is exercised', vāpnatak 'a wapentake, a subdivision of a county'. In c.1218 John de Harecourt gave a considerable part of his property within the Soke of Rothley to the Knights Templar (cf. The Temple infra), v. Nichols s.n.

FARNHAM BRIDGE, FARM, le Ferynham butt' sur aqua' vocat' le Brok 1487 RTemple. Sir John Farnham was lord of the adjacent parish of Quorndon in the reign of Edward I (v. Nichols) and the seat of the family has remained there ever since. HOMEFIELD LANE, (le) Holme 1426, 1439, 1487, 1521, 1525 RTemple, le Holmis 1458 ib, cf. le vuerholmes 1317 ib, le Yverholmes 15 HMCVar, Nettylholme 1528 RTemple, Netilhome 1532 ib, v. holmr 'a water meadow'. LINKFIELD FARM, Linkefeld 1208 FF, le Lynkfeld 1426, 1439 RTemple bis, Lynkfeldes 1526 ib, v. hlinc 'a ridge', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'. ROTHLEY BROOK, v. River-Names. ROTHLEY CROSS, cf. le Croshegge 1439 RTemple, Crosse hegge 1442 ib, Crosheges 1525 ib, Crosheges 1525 ib (the second element here is OE hecg 'a hedge'), v. cros 'a cross'. ROTHLEY PLAIN, 1742 LeicW, 1799 Map, 1804, 1806 Map, Rothely playne 1626 Fine, Rodeley Playne 1639 ib, Rothley playne 1640 ib, v. plain 'a great open tract'. THE TEMPLE, le tempulle de Rothely 1410 RTemple, la tempulle 1410 ib, -atte Tempull' 1410 ib (p), le Tempull 1492 ib, Temple iuxta Rothely 1502 ib bis, Temple Roth(e)ley 1538 ib bis, 1665, 1677, 1700 LAS, Rothley Temple 1673
ib, 1809 EnclA, cf. Temple medo 1442 RTemple, le Tempull medow 1487 ib,
Temple hall 1628 LAS, Tempilland Woode 1544 Rental, v. templel 'a temple'
(i.e. of the Knights Templar).

SHEPSHED

SHEPSHED (121-4719)
Scepeshedde 1086 IB, -efd q.1180 BM, -heued c.1130 LeicSurv
Scepeshedde 1086 IB, -heued 1195 P
Sepesheued, -is- 1230 P, 1282 Banco, Sepesh' 1133 Reg, l.12 GarCart.
Sepesheued', -v- a.1150 GarCh, l.12 GarCart, John Hastings (p), 1254 Val
et passim to 1318 Ch bis, -heue, -v- 1136 Reg, 1148 Nichols
(p), l.12 GarCart bis, -heua, -v- 1156 (1318) Ch, l.12 GarCart
bis, R1 BM, -heua l.12 GarCart bis, -heuid, -v- e.Hy3
Hastings (p), 1270 RGrav (p), Sepesh' l.12 GarCart bis, John
Hastings bis
Sepheued' 1263 RGrav
Sipesheued 1230 ChancR
Schepesheved(e), -is- e.13 Hastings bis, 1276 RH, c.1291 Tax, 1296 Ipm,
1304, c.1305 Hastings, 1326 Misc, -heuid' 13 Deed, -hed(e)
1329 BHosp, 1392 Deed bis, 1392 GarCh, 1414 Pat
Schepesheued, -v- 1191, 1192 P, 1264-89 AD, 1292 CSut, -hed 1392 GarCh
Schepesheued(e), -is-, -v- 1167 P, p.1204 Hastings, 1245 AD, 1253 Cur,
1264 Cl et freq to 1352 Fine (p) et passim to 1403 Pat, -hed(e)
1321, 1322 ib, 1336 CCourtr, 1340 Pat et passim to 1358 ib et
freq to 1486 Ferrers, l.15 Comp bis et passim to 1560 LEpis,
(-Undercharnewode) 1424 Pat, -head(e) 1576 Saxton, 1604 IHL
et passim to 1725 ib
Shepished(e), -y- 1346, 1428 FA, 1444 WNF ot.passim to 1550 Pat.
Shepushed(e) 1554 Hastings, 1408 Cl
Shepsheued 1304 Banco, -hed 1490 Hastings, 1502 Deed, 1518 Visit, 1519 EPCB, -head 1576 LibCl, 1720 IHL
Shepeheued, -v- 1209-35, 1253-8 RHug, 1275 Cl bis, 1287 Banco, -hed 1340 Ch
Shephoved 1270 Pat (p)
Sheapsheade 1553 Pat, Sheep(e)shed(e) 1604 IHL, 1610 Speed et passim to 1629 IHL
SWEPESVED 1254 Val
Schepeham 1193 P
Probably 'the hill where sheep graze', v. scap, heafod.


HOOKHILL COTTAGE, WOOD, le Hetherhekhillnes ? 1474 Hastings, v. hōc 'a hook, an angle', hyll 'hill'. IVES HEAD, IVESHEAD HOUSE, Iveshead 1656 Surv, 1754 Map, v. heafod 'a hill'. LITTLE HAW FARM, Littelhawe 1323 LAS, Lutlehawe 1369 Ipm, Litelhawe 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Litullhawe 1477 (e.16) ib, Lytulhawe 1477 (e.16) ib, Litulhaugh l.15 Comp, Lytulhaugh l.15 ib bis, Littelhawe 1641 Ipm, cf. Litelhawe Acre ? 1474 Hastings, Littlehaw field 1777 Nichols, v. lētel, lētill, haga, hagi 'an
enclosure'. LONGCLIFF COTTAGE, FARM, PLANTATION, Longcliff 1656 Surv
bis, Long Cliff 1754 Map, y. lang¹ 'long', clif 'a cliff'. LUBCLOUD, 
FARM, Lubsclouds 1754 Map, Lubscloud 1804 ib. The first element is 
probably the OE personal name *lubb which is the strong form of *lubba 
(a geminated form of luba), y. clud 'a (rocky) hill'. MILL VIEW, cf. 
Milneleys 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Shepished Mylies 1550 Pat, y. myln 'a 
mill'. MORLEY FARM, cf. Morleys Hill 1754 Map. OXLEY GRANGE, GUTTER, 
Oxley 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Oxley 1537 MinAcct, cf. Oxley Wood 1625 IAS, 
Oxhey 1512 IAS, Oxemedewe 1304 Hastings, Oxemedowe 1.15 Comp, y. oxa 'an 
ox', leah 'a woodland-glade'. RING FENCE, "within the ring fence of 
the said fields" Nichols 1804. SHEPSHED NOOK, Sheepshead Nook 1754, 
1806 Map, y. nök 'a nook, a triangular plot of ground'. TICKHILL LANE, 
Ticker Lane 1754 Map, y. ticcen 'a kid, a young goat'. TYLER BRIDGE, 
Tileybridge p. 1636 Terrier.

STAUNTON HAROLD

1. STAUNTON HAROLD (121-3720)

Stanton(e) 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv, c.1160 Fisher, c.1175-96 (15)

Ferrers, 1202 Dugd, e.13 Ferrers et passim to 1314 Comp, 1314
Ferrers, 1315 Fisher, 1321 Ferrers et passim to 1508 ib, 1535
VE, 1610 Speed, -tona(m) c.1160 Fisher (p), 1185 Templar,
c.1175-96 Ferrers bis et passim to e.13 ib bis, -tun(e) a.1163 
bis, ? R1 Hastings (p) bis, e.13 Ferrers (p), Stanton' 13
Fisher (p) bis

Staunton' 1175-95 (15), e.13 (15), c.1218 (14) BrCart et passim to 1306,
1312 Ferrers, 1312 Fisher (p), 1314, 1320 Ferrers, 1321 Fisher
et freq to 1580 ib, -tona(m) 1132-66 (14), 1175-96 (14), c.1200 (14) BrCart bis et passim to 1342 Fisher (p), -toun 1360 Ipm, Stauntona 1342 Fisher

Staunton 1319 (14) BrCart, 1404 Fisher (p)
Stainton c.1291 Tax, Staynton 1542 MinAcot
The affix is normally added as:
-Harald(e), -er- p.1250, 1274, 13 Fisher bis, 1306 Ferrers et freq to 1342 Fisher et passim to 1401 ib, 1446 Ferrers
Harald' 1312 Ferrers, 1402 Fisher
-Harald(e) p.1250, 1315 Fisher bis, 1323 Comp, 1361 Ferrers, 1369 Ferrers, 1369 Fisher et passim to 1485 Ferrers et freq to 1530 ib
Harold- 1485 Ferrers
'The stone-built tūn', v. stān, tūn. The village is near Breedon Hill from which limestone is quarried (and cf. Stonydell 1425 Fisher, v. stān 'stone', (ge)delf 'a quarry'). The manor was held by Harald de Stantona c.1160 Fisher, otherwise called Harald de Leec 1185 Templar. Forms in staun- are due to AN influence. Forms in stain-, stayn- reflect ON steinn 'stone'.

DUNESTALE (lost), cf. le Dunestalegreve 1489 Ferrers, v. tūn-stail 'a deserted site'.

THE SCALACRES (lost)
Skalakre 1175-96 (14) bis, 1218-25 (14), 1332 (15) BrCart et freq to 1336 (15) Ferrers bis, a.1350 BrCart, -akres 1334 (15) ib, -aker c.1200 (14) ib
Scalakre 1328-48 (15), a.1350 BrCart, -acr 15 lb, -acher 12 Dugd
Scallacre c.1175-96, c.1175-96 (15) Ferrers, 1202 Dugd, 1336 (15)
Ferrers
Schallacre e.13 Ferrers
The Scalacres 1804 Nichols
'The plot of arable land in the hollow', v. skal, æcer, akr.

HEER PARK, cf. parco de Staunton 1425 Fisher, the parke of Staunton
Harold 1486 Ferrers, Staunton Parke 1610 LeicW, v. park.
SPRING WOOD, Staunton Spring Wood 1806 Map.
STAUNTON HAROLD HALL, cf. the hall
feld 1446 Ferrers, v. hall 'a hall.
STAUNTON LODGE, 1733 LeicW, The
Lodge 1804 Nichols, v. loge 'a house at the entrance to a park' or 'a
house in a forest for temporary use'.

2. HEATH END (121-3621)

heæ 'a tract of open uncultivated ground', ende 'the end of something'.

ROUGH HEATH, cf. The Rough 1806 Map.

3. LOUNT (121-3819)

Lunda m.12 Fisher, le Lounte 1347 Ipm, the Lount 1446 Ferrers, le Lownte
1489 lb, Staunton Lount 1707, 1742 LeicW, Ye Lount 1729 IML, Lount 1806
Map, cf. la luntsiche e.13 Ferrers, le lownte syche 1489 lb
'The small wood', v. lundr.

LOUNT WOOD, 1795, 1804 Nichols, 1806 Map.
SWANINGTON (121-4116)

Swanston: 1199, 1206 FT, 1207 Fine, 1266 Cl

Swanton(e), -y- 1209 P (p), 1242 Fees, 1.13 GarCart, 1.13 bis, 1333 Wrg bis, 1336 Pat (p), 1340 Ch, 1341 bis, 1344 bis, 1349 Wrg bis, (-Arraby) 1242 Fees

Swanston: 1.13 GarCart

Swanston: 1195 P

Swanston: 1207 Cur

Swanston, -y- 1243 Fees bis, c.1245 AD, 1247 Ass, 1250 Cur et passim to 1326 Wrg, 1328 Banco, 1355 Wrg, 1502 Misccts

Swanston, -y- 1274, 1282 Banco et passim to 1311 Wrg bis, 1311 Ch, 1316 FA, 1321, 1322 Wrg et freq to 1610 Speed

Swanston, -y- Edw1 bis, 1314 GarCart, 1322 Wrg, 1327 SR

Swannington, -y- 1507 Ip, 1546 AAS, 1613 IML

Swannington: 1.12 Berkeley (p), -tona 1.12 lb (p), -tun 1.12 GarCart (p)

Swanston: 1369 Wrg bis, 1376 Fine

Swanyngton al. Swalyngton 1519 Wrg

Swalyngton 1412 FA

'The tun associated with Swan', y. -ing-⁴, tun. Ekwall DEPN suggests the unlikely 'tun of Svein's people'. The two forms in Swen-, Suen- show AN e for a (y. SPNY § 2) and do not indicate Scandinavian Sveinn, 0Dan Sven. The OE personal name Swan is probably a by-name (cf. OE swan¹ 'a swan') and may be also a shortened form for such names as Swanbeald, Swanbeorht and Swanwulf. The fee of Arraby held one carucate of land here in 1242 Fees. y. Introduction: -ingtun names in west Leicestershire.

STOKE (lost), 1520 Terrier bis, v. stóc 'a dairy farm'.


mydowesyd 1520 Terrier, v. hall 'a hall'. RED HILL, REHILL FARM, LANE, le Redhull 15 Nichols bis, Redhills 1760 ib, v. rēd 'red', hyll 'a hill'.

SINOPE, the Snape 1520 Terrier, either. OE snæp 'a boggy piece of land' or ON snap 'poor pasturage'. Sinope is on high level ground. v. snæp, snap. SWANNINGTON COMMON, 1831 Curtis. TALBOT LANE, 1804 Nichols, cf. Talebot ker. 15 ib, Talbot Wood 1760 ib. William Talbot was lord of Swannington manor in 1278, which remained the property of the Talbots until the death of Sir John Talbot c.1365, v. Nichols s.n..

SWEEPSTONE

1. SWEEPSTONE (121-3610)

Scopestone 1086 IB

Suepeston', -v- 1180 P, l.12 GarCart, 1312 Win (p), -tuna 1209-19

RHug (p)

Suepist[on] 1199 GildR (p)
Swepeston 1130 LincSurv bis, e.13 Dirle, 1209-35 RHug, 1269 Cl, 1273 (15) Ferrers et passim to 1347 (p) bis; 1348 (p), 1349 (p) bis, 1379 LDDeeds (p) et passim to 1402 FA, 1471 Pat
Swepeston 1349 (p), 1369 LDDeeds (p), 1417 MID, 1428 FA
Sweepston 1.13 RTemple bis, 1292 (p), 1303 (p), 1318, 1336 LDDeeds (p) bis et passim to 1385 Cl
Swepeston 1385 LDDeeds (p).
Swipeston 1276 Cl (p)
Sweepson 1253 LeicRec (p), Hy3 Ipm, 1276 RH, 1300 LDDeeds (p), 1488 Ipm
Sweepston 1254 GildR (p), 1209-35 RHug, c.1240 AD (p), a.1250 LDDeeds (p) bis et passim 1323 (p), 1325 1b (p), 1332 (p), 1334 RTemple (p) bis et freq to 1576 Saxton, -tona c.1240 AD (p), -tun c.1225 LeicRec (p), Swepson 1680 1b
Swipston 1349 Cl, -tuna 1175-95 (15) BrCart (p)
Swapson 1535 VE, 1540 MinAcct
Swebston 1610 Speed, 1713, 1721, 1727-IML
'Sweppi's tun', v. tun. The OE personal name Sweppa is extant. Ekwall DEPN suggests an OE *Sweppi a side-form of Sweppa as the personal name forming the first element here.

CATTONS FARM, cf. Cathston 1.13 RTemple, Middelcathe 1.13 1b. Both medieval and modern forms suggest an OE cattahōs 'headlands frequented by wild-cats', hence later 'the tun at Cathōs', v. cat(t), catta, hōh, hōs, tun.

CLOCK MILL, Clocke Myyne 1540 MinAcct, cf. melinhul e.13 Dirle melneweye 1.13 RTemple, v. myln. FLITLANDS, Flitlondys 1.13 RTemple,
'land over which there has been dispute', v. (ge)dit 'dispute', land 'land'. TEMPE, 1831 Curtis. ODD BARN, cf. Barn Closes 1756 LAS.

2. NEWTON BURGOLAND (121-3609)

Neuton(e) 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1242, 1243 Fees, 1276 RH, 1.13

RTemple, 1313 Ipm et freq to 1417 Mid bis

Newton 1313 Cl, 1434 Fine

Newton 1375 Ipm, 1376 Cl bis, 1428 FA, 1502 MisAccts, 1513 Fine, 1541

MinAcct et freq to 1717 LML

The affix is normally added as:

- Botiler, -el- 1242 Fees, 1327 SR, 1364 Ch, 1428 FA, 1513 Fine
- Burgilon, -el-, -ul- 1391 AD, 1417 Mid bis, 1434 Fine, 1486-1515 ECP,

1561 LeicW, -Burklande 1563 ib, -Burgeland 1626 LML

-iuxta Heyther 1502 MisAccts

'The new tun', v. niwe, tun. Roger de Burgylum held the manor in c.1225 Hastings, Will'o le Butiller in 1317 ib.

3. NEWTON NETHERCOTE (121-3609)

Nepercote 12 Hosp (p)

Nethercote 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1364 Ch, 1417 Mid, 1488 Ipm, 1564 Nichols,

-cott 1607 LAS bis, Nethercote 1385 Cl

Newton Netherco(a)te 1607 LML, 1610 Speed, 1618 LML

Newton Nethercott 1618 LML

'The lower cottage or hut', v. neocera, cot. The late affix Newton- was added through Nethercote's proximity to Newton Burgoland.

SWITHLAND

SWITHLAND (121-5513)
Swithelund 1278 RHug

Swi-, Swythelund(e) 1224 RHug et passim to 1285 RTemple (p), 1304 Fine, -lond(e) p.1204 Hastings, 1196-1208 Abbr, 1209-35 RHug et passim to 1341 Ferrers, 1344 Cl et freq to 1401 Pat et passim to 1413 RTemple bis, -lont 1266 LeicRec (p), -lound a.1250 RTemple, 1316 Ch, 1339 Pat, 1351 Cl, 1355 Pat, -launde c.1275 HMCVar, -land(e) 1207 Cur, 1232 Fine bis, 1247 Ass, 1306 Pat et passim to 1440 Visit, 1512 LAS, 1515 LCh bis, Swithellund 1209-19 RHug

Switelund' c.1291 Tax, Swyteland 1340 Pat bis

Swydelond' 1229 Cl

Swi-, Swythlund' 1236 Cl, -lond 1363 Pat, 1371 Cl, 1416 Fine, 1428 FA, 1486 LCDeeds, 1514 Ferrers, -land 1239 RGros, 1374 Pat, 1511 Ipm, 1515 Ch et freq to 1610 Speed

'The grove cleared by burning', y. sviðinn, sviða, Lundr. The first element is either *sviðinn 'burnt, cleared by burning', the past participle of ON sviða 'to burn, clear by burning', y. Janzén, Names v 109, or the substantive ON sviða 'land cleared by burning'(cf. OSwed svipa 'land cleared by burning').


THURCASTON

1. THURCASTON (121-5611)

Turchitelestone 1086 IB bis
Thurketilton 1253-8 RHug
Thurketeston 1209-35 RHug
Turk(e)l(estone) 1086 IB bis, -tona s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord
Turk(e)l(estone) 1175 P (p), 1175 ChancR (p), 1176, 1177 P (p), 1224 RHug (p)
Turk(e)l(estone), -is- 1175 (p), 1205 P (p), 1349 Pap bis, Thurkeston 1199 FF
Thurketeleston(e), -il- 1248 RGros bis, 1247, 1270 Fine, 1292 Pat,
1293 IpMr
Thurketeleston(e), -is- c.1130 LeicSurr, 1260 GildR (p), 1284 Ferrers
Thurketeleston, -il- 1226 Fine, 1282 Pat, 1290 Banco
Thurkestin(e) c.1270 (p), 1271 LeicRec (p)
Thurkel(l)eston(e) p.1204 Hastings bis, 1246, 1247 RGros bis, 1266,
1269 Pat
Thurkelestone 1444 Hastings
Torketilton 1211 GildR (p)
Torkileston(e) 1190-1204 France
Thorckateleston 1276 CI bis
Thurkecaston 1254 Val
Thurkeston 1268 GildR (p), 1283, 1286 Banco et passim to 1296 ib et freq to 1355 CI, 1413, 1478 RTemple bis, 1479 Pap, 1528 Myk
Thurcaston, -k- 1357, 1374 Pat bis, 1374 Misc, 1384, 1385 Pat et freq to 1610 Speed
Thercaston 1524 RTemple, 1541 MinAcct
Thorkeston(e) 1330 Hazlerigg, 1370 Misc
"porketill's tun", v. tun. The Scandinavian personal name porketill was common in Norway, Iceland, Sweden and Denmark throughout the whole
medieval period. It was also common in Normandy before 1066, v. SPNLY 309-11. It may have replaced an OE first element here.

LATIMER'S HOUSE, 1804 Nichols. Hugh Latimer was born in Thurcaston c.1470, v. ib.

2. CROPSTON (121-5510)

Cropeston 1130 Leicsurv, 1299 Ipm, 1301 Coram
Cropeston 1301 Coram, 1344 Ipm, 1347 Pat, 1347 Cl
Cropston(e) 1194, 1195 P, 1196 ChancR, 1197, 1205 P, 1207 (p), 1211 GildR (p), 1252 Fees et freq to 1541 Rut, 1576 Saxton, -toun 1371 Cl
Cropson 1605 IML
Crepston 1190-1204 France

Probably 'Kroppr's or Cropp's tun', v. tun. The first element may be the ON by-name Kroppr (cf. ON kroppr 'a lump on a body') or else an unrecorded OE by-name *Cropp, a strong form of the extant Croppa. However, in place-names, the OE common noun crop(p) 'the crop of a bird' has the extended meaning of 'hump, hill, hill-top', v. Elements s.v.

Cropston lies along the top of a narrow ridge; but the genitival construction favours a personal name as the first element.

ULVERSCROFT

ULVERSCROFT PRIORY, COTTAGE FARM, GRANGE, LODGE, POND, WOOD

Ulfescroft 1277 RGrav

Vl-, Ulvescroft(e), -u-, -is- 1174 BM, 1209 bis, 1210 P, c.1220 BM, c.1245 AD, 1254 Val et passim to 1284 Ferrers et freq to 1515
Ulverscroft(e) 1599, 1666 LAS, (-in the Forest) 1666 ib
Ulvecroft(e) 1324 Inq aqd, 1363 bis, 1378 Pat
Ulvescroft(e) 1510 LAS, 1518 Visit
Vullescroft 1527, 1529 AAS
Ul(lescroft(e) 1344 Ipm, 1540 MinAoct, 1607 IML et passim to 1727 ib,
(-in-the forest-of-Charnwood) 1727 ib
Wolvescroft, -is- 1174 BM, 1209-35 HRug, 1271 Ipm
Wlvecroft 1252 Fees
Wolvescroft(e), -u- 1323 Pat, 1515 LCh, 1523 LWills et passim to 1609
Fine
Woullescroft 1527 AAS
Wolyscroft e 1533 Rental
Olvescroft(e) 1347 Cl, 1356 Inq aqd (p), 1359 Banco, 1417, 1553 Pat et
passim to 1623 LAS
Oulvescrofte 1553 Pat
Oulescroft 1347 Pat, 1349 Inq aqd, 1349 Pat et passim to 1374 ib
Ollescrofte 1513 Will bis
'Ulfr's croft', v. croft. For discussion of the Scandinavian personal
name Ulfr, v. SPNLX 321-4. Ulverscroft Priory was founded c.1135 by
Robert le Bossu, earl of Leicester, for Augustinian Canons, v. Nichols
s.n..

BAWDON CASTLE, Baudewyn Castell 1481 MinAoct, Littel Bawdon Castell 1578
Ipm, Little Baldwyns Castell 1581 Ct, Little Bawdon castle 1623 LAS,
Baldwin Castle 1754, 1806 Map, cf. Little Bawdon Castle Hill 1810 EnclA.
The site is on the side of an isolated conical hill, similar in shape to

WANLIP

WANLIP (121-6010)

Anlep(e) 1086 IB, 1156 (1318) Ch, 1205 ChR, 1211 GildR (p), 1224 Cur et passim to 1269 Wyg (p) et freq to 1330 ib (p) bis, 1343 LCdeeds (p) bis et passim to 1361 Pat, 1535 VE, -lepie c.1130 LeicSurv, -leppe 1231 RHug bis, -leappe 1231 ib, -lap' 1208 Cur, -lop(p) 1349 Pat (p), 1539 MinAcct

Anelepe 1205 ClR, 1208 Cur, 1234 RHug, p.1250 GerCart, 1272 RTemple bis, 1296 OSut, 13 MID et passim to 1370 Wyg, 1391 Ch, -lop 1266 Pat, Hanelepepe 1205, 1206, 1207 P

Andlep 1225 Cur (p)

Andelepe 1230 Cur

Anslep(e) 1208 Cur, 1254 Val

Anelep 1208 Cur

Onlep(e) 1316 RTemple (p), 1316 FA, 1326 Ass, 1380 Banco, 1405 Pat et freq to 1450 RTemple bis, 1485 Ferrers bis et passim to 1510 LP, 1541 MinAcct, -lip(p)(e), -y 1510 Rental, 1518 Visit et passim to 1585 LibCt
Onelep(e) c.1299 Ipm, 1327 SR (p), 1428 FA, -leape 1610, 1629 IML et passim to 1708 ib, -lip(p)(e), -y- 1510 LP, 1601 LibCl et passim to 1637 Ipm

Wonlop 1439 Cl

Wanlep 1449 Cl, -leape 1597 LeicW, -lip(p), -y- 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, 1688, 1729 IML

The OE adjective ānliepe is here used as a simplex place-name. To what it referred is obscure – possibly a passage of marsh or river that could only be accomplished in single file. The village lies on low ground beside River Soar. Alternatively, it may have been used with the sense 'the solitary one', applied perhaps to an isolated tree or such like, y. ānli(e)pig, -liepe.

LONG WHATTON

1. LONG WHATTON (121-4723)

Watton c.1130 LeicSurv, -thon' c.1130 ib

Wahton 1240 Fine

Watton(e) 1190, 1191, 1193, 1195 P (p) et passim to 1194-1223 (14)

BrCart et freq to c.1292 LCDeeds (p) bis, 13 Dixie, 1316

GarCart et passim to 1330 GarCh, 1370 Ipm, 1406 PRep, (Longe-) 1406 ib, -tona Hy2 Dane, l.12 GarCart, 1274 BM, -tun 1193-1207 Dugd, 1208 FF, o.1230 Berkeley bis, Wttona 1227 GildR (p)

Watona a.1173 Dugd, l.12 GarCart, -tun l.12 ib (p), -thon' 1211 ChancR, 1340 Ch

Whatton(e) 1210 P, 1224, 1254 Cur, 1259 RGrav (p) et passim to 13

GarCart (p), 1308, 1309 Banco, 1314 Ipm, 1321 (14) BrCart (p)
et freq to 1610 Speed, (-iuxta Diseworth) 1306 Banco, (Long(e)-)
1337 Ipm, 1355, 1356 Pat et passim to 1492 Fisher et freq to
1610 Speed

Whatteton 1428 FA

Wotton 1.13 (p), 1318 Wyt
Quatton(e) 1267 Fine (p), 1267 Cur (p), 1314 Ipm, Qwattone 1268 Cur (p)
The first element is obscure. The earliest forms appear to argue against
its being OE hwiterate 'wheat'. Possible is OE wacu 'a watch' (from OE
wacian 'to be awake, to watch') in the sense of 'a look out position'
since the village lies at the foot of high ground. An early reduction
of the OE personal name Wacca is also possible, but unlikely (cf. Wacton
He, Nf), v. tun, lang.

THORPES (lost), 1406 Farnham, 'the outlying farms', v. porp, cf.

Westhorp infra.

WESTHORP, in le Westhorpslade 1347 Farnham, 'the western porp', v. west,
vestr, porp.

OAKLEY WOOD

Acle(e), -k- 1.12 Dane (p) bis, 1254 Val, c.1291 Tax bis, 13 GarCart,
c.1300 Dane, 1314 GarCart, 1391 Banco, 1440 Visit, -la 1235
RGros, Hacle 1228 Rut
Akeley(e) 1291 TutP, c.1291 Tax (freq), 1518 Visit, -ley 1363 LeicRec
(p), 1428 FA, 1518 Visit bis et passim to 1603 LibCl
Oke 1209-35 Hug, 13 Dane (p), 1325 Banco, 1369 Ipm
Okele 1354 LeicRec (p), -ley 1.15 Comp bis, 1464 Hastings, 1480 LAS
Later minor forms appear as:

Okeley Woods c.1660, c.1675 LAS, Oakley Wood 1777 Nichols, 1806 Map
'Oak wood', v. Æc, leah. The name was adopted early as that of the
local deanery, (in decanatu de Ocle 1209-35 RHug).

HOME FARM, cf. Ketelesholm(e) 1245, Hy3 AD bis, Kethelisholmd (sic)
m.13 Dugd, Kettlisholm 13 AD, Holmlee Hy3 ib, Holmveyke m.13 ib, le
Holmesmith 1265-74 Farnham. The personal name here is ODan Ketil,
Scandinavian Ketill (v. SPNLY 166-70), v. holmr 'a water-meadow'.
MITCHELL'S SPRING FARM, Thomas Mitchell was resident in Deseworth (v.
infra) in 1604 IML. PIPER FARM, WOOD, Piper Wood 1777 Nichols, 1806
Map. WHATTON FIELDS, cf. in campo de Wattun 1193-1207 Dugd. WHATTON
HOUSE, 1804 Nichols, 1806 Map. WHATTON RISE, LITTLE RISE FARM, cf.
Rysefelde 1464 Hastings, v. hrîs, hrîs 'shrub, brushwood'.

2. DISEWORTH (121-4524)

Diwort 1066 IB
Digheswyrpe c.972 BCS 1283
Digaðeswrthia c.1180 BM
Digthesworthes 1227 RHug
Digaðeswrð c.1180 BM
Digthesworth' 1207 (p), 1208 Cur (p), -wurth 1184 (p), R½ Berkeley
(p), Digitheswurth 1184 ib

Digethelswrd Hy3 Berkeley
Digetheworth Edw½ Berkeley
Digeswurde 1227 RHug
Diggesworth 1175-95 (15) BrCart, 1247 Dugd, 1266 Cur (p), 1324 AD, —wrthe 1193-1207 Dugd, —wurthe 1225 RHug, —wrda c.1200 (1411) Gilb (p), 1225 RHug

Diggewrth 1226 Fine (p)

Diggewrth 1215 Cur

Dy-, Didgesworth (e), —is— 1207 Cur (p), c.1230, 1246 Dugd, 1249 RGros et passim to 1296 Ipim, —wurthe 12 Dugd, e.13 Berkeley (p), 1236 Fees, 1249 RGros, 1254 Val, 1265 Misc, 1292 Ch, —wurthe 1208 Cur (p), 1243 Fees, —wrthe 1236 ib (p), —word c.1130 LeicSurv, —wrda c.1250 Berkeley bis

Dichesworth 1196-1208 Abbr (p), —wrth e.Hy3 Berkeley, —wurthia e.Hy3 ib Dihcesworth 1209-35 RHug, —wrda c.1144 Dugd

Dy-, Dichezworth 1208 Cur (p), 1243 RGros, 1328 Banco (p)

Diotheswrh e.Hy3 Berkeley

Diothewurth 1196 ChancR

Diothewurth 1300 AD bis

Dy-, Dixewrth 1340 Ch, 1340 Dugd

Dy-, Dischesworth (e), —is— 1.12 Berkeley (p), c.1240 BM, 1244 AAS, 1245 AD, c.1250 (15) (p), 1258 (15) BrCart et passim to 1333 AD, 1506 Cl bis, 1546 CoPleas, —wurthe e.Hy3, c.1225 Berkeley, c.1230 bis, 1244, 1245 AD et passim to Hy3 ib bis, —wurthia l.12 Berkeley, —wurthe c.1200 Derby (p), e.13 Berkeley, —wurth 1230 P (p), c.1250 Berkeley, —wurthe Hy3 AD bis, Ditheswrh c.1231 Berkeley (p), Dhit(h)eswrh c.1200 ib bis

Dithewrth 1197 P, —wrth 13 AD bis

Didesworth c.1250 Berkeley, —wrth e.Hy3, c.1240 ib (p), —worda 1132-66 (14), c.1200 (14) BrCart, —wrda 1230 ChancR
Dy-, Dis(s)eworth(e) -1242 Fees (p), 1260 Cur, 1275 AD, 1276 (14) 
BrCart et passim to 1322 AD et freq to 1610 Speed, -wortha
1.12 (14) BrCart, -worth 1526 AAS
Dy-, Disworth 1276 (14) bis, 1321 (14) bis, a.1350 BrCart, 1355 AD 
bis et passim to 1580 LEpis, -wrth 1338 (14) BrCart bis, 
-worth 1539 ISLR
Diueswrth 1236 Fees (p)
Deyesworth 1209-35 RHug
‘Digod’s word’, v. word, cf. Dishley, Loughborough parish supra. The 
OE personal name Digod is unrecorded. Ekwall DEPN points out the 
similarity of its formation to Dogod in Dowdeswell Gl. In the case 
of Digod, the noun-forming suffix -od, -od seems to have been used 
with the root of the OE verb (ge)digan ‘to endure’.

MULNETON (lost), 1275 AD, 'the mill tun', v. myln, tun.
WAIREDESTOCK (lost), m.13 Dugd, v. stoc ‘a dairy farm’.

GELSCOEB FARM, v. Gelscoe Plantation, Lane, Isley cum Langley parish 
supra. HALL FARM, cf. Radehall Hy3 Nichols, -de Aula 1258 (15) BrCart 
(p), 'the red hall'. The hall was probably built of the local red 
sandstone, v. reaD, hall. LONG HOLDEN, cf. Langoldhull m.13 Dugd, 
Holdhull m.13 ib, Holdhil 1244 AD, 'hill with a long slope', v. lang1, 
hald2, hyll. LONG MERE LANE, FARM, Le Longemere 1287 AD, v. lang1 
'long', mere1 'a marsh'. WOODEN NOOK, cf. Thevesnoke m.13 Dugd, 
attethefisnoke Hy3 AD, v. þæof 'a thief', nök 'a nook, a corner of land'.

WooIEN NOOK, of. Thevesnoke m.13 rugd, m. lang.
3. TURVEY (121-4822)

Turveye 1337 GildR (p)

Torveye 1339 Pat (p)

'Well-watered land with good grass', v. turf, eg. Turvey is beside Long Whatton Brook.

WINDESES (lost), Windesers 1066 IB, Widesers c.1130 LeicSurv, literally 'the wind's arse', no doubt referring to a conformation of land which funnelled the wind. The valley in which Long Whatton and Diseworth lie has an east-west axis and would thus be a trap for the winds bringing the poorest weather in this part of the country, v. wind, ears.

WOODHOUSE

1. WOODHOUSE (121-5315)

(les) Wodehuses 1209-35 RHug, -housis c.1275 HMCVar, e.14 RTemple bis, -houses 1277 Comp, 1308, 1324 Banco et passim to 1365 GildR (p)

Wudehus 1226 Cur (p), 1264, 1289 Ass, -house 1247 ib (p)

(les) Wodehus(e) 1288 LAS, 1316 FA, -hous(e) 1313 QuR bis, 1327 Banco, 1329 RTemple bis, 1332 SR, 1341 Ferrers et freq to 1502 Pat, 1534 QuR, -howes 1484 Deed

Wodesheuese 13 AD

Wodhous(s)(e) 1375 Ipm, 1376 Fine, 1381 Coram et passim to 1539 MinAcct, -howse 1506 Ipm bis, 1545, 1564 Ct

Woodhous 1408 Coram

Woodhous(s)(e) 1514 Ct, 1515, 1516 Will, 1518 Visit et passim to 1553 Pat, 1610 Speed, -howse 1535 VE bis, 1554 Ipm, 1576 Saxton
'The houses in the wood', v. wudu, hús.

2. WOODHOUSE EAVES (121-5314)

les Eves 1481 Ct

Woodhowse Eves c.1570 Rental

Woodhouse Eves 1612, 1631, 1675 IML, Eaves 1605 LeicW, 1610, 1611 IML

Originally 'the edge or border of the wood', v. efes (and v. Woodhouse supra).

ALDERMAN'S HAW

Aldernaneshaga 1174 Nichols, hagh 13 ib

Aldresman(n)ehaga Hy3 GarCart, hage 1129 Reg

Aldermanhaga c.1130 LAS, hagh 1247 bis, 1284 Ass, hau 1220 RHug,

haowe 1277 Comp, 1278 LAS, hawe(c) c.1350 ib bis

Althermanehawe 1288 LAS

Halderman(s)have 1277 Comp, 1288 LAS

Alderman Hall 1810 EnclA bis

'The nobleman's enclosure', v. aldormann, haga.

BEAUMANOR PARK

Beumaner 1265 Ch, 1265 Misc, 1275 Ipm, Edw1 AD

Beaumaner 1316, 1322 Pat, 1322 Cl, 1323, 1324 Pat et passim to 1508
ib, c.1545 Leland, manoir, y- 1322 Pat, 1329 Fine, 1330
Misc et passim to 1393 Pat, manour 1502 Deed, manor 1513,
1514 Ct, 1522 Rental

Bealmanoir 1330 Misc, manere 1382 Cl

Beawmoner 1506 Ipm

Beawmaner c.1545 Leland, manor c.1545 ib, 1573 Ct, 1576 Saxton
the parke of Bewmaner c.1545 Leland

'The beautiful manor', v. beau, maner, park.

MAPLEWELL HALL, FARM

Mapulwelle 1341 Ferrers
Mapowelle 1377 SR (p)
Mapulwell 1341 GCourtR, 1504, 1538 IpM, Mapullwell 1507 ib
Mapelwell 1620 LeicW
Maplewell 1809 EnclA

'The maple-tree spring or stream', v. mapul, wella.


THE BRAND, 1754 Map cf. Brand Close 1645 AAS, v. brand 'a place cleared by burning'. BRAND LANE was the Brand Gate 1810 EnclA. BRAND HILLS, Brand Hill 1754, 1806 Map, cf. Brand Hill Spring 1810 EnclA, v. The Brand supra. BREAKBACK PLANTATION, Breakback 1754 Map. BROOMBRIGGS HILL, UPPER, LOWER BROOMBRIGGS, BROOMBRIGGS HOUSE, COTTAGE, Brombrigge 16 Nichols, Broom brigs 1754 Map, Broombrigs Hill 1806 ib, Broombrigges 1829 Farnham, evidently 'causeways (through marshy ground) made of branches of broom', v. bróm, brycg. Scandinavian influence is apparent in the second element. GARAT'S HAY, Garrett Hey 1534 IAS, 1543 Ct, Garet Hey 1534 IAS, Garett Hey 1534 ib, Garett Hay 1545 Ct, Garret haie 1612 Nichols, cf. Garret farm yard 1656 Surv. The first element is OFr garite 'a watch tower'. Garat's Hay is situated on a spur overlooking a valley running north/south, parallel to that of the Soar three miles
to the east. The Soar route was guarded by the castle at Mountsorrel. The less obvious and minor passage was watched over by the garite, y. garite, (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'. HANGING STONE, 1800 Nichols.

HANGINGSTONE HILLS, Hanging Stone Hill 1696 Nichols, 1754, 1806 Map.

HUNGER HILL, 1543 Ct, 1645 AAS, 1754 Map, Hungerhil l.13 Dixie, 'hill with barren ground', y. hungor, hyll. LAWN LODGE, the Launde 1335 Comp, ye Lawnde 16 Nichols, y. launde 'an open space in woodland'.

MUCKLIN WOOD, 1806 Map; Muklyng 1424 Comp, Mogling 1596 Hastings, Moglines 1624 Pat; Mucklinges wood 1624 ib. Probably 'the great meadow', y. micel, mycel, mikill, eng. NAN HILL, 1754 Map. Nan Hill is a prominent peak overlooking a deep valley. The first element may be PrWelsh *nant 'a glen'; y. hyll. POCKETGATE FARM, y. Pocket Gate, Loughborough parish supra, RUSHALL FIELD, Rissale 1326 Ipm, Russhale 1454: Banco, Russell 1574 PCCWills, Rusha or Rushall fields 1597 Nichols, Rushall 1628 AAS; Rushall Feild 1645 ib, y. risc 'a rush', halh 'a secluded hollow in a hillside'. RUSHYFIELDS, Rushee Fields 1543 Ct, Rushy Fields 1806 Map, 'rushy fields', y. risc, -ig3. STOCKING FARM, cf. Stockyngsgate 1329 RTemple, y. stoccing 'a piece of ground cleared of tree-stumps'. TURVEY HOUSE, cf. Turville Leez 1543 Ct bis, Turville Lees 1564 Ipm, Turville Leayes 1603 ib, Turvilleleas 1622 IML. This land must at some time have been held by the de Turville family, y. Normanton Turville, Thurlaston parish, Sparkenhoe Hundred. VICARY FARM, cf. Vicary Partie 1541 Rental, Vicary close 1542 Parker, Viccary Partie 1596 Hastings, Vicarie Partie 1624 Pat, The Vicardipards 1691 Nichols, 'the Vicardipards (or Victary Party) 1800 ib.'
WORTHINGTON

1. WORTHINGTON (121-4020)

Werdtone 1086 'IB

Wrdinton¹ c.1130 LeicSurv, 1195 Cur, -tona c.1130 LeicSurv, c.1144
Dugd, c.1175-96 (15) Ferrers

Wrdintona 12 Dugd

Wrtinton¹, -y- 1199 FF, 1200, 1203 Cur bis, 1212 FF bis, 1253 Ipm,
1276 RH, 13 MID bis, -tun 1212 FF, -thon¹ 13 MID, Wrthintona

Wrtinton¹ c.1175-96, e.13 Ferrers

Wrtinton¹ c.1160 Fisher bis

Wrpington¹ c.1130 LeicSurv, Wrthington¹ 1.12 (14), 1218-46 (14)

BrCart bis

Wrdinton² 1202 Dugd

Wrtinton¹ 1201 Cur

Wurdinton² 1169 P (p), 1195 Cur, 1196 ChancR

Wurthington(e), -y- 1205 bis, 1212 FF bis, 1226 Fine, 1243 Fees bis,
1253 Pat, 1340 Ch

Wurthington¹ 1211 Cur

Wurthington(e). 1254, 1255, 1261 Cur, 1340 Ch

Wurvington 1253 Cur

Wordinton 1195 Cur, -tona 1132-66 (14), 1218-25 (14) BrCart

Wordington¹ 1261-95 (14) BrCart, 1321 Wyr (p)

Wortington, -y- 1317 Cl, 1317, 1336, 1337 Ipm et passim to 1361 Cl

Worthdintona c.1200 (14) BrCart

Worthinton(e), -y- 1203 P, 1210 Cur bis, 1209-35 RHug, 1262 FCono, 13

MID, 1314, 1315 Ferrers et passim to 1333 Dixie, 1335 Fisher
bis, 1356 BM, 1391 Fisher
Worthenton: p.1250 Ferrers bis

Worthington(e), -y- 1228 (14), 1223-46 (14) BrCart, 1260 Cur et passim to 13 Fisher bis, 13 MiD bis, 1503 Ipm et freq to 1610 Speed, c.1175-96 (14) bis, 1.13 (14), 1272-98 (14) BrCart, 1336 (15) Ferrers


Worington 13 Fisher bis

Worsinto(p). p.1250 Ferrers (p)

Wourth!ngton Edw GarCart, 1518 Visit, 1523 AAS:

Wirthinton 1360 Ipm

Wirthenton 1209-35 RHug

'The tūn associated with Wurt', y. -ing-, tūn. The OE personal name appears to be an unrecorded Wurt which belongs to OE weord 'worth' or OE wyrðe 'worthy'. The place-name is another in the -ingtūn series in this area, y. Introduction: -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire.

2. NEWBOLD (121-4018)


Newbold(e) 1254 Cur, 1335 (15) BrCart, 1345, 1391 Fisher bis, 1392 (15) BrCart, 1428 FA, 1490 Ferrers et freq to 1572 MiD,
Newbold 1508 Ipm, 1535 VE, (on le heth) 1508 Ipm
'The new building', v. nīwe, bold, hād.

BARROW HILL, LODGE, Barowe Hilles 1529 WYG, Barowe hylls 1529 CoPleas, Barrow(e)hillis 1532 ib, 1533 WYG, Barowhillis 1532, 1533 ib, Barowhyllis 1532 ib, c.1540-50 RENTAL, Barrohyll 1544 Fine, Barrow Hill 1806 Map, either 'hills with burial mounds' or tautological, v. beorg 'a mound, a hill'. BREEDON BRAND, 1640 LeicW, le brendis 1320 (14) BrCart, la Brende 1320 (14) ib, le Brende e.14 Nichols, le Brendes 1592 (15) BrCart, the Brande 1532 WYG, cf. Brande Common 1652 Nichols, the Brande Syde 1532 WYG, v. brende 'place cleared by burning'. GELSMOOR, Geldesmor 1205 FF, 1295-1332 (14) BrCart, Geltesmore 1212 FF, Gilsenmor 1294 Ass, Gillesmore 1590 Fine, 1608 Ipm, Gyllesmore 1625 ib, Gillsmore 1625 ib, Gelmmore 1802 Nichols, 'Gyldi's moor', v. mōr'. The OE personal name Gyldi is a short form of names in Gold- (as Goldwine), and is to be found also in Gildeston Nf and Guilsborough Nth. GRIFFYDAM, 1676 LeicW, (The) Griffy Dam 1707 IML, 1802 Nichols, Griffy or Griffith's Dam 1802 ib. At this place a stream runs through a small deep valley. Possibly we have here a Scandinavian name 'dam in the valley', v. gryfja 'a cleft, a deep valley', dammr 'a dam, a bank across a stream to form a pond, a pond so formed'. OUTWOODS, 1668 LeicW, Outwoods 1590 Fine, The out woods 1694 LeicW, v. út, út 'on the outskirts', wudu 'a wood'. THE SMOILE, SMOILE FARM, Smoyle 1802 Nichols, The Smoile 1806 Map. WORTHINGTON FIELD, FARM, Worthington Field 1804 Nichols, campus de Wrthdintona 1202 Dugd.
GUTHLAXTON HUNDRED

Guthlacistan 1066 DB (freq), Guthlakestan 1202 ChanCR
Gudlachestan 1167 P
Gutlakestan 1247 Fees
Gudlachestan 1176 P
Gudlakestan 1170, 1171 P, 1175 ChanCR, 1177, 1178 P et freq to 1210 ib
Gudelakestan 1183, 1184 P bis
Gudlackistan 1175 P
Gudlacstan 1180 P
Gudlackeston 1166 P
Guthlakeston 1195 P, 1272 Cur, 1610 Speed
Guthlacston 13 GarCart, 1300 LeicRec, Guthlaxton 1254 Val, 1301
Ass, 1332 SR, Guthlaxton 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1402, 1428 FA
Guthlaston 1209-35 RHug, 1276 RH
Gutlakeston 1196 ChanCR, ? 1253-8 RHug
Gutlacston 1265 Misc, Hy3, 1274 Ipm, Guthlaxton 1314 GarCart,
Gutlaxton 1375 IpmR.
Gutulkeston 1203 Abbr
Gudlaceston 1167 P, Gudlakeston(e) 1197, 1198, 1199, 1203 ib
Gudlakston c.1291 Tax (freq), 1342 Pat, 1428 FA, Gudlaxton 1443 Pat,
1449 Fine, 1518 Visit bis
Goudlakeston ? 1253-8 RHug
Goudlokston 1392, 1397 Pat, 1406 Fine, 1409, 1413 Pat, 1441 Cl
Godelakston 1317 Fine
Godlokston 1441 Pat, 1441 Cl, Godloxton 1432 Pat, 1492 LeicRec
Godlopton 1413 Fine, 1457 Ct, 1465, 1550 Pat
Godlokston 1408 Pat
Godlaxton 1510 Visit, 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed
The division is styled:
wapentc(-o, -um), -tagio 1036 IB (freq), 1166, 1167 P et freq to 1199, 1203 ib
hundred (-o, -um) 1184, 1185, 1186, 1200, 1201 P et freq to 1610 Speed 'Guðlac's stone', v. stān. Anderson points out that the name is preserved in Guthlaxton Bridge (Old O.S. 1"), one mile south-west of Narborough carrying the Fosse Way across a tributary of River Soar. Nichols (q.v.) records the tradition that the hundred-court used to be held in Guthlaxton Meadow in Cosby parish. Cosby is just to the south of Narborough and its western boundary is the Fosse Way. It is possible that Guðlac's stone was a Roman milestone, a landmark at which the men of the hundred met. v. Anderson 44.

ARNESBY

ARNESBY (132-6192)

Erendesberie 1086 IB
Erendesbi 1086 IB, 1169, 1170 P, -by 1227, 1229 Ch, 1231 Fine, 1231 Cur, 1336 Pat, Herendesby, -is- 1265 Misc, 1272 Gildr (p), 1280-90 Wyk
Erendeby 1170, 1171 P
Ernedisby 1303 LCDeeds (p), Hernedesby 1276 RH
Erndesby, -is- 1227 CLR, 1230 Fine, 1231 Cur et passim to c.1278 LCDeeds (p), 1280 Wyk (p) bis, 1285 FA, Herndesbi 1199 Cur (p)
Erndeby 1230 MemR
Erndisby 1285 FA
Erdesby 1156 (1318) Ch, Herdesby 1224 Cur
Ernesbi c.1200 HMCVar, 1202 FF, 1205 Pap, e.13 bis, a.1250 RTemple
   bis, -by, -is-, -ys- 1212 RBE, c.1220 HMCVar (p), 1225 CLR
et passim to a.1250 bis, a.1251 RTemple et freq to 1522 ib.
Hernesbia c.1180 HMCVar (p), -by, -is- 1236 Fees, 1272 Ipm,
   1345 Peake (p)
Ernebi 1177, 1178, 1194 P et freq to 1215 ib, -bia 1176 ChancR, -by
   1224 Cur, 1266 Pat (p), 1361 Fine (p), Hernebi 1176 P, -by
   1335 (p) bis, 1344 (p), 1345 (p), 1346 Peake (p) et freq to
   1356 ib (p)
Earnesby, -bie 1603 LibCl, 1606, 1630 IML
Earnsby 1576, 1601 LibCl
Armesby(e) 1548 Fine, 1576 Saxton
Arnesby(e) 1610 Speed, 1695 LML, Harnesby 1533-8 ECP
Yerenesby 1518 Visit
tlarundts by', y. by. The personal name is ODan Iarund (ON Igrundr).
y. also Introduction: The -by/berie variation in ten Leicestershire
place-names.

ASHBY MAGNA

ASHBY MAGNA (132-5690)
Essebi 1086 IB bis, 1176 BM, l.12 Dane bis, 1210 Cur (p), 1210 (p),
   1211 P (p), 1221 RHug, 1221 Cur (p), -bia c.1130 LeicSurv,
   -by 1212 FF, 1221 RHug, 1222 (p), 1226 Cur (p) et passim to
1254 Val, 1230-60 Goodacre et freq to c.1290 ib, l.13

CRCart, l.13 bis, 13 bis, 1301 Goodacre bis, Hesseby 1236

Fees
Eissebi 1203 (p), 1207 (p), 1212 P (p)
Essheby 1285 FA (p), 1328 Banco
Aissebi 1189-95 AD, 1189-95 AC, L.12 Dane (p)
Asseby 1266 Pat (p), 1287 Cl, 1295 Banco
Asshebi 1383 Goodacre bis, —by 1316 Cl bis, 1316 FA, 1317, 1320 Cl
et passim to 1339, 1341 Goodacre bis et freq to 1460 Wyr
bis et passim to 1615 Fine

As(s)cheby 1316 Misc bis, 1330 FA, 1352 Goodacre bis, 1510 Visit
Ashby 1361 Cl, 1518, 1528 Comp
Ashby(e), 1515 Deed, 1518 Visit, 1535 VE et freq to 1610 Speed

The affix is normally added as
Magna- L.12 Dane, 1209-35 RHug, 1266 Pat (p) et passim to 1330 FA
—Magna 1254 Val, 1316 Misc, 1320 Cl, 1321 Inq. sqd et freq to 1610 Speed
Mekyll— 1492 LeicRec
Mich— 1518 LeicRec, 1558 AAS
Mu(t)che— 1576 LibCl, 1595, 1603 LeicRec
Great— 1610 Speed

"The by at the ash-trees", y. æsc, by. It was later described as
Magna to distinguish it from Ashby Parva (y. infra), y. micel, mycel,
mikill, magna.

ASHBY PARVA

ASHBY PARVA (132-5288)

For forms and interpretation y. Ashby Magna supra.
The affix is normally added as:

Fees
Parua-, -v- 1036 IB; c.1130 LeicSurv, 1212 FP, 1243/et passim to 1278,
c.1280 Goodacre et freq to 1352, 1384 ib, 1444 Peake, 1502

MiscActs
-Parua, -v- 1176 BM, 1251 Cur, a.1300 Goodacre et passim to 1510 Visit
et freq to 1576 Saxton

Luytel- 1347 Ipm, Little- 1441 (e.16) Will, Lytell- 1515 Deed, 1583 IKR
The village was distinguished by the affix Parva to avoid confusion
with Ashby Magna (v. supra); v. lytel, parva.

AYLESTONE

AYLESTONE (121-5701) (now in Leicester Borough)
Ai-, Ayleston(e), -is- 1086 IB bis, 1199 GildR (p), e.13 bis, e.Hy3
Rut bis, 1237 RGros bis, 1238 GildR (p) et passim to c.1250
RTemple (p), 1272 Rut et freq to 1478 LCDeeds, 1479, 1480
Rut et passim to 1535 VE, -tona 1209-19 RHug

Ai-, Ayleston(e) 1251 Cur, 1283 Banco, 1315 GildR (p) et passim to
1359 bis, 1361 bis, 1363 Rut bis et freq to 1381 ib bis et
passim to 1494 Comp, 1501 bis, 1508 Rut bis

Ai-, Aylston c.1293 Hastings, 1337 Rut, 1451, 1452 LCDeeds, 1494,
1495 Rut bis et passim to 1558 Wkg, 1610 Speed, 1617 Rut
Eyleston', -is- 1234 Cl, 1209-35 RHug, 1254 Val, 1263 RGrav, 1277 Fine
et passim to 1447 Rut, 1524 Ipm, -tona c.1250, 1313 Rut

Eylston' 1420 Wkg

Elston 1549 Pat, 1571 SR, 1576 Saxton, 1617, 1641 IML
Elson 1725 IML
Ægel's or Egill's: tūn', v. tūn. In either case, medial g would have been vocalized after a front vowel to į to form a diphthong with the preceding vowel, v. SPNLY § 137. For the first element Ekwall DEPN suggests an unrecorded OE personal name Ægel as in Ailsworth Nth and Aylesford K. The OScand personal name Egill is also a possibility, v. SPNLY 74. The location of the tūn favours Ægel.

WETHINGTON (lost), 1494 Rut, v. tūn.


BITTESBY

BITTESBY HOUSE

Bichesbie 1086 IB

By--, Bitlesby 1315 Cl, 1328 Banco, 1329, 1335 Ipm, 1344 Cl bis, Bittlesby 1258 Ch, 1327 SR

Bittelesby 1428 FA

Bitlesby, -is-- 1271, 1274 Ipm, 1277 Hastings, 1285 FA, 1327 SR (p), Buttesby 1275 Cl
Buttesby 1274 IpmR
Buttesby 1325 SR (p)
Buttesby 1383 Cl
Buttesby 1507 Ipm, 1515 AD, 1540 MinAcct, 1541 Ipm, Byttysby 1548 Pat
Possibly 'Byttel's by', v. by. The OE personal name Byttel is unrecorded, but it may be a by-name, cf. OE bitela 'beetle'. OE Byttio occurs. The settlement is now represented only by Buttesby House.

BITTESWELL

BITTESWELL (132-5385)
Betmeswell(e) 1086 IR, e.Hy3 BM bis, -wel 1086 IB, Behtmeswelle 1.12 Dane
By-, Bitmeswell(e), -is- 1199 FF, 1221 Fine, 1230 P (p), 1238 RGros, 1247 Ass (p), 1285 FA et passim to 1352 Goodacre, 1361 Pat, 1369 BM (p), -wella 1156 (1318) Ch bis, Bittmeswell 1261 RGrav
Bitbmiswell 1253-8 RHug
By-, Bitmerswell 1272 Cur, 1326 Banco
Bitneswell(e) 1355 Hastings (p), 1361 IpmR
Bidmeswell 1243 Fees
Bittemeswell c.1291 Tax, Bytemeswell c.1291 ib, 1428 FA
Bythemeswell' 1287 OSut
Botmeswell' 1201 (p), 1202 P (p)
Butmeswell(e), -is-, -us- 1.12 Dane, 1209-35, ? 1253-8 RHug, c.1299, 1299 Ipm, 13 bis, a.1300 Goodacre, 1301 IpmR, Buttmeswelle 13 Goodacre
Butmeswell(e) 1.12 Dane, e.Hy3, c.1250 BM, -wella 12 Dane

Butneswelle 1330 FA

Butsendeswell 1361 Cl

Butimeswell 1254 Wal, Butemuswell 1342 Pap (p)

Butleswell 1280 Goodacre

Buittiswell 1260 Cl

By-, Bit(t)eswell, -is-, -ys- 1416 Fine, 1428 FA, 1434, 1437 Wyr bis,

1437 RTemple bis, 1444 Peake et freq to 1610 Speed,

Byttuswelle 1407 Wyr

Bitchwel(l) 1720 IML bis

'The stream or spring in (the head of) the valley', \( \text{bytme}, \text{bytmes}, \text{wella} \). OE \text{bytme} may have denoted 'a valley' as well as 'the head of a valley'. The valley head is a half mile to the north east of the village.

BITTESWELL HALL, PARK, Bitteswell Hall 1831 Curtis.

BLABY

BLABY (132-5697) ['bleibii']

Bladi 1086 IB

Blabi 1156 (1318) Ch, 1175 P (p), 1196 GildR (p), 1204 Cur bis, e.13

Hastings (p) bis, e.13 (1404) Iaz (p), a.1250 LGDeeds (p),

1289 Cl (p), 1316 Ipm, -by 1209-19 RHug, e.Hy3 Hastings (p),

1222, 1235 RHug et passim to c.1250 LGDeeds, 1247-60 Wyr,

1267 LGDeeds (p) et freq to 1610 Speed, Blab' e.13 RTemple,

1235 RGros bis

Blayby 1518 Visit
Bleby 1316 FA, 1337 LCDeeds (p), 1552 AAS
Bloby 1285 FA (p)

Probably 'Blár's by', v. bý. The Scandinavian personal name, Blár is an original by-name, cf. ON bláð 'black, dark'. The ON adjective bláð is also found as an element in place-names where it means 'cheerless, cold, exposed'. Its use as a personal name is to be preferred here. The site of the village does not obviously suggest bleakness.

PORT HILL, 1766 EnclA, cf. Portgate 1271, 1280–92 WvK bis, Portegate 1348, 1393 ib, Porteweye 1417 ib, v. port ² 'a market; outlying fields of a parish'.

Broughton Astley

1. Broughton Astley (132–5297)

Brocton(e) 1086 DB, 1195 P (p), 1196 ChancR (p), 1220 Cur, 1254 Val,
1257, 1265 Misc, 1269 WvK (p) et passim to 1303 Pat

Brohtone 1086 DB

Brotone 1086 DB, Brotton c.1291 Tax, 1301 Ipm

Brostone 1086 DB

Broxtona 1190–1204 France

Brocthon 1322 Pat, 1428 FA, (-Astele) 1322 Pat

Broghton 1286 Pat, 1296 CSut bis, 1308 Cl, 1322 Pat bis et passim to
1385 ib, 1423 AD, (-Astele(ye)) 1322 Cl, 1322, 1385 Pat

Brouton 1240–6 BM, 1266 Pat, 1301 Ipm bis, Brouton 1316 FA

Brouhton 1308 Misc

Broughton 1327 SR, 1330 FA, 1376 Cl, 1377 ELiW et freq to 1610 Speed
(-Astelay(e)) 1376 Cl, 1377 ELiW et passim to 1492 Cl,
(—Astley) 1535 VE, 1576 Saxton, (—Ashley) 1518 Visit et passim to 1624 IML

Browhton' Astley 1417 M1D

'The tun on the brook', v. brōc, tun. Thomas de Estle held the manor in 1220 Cur.

2. PRIMETHORPE (132-5293)

Torp' 1086 IB, 1203 Cur

Thorp(e) 1260, 1272 Cur, 1285, 1330 FA, 1346 Pat, 1372, 1416, 1445 Nichols, 1539 MinAcct, 1610 Speed, (—iuxta Brocton) 1285 FA, (—iuxta Browgten) 1539 MinAcct

Prymesthorp 1316 FA

Primethorp(e), —y— 1575 LeicW, 1601, 1614 IpM, 1622 LeicW, 1637 Fine 'The outlying farmstead' later called 'Prim's porp', v. porp. Prim is an OE personal name and survives only as that of a moneyer in the time of Eadmund I, v. Searle 390.

3. SUTTON IN THE ELMS (132-5292)

Sutone 1086 IB bis

Sutton' 1209-35 RHug, 1241 Abbr, 1285 FA bis, 1303 Pat, 1308 Misc et freq to 1610 Speed, (—iuxta Brocton) 1303 Pat, (—iuxta Broughton' Astley) 1430 Peake, —tona 1156 (1318) Ch, 1240-6 BM

Soltona 1190-1204 France

IRELAND HOUSE, 1717 LeicW. SOAR MILL BRIDGE, Soar Mill 1718 IML.
STONEY BRIDGE, 1811 Nichols.

BRUNTINGTHORPE

BRUNTINGTHORPE (132-6089)

Brandinestor 1086 DB

Brentingestorps 1199, 1200 FF bis, e.13 RTemple, 1226 Cur bis, 1209-35 RHug, 1236 et passim to c.1250 Deed, -thorp 1232 Fine, 1236 RGros bis, 1335 Banco

Brentingestorps e.13 RTemple

Brentingthorps, -y- c.1299 Ipm, 1370 MfD, 1441 (e.16) Will bis, 1507 Wys et passim to 1528 Comp, 1607 IML, Brentynghthorps 1518 Deed

Brentingestorps e.13 BM, 1228 Rut, 1247 Abbr, 1254 Val, .Hy3 BM, -thorp 1339 Wks, Brentingesthorps; -y-, -is- 1261 Cur, 1271 Fine, 1273 GildR (p), 1278 Coram et passim to 1346 (p), 1348 Wks (p), 1384 Cl, 1424, 1435 Wks

Branthingessorps c.1240-6 BM

Brantynghthorps 1298 Wks (p)

Brantynghthorps 1302 IpmR

Brantingthorps (e), -y- 1236, 1243 Fine, 1285 FA (p), c.1291 Tax, 1295 Pat, e.14 Wks (p), 1312 Win (p) bis et freq to 1505 Banco et passim to 1610 Speed

Brantingthorps 1519 Deed

Brantingthorps (e), -y- 1496 Wks, 1502 Pat, 1502 Ipm et passim to 1611 IML 'Brenting's or Branting's thorp' v. thorp, cf. Brentingby, Framland Hundred. The OE personal names Brenting and Branting are both recorded late, v. Searle s.v.. Forms with Brenting-tend to be earlier than
those with Branting— with the exception of the IB form, but the evidence is inconclusive.

CATTHORPE

CATTHORPE (132-5578)

Torp 1086 DB, 1209-35 RHug, 1243 Fees, 1243 Cur

Torpkat 1276 RH

Katorpt 12 AD

Thorp(e) 1243 Cur, 1269, 1279 RGrav, 1284 Cl, 1299 Ipm et passim to

1343 LCh bis, 1352 AD, 1361 Cl bis, (–iuxta Lilleb(o)urn(e))

1269 RGrav, 1284 Cl, 1330 FA et passim to 1360 Ipm

Thorp le Cat 1232 Fine, n.d (1477) Charyte

Thorp(e)cat 1285 FA bis, 1410 Pat

Catthorp(e) 1218 CLR, 1232 Cl (p), 1300 Pat, 1308 Banco et freq to

1343 LCh bis et passim to 1497 Brave, 1517 EpCB, 1576 Saxton,

(–iuxta Lilleburn) 1343 LCh (p)

Cattesthorp(e) 1289, 1311, 1328, 1397 Banco, 1443 Pat, (–iuxta Lilleburn) 1311 Banco, Cattestorp 1311, 1330 ib

Cathorp 1381, 1391 Pat, 1417 AD, 1477 Pap, 1627 IML

Catethorpe al. Thorpe Thomas.1574 LEpis

Thorpthomes 1510 Visit

Thorp(e) Thomas 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS, 1535 VE et passim to 1601, 1603

LibCI, 1637 LeicW

'The outlying farmstead', v. porp. The affix Cat is the name of an early owner. In the fifteenth century Register of Leicester Abbey, it is recorded that the abbey held a virgate of land in Catthorpe ex dono
Simonis Mallore de Thorp le Cat et assensu Ysabelle uxoris sue and in the same register ex dono Simonis Mallore et Ysabelle le Cat. Later in the Register the lady is called Ysabelle Chat de Thorp. The dates for Ysabelle are not known but presumably she lived sometime in the twelfth century, v. Nichols s.n. There is no evidence to explain the late affix -Thomas.

TOMLEY HALL, Longetomlowe 1343 LCh, Tomley 1606-74 Terrier, v. hlaw 'a hill or burial mound'. For the sound-change -lowe > -ley cf. Rowley (Aylestone parish) and Tooley (Peckleton parish).

--- CLAYBROOKE MAGNA ---

CLAYBROOKE MAGNA (132-4988)

clæg broc 962 (13) BCS 1096, (on) clæg broce 962 (13) ib

Claibroc 1086 DB, m.Hy2, a.1186 bis, l.Hy2 Dane, 1191, 1192 P et freq to 1210 ib (p), -broch' 1196 ChancR, -brok(e) 1209-35 RHug, 1316 FA bis

Claybroc 1259 GildR, 1261 RGrav bis, c.1270 LeicRec (p), 1274 Ipm, 1282 LCDeeds (p), 1306 Ipm, -brock 1254 Val, 1261 RGrav bis, c.1307 WYK (p), 1318 LeicRec (p), 1414 LCDeeds, -brok(e) 1267 bis, 1268 Cur, 1274 Ipm et passim to c.1291 Tax et freq to 1474 Pap et passim to 1576 Saxton, -brouk(e) 1384 WYK (p) bis, 1526 AAS, -brok(e) 1396, 1397, 1398 Cl, 1428 Peake, 1517, 1526 AAS, 1535 VE

Clabrok 1346 Banco

Claebroc c.1200 Dane bis

Cleibroc e.Hy2 Dane, 1199 FF (p), 1200 Cur, -brok(e) 1255 Pap, 1335 Pap, 1335 Ipm bis, 1510 LP, 1541 MinAcct

Cleybroc 1212 RBE (p), 1224 RHug, 13 AD (p), -brock 1271 Ipm, -brok(e)
The affix is normally added as:

Magna- 1261 RGrav, 1285, 1316 FA

-Magna 1428 FA

Nether- 1399 Cl, 1414 LCDeeds, 1515 AD, 1701, 1725 IML

"The brook with a clay bed", *v. clæg, bræc*. The village is later distinguished by the affix *magna*—'great' or *nether*—'lower' to avoid confusion with Claybrooke Parva (*v. infra*), *v. neoōera, magna*.

**CLAYBROOKE PARVA**

**CLAYBROOKE PARVA** (132-4987).

For forms and interpretation *v. Claybrooke Magna supra*.

The affix is normally added as:

Parva- 1261 RGrav bis, 1285, 1316 FA

Over- 1596 Fine bis, 1721 LML

*v. uferra, parva*.


**GLEBE FARM**, The Glebe 1708 Nichols.

**COSBY**

**COSBY** (132-5494)

Cosbi 1086 DB

Cossebi 1086 DB bis, *Hy2 Dugd, l.13 (1449) WoCart*, 1325 Ipm, Cossibi 1156 (1318) Ch, Cosseby *c.1130 LeicSurv, c.1200 LCDeeds bis,*
1207 Gilda, 1220 Cur, 1221, 1231 Fine, 1236 Fees et freq to
1406 Ferrers bis, -bey 1428 FA, 1449 Fine, Kosseby 1269 Cl
Couseby 1281, 1304 Cl
Coseby 1212 Cur
Cosby(e) 1308 Ipm, 1309 Cl, 1386 Fine, 1500 Ipm, 1502 MisAccts et
freq to 1610 Speed
'Kofsi's or Cossa's by', v. by. The first element appears to be a
personal name. It could be either OSand Kofsi, an original by-name,
cf. MnNorw kufsa 'to bustle, fuss' (v. SPNLY 175) or the unrecorded OE
Cossa as in Cosham Ha, Corsham W and Cosford Wa.Kofsa— > Koss- by
assimilation.

CLARKE'S LODGE, Samuel Clarke was lord of the manor in 1767 Nichols.

GUTHLAXTON GAP (O.S. 6"), 1811 Nichols. The meeting-place of the
Guthlaxton Hundred was probably on the Fosse Way which forms the parish
boundary on the west, v. Guthlaxton Hundred supra.

COTESBACH

COTESBACH (132-5382)

Cotesbece 1086 DB

Cottesbec' 1254 Val, -bech(e) 1274 IpmR, 1295 OSut, 1336 IpmR, 1507
Ipm bis, 1518 EpCB, Cottesbich(e), -is-, -ys- 1517 LAS, 1541
Ipm, 1576 LibCl, 1581 LEpis, 1608 IML

Cotesbech(e), -is-, -ys- 1274 Ipm, 1286 OSut, 1.13 CRCart, 1303 Pat,

Edw1 CromR, 1308 (p), 1312 (p), 1316 Cl et freq to 1507 Pat,
-becche 1384 ib, -bac 1236 Fees, -bach(e) 1274 Cl, 1307 Fine
(p), 1307 (p) bis, 1308 Cl (p) bis, 1317 Ipm et passim to
1610 Speed, -bich 1535 VE
Cotusbeche 1417, 1427 AD
Cotebech(e) c.1291 Tax, 1375 Pat
Codesbech(e) 1268 RGrav, 1275 Cl bis, 1280 Pat et passim to 1328
Banco bis, Codesbech 1209-35 RHug
Codesbeche 1224 RHug, 1312 Fine (p)
Codesbeche 1224 RHug
Catisbek 1285 FA
Catebache 1308 Fine (p)
Possibly 'Cott's valley (with a stream)', v. bece, cf. Cottesmore R, Cottesbrook, Gossal Nt. The OE personal name Cott occurs in Cotteshyrst 962 BCS 1085. The three early forms with G- spellings are probably misreadings of G- rather than evidence for a voiced initial consonant. It should be noted, however, that the majority of forms shows t rather than tt which suggests the possibility of an unrecorded OE personal name variant Cot as the first element, rather than Cott. There is a lost Codeshethe in the neighbouring parish of Shawell, v. infra. Catisbek 1285 FA shows on bekkr 'stream', cognate with OE bece.

BRANSFORD BRIDGE, Bensford bridge 1610 Speed, cf. Brynefford or Bienfford Field 1612 LAS, v. ford 'a ford'.

COUNTESTHORPE
COUNTESTHORPE (132-5895)
Torp 1156 (1318) Ch, 1209-35 RHug
Thorpe(e) 1276 RH, 1284 Fine, 1284 Ass, 13 AD, 1353 SelbyCa, 1535 VE, (-Cuntas(se)) 1276 RH, 13 AD, (-Contasse) 1284 Fine, (-Countasse) 1284 Ass, (-juxta Cosby) 1535 VE, Thorpp juxta Cosby 1539 MinAcct
Cuntass(e)thorp 1242 GildR (p), 1261, 1269 Cur et passim to 1337 Banco
Cuntasthorp(e), -es- 1284 Fine, c.1299 Ipm, Edw1 Rut bis et passim to
1362 ib bis, 1373 Cl, 1381 (p), 1397 (p), 1399 Rut (p), 1425
Wyr, 1428 FA.
Cuntisthorpe, -ys- 1510, 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS.
Contassethorp', -es- 1272 GildR (p), 1316 Ipm, 1344 Cl bis, 1369, 1397
Rut (p)
Contasthorp 1267 LeicRec (p), 1316 FA, 1344, 1394 Cl
Countas(s.)thorp(e) 1314 Ass bis, 1316 Cl, 1323 Banco et passim to
1345 ib
Countesthorp(e), -is-, -ys- 1395 Fine, 1400 Pat, 1426 Banco, 1427 Wyr,
1505 Ipm, 1508 Banco et freq to 1610 Speed.
'The outlying farmstead', later called 'the countess's borpe', y. borp,
countesse. Nichols says that this manor "was anciently assigned in
dower to the Countesses of Leicester" but does not quote his authority
for this statement. In 1265, however, Simon de Montfort, earl of
Leicester, died seised of lands in Countesthorpe, y. Nichols s.n.

DUNTON BASSETT

DUNTON BASSETT (132-5490)

Donitone 1086 DB
Dunetunam 12 Nichols
Dunton(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1166 LN, e.13 Dixie (p), 1230 P, 1209-35
RHez bis, 1243 Fees, 1257 Ch et freq to 1591 Terrier,
(-Basset(t)) 1409 Pat, 1409 AD, 1526 Fine et passim to 1591
Terrier, -tuna 1148 Nichols, -tun 1241 RGros bis
Donton. 1254 Val, 1308 Deed bis, 1360 Cl, 1375 AD, 1414 Ferrers, 1493
Deed bis et passim to 1539 Ferrers, (Bassett) 1539 ib
Dounton 1403, 1424 AD, 1431; 1447 Ferrers bis, 1489 Pat, 15 Ferrers,
1537 MinAcct, (Bassett) 1537 ib
'The tun on the hill', v. dün, tun. Radulfus Basset held the manor in
1166 LN. Early spellings with o are AN, v. Feilitzen § 17.

DUNTON MILL, cf. -in Duntona unum molendinum quod'est in Corre 1148
Nichols. HOLT HOUSE, cf. Olte feilde 1591 Terrier, olt furlonge 1591
ib, oltslaid 1591 ib, v. holt 'a wood, a thicket'.

FROLESWORTH

FROLESWORTH (132-5090)
Frellesworde 1086 DB bis, 1209-19 Rhug, -worth 1209-35 ib, e.14 Peake,
-wortha 1209-19 RHug, -wrh' c.1230-60 Goodacre, Frellusworth
a.1300 ib
Frellewurth' 1214 Cur bis
Frelesworde 1086 DB bis, -worth' 1260 Nichols, 1294 MfD, -wrthie ? Hy2
Berkeley
Frelesworð 1175 ChancR (p), -wurða 1176 P (p), -wurða 1175 ib
Frollesworth(e), -is- 1235 Cl, 1261 RGrav, 1266 IpMr, 1276 RH, 1278
Goodacre bis et passim to e.14 bis, 1312 Peake bis et freq
to 1549 Pat, -wrth(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1208 FF, 1254 Val et
passim to c.1280, 1275-96, l.13 Goodacre bis, l.13 Peake bis,
13 Goodacre, -wrth' 1236 Cl, 1243 Fees bis, 1248 RGrros, 1296
OSut bis, -wr' l.13 Peake
Frolesworth c.1291 Tax, 1301 Ass, 1308 IpM, 1309 Cl, 1518 Visit et
passim to 1610 Speed
Frowlysworth 1480 Pat, Frowlesworth 1611, 1614 LML

‘Froeōulf’s word’, v. word. The OE personal name Freoōulf gives the extant shortened form Freoōulf. Ekwall DEPN suggests as an alternative OE Freoōulaef, but this apparently gives Freolaef 849 (a.1118) Flor. If one takes into account forms in Fred- < Freō-, it seems that Freoōulf is preferable.

FROLESWORTH HILL (O.S. 1" only), cf. Peeshull e.14 Peake, Hill end meadow 1626 LAS, v. hyll 'a hill'.

COUSTON (lost), e.14 Peake. This is possibly a lost settlement. The first element must remain unexplained because of lack of early forms, v. tun.

GILMORTON

1. GILMORTON (132-5787)

Morton(e) 1086 DB, 1170 (p) bis, 1171 (p), 1176, 1178, 1191 P et freq to Hy3 Hazlerigg, 1285 FA, c.1280-90 RTemple et passim to 1576 Saxton, -tona c.1130 Leicsurv, 1209-19 RHug bis, 1225 GildR (p), c.1230-50 RTemple (p), -tun 1166 P (p), ? 1253-8 RHug

Moreton 1173 ChancR, 1373 bis, 1379 LCDeeds (p)

Aurea Morton 1248 RGros bis

Gy-, Gildenemorton 1303 IpmR, 1322 Cl bis, 1328 Banco bis, 1341 Pat, 1341 Cl bis, Guldenemorton 1293 Ipm bis

Gy-, Gildenemorton 1327 SR, 1344 Deed, 1344 Ch, 1406 ICh, 1406 Dixie, 1420 Cl, 1438 Banco, 1509 Fine, Gy-, Gildymorton 1343 MId, 1389 Win, 1397 Cl
Gy-, Gilden Moreton 1397 Cl, 1402 Hazlerigg, 1417, 1418, 1419 bis, 1421, 1424 Wyg, Gydon Moreton 1471 Hazlerigg, 1547 Pat
Gildenmorton 1410 Pat
Gy-, Gilmorton 1266 Cur, 1376 LeicRec (p), 1511 Fine, 1540 Hazlerigg et passim to 1564 LeicW
Gildemorton 1407 LAS, 1518 LeicRec
Gy-, Gilmorton 1336 Banco, 1551 Fine, 1558 ECP, 1641 IML, Guydmorton 1553 Pat
Gy-, Gilmorton 1515-18 ECP, 1535 VE
Gy-, Gil(l)morton 1567, 1568, 1571 AAS et freq to 1610 Speed
'The tūn on the moor', later described as 'wealthy, splendid' (literally 'golden'), v. mōr', tūn, gylden.

COOKE'S FARM, Thomas Cooke died in Gilmorton in 1790, v. Nichols s.n.

2. COTES DE VAL (132-5588)
Toniscote 1086 DB
Cotes 1194 Abbr, 1209-35, 1266 Pat, 1285 FA, 1312 Banco et passim to 1507 Ipm, (-deyvill) 1285 FA, (-Dayville) 1330 Ipm, (-Devyll)
1550 Pat
Cotis 1156 (1318) Ch (p), Cotys Devyll 1507 Ipm
Cotes iuxta Morton al. Cotyn 1330 Ipm
Originally 'Tone's cot', later 'the cottages', v. cot, cotum. The single form Cotyn 1330 Ipm preserves the early dative plural cotum.
For the OE personal name Tone v. Redin 137. The D'Evyvill family held lands in Warwickshire in the thirteenth century, but the affix is the only evidence to show that they held Cotes also, v. Nichols s.n.
GLEN PARVA

GLEN PARVA (132-5798).

Glen e.13 Rut, 1227 Cur, 1209-35 RHug, 1243 Fees, p. 1247 bis, c.1247-60 bis, 1260 Wyg bis et freq to 1610 Speed

Glen 1323 Misc, 1352 Ipm, 1389 Rut

The affix is normally added as:

Parua-, -v- e.13 Rut, 1243 Fees, 1277 Hastings, c.1280-92, 1292, c.1300 Wyg et passim to 1491 Rut

-Parua 1389 Rut, 1494 Comp, 1611 LeicRec

Little- 1610 Speed

For discussion of this name v. Great Glen, Cartree Hundred supra, v. parva.

GLEN HILL LODGE, cf. Le Hul 1324 Rut bis, v. hyll 'a hill'. SIMPKIN'S BRIDGE, Thomas Simpkin was a freeholder in the parish in 1630 Nichols.

KILBY

1. KILBY (132-6295)

Cilebi 1086 DB

Chilebi e.13 RTemple (p)

Kildebi 1195 P (p), 1196 ChancR (p), 1197 (p), 1198 (p), 1199 P (p),

-by 1209-19 RHug, 1514 EpCB

Kilebi 1165 P, e.13 RTemple, e.13 Wyg (p), 1202 Ass (p), 1207 Cur (p) et passim to c.1220 Hazlerigg (p), Ky-, Kileby 1209 GildR,

1210 Cur (p), 1227 Ass (p), 1227 FF (p), 1236 Fees bis et freq to 1269 Wyg et passim to 1353 Ipm

Ky-, Killeby 1227 Ass (p), 1244 Cur (p), 1365 GildR (p), 1402 Hastings

Kelebi 1156 (1318) Ch, -by 1258 Pat (p), 1265 Hastings (p), 1275 Banco
(p) et passim to 1431 Wyg bis, 1524 AD
Kelleby 1262 Fine (p), 1344 Coram (p)
Kelby 1363 Wyk, l.15 CustRo
Ky-, Kilby 1305 Banco, 1327, 1332 SR (p), 1332 Ipm et passim to 1362
LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1610 Speed
Kilby is probably a Scandinavianized form of OE cildatūn 'the tūn of the
Forms with Ke- are due to AN substitution of e for i, v. Fellitzen § 12,
v. by.

2. FOSTON (132-6095)
Foston(e) 1086 DB, 1200 Cur (p), 1207 Gildr (p), e.13 Wyk, 1224 Cur et
passim to 1233 Cl et freq to 1610 Speed, (-iuxta Kyl(e)by)
1305, 1306 Banco, 1308, 1309 Cl, (-iuxta Wykenston) 1306
Banco, -tona e. Hy3 Berkeley, e.13 Wyk bis, -ton 1205 Pap
Foteston(e) 1169, 1170 bis, 1171 P, 1173 ChancR, 1186 P et freq to
1208 ib, -tona a.1108 (1317) Dugd, c.1155 (1316) Ch, Fotiston1
1199 MemR, -tona 1109-22 (1356) Ch
Fotston1 1233 Cl, -ton 1202 FF (p)
Fodston1 1173 P
Foscetion1 1203, 1230 P
Foscinton1 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1203 P
Fozintion1 1193 P (p), 1196 ChancR
Foston1 1194, 1199, 1201 P (p) et freq to 1207 ib
Forston 1493 Pat, 1539 MinAcct
Fawston 1693 IML
'Fótr's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Foston Db, L, YN. The Scandinavian personal name Fótr is an original by-name 'foot', v. SPNLX 85.

HALL FARM, cf. the Hall Land c.1575 Parker, v. hall 'a hall'. REED POOL, cf. the greate poole 1641 Ipm, poole close 1641 ib, v. pōl 'a pool'.

NORTH KILWORTH

NORTH KILWORTH (132–6183)

Chivelesworde 1086 DB
Clevelande 1086 DB bis

Ky-, Kuelingeworth', -v- 1207 bis, 1208 Cur bis, -wrth(e) 1207 ib (p) bis, 1207, 1208 FF, 1211 Cur (p), 1223 RHug bis, -wurde 1195 P (p), -wurth(e) 1205 FF bis, 1208, 1220 Cur (p) bis, 1226 RHug, 1235 Ch (p) et passim to 1293 (p) bis, 1298 OSut (p), -wurd' 1196 ChancR bis, 1220 Cur (p), -wr 1207 ib

Kyuillingeworth 1236 EM bis
Keuelingewrthe 1212 RBE (p), -wurd' 1196 ChancR

Ky-, Kuelingworth(e), -v-, -yng- 1206 Fine, 1207 Cur, 1208, 1221 Fine, 1235 Ch bis et freq to 1339 Peake (p) et passim to 1386 Banco, -wro 1198 P (p), -wrth(e) 1203 Ass, 1220 Cur (p), Hy3 EM, 1273 WGR, 1290 OSut et freq to 1295 Cl bis, -wrede 1197 P, -wurda 1191 ib

Ky-, Kiuil(l)ingworth, -v- 1237 RGros, 1324 EM, -wrth(e) e.13, e.Hy3, 1229, Hy3 ib bis, -wurd e.13 ib, -wr 1200 FF, Kiviil(l)igworth 1237 RGros bis
Kee1ingworth(e), -v-, -yng- 1156 (1318) Ch, 1226 Fine, Hy3 BM, 1276 RH, 1288 Ch et passim to 1324 Inq aqd et freq to 1338 (p), 1340 Peake (p), 1344, 1359 BM, -wrð 1197 P, -wrth(e) 1249 RGros, 1273 GildR (p), 1288 Cl (p), c.1299 Ipm, 1305 Cl (p), -wurth 1293 bis, 1295 (p) bis, 1296 OSut
Cuelingwurd' 1195 P, -wrd' 1195 ib
Kiuelinwrde 1200 P (p)
Kiueleworth' 1208 Cur (p) bis, -wrðe 1197 P, -wurða 1186 ib, -wurd 1177 ib
Kiueliwrthe ? Edw1 BM, -wrd' 1198 P, -wurd' 1185 ib
Keueliwrđe 1198, 1199 P, -wrda 1200 ib
Kiueleswurđ 1208 ChancR (p), -wurth 1205 RFinib, -wrðe 1208 P (p)
Ky-, Kil(l)ingworth(e), -yng- c.1291 Tax, 1337 AD (p), 1339 Wyk et passim to 1376 ib, 1383 Goodacre et freq to 1408 Pat et passim to 1585 LeicRec, -wrth' 1254 Val bis, 1311 IpmR, Kylligworth' 1383, 1384 Goodacre bis
Kelingworth(e), -yng- 1291 Tax bis, 1307 LeicRec (p), 1309 Ferrers, 1318 Pat et passim to 1356 LeicRec, 1428 FA
Ky-, Kil(l)eworth' 1203 P (p), 1274 Goram, 1360 Pat, 1380 Banco et passim to 1406 LCh, 1425 Wyk bis, 1447 BM, -wurth 1266 Pat
Ky-, Kil(l)worth(e) 1412 Ass, 1416 Banco, 1424 bis, 1433 Wyk et passim to 1502 MisAccts bis et freq to 1610 Speed
The affix is normally added as:
-Rabaz, -as 1209-35 RHug, 1254 Val, 1285 FA, c.1291 Tax et passim to 1381 Banco, 1502 MisAccts, 1510 Visit, -Rabey 1428 FA
Norp- 1.Hy3 BM, North(e)- 1288, 1295 Cl, 1296 OSut et freq to 1610 Speed
'The word of Cyfel's people', was recorded. The OE personal name Cyfel is unrecorded. Ekwall DEPN suggests that it is a derivative of OE Cufa. The DB spelling with initial Ch- is early AN usage for the voiceless stop [k]. Forms with Ke- are due to AN substitution of e for i. Feilfitzen § 12. The manor was held by Robertus Rabaz in the reign of Henry II Dugd, and by Petrus Rabaz in 1208 Cur. The village was later called North- to distinguish it from South Kilworth, v. infra.

AINSLOE SPINNEY, cf. Ainsloo close 1550 Ipm, v. hlæw 'a hill, a burial mound'. GRANGE FARM, the Graunge 1553 Pat, v. grange. HILL'S BARN, Robert Hill was resident in the parish in 1641 SR, Roger Hill in 1644 ib. OLD HALL, cf. Netherhall(e) 1392 Ass, 1394 Misc, 1395, 1399 Pat, v. hall.

SOUTH KILWORTH

SOUTH KILWORTH (132-6081)

For forms and interpretation v. North Kilworth supra. The affix is normally added as:

Alterius- 1209-35 RHug
Alia- 1209-35 RHug
Suth- 1237 RGros bis, 1268 Cur et passim to 1285 et freq to 1328
Banco et passim to 1370 ib, South(e)- 1309 Ferrera, 1316
FA et passim to 1376 Wyg et freq to 1610 Speed
-South 1376 Wyg, 1502 MisAccts
Australis- ? Hys BM
-Roger 1249 RGros, ? Hys BM, -Rog' 1254 Val
Regis 1428 FA, 1510 Visit, Reg' 1276 RH, c.1291 Tax
y. suj. Roger de Suthkiuellingworth is recorded in 1285 Banco. It is
the earliest use of the place-name with a personal name; Roger no
doubt held the manor at this date – hence the affix -Rogeri. The use
of the affix -Regis is doubtlessly a mistake. The early abbreviated
forms in -Rog are misread -Reg and gave rise to the late expansions
to -Regis. South Kilworth was never a royal manor.

KINCOTE AND WALTON

1. KINCOTE (132-5686)
Chenemundescote 1086 DB
Ky-, Kinemundescot(e) 1167 ChancR (p), 1199 FF, 1220 RHug
Ky-, Kinemundecot(e) 1195 P, 1196 ChancR (p) bis, 1199 Fine, 1160–
1200 Rev, e.13 RTemple (p), e.13 Wyg bis et passim to 1315
ib, 1317 Rev, 1318, 1321, 1325 Wyg et freq to 1348 ib et
passim to 1376, 1379 ib, Kynemundecote 1431 ib bis
Ky-, Kinemundcote Hy3 BM, 1384 Goodacre
Kynemundecote 1.13 Wyg bis, 1344 Rev, 1428 FA
Kynemundecote 1382 Wyg
Kynemundecote, -kote 1344 Rev bis, 1359 Wyg, 1367 Rev
Kynemundcote 1383 Wyg, -kote 1380 ib
Kynemouncote 1405 Wyr
Kynomindecote 1.13 Wyr
Ky-, Kymundecote 13 AD, 1335 Wyr bis
Kymonddecote 1380 Wyr
Kynmindecote e.13 Wyr (p)
Kym-
Kynnindecote e.13 Wyr. bis
Kynnindecote e.13 Wyr.
Kyllemundescote 1243 Cur
Killemundecote 1243 Cur bis, Kyllemundecote 1239 ib
Kyl-
Kyl-

Kilmoundecote 1384 Wyr
Ky-, Kilmoundecote 1310 Banco, 1316 PA, 1473 Wyr bis, 1480 Cl,
1493 Rey
Kilmindecote 1404 Laz, Kylmyndecote c.1465 Wyr
Kylmunkote 1375 Wyr
Ky-, Kilmundcote 1327 SR, 1392 Cl, 1492 Wyr bis, 1510 Visit
Kylmyncte 1424, 1427 bis, 1433 Wyr et freq to 1469 bis, 1481 ib,
1524 Ipm bis, Killmyncte 1524 ib
Ky-, Kilmecote 1453, 1454 Pat, 1508 Ipm, 1607, 1608, 1610 IML,
-cott 1580 LeicW, 1612, 1626 IML, -coat(e) 1603 LibCl
1610, 1614 IML
Kylmcote 1519 EpCB
Kympecote 1502 MisAccts
Ky-, Kmcote 1507 Ipm, 1518 Visit, 1521 Wyr et passim to 1720 IML,
-cott 1526, 1527 AAS, 1533 CoPleas, -coyte 1538 Ferrers
Kyn(de)cote 1521 Wyr, -cott 1519, 1521 ib
Kynecot 1502 MisAccts
'Cynemund's cot', v. cot.
2. WALTON (132-5987)

Walten(e) 1086 DB, 1160-1200, e.13 Rev, e.13 Wyg bis, 1202, 1239, 1243 Cur et freq to 1573 LEpis, (-iuxta Kynemundecote, -Kilmundecote, -Kympecote etc.) c.1290 Rev, e.14, 1315 Wyg et passim to 1524 Ipm, (-neighb. Kymcoyte) 1538 Ferrers, -tona e.13 Wyg, -tun 1367 Rev bis, 1380 Wyg bis

Waleton' 1199 Chr bis, 1209-35 RHug bis

Wauton' 1231 Fine (p), 1243 Fees, 1268 Misc

'The tūn of the Britons or of the (British) serfs', y. walh, wala, tūn.

The first element is the OE personal name Eadric, y. hlāw 'a hill, a burial mound', brecc 'land broken up for cultivation'. BUDGEMERE FARM, cf. Bodlismerebутtis 1.13 Wyg, Bodlesmeregroc 1333 Rev. Budgemere Farm is on the parish boundary which is here formed by a brook, y. bōl, bōtl 'a dwelling place, a house', (ge)mēre 'a boundary'.

TABBERMEAR'S FARM, Teberdemeayse 1.13 Wyg, Teberdesmeayse 1328, 1344 Rev, Æodbeorht's marsh', y. meos 'a moss, a marsh, a bog'. WALTON HOLT, 1806 Map, y. holt 'a wood, a thicket'.

Knaptoft

Knaptoft Grange, House, Cottage

Cnapetoft 1086 DB

Cnapetoft 1156 (1318) Ch, 1196 Gildr (p), 1200 Cur (p), e.13 RTemple, 1211 (p), 1221 Gildr (p) et passim to c.1220-50 RTemple (p), Knapetoft 1242 Fine, 1245-55 RTemple (p), 1268 Misc bis et passim to 1313 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1335 Pap, 1338 Pap
Knaptoft(e) 1274 Ipm, 1330 FA, 1340 Pat (p) et passim to 1352

LDDeeds (p) et freq to 1610 Speed

Probably 'Cnapa's toft', y. topt. The OE personal name Cnape is a by-name, cf. OE cnape 'a young man, a servant, a menial'.

PYNSLADE (lost)

Pineslade 1156 (1318) Ch

Pinslado(e), -y- 1328 Banco, ? 15 bis, Hy7 Nichols, c.1529, c.1530 Parker, 1535 VE bis, 1551 Pat bis

Pinselado(e) 1301 Ch, n.d., ?15 Nichols, (grangiam nostram de-)

n.d. ib

Pynselade Grange 1793 Nichols

The second element is OE slaed 'a valley'. The first element is obscure. It is possibly the OE personal name Pin, hence 'Pin's valley' or OE pinn 'a pin, a peg' (or used of a particular kind of fence).

For a discussion of this element, y. Elements s.v. The grange belonged to the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, (Charyte's Rental), y. slaed, grange.

KNAPTOFT LODGE, 1807 Map. WARREN FARM, le Warren 1620 Ipm, y. wareine 'a warren'.

KNIGHTON

KNIGHTON (121-601) (now in Leicester Borough)

Cnihtetton(e) 1066 DB, 1215, 1218 RegAnt bis

Cnic(h)etton c.1215 RegAnt (p), -tun' c.1204 ib bis, Knict(t)etton

1204 bis, c.1215, 1258-79 ib, -thon' 1258-79 ib bis
K-, Cnigteton 1160-3 RegAnt, -tuna 1160-3 ib
Chnittheton 1216 RegAnt
Kniteton 1217 BodlCh, 1218 RegAnt
Cnihniton(e) 1205 Dugd bis, 1205 Chr, Cnihnithona c.1200 Sloane
Knictinton 1200 Cur, 1258-79 RegAnt
Cnichteton 1231 Cur
Cnichtingtunam 1146 RegAnt
Cnichinton 1318 Pat
Knitinton 1267 Cur
Knit(t)eton 1241 Fine, 1258-79 RegAnt (p)
Knicht(t)on 1269 Cl, 1293 OSut
K-, Cnicton', -y- 1196 ChancR, 1288 (p), 1292 LCDeeds, 1294 RTemple (p) bis, Chnictun c.1215 RegAnt (p)
Knithton(e), -y- 1285 FA, 1318 (p) bis, 1320 LeicRec (p)
Kniht(t)on, -y- 1203 FF, 1379 LCDeeds (p), -tona e.15 Wyr (p)
K-, Cniton', -y- 1195 P (p), 1267, 1272 Cur, 1277 RGrav, c.1278 (p), 1278 LCDeeds (p) bis, 1285 LeicRec (p), -tona 7 Hyl Hastings, -thon c.1215 RegAnt bis, -thona c.1215 ib bis
K-, Cnytton 1249 (p), 1254 (p), 1261 (p), 1265 GildR (p), 1273 LCDeeds bis et passim to c.1292 ib bis, 1316 FA
Knyungton 1377 Wyr (p)
Knygton 1307 GildR (p), 1312 Rut (p), 1336, 1370 Wyr (p), 1380 Fine (p)
Knyghton(e) 1297 Cl, 1301 Inq aqd, 1308 (p), 1310 (p), 1311 GildR (p) et passim to 1342 (p), 1345 (p) bis, 1344 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1514, 1516 Wyr et passim to 1547 Chap, Knighton 1501 Wyr, 1547, 1551 Pat
''The tun owned by the retainers'', y. oniht, tun. OE oniht signifies the companion of a nobleman, a chosen warrior.

NETHERTHORP (lost), 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Nedurthorp 1477 (e.16) ib, 'the lower þorp', y. neðera, neðri, þorp.

GOLDHILL FARM, y. Gold Hill, Wigston Magna infra. KNIGHTON FIELDS, in campo de Knytton 1272 HMCVar, in campo de Knicteton' 1258-79 RegAnt. RATCLIFFE ROAD, Radcliff 1292 LeicRec, Radeclyue 1294 RTemple, Radeclyue 1477 (e.16) Charyte, 'red cliff or steep slope' y. read, clif. RIDGEWAY ROAD, cf. le Heyeriggeweye 1292 LCDeeds (the ridgeway continues through Oadby parish: riggeway 1.13 Wyg, Rugweyus 1379 ib, Salt Riggeway 1.13 ib, Short Rigew' 1.13 ib), y. hēah¹ 'high'. hrycg 'a ridge, a long narrow hill', weg 'a way, a road, a track'.

LEIRE

LEIRE (132-5290)

Legre 1086 DB bis

Leghere 1176 P (p)

Leir(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1195 P (p), 1196 ChancR (p), 1204 PatR (p), 1208 Cur (p) et passim to 1247 Ass, 1430 Peake, 1535 VE, 1610 Speed, -(r)ra 1208 FF, 1240 RGros (p), -ria ? R1 Berkeley, Leyr(e) 1221 Fine, 1236 Cur, 1241 RGros, 1243 Fees et passim to c.1230-60 Goodacre bis, 1265 Misc et freq to 1469 Wyg et passim to 1582 LEpis, -ra ? R1 Hastings, 1227, 1209-35 HRug, Hy3 Goodacre, 1277 RGrav, l.13 Goodacre bis, e.14 Wyg (p) bis
Leure 1303 Ipm (p)

Leare 1576 Saxton, 1576 LibCl, 1604 IML et passim to 1627 ib

Lyre 1205 Cur (p), 1328 Banco

Layer 1502 MisAccts, 1723 IML

Layr(e) 1510 Visit, 1517 AAS et passim to 1546 MinAcct, 1723 IML

The village name is probably a British river name Legra which also gave its name to Leicester q.v. Leire stands on a tributary of River Soar which flows through Leicester.

STENBOROUGH MILL, Steinesberue 13 AD, Steynesberwe 1323 Mid.

Steyneborrows mill 1616 Ipm, 'Steinn's hill', v. beorg. OS&N

Steinn is an original by-name 'stone'. It appears early and remains fairly common in both Norway and Iceland as a personal name. As a personal name Sten is fairly common in Sweden and Denmark. The name may also be found in place-names of Normandy, v. SPNLX 263.

LUTTERWORTH

LUTTERWORTH (132-5484)

Lutresurde 1086 DB

Lutreworth(e) 1206 (p), 1209 Ass (p), 1214 ChR, 1221 Seld (p), 1209-

23 DunsCart (p), -wrth(e) 1243 Cl (p), 13 AD (p), -wurth:

1243 Cl (p)

Lutreworth(e) 1202 Ass (p), 1209-35 RHug, 1275 Cl et passim to 1318

Goodacre (p) bis, 1322, 1347 (p), 1355 Pat, -wrth(e) 1232

RHug, 1258 Cur, 1276 Cl, 1286 OSut, -wrde 1222 RHug bis

Luterworth(e) 1203 Ass (p), 1285 FA, 1320, 1346 Pat, 1428 FA, 1524

Ipm, -wrth Hy3 BM, -wrde 1222 RHug bis
Lutterworth(e) 1204 Cur (p), 1263, 1269 RGrav (p) et passim to 1309
Ferrers, 1315 (p), 1320 GildR (p), 1331 Peake et freq to
1610 Speed, -wrth(e) 1209 For (p), 1231 Cur bis, 1254 Val
bis, 1274 Ipm, 1290 OSut (p), -wrth 1243 Fees, 1369 Ipm
Lutterworth(e) 1305 Ipm (p)
Luteworth' 1208 MemR (p)
Luteworth(e) 1219 RHug, 1360 Ipm bis, 1360 Cl, -wrth 1236 Fees,
1279 RGrav (p)
Lutewworth(e) 1249 GildR (p), c.1260 LeicRec (p), 1316 LCDeeds (p),
1324 Ipm, -wrthe 1251 GildR (p), -worde 1.13 BM
Luturworth 1401 Cl
Luturworth(e) 1274 RGrav (p), 1276 RH, 1309, 1317 Ipm et passim to
1388 Cl, 1435 Pap
Luthrewrth' 1242 RGros
Lutherworth 1242 RGros
Lucerworth 1331 Peake, 1347 LCDeeds (p) bis
Lucutterwurth 1243 RGros
Lottrewworth(e) 1232 RHug, 1320 Misc bis
Lotterworth 1511 RTemple
Lotewrth 1253 Pap
Lotturworth 1276 RH
Lyterworth(e) 1370 Ipm, 1546 AAS
Li-, Lytterworth(e) 1410 Pat, 1541 MinAcct et passim to 1593 AD
The first element is probably a formation from the OE adjective
hlut(t)or 'clear, pure, clean, bright'. Ekwall DEPN suggests it is a
river name Hlutre. This would be an old name of River Swift on whose
banks Lutterworth stands. v. hlütter, word.

CROSS IN HAND, FARM, Crossing Hand 1807 Map. This was an old coaching inn on Watling Street. LODGE MILL SPINNEY, Loges 1275 Cl, Lodge Mill 1610 Nichols, cf. Logeleys 1316 Ipm, v. loge 'a hunting lodge', leah 'a woodland glade'. LORD'S FARM, Francis Lord was resident in nearby Bitteswell in 1615 LML, Samuel Lord in 1725 ib. MOORBARNS, Morebarne 1532, 1610 Nichols, Moorebarne 1617 LML, 1629 Nichols, cf. Morebarne fields 1576 BM, Moorebarne field 1629 Nichols, v. mór¹, móre 'a moor', bere-aern 'a barn'. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL (site of), Hospitalis Sancti Johannis de Luthrewrth 1242 RGros, Hospitalis de Lutterwrth' 1254 Val, Hospitali sanct Johannis iuxta litterworth 1546 AAS, Le Spittle 1649 Nichols, cf. Spittle Mill 1631 ib, v. spitel 'a hospital'. A hospital to the honour of St. John the Baptist was founded here in the reign of John by Roesia de Verdon and Nicholas de Verdon her son, and consecrated in 1218, v. Nichols s.n.

MISTERTON

1. MISTERTON (132-5584)

My-, Minstreton(e) 1086 DB, 1231 RHug bis, 1243 Fees, 1320 GildR (p), 1322 Pat et passim to 1355 Cl

My-, Minsterton(e), -ir- 1189 SelbyCa, 1226 Cur, 1244 RGros, 1254 Val, 1258 Pap, 1260 RGrav et passim to 1409 Pat, -tona c.1310 BM

Ministone 1086 DB

Ministerton¹ c.1130 LeioSurv, 1349 Ipm bis

Menstreton(e) 1086 DB, 1229 Cl, 1257 Nichols
Mensterton 1262 Nichols bis
Meynstertoun 1474 Pap
Munstreton 1314 Ipm, Munstretton 1315 Cl
Munsterton(e) 1236, 1268 Fine, 1274 Ipm et passim to 1309 Ferrers, 1348, 1349 Cl, -tona ? e.13 BurtonCa, l.Hy3 BM
Munesterton 1209-35 RHug
My-, Misterton', -ir- 1264, 1321 Ch, 1327 SR et passim to 1360 Cl (p) et freq to 1610 Speed, -tun 1263 Ipm
Musterton(e) 1151-73 SelbyCa, 1222 RHug bis, 1327 Banco, 1328 AD bis, 1338 AAS
'The tun with a church', v. monyster, tun.

MISTERTON HALL, 1807 Nichols. OBACK FARM, Holbecke 1595 AD bis, 1600 Ipm, cf. Middle Hoback 1710 Nichols, Little Hoback 1710 ib, Carter's Hoback 1710 ib, v. hollr 'lying in a hollow', bekkr 'a stream'.

THORNBOROUGH SPINNEY, Thornebrowe 1595 AD bis, Thornborowe 1600 Ipm, Thunborough p.1697 Terrier, Thumborough 1710 Nichols, 'hill overgrown with thorns', v. horn, beorg. WARREN FARM, the Warren 1595 AD bis, 1600 Ipm, v. wareine 'a warren'.

2. WALCOTE (132-5683)
Walecote(e) 1086 DB, 1166 RBE, 1176 P (p), 1176, 1208 FF et freq to 1276-8 Goodacre (p), 1292 Pat (p), 13 Mid (p) et passim to Edw Rut (p), 1316 Cl (p), 1322 Pat (p), -cota 1176 (p), 1177 P (p), Wallecote(e) 1166 LN, l.12 AD, 1329 Cl (p)
Walcot(e), -k- 1288, 1301 (p), 1302 Ass (p) et passim to 1316 FA et freq to 1610 Speed, -cott 1524 Fine, 1616 AD
Walecota 1175 P (p)
'The cot of the (British) serfs', v. walth, wala, cot.

HIGHFIELD FARM, Heighfeld 1547 Fine, the Higefeld(e) 1595 AD, Highe Feilde 1595, 1596 ib, the Highfield 1600 Ipm, cf. Highe Feilde Meadowe 1596 AD, v. heah¹ (in this case probably 'high' rather than 'chief'), feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'.

POULTNEY, GREAT POULTNEY FARM, POULTNEY MIDDLE FARM, POULTNEY GRANGE
Pontenei 1086 DB
Pulteney(e) 1209-35 RHug, 1261 bis, 1264 Cl, 1265 Misc, 1271, 1272 Ipm et freq to 1595 AD, -eie c.1360 ib; -eia l.12 ib, 1219 GildR (p), 1228 RHug (p), -ay 1285 FA, 1329 Cl (p), 1333 Pap (p) et passim to 1397 Cl (p) bis
Poulteney(e) 1314 Ipm, 1315, 1325 Cl (p), 1329 Ipm, 1339 (p), 1362 Cl, -ee 1202 FT, -eie c.1300 AD, -ay 1331 (p), 1333 Pap (p). Poulteneye 1322 (p), 1339 Cl (p)
Pultney(e) 1293 Abbr, 1507 Ipm bis
Poultney 1593 bis, 1596 AD
'Pulta's ëg', v. ëg. In this case OE ëg probably means 'well-watered land'. The OE personal name Pulta is unrecorded.

BUCKWELL LODGE, Bougwelle c.1360 AD. The first element is either OE bucc 'a buck' or bucca 'a he-goat', v. wella 'a stream, a spring'.

WAKELEY FARM, Wakelow p.1638 Terrier, cf. Wakelouweye c.1400 AD,
Wakely Meadow 1712 Nichols, Wakefeld 1324 BM. The first element is either the OE personal name Wacce or OE wacu 'a wake' (i.e. an annual festival). Here it is compounded with OE hlāw 'a hill, a burial mound'. If one takes hlāw as 'burial mound' the personal name would
perhaps be preferable; but the element is also compounded with OE feld which suggests comparison with Wakefield IV where the first element is the common noun wacu. For discussion of this element v. Ekwall Studies² 189-90. For the late change -low > -ley cf. Rowley, Tomley and Tooley. v. wacu, hlaw, feld.

OAIBY

OAIBY (121-6200)

Oldbi 1086 IB bis

Outhbi 1199 FF, 1204 P, 1225 LeicRec (p), 1236 Fine, 1319 Pap, -bia e.13 Wyr (p), -by 1226 Fine, 1209-35, 1235 RHug bis, 1247 Ass (p) et passim to 1247-60 bis, 1260 Wyr et freq to 1334, 1342 ib, 1355 Mid et passim to 1379 bis, 1399 Wyr bis, -bya 1260 ib, Outheb' e.13 ib, c.1273 RTemple (p), Houtheby 1219, 1220 Cur, 1221 RHug et passim to l.13 Wyr bis

Outhbi 1236 Fine bis

Outebi 1203 P, -by 1226 Cur, 1254 Val, 1326 Fine (p), 1371 Cl et freq to 1393 Wyr bis, 1397 Pat, Houteby ? 1253-8 RHug

Oudebi c.1125 Dugd, 1209-34 AllS, 1367 Wyr, -by 1204 (p), 1219, 1220 Cur, 1223 Fine, c.1290, 1320 Wyr et passim to 1374 Deed (p) et freq to 1514, 1518 Wyr bis et passim to 1535 VE, -bie 1519 Wyr, Houteby 1377 LQDeeds

Owdeby 1400 bis, 1412 Wyr, 1446 Pap, 1446 (1473) bis, 1473 Wyr bis et passim to 1535 VE

Ouhdeby 1453, 1472 bis, 1473 Wyr bis

Outhdeby 1277 Hastings
Oudeby c.1130 LeicSurv
Othebi 1200 Cur, —by 1250 RGros (p)
Oteby 1465 bis, 1467 WYG bis
Odeby(e) 1245 Cl, 1443, 1508 Banco et passim to 1521 WYG,1524 Ipm,
1535 VE et freq to 1684 LeicRec
Oadebye 1608 LML
Oadby 1629 LML
'Åuði's by', v. by. The OScand personal name Åuði is a short form
of names in Åuð-, v. SPNLY 39.

BROCKS HILL, FARM, cf. Brochilslade 1273 WYG bis, Brochulslade c.1280-
92 bis, c.1306 ib, Brokhuslade c.1306 ib, Brockelissladeouverende
1273 ib, v. brōo 'a brook', hyll 'a hill', slæd 'a valley'. BROOKSIE
FARM, cf. Holbroc 1.13 WYg, Holbrocouverende 1.13 ib, v. hol2 'lying
in a hollow', brōc 'a brook'. STOUGHTON GRANGE FARM (O.S. 1")
Stoughton Grange 1554 ALIR, 1562 Ipm, 1604, 1705 LML, 1727 LeicW,
1798 Map, v. grange. Stoughton is the name of the neighbouring
village and lies in Gartree Hundred. The grange may have been the
property of Leicester Abbey.

PEATLING MAGNA

PEATLING MAGNA (132-5992)
Petlinges 1203, 1225, 1226 bis, 1227, 1230, 1233 Cur, 1236 Cl, 1243
Cur, 1247 FineR, Petlingis Hy2 Dugd
Pethlinges 1243 Cur (p)
Pedlinges 1196 ChandR (p), 1197 (p), 1198 (p), 1199 (p), 1200 P (p),
1237 RGros bis
Pellinges c.1160 Dane (p), 1166 LN (p), 1203 Cur, Pellingis s.a.

1081 (c.1131) Ord, Pellinguis 1190-1204 France bis

Petlinge 1086 IB, 1190 P, 1205 FF bis, 1224 RHug bis, c.1225 GildR (p), 1247 Ass et passim to 1300 GildR (p), -ynge 1305 IpmR, 1310 Pat (p), 1315 Inq aq'd, 1315, 1335 Pat (p), Petlinga 1190 P, ? 1253-8 RHug

Pethlynge 1317 Ipm

Pedlinge 1193 P (p)

Peclinge 1247 Ass, Peklinge 1247 ib (p)

Petling', -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1202 FF, 1205 Cur, 1208 FF et passim to 1242 RGros et freq to 1370 Wyr (p), 1375 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1502 MisAccts, 1535 VE, Pettling' 1347 Pat, 1347 Cl, 1355 LCDeeds (p)

Pethling', -y- 1199 GildR (p), e.Hy3 Derby (p), 1342 LCDeeds (p), 1369 Pat

Pédling' 1193 (p), 1195 P (p) bis, 1196 ChancR (p), 1205 P (p), 1209-35 bis, 1243 Fees

Pelling' 1166 RBE, 1203 Cur bis, Peling 1276 RH

Peteling, -y- 1247 Ass, 1257 GildR (p), c.1291 Tax bis et passim to 1374 LCDeeds (p), 1396 BM, 1401 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1502 Comant bis, 1509 Win et passim to 1564 Fine, Petteling 1266 Grav

Peutlyn 1314 Ipm

Peetling 1350 Pat

Peytling, -y- 1517 AAS, 1521 Wyr, 1523, 1526 AAS

Peatling(e), -y- 1480 ISIR, 1499 MiD, 1507 Ipm et passim to 1610 Speed

The affix is normally added as:
Magna- 1224 RHug bis, 1243 Fees, 1247 Abbr, 1264 RGrav et passim to 1467 Wyg
-Magna 1254 Val, 1305 IpmR, 1314 Ipm et passim to 1617 INL
Nykyll- c.1440 LAS
Much(e)- 1499 MID, c.1500 ECP, Moche- 1507 Cl
Great- 1610 Speed
'Peotla's people', v. -ingas, micel, mycel, magna. The unrecorded OE personal name Peotla is a diminutive of OE Peot. It appears here in the group-name Peotlingas, the only one of its type extant in the county. Two miles to the south of Peatling Magna is Peatling Parva, v. infra. Spellings with th represent AN interchange between orthographical th and t for etymological t. Also v. Eywol PN-ing 70.

PEATLING PARVA

PEATLING PARVA (132-5889)
For forms and interpretation v. Peatling Magna supra.
The affix is normally added as:
alia- 1086 DB, 1166 RBE
Parua-, -v- 1225, 1226, 1227 Cur et freq to 1325 Wyg et passim to 1535 VE
-Parua, -v- 1343 Ipm, 1344 Cl, 1431, 1432 Wyg et passim to 1576 Saxton
Little- 1546 AAS, 1549 Pat, Lyttell- 1558 AAS
v. lytel, parva.

PEATLING HALL, HALL FARM, Peatling Hall 1831 Curtis.
SHAWELL

SHAWELL (132-5479)

Sawell(e) 1086 DB, 1205 FF, 1223 Cur, 1235 Cl.

Sewell 1203, 1230 Cur

Sca(c)thewell 1236 Fees, 1276 RH

S(c)hathewell(e) 1270 RGray, 1276 RH, 1316 FA, 1317 Cl, 1317 Ipm,

1327 SR et freq to 1428 FA, 1497 Brave, 1517 Hastings

Schatewell 1254 Val

S(c)hadewell(e) 1224 RHug bis, c.1291 Tax, 1328 Ipm bis, 1328 Cl,

1338 Hosp, Shaddehewell 1356 Ipm

Shathewell 1432 ECP, l.15 CustRo, 1518 Brave

Shawthwell 1551 Fine, 1552 Pat

Sc(h)awell(e) 1232 bis, 1209-35 RHug bis

Shawell 1507 Ipm, 1510, 1518 Visit et freq to 1576 Saxton

'The boundary stream', y. sceād, wella. The stream on which the
village grew up crosses the county boundary (here the Watling Street)
at right angles. Its name is unlikely to refer to this particular
boundary therefore. Possibly the stream once divided the territory
of Cotesbach from that of Swinford at some time prior to the growth
of Shawell, or was a boundary of Alestertune, y. infra.

ALESTERTUNE (lost), 1205 FF. The first element must remain obscure
through lack of forms, y. tun.

CODESHETHE (lost), 1205 FF, 'Cott's heath', y. ħæð, cf. Cotesbach
supra.
SHEARSBY

SHEARSBY (132-6290)

Seuesbi, -v- 1086 IB, 1195 P (p), 1196 ChancR (p), 1204 Cur (p), -by 1208 FF, e.13 Rev (p), e.13 (p) bis, 13 WYK (p)

Svevesbi 1086 IB
Suesbi 1086 IB
Sauesbi 1200 Cur
Sewesby 1216 CLR
Seuebi 1197 P (p), 1190-1204 France, -by 1205 CLR
S(o)heuesby, -ys-, -v- 1209-35 RHug, 1236 Fine (p), 1247 Ass (p), 1276 RH et passim to 1.13 WYK, 1292 Ipm et freq to 1455 Fine, Chevysby 1271 Ipm

Shewesby 1488 Ipm
Scheveby 1306 Pat
Shethesby(e), -is- 1436 Bancô, 1502 MisAccts, 1509 CoPleas, 1510 Visit et passim to 1590 Fine

Sheysby 1517, 1523, 1526 AAS
Sheasb(e)y 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed et passim to 1691 IML
Shearsby 1721 IML

Perhaps 'Skeifr's by', y. by. The ON personal name Skeifr (ODan Skef) is a by-name, cf. ON skeifr 'askew, crooked', y. Feilitzen 356. In this case an original Scandinavian [sk] seems to have undergone anglicization to [s] (y. SPNLY § 131) in an area of only light Scandinavian influence. Ekwall DEPN suggests the OE personal name Swef as the first element basing his interpretation, one assumes, on the single DB form Svevesbi. The weight of the evidence, however, would indicate OE
so as the initial sound. Perhaps there was early association with the mythical OE Sceafa.

SWINFORD

SWINFORD (132-5679).

Suineford¹ 1086 DB, 1175 (p), 1184, 1185, 1199 P (p), e.13 EM, 1254 Cl (p) bis, -forda c.1155 Dane, -fort c.1200 ib, Suyneford¹ 1209-35 REHug, 1254 Cl (p) bis

Swy-, Swineford(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1166 IN, 1195 P (p), 1202, 1205 FF et passim to 1231 (Edw1) CroxR (p), 1243 Fees et freq to 1348 Pat et passim to 1373 Banco, Swinneford 1198 Cur

Sueineford 1175 P (p)

Suinesford 1086 DB

Swinesforde 1166 RBE, Swynesford 1341, 1344 Cl

Sueinesford¹ 1188 (p), 1190 P (p)

Suinford¹ 1066 DB bis, 1176 (p), 1177 P (p), 1178 ChancR (p), 1179 (p), 1190 (p) bis, 1191, 1192, 1193 P, -forda Hy2 Dane bis, Suynford¹ 1332 SR

Sueinford¹ 1175 ChancR (p), 1176 (p) bis, 1177 (p), 1178 (p), 1180 (p), 1181 P (p)

Swineford¹ 1182 P (p), Swynford 1391 Cl

Suneford 1155-9 France, John EM

Sunford¹ 1177 ChancR (p)

Swynford(e) 1277 Hastings, 1327 SR (p), 1348 Cl bis et passim to 1374 Mid (p) et freq to 1555 Fine, -forth¹ a.1250 (p), c.1250-80 SelbyCa (p), 1510 Visit, Swinford 1576 Saxton

'Pig ford', v. swin¹, ford.
ULLESTHORPE

ULLESTHORPE (132-5087)

Vleestorp 1096 IB

Olestop 1190 P (p) bis, John BM, 1243 Fees, 1261 RGrav, l.13 (p), 13 Goodacre (p), -thorp(e), -is- 1233 Fees, Hy3 RBE, 1278 Ipm, 1295 Banco et passim to 1414 LCDeeds bis, 1424, 1440 Pat

Holestop 1129-46 France, -thorp 1285 FA

Halestop 1236 Fees

Olvestorp 1278 Ipm

Olsthorp(e) 1231 Cur, 1285 FA, 1369 Ipm

Oulesthorp 1325 (1449) McGart (p)

Oulsthorpe 1429 Cl bis

Ulvesthorpe 1285 Abbr, 1311 Banco (p)

Ullesthorp 1278 Ipm, Ullestophe 1278 Cl, 1306 Banco, 1428 FA et passim to 1622 IML, -thropp 1631 ib, Ullisthorpe 1524 Ipm

Ulsthorp(e) 1439, 1453 Pat, 1535 VE, 1610 Speed, -tropp 1627 IML

Wollesthrop al. Ollersthorop 1512 BM

Wolstoppe 1536 AAS

'Ulfr's porp', v. porp, cf. Ulverscroft. The OScand personal name Ulfr (OlDan Ulf) is an original by-name 'wolf', or perhaps a short form of compounds in Ulfr-, -ulfr. It was common as a personal name in Norway and Iceland throughout the medieval period, and very common in Sweden and Denmark, v. SPNLY 321-4.

WESTRILL AND STARMORE

There is no longer a village in this parish. Stormesworth (v. infra)
probably ceased to exist in the sixteenth century as the result of an unrecorded enclosure. The area was called Stormore from at least 1518. Local surnames in Staresmore begin to appear in 1542 CoPleas. If they are forms of Stormore, it is possible that this is not a corruption of Storm(es)worth, but was the name of the surrounding moorland. The form Stormesfeld 1480, 1487 Nichols (v. feld 'open country') also appears.

STORMESWORTH (lost)
Stormeorde 1086 DE
Stormode 1086 DE

Stormesworth(e) 1151-73, a.1250 SelbyCa (freq), 1276 RH, 1279 Banco, 1298 Cl (p) et freq to 1424 Wyg et passim to 1578 Brave, -word' 1229 bis, a.1250 SelbyCa bis, Stormusworth 1316 Miso (p), Stormysworth(e) 1497, 1518 Brave, 1530 CoPleas, 1536 Brave

Stormsworth' 13 SelbyCa, 1338 AAS, 1357 BM

Stermesworth' 1327 Banco, 1339 BodlCh bis, 1427 Wyg

Stormeworth' 1239 Cur (p), a.1250 SelbyCa bis, 1316 Banco, 1352 Peake (p) bis, -worde 1236 Cur (p)

Stormworth' 1208 Cur (p), a.1250 SelbyCa bis, 1497 Brave, 1519 Wyg bis, -wrth 1265 Lib (p), -(w)urth(e) 1243 Fees, a.1250 SelbyCa, 1302 Cl bis, -word' a.1250 SelbyCa

Stormwurth' 1229 Cur

Stormysworth' al. dict. Stormore 1518 Brave bis

Stormore al. Stormysworth 1518 Brave

'Storm's word', v. word. The OE personal name Storm is unrecorded.
It is probably an original by-name, cf. OE storm 'storm, tempest, attack, tumult' and is to be compared with OScand Styrmir, itself a by-name - 'one who storms forward in battle', 'the impetuous one', v. SPNLY 269. The village was probably on Hovel Hill, a spur overlooking River Avon. The gravel soil here on such an eminence above the river would have been an ideal site for early settlement.

WESTRILL (lost)
Westerhull Quarter 1578 Brave
Westrill 1756 Nichols
'The western hill', v. wester, hyll. This may be identified with what is now Gravel Hill across the valley from Hovel Hill.

BILINGBURG' (lost), 13 SelbyCa, 'the fortified place on the promontory', v. bill, -ing1, burh. For discussion of OE *billing 'a hill; a promontory' v. Dodgson BNF iii. The long and narrow spur of Gravel Hill overlooking River Avon is perhaps the billing in this case. Even in the thirteenth century Bilingburg' survived only as a minor name. It was probably the forerunner of Stormesworth. The name can be compared with Billingborough L.

STANFORD HALL, 1807 Map, cf. le Halledam 1348 Cl, le hallane 1453 Pap, v. hall. STANFORD PARK, 1756 Nichols. The Northamptonshire village of Stanford on Avon lies across the river from its hall which is in Leicestershire. OE stanford 'stony ford' refers to the gravel through which the river runs at this point.
WHETSTONE

WHETSTONE (132–5597)
Westham 1086 DB
Hastings bis, 1340 Ch, —ston(e) 1254 Val, 1277
Hastings, c.1280–92 (p), 1292 Myk bis, 1301 Coram (p) et passim to
1502 MinAccts, 1537 MinAcct
Weston(e) c.13 GarCart (p), 1226 RHug, 1255 Cl et passim to 1295
Myk, 1312 Win (p), 1326 Fischer (p) et freq to 1550 Pat et
passim to 1615 IMI, (—iuxta Blaby) 1304 Banco

'The whetstone', w. hwet- stān. This may refer to an ancient standing
stone (cf. Humberstone). The area is not obviously rocky, but there
may have been a local source of material suitable for use as whet-
stones. Indeed, cropping out at intervals in this region are several
small bosses of a very fine-grained syenite, particularly at Enderby,
Croft, Stoney Stanton, Sapcote and the adjoining Narborough. Soft
sandstones and clays are otherwise dominant.

WHETSTONE BROOK, cf. —ad Brock 1340 Ch (p), w. brōc. WHETSTONE GORSE
EAST, WEST, Whetstone Gorse 1806 Map, w. gorst 'gorse, furze'.

Wheston(e)stan 1156 (1318) Ch, Hy2 Dugd, 1245 Pat (p), —ston(e) 1370
Ipm, 1517, 1523 AAS, 1541 MinAcct et passim to 1680 LeicW
Wethstan p.1204 Hastings, 1220–35 Berkeley, —ston 1314 GarCart
Wetston 1285 FA
Wetyston 1285 FA
Westan p.1204 Hastings, 1205 CgR, c.1250 EM, 1255 Cl bis, 1277
Hastings bis, 1340 Ch, —ston(e) 1254 Val, 1277 Hastings,
c.1280–92 (p), 1292 Myk bis, 1301 Coram (p) et passim to
1502 MinAccts, 1537 MinAcct
WIGSTON MAGNA (132-6099)

Wigston Magna 1086 (ib) bis, -tona 1155-8 (1316) Ch, -tun 1205 Pap, Wicingest 1109-1222 (1356) Ch

Winchingston 1316 Ch bis, -tonia John Dugd

Wy-, Wiking(g)eston(e), -yn-, -is- 1191, 1193, 1195 P, 1201 Cur (p), 1202 (p) bis, 1203 p (p), e.13 Wyg bis et freq to 1455 bis, 1456, 1463 ib et passim to 1509 bis, 1511, 1514 ib, -tona a.1189 (15) Wyg bis, 1223 BM, 1352 Wyg bis, -tun 1280-90 ib bis, Wykingest a.1189 (15), e.13 bis, a.1250 (p), 1280-90 ib bis

Wykyngaston 1280 Wyg

Wy-, Wikeng(g)eston(e) 1207 GildR (p), 1231 RHug bis, 1305, 1362 bis, 1383 bis, 1443 Wyg

Weking(g)eston, -yn- 1260, 1376 Wyg bis

Wy-, Wigingeston, -yn- a.1250 Wyg, 1282 Pat (p), 1297 CoramR (p), 1299 Ipm, 1385 Fine

Wy-, Wikingston(e), -yn- c.1247-60, c.1280-92 (freq), 1298 bis, c.1300 bis, 1318 Wyg (p), 1328 Rey et passim to 1511 Wyg, -tona c.1280-92 ib bis, Wykigstone c.1247-60 ib bis

Wykengston 1431 Wyg bis

Wekyngstone 1348 Wyg

Wyggyngston 1434 bis, 1437 bis, 1442 Wyg bis

Wy-, Wikeneston, -yn-, -is- 1201 Cur (p), 1341 GildR (p), 1343 LCDeeds (p) bis, 1357 (p), 1360 Pat

Wy-, Wikeneston 1248 FineR (p), 1327 SR (p), 1339 Pat, 1345 Coram
Wykenston 1351 Pat, 1366 Cl, 1412 WyK bis, 1449 Deed
Wy-, Wickinton(e), -yn- c.1247-60 WyK (freq), c.1291 Tax, c.1280-92
bis, 1348 WyK, 1348 LCDeeds (p), 1351 Fine, 1428 WyK bis,
1428 FA, 1503 LCDeeds, -tona c.1247-60 WyK (p)

Wykenston 1431, 1443 WyK
Wy-, Wig(g)inston, -yn- 1346 Pat, 1366 Ipm bis, 1411 Pat, 1455 WyK
Wy-, Wikeston c.1280-92, 1456 WyK
Wy-, Wixton 1401 WyK, 1553 Pat
Wy-, Wig(g)eston(n), -is- 1410 WyK, 1416 Fine et passim to 1503 WyK,
1507 Ipm, 1515 WyK bis, 1535 VE
Wy-, Wigston 1453 Cl, 1457 WyK, 1463 Coram, 1473 bis, 1491, 1493 WyK
et passim to 1514 bis, 1516 ib bis et freq to 1576 Saxton,
(- with too steples) c.1545 ECP, (- with the two steeples)
1558-79 ib, (great-) 1610 Speed, (-Magna) 1630 IML

Probably 'Víkingr's tún' but possibly 'the viking's tún', v. vícning, víkingr, tún, cf. Wickenby L, Wiganthorpe YN. OE vícning 'a pirate'
was already in use in England before the Viking invasions. The cognate ON víkingr was introduced to the Danelaw later, certainly as a
personal name, and the OE and ON words cannot be kept apart. For
vícning and víkingr v. Elements s.v.. For the personal name Víkingr v.
Feilitzen 405 and SPNLY 338.

Only in the sixteenth century did confusion arise between forms
for Wigston Magna and Wigston Parva (q.v.), for the latter Wigston has
a different etymology: hence the late addition of the affixes Magna
'great' and - with too steples (Wigston Magna possesses two medieval
churches, both with spires), v. stépel.
HUNGERTON (lost), cf. Hungertonhill c.1280-92 bis, 1393 Wyr.
Hungertonehull c.1305 ib, Hungertonehul c.1306 ib, Hungertonhull 1342 ib, Hungerton's Hull 1376 ib, Hungerton(e)sike c.1280-92, c.1306, 1393 ib, 'the tun with poor soil', y. hungor 'hunger' (usually as a term of reproach in allusion to 'barren ground'), tun, hyll.

BUSHLOE END, Bussclow(e) 1455 Wyr bis, cf. Bushloe House 1704 LAS.
Busloe Townes End 1705 ib, y. busc 'a bush, a shrub', hlaw 'a mound, a hill'. BUTT CLOSE, le Buttes 1405 Wyr, y. butte 'a short strip of land abutting on a boundary'. CROW MILL BRIDGE, cf. Crowwell 1395 Wyr, Crow Bridge 1686, 1766 LAS, Croobridg 1687 ib, Crow Mill 1766 Encla, Crow Mills 1806 Map, y. cräwe 'a crow', wella 'a stream'. GOLD HILL, cf. Goldhulfot c.1280-92 Wyr, Goldhill Field 1756 Encla. The first element is OE gold 'gold treasure' or 'gold-hued'. It may refer to gold discovered in an ancient burial or to the colour of the hill (perhaps covered with buttercups or gorse or suchlike), y. gold, hyll.

HORSEWELL LANE, Horswelle 1348 Wyr, cf. Horsewell close 1766 LAS, y. hors 'a horse', wella 'a spring, a stream'. KILBY BRIDGE, 1686 LAS, cf. le Brodestanibrig c.1280-92 Wyr bis, Stanbrig c.1280-92 ib, Stan(e)brigge, -y- c.1306, 1318, 1321, 1393, 1395 Wyr, Stonebridge 1639 LAS, y. bräd 'wide', stän 'stone', brycg 'a bridge'. LITTLE HILL, 1766 LAS. MUCKLOW FIELD, Muklowe felde 1417 Wyr, Mokilhow c.1280-92 ib, Mokelow 1393 ib, Mucklow(e) 1639, 1731 LAS, Muckloe 1704, 1736 ib, cf. Muckloe Close 1698 ib, y. micel 'big, great', hlaw 'a mound, a hill', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'. In this case OE micel shows the influence of ON mikill 'big, great'. NORWOOD HOUSE, cf. (le) Wodegate 1273, c.1280-92, c.1306 Wyr, Wodgate 1348 ib, y. wudu.
'a wood', gata 'a road'. OLD MERE was The Mere 1707 LAS, the meer 1766 ib, v. (ge)mære 'a strip of grassland forming a boundary'. This is now a road separating the parishes of Wigston Magna and Wistow. POCHIN'S BRIDGE, John Puchin was married in the parish church in 1663 PR, Robert Pochin was resident in the parish in 1710 IML, Armston Pochin in 1764 Nichols. SHACKERDALE FARM, Schakersdal 13 (1477) Charyte, Shakresdale 1342 Wyg, Shakerdale 1393 ib, Shackadale 1656 LAS, 'the robber's valley or hollow', v. sceacere, dæl 1. SPRING LODGE, cf. Wellespringhul 1304 Wyg, Wolspringehill 1395 ib, Wellespringhill' 1417 ib, v. wella 'a stream', spring 'a spring, the source of a stream', hyll 'a hill'. TYTHORN BRIDGE, HILL FARM, LODGE, v. Tythorn Hill, Wistow, Garthre Hundred. WATER LEES, le Wattrie 1324 Wyg, Wattray 1393 ib, Watery Leys 1639 LAS, Watry leyes 1704 ib, 'the wet place', v. wæter, -ig 3. WIGSTON FIELDS, Great Wigston Fields 1764 Nichols.

WIGSTON PARVA

WIGSTON PARVA. (132-4689)

Wigestane 1002-4 ASWills
[W]iggestane 1002-4 ASWills
Witgestane 1004 KCD 710
Wicestan 1086 DB

Wiggestan 1196 ChancR (p), 1198 P (p), -stain 1195 (p), 1197 P (p), Wyggestanam John (1227) Ch

Wigestan 1148-54 Reg, 1188 (p) bis, 1190 (p) bis, 1191 (p), 1192 (p) bis, 1193 P (p) bis, 1202 Ass (p) bis, -stana 1137 Reg, 1157 RM bis
Wichestain: 1202 Ass (p)

Wiggenston 1445 Nichols

Wy-, Wigeston: 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1392 Banco, 1399 Pat bis et passim to 1627 IML

Wy-, Wigeston: 1200 Cur (p), 1202 Ass, 1266 RGrav, 1310 Pat (p) et passim to 1536 Ct, 1540 MinAcct

Wy-, Wikeston: 1202 Ass (p), 1332 SR (p)

Wigston 1548 Pat, 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, 1627 IML, (Little-) 1548 Pat, 1610 Speed

Possibly 'Wicg's or Wicga's stone', i.e. stān, steinn. An OE personal name Wicg is not recorded but it would be a side-form of OE Wicga.

If the late form Wiggenston 1445 Nichols is significant the first element is Wicga. The southern boundary of the parish is formed by the Roman Watling Street, and the village is only about a half-mile from the Roman site of Venonae at High Cross. The stān referred to in the place-name may well be Roman - a grave-stone or a mile-stone for example (cf. Guthlaxton Hundred). Ekwall DEPN suggests as an alternative that the first element may be OE wigga 'a beetle' in a more original sense 'that which moves' (retained in modern English wiggle), hence denoting 'a logan-stone' as perhaps in Stanwick Nth, (OE Stānwigga).

Forms above in -stain show the influence of Scandinavian steinn 'stone'.

WILLOUGHBY WATERLESS

WILLOUGHBY WATERLESS (132-5792)

Wilechebi 1086 DB
Wy-, Wilebi, -ll- 1086 LB, 1163, 1185 P (p), 1190-1204 France, 1193-
1207 Dugd, 1208 P (p), 1230 ChancR, -by 1205 RotNorm, 1212
FF, 1260, 1261 Cur, 1273 IpM, 1274 SHR bis, 1276 RH et
passim to 1295 (p), 1296 SHR, 1316 (p), 1330 FA

Wyleuby 1262 RGrav

Wy-, Wilubi c.1130 LeicSurv, -by 1248 RGros, 1253 (p), 1255 (p),
1261 GildR (p) et passim to c.1292 LCDeeds (p) bis, 1295
BM, 1306 LCDeeds (p), 1316, 1428 FA

Wilegebi 1210 Cur bis, Wilgebi' 1210 P

Wilegeheby 1205 CLR

Wy-, Wileweby 1236 Fees, 1243 GildR (p) et passim to 1338 Pat, Wleweb'
1209-35 RHug

Wy-, Wilweby, -uu- 1254 Val, c.1260 LeicRec (p), 1265 Misc

Wy-, Wilugby 1305 LCDeeds (p), 1311 LeicRec (p) bis, 1315 GildR (p),
1317 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1359 Pat (p)

Wy-, Wilughby, -ll- 1292 (p), 1303 LeicRec (p), 1304 Ipm (p) bis et
passim to 1322 Pat (p) et freq to 1411 Banco, 1420 Fine,
1430 Pat

Whylughby 1327 SR (p)

Wilou(g)by 1345 (p) bis, 1352 LCDeeds (p)

Wy-, Willoby 1448 RTemple, 1517 AAS et passim to 1539 MinAcct

Wy-, Willoughby(e) 1507 Ipm, 1510 Visit et freq to 1610 Speed

Welebi c.1130 LeicSurv

Welewoby 1262 Cl

The affix is normally added as:

- Waterles 1420 Fine, 1430, 1484 Pat, 1507 Ipm et passim to 1579

LPis, -lesse 1518 Visit, 1539 MinAcct, 1614, 1630 IML
The by among the willows', later '(with the) water meadows', v. wilig, by, waeter, leah. Ekwall DEPN notes the common occurrence of this hybrid name and suggests that in most cases it is a Scandinavianized form of OE Weligtūn (in this case Angl Wiligtūn). As its name 'by among the willows' suggests, Willoughby is a well-watered parish. The village lies on gravel and clay between two arms of Whetstone Brook, and has numerous large pools in its immediate vicinity.

Waterless is a corruption of Waterleys, -less being from OE læsa, the plural of leah 'a meadow'. Willoughby was possibly given this affix to distinguish it from Willoughby on the Wolds just beyond the Nottinghamshire county boundary.

FLUDE LODGE, Henry Flude was resident in nearby Ashby Parva in 1615 LML, Daniel Flude 1693 ib and William Flude 1718 ib in neighbouring Dunton Bassett, and James Flude in adjacent Countesthorpe in 1723 ib. HUNT'S LODGE, Richard Hunt was resident in Willoughby Waterless in 1713 LML.
SPARKENHOE HUNDRED

SPARKENHOE HUNDRED

Sprachenhou c.1130 LeicSurv

Sparkenehou ? 1253-8 RHug

Sparkenho 1254 Val, 1316, 1428 FA, 1518 Visit, 1580 LEpis, -hou(e)
1291 TutP, c.1291 Tax (freq), 1342 Pat, -how(e) c.1291
Tax bis, 13 GarCart, 1300 LeicRec, 1314 GarCart, 1340,
1416 Nichols, 1457 Ct bis, -hoo 1518 Visit, 1535 VE

Spark(e)no 1209-35 RHug, -owe 1402 FA bis, 1413 Fine

Sparkesho 1209-35 RHug

Sparkinhou; -yn- l.13 GarCart, -howe 1428 FA, -hoo 1526 AAS

Sparkingho 1610 Speed

Sperkenho, -in- 1601, 1603 LibCl, -hoe 1518 Visit, -hoo 1576 LibCl

The division is styled:
hundret de- c.1130 LeicSurv

hundred(um) de- 1316, 1402 FA, 1413 Fine, 1428 FA, 1457 Ct

Probably 'the broom-covered headland', v. spearca, hōn. When discussing OE *spearca Smith in Elements writes, "probably 'brushwood' or 'a shrub' of some kind; it survives as 16th-century sprirk 'a sprout, a shoot'. The element is cognate with OE spræca 'a shoot, a twig', spracen 'a species of alder', ON sprek 'a dry twig' and Norwegian dialectal sprake 'juniper'." It is, however, likely that OE spearca is another name for brōm 'broom'.

Sparkenhoe, the site of the meeting-place of the hundred, was lost until the present research was undertaken. W. Hoskins in IAS XXVI mistakenly suggests that Sparkenhoe is to be identified with Croft Hill.
in Croft parish (v. infra), and equates it with the lost (at) Hundehoe c.1124 ASC E (OE hundahōn 'headland frequented by (wild) dogs'). He mistranslates this as Huncōthoe (but v. Huncote infra). Croft Hill is certainly one of the most impressive hills in the county and a landmark of importance, but it is hardly to be described as a hōn 'a promontory, a spur of land'. The hill is basically conical in shape.

Also, Croft Hill is only about four miles from the traditional site of the meeting place of the Guthlaxton Hundred (v. supra) and would hardly be a convenient meeting place for the men of the Sparkenhoe Hundred, since it is at the edge of the division.

The hundred meeting-places in Leicestershire show strict conformity to a pattern, each being within a mile of one of the major Roman roads radiating from Leicester (for the convenience of the scīrgerēfa 'sheriff' based there). For detailed discussion of this pattern v. Introduction: The Leicestershire Hundred-Moots. The Sparkenhoe hundred-moot was held one mile north of Peckleton (v. infra) which is on the Roman road running north east from Mancetter on the Watling Street to Leicester. The road roughly bisects the hundred. The place of assembly, here the Scīrāc 'The Hundred-oak' (v. Shericles Farm, Peckleton) is on high ground from which two spurs project above the road. One of these bears the name Broomhills which indicates the type of vegetation there. Sparkenhoe is without doubt the impressive spur next to Broomhills and south west of it, an obvious landmark above the Roman way. The minor name Shirrevesbrigge Hy3 AD bis, Sirreuebruge ? 13 (1477) Charyte 'the sheriff's bridge' (v. scīr(ge)rēfa, brycg) occurs in Peckleton. A stream crosses the
line of the road at the foot of Sparkenhoe; this is probably the site of 'the sheriff's bridge' and may mark the ceremonial meeting-place of the sheriff by representatives from the hundred-moot on the spur above.

Interesting also, however, is the possible interpretation of spearca now that Sparkenhoe has been identified. The name Broomhills shows that these headlands were once covered with broom. The geological make-up of the headlands is typical of its places of growth. OE spearca surely means 'broom'. The tiny yellow flower of the broom may even have suggested a spark of fire (OE spearca) which thus became a name for the shrub.

Sparkenhoe Hundred is the only division of the county which is never styled wapentake in surviving records. However, the sparseness of early material may be responsible for this or else the lateness of its creation as a hundred, y. Anderson 45.

ASTON FLAMVILLE

ASTON FLAMVILLE (132-4692)

Eston 1209-35 RHug, 1236 Fees, 1247 Fine, 1263 AAS, -tona 1190-1204 France

Aston 1243 Fees, 1247 Abbr, 1247, 1252 Fine, 1254 Val, 1261 Cur, 1269 Cl et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona 1270 RGrav, Easton 1285 FA

Hayston 1233 Fees

Astyn 1519 Wyg

The affix is normally added as:
-Fees 1243.

-Flanuill 1327 SR, 1361 Ipm, -Flamuill', -v-, -vyle 1346 Banco, 1369
Wyr et passim to 1378 ib et freq to 1610 Speed, -Flavell,
-v- 1526 AAS, 1535 VE bis et passim to 1560 ISIR

'The east tun', y. east, tun. Hugo de Pirar held land in Aston in
1243 Fees, Robert de Flamville in 1247 Ass.

ASTON FIRS, Aston Furze 1785 Map, y. fyr 'furze'. MICKLE HILL, FARM,
The Great Mickle Hill 1726 Nichols, Mickle Hill 1811 ib, y. micel,
mikill 'great', hyll. SHEPHERD'S HOUSE, Thomas Scheperd was living
in the parish in 1377 SR.

BAGWORTH

1. BAGWORTH (121-4408)

Bageworde 1086 DB, -wurth 1255 Cl

Baggeworth(e) 1270 Ch, 1272 Pat, 1277 Misc (p), 1309 GildR (p), 1311
Pat et freq to 1361 Wyr (p), 1366 Mid (p) et passim to
1408 Cl, -wrð 1205 CLR, -wrth 1291 Pat, 1291 Cl, -wurðe
1209 P, -wurth 1261 Cur (p), -wrde 1209, 1210 P

Bagworth(e) 1209-35 RHug, 1239 Ch, 1265 Misc, 1324 Fine et passim to
1358 Ipm et freq to 1576 Saxton, -wurth(e) 1265 GildR (p),
1269 (p), 1270 (p), 1271 LeicRec (p), 1311 Ipm, -wordia
1175-96 (14) BrCart (p)

'Bacga's word', y. word.

BAGWORTH HEATH, FARM, Bagworth Heath 1741 LeicW, 1797 Encla, 1806
Map, y. hæð 'a heath'. LITTLE FOX COVERT was Hoar Stone Covert 1806
Map.
2. THORNTON (121-4607)
Torenton, -in- 1201 (p), 1202 P (p), 1202 ChancR (p), 1203 (p), 1207 P (p), 1231 Fine, 1231 Berkeley, 1265 Misc, Torrenton 1209-35 RHug

Thoronton 1239 Ch bis, 1255 Cl, ? 1253-8 RHug, 1271 RGrav, 1272 Pat, 1273 RGrav, -tona 1156 (1318) Ch

Thornton 1276 RGrav, 1289 Coram, c.1291 Tax bis, c.1294 (p), c.1301 (p) bis, 1302 (p), 1316 R Temple et passim to 1550 Deed, 1606 LML et freq to 1714 ib

Thorington 1254 Val

Tornton 1242 RGros

Thornton c.1274 (p), 1275 (p) bis, 1277 (p), 1281 (p), 1283 R Temple et passim to 1317 ib et freq to 1610 Speed

'The tun where thorn-trees grow', v. born, tun. The form Thornington 1254 Val has OE bornig 'thorny, growing with thorns' as the first element.

BROWN'S WOOD, William Brown was resident in Thornton in 1722 LML. BUSKY HOUSE, cf. Wythebuskedayle 1295 Hastings, Buskesty 1477 (e.16) Charyte, v. busc, buskr 'a bush'. MERRY LEAS, 1721 LML, 1806 Map, Merry Leas 1797 EnclA, the first element is possibly OE myrge 'pleasant, agreeable'. NEW HAYS, cf. Okkay 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Brocker Hays 1797 EnclA, v. (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'.

BAROON

For the village of Bardon v. Coalville, West Goscote Hundred.
BARDON HILL, FARM
Bardon 1240 FF, 1270 Cur, 1285 FA, 1291 Pat, 1309 Abbr et freq to 1475 LAS
Berghdone 1438 Visit
Bardon 13 MiD, 1314 GarCart, 1363 Pat, 1502 MisAccts et freq to 1551 Pat, -dona 1.12 GarCart
Barrodon 1540 MinAcct
Bardon hill 1576 Saxton, -hills 1610 Speed
Probably 'the hill with barrows on it', v. beorg dūn. The two early forms in Bar- are probably due to AN interchange of a and e, v.
Feilitzen § 1. Bardon is one of the most prominent hills in the county and may well have been a site for burial mounds. Unfortunately the hill is now extensively quarried for granite so that it is not possible to verify the interpretation on the ground. The form Berghdone is taken from a 1438 Visit of neighbouring Ulverscroft Priory, but it conceivably may not belong here.


BARLESTONE
BARLESTONE (121-4205)
Berulvestone 1036 IB bis
Berlestone(e), -is- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1166 RBE, 1177 (p), 1178 (p), 1179 (p), 1180 P (p) et freq to 1417 MiD, (-iuxta Nayleston) 1295 Banco, -tona 1280 ChronPetr
Berlaston 1341, 1348 Cl, 1348 Banco
Berlston(e) 1277 Hastings, 1328 Banco
Burleston 1195 P, 1196 ChancR, 1197 P
Barlastone 1277 Hastings, 1377 Derby (p)
Barleston 1319 Ipm, 1391, 1424 Banco, 1425 Mid, 1445, 1505 Ipm et freq to 1610 Speed
Balson 1723 LML

'Berwulf's or Beornwulf's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Barlaston St. The OE personal name Beornwulf was common in Mercia v. Searle s.v.. For the loss of interconsonantal n in Beornwulf an OE parallel is Beorwoldes beside Beornwoldes v. Feilitzen § 77.

GARLAND LANE FARM, cf. le Great Garlands 1631 Ipm, Little Garlands 1631 ib, perhaps 'the triangular plots of ground', but the forms are too late for any measure of certainty, v. gāra, land.

MARKET BOSWORTH

1. MARKET BOSWORTH (1214-003)
Boseword(e) 1066 IB bis, 1148 Nichols, l.12 GarCart (p), 1364 Lch bis, -worth(e) 1232 Cl, 1209-35 RHug, 1247, 1258 Fine et passim to l.13 Dixie bis, 1320 Wyg (p), 1328 Lch bis et freq to 1419 ib bis, 1419, 1426 Dixie, 1426, 1428 Lch et passim to 1496 Dixie, -worthie 1222 RHug, -worght 1443 Lch bis, -wrth(e) 1185 Templar, a.1250 Dixie bis, 1254 Val et passim to 1293 Ipm, 13 Lch bis, -wrht e.13 Dixie, -wurde 1195 P, -wurth 1234 Cl, 1266 Pat, 1294 OSut, 1330 IpmR, 1368 Pat, -wr(h)e 1222 bis, 1224 RHug bis, -wurda 1182, 1192, 1193 P
Bosseworth(e) 1344 Cl, 1349 LChDeeds (p), 1370 Ip, 1410 LCh bis et passim to 1529 Dixie. bis, 1535 VE, 1539 bis, 1542 Dixie, word' 1364 LCh

Bosworth 1265 RGrav, 1270 Cur, 1304 Pat et passim to 1506 LCh, 1513 Dixie et freq to 1610 Speed, (Market(-)) 1518 Visit, 1526, 1538 AAS, 1590 SR, -worth 1429 LCh bis, -worth' 1454 ib bis, -words 1364 ib, Bossworth. 1505 Dixie 'Bos's word', v. word. The affix Market- was added in the sixteenth century to distinguish Market Bosworth from Husbands Bosworth, Cartree Hundred, v. market.

2. FAR COTON (121–3902) and NEAR COTON (121–3902)
Cotes, -is 1200 Cur, 1209 Abbr, e.13 Dixie (p), 1209–35 RHug, a.1250 Dixie, 1270 Cur, 1285 FA, l.13 Dixie (p)
Cotene 1275 Cl, 1318 Pat (p) bis, 1327 SR, (-iuxta Bosworth') 1327 ib Coton' 1330 Fine, 1332 SR (p), 1334, 1367 bis, 1368, 1369 bis, 1370 LCh bis et freq to 1529 Dixie, 1610 Speed Cotton 1505 Dixie, 1506 LCh, 1535 VE
Far Coton 1785 Map
Near Coton 1785 Map
'The cottages, the huts', v. cot, cotum. The form cottes is a plural with analogical s. The modern form Coton preserves the OE dative plural cotum. v. Studies 29–34 on variation of forms.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH CANAL, 1795 Nichols. DEAKIN'S BRIDGE, John Deakin was resident in Market Bosworth in 1715 IML. JACKSON'S BRIDGE, John Jackson lived in the parish in 1729 IML. MARKET BOSWORTH MILL,
moleino de Bosewrthe · 1185 Templar, Boseworth molend’ 1294 Ipmr, cf.
Mill holme 1638 Terrier, Mill Damme 1638 lb, Millmeadow 1638 lb, y.
myln. OLD PARK SPINNEY, le Holde park 1293 Ipmp, y. ald, park (and cf.
parkeresmor a.1250 Dixie, ‘the parker’s moor’, y. parker, mør, mór).
BOSWORTH PARK, 1785 Map, le Parke de Boseworth’ 1382 Leb, y. park.

BRAUNSTONE

BRAUNSTONE (121-5502)

Branteaston(e), -is- 1086 EB, 1207 CLR, 1208 F (p), 1212 (p), 1214 Cur
(p) bis et passim to c.1292 (p), 1317 (p), c.1350 LCDeeds
bis, -tona m.13 AD

Brandeaston(e) 1242 Fine (p), 1243 Cur (p), Edw1, 1312 Hastings (p),
1325 Coram (p), 1325 Pat (p), -tona 1190-1204 France,
c.1250 Rut, Brandiston’ 1381 lb (p)

Branceston(e) 1239 Cur (p), 1243 Fine (p), 1247 Ass (p), c.1290
Hastings (p)

Braunston(e), -is- e.Hy3 Rut (p), c.1220-37 Hastings (p), 1253 Cur,
Hy3 Rut (p), Hy3 Goodacre (p), c.1280-90 RTemple (p) et
passim to 1306 LCDeeds bis

Braundeston(e), -is- 1239 (p), 1241 Cur (p), 1264 Cl et passim to 1312
Vin, 1313 Rut, 1325 LCDeeds (p), 1344 Mid et freq to 1367
Pat (p) et passim to 1395 Cl, -tona 1313 Rut

Braunston(e), -is- 1239, 1241 Cur (p), 1247 Ass (p), 1254 Fine, 1292
LCDeeds (p), 1294 RTemple (p), 1302 LCDeeds (p), Edw1 Rut

Braunston(e) 1302, c.1312 Rut bis, 1322 Pat (p), 1343 LCDeeds (p),
1344 Mid (p), 1360 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1610 Speed
"Brant's tun", v. tūn. The OE personal name Brant is common in
place-names, cf. Branston Lei, Braunston R. Forms in Braun- show AN
influence: aun is an AN spelling of an. It begins to appear in the
thirteenth century and occurs frequently in fourteenth and fifteenth

BRAUNSTONE FRITH, Branston Frith 1712 LML, Braunston Frith 1811
Nichols, (cf. Braunston Wode 1436 Fine, v. wūdū 'a wood'), v. fyrhō
' a wood'. BRAUNSTONE PARK, Braunston Park 1769 Win, Barnhoe Park al.
Braunston Park 1651 ib, Barnehoe al. Braunston Park 1651 ib, Barnehoe
Close now Braunston Park 1651 ib, cf. Barnehoe Park 1650 ib, Barnhoe
1650 ib, Barnhoe Plott 1649 ib. The forms are too late for correct
interpretation of the first element of Barn(e)hoe, v. hōh 'a spur of
land', park 'a park'. DOVE BROOK, cf. Doveland, -u- c.1230 LAS, a.1265
(1477) Charyte bis, 1599 Ct, Doveland gate 1525 LAS, (v. gata 'a road'),
Doveland Coppes 1551 Pat, 1558 Win, (v. copeiz ' a coppice'), le
Dovelandewood 1569 ib, Doveland Wood 1593 ib, Doveland Corner c.1600
LeicRec, Doveland feeld c.1600 ib, Doveland furlunge c.1600 ib,
Doveland lane 1623 ib, Doveland Closes 1649 Win; the first element of
Doveland is perhaps a British stream name identical with River Dove Db-
(derived from PrWelsh *duō 'black, dark' v. RN 129-33), v. duō, land
'a tract of land'. FOXHOLES SPINNEY was Sand Hole Spinney 1806 Map,
cf. Sandy Hurst 1628 Win, v. hyrst ' a copse'. GALLARD'S HILL, Gallardes
Hill 1628 Win, Gallards Hill 1637, 1649, 1651, 1652, 1769 ib, cf.
Gallards Hill Close 1649 ib, Gallards Meadow 1769 ib, Gallardes Warren
1589 ib, Gallards Warren 1634, 1649, 1650 ib; Roger Gaillard, a
thatcher, is mentioned in Kirby Muxloe Castle accounts for 1480 LForest.
Kirby Muxloe is the adjoining parish to Braunstone, the 'adjoining game preserve', later 'a warren'. HIGHWAY.SPINNEY, cf. Long Highway(e) Close 1637, 1649, 1651, 1672, 1769 Win, Great Highway Close 1649, 1672, 1769 ib, Little Highway Close 1649 ib, Highway Close 1651 ib bis. MILL FIELD FARM, cf. le Mulnehul 13 AD, Milhillfeild 1638 Win, y. myln 'a mill', hyll 'a hill'. THE POOL, cf. Pool(e) Close 1649, 1651 bis, 1769 Win, Poole Stile 1769 ib, y. pöl 'a pool'.

NB. In 1891 Braunstone Park, Gallard's Hill, Highway Spinney and The Pool became part of Leicester Borough. They are placed here for ease of reference.

CADEBY

CADEBY (121-4202)

K-. Catebi 1086 IB, 1131-41 bis, e.13 DunsCart bis, -by ? 1176 ib, e.13 Dixie, 1209-19 RHug, 1228 Ch, 1209-35 RHug, 1237 RGros, 1243 Cur, 1254 Val et freq to 1448 Deed, 1450 LCh bis et passim to 1476 Nichols, Cateb' e.13 Dixie (p)

Katesby 1237 RGros

Cayt(e)by 1517 AAS, 1518 Visit, 1519 EPCB bis, 1533 AAS:

Cadeby(e) 1516 EPCB, 1535 VE, 1546 AAS, 1576 LibCl

'Kati's by', y. by', cf. North Cadeby, South Cadeby L. The OScand personal name Kati is probably an original by-name from ON kati 'glad' or from ON kati 'boy', y. SPNLY 163.

NANEBY FARM (NANEBY HALL FARM O.S. 1")

Nauenebi, -v- 13 LCh, 13 Wyk (p), n.d. AD (p), -by 1221-40 DunsCart (p), e.Edw1 Hastings, 13 LCh (p), 1315 Ferrers (p), 1349 Wyk (p), Naueneb' e.13 Dixie (p)
Nauenby, -v- 1276 RH, 1318 LeicRec (p), 1383 Pat
Nauebv 1.13 Dixie (p), 1316 FA, 1356 Pat
Naneby l.13 CRCart, Edw1 CroXR, 1315 Banco (p), 1321 GildR (p), 1327
SR (p) et freq to 1429 LCh et passim to 1628 LML, (-iurta
Cateby) 1506 Deed, Nanbey 1416 LCh
(the farme called) Nanby 1638 Terrier
'Nafni's by', v. by, cf. Navenby L. The OSScand personal name Nafni
is an original by-name 'namesake'. It was very common in Denmark as
a personal name and is also recorded as a by-name and in place-names,
v. SPNLY 201. The settlement is now represented only by Naneby Farm.

CARLTON

CARLTON (121-3905)

Karlinton 1202 FF

Karlton' e.13 Dixie, 1209-35 RHug, 1270 Cur, Carleton(e) 1277
Hastings, 1279 Banco (p), 1285 FA, 1.13 Dixie bis et freq
to 1443, 1474 LCh, 1496 Dixie bis et passim to 1539 ib bis,
1576 Saxton, (-iurta Boseworth') 1317 Pat, 1327 SR, 1387
LCh et passim to 1430 Fisher, -tun 1.13 AD (p) bis,
Carleton 1505 Dixie

Karlton', -il- e.13, a.1250 Dixie (p), 13 LCh (p) bis

Carlton' 1387 LCh, 1426 Dixie, 1443, 1454 LCh, 1462 AD, 1506 LCh,
1610 Speed, (-iurta Boseworth') 1387 LCh, Karlton 1513
Dixie

Probably 'the tun of the free men or peasants', v. ceorl, karl, tūn.
Carlton represents OSScand Karlatūn which is usually a Scandinavian-
ization of OE Ceorlatun but may represent OScand Karla tun 'Karli's tun'.

? BUFTON, Bouinton 1276 RH. The first element is possibly the OE personal name Bôfa, v. tun, cf. Bovington Do.

FREIZELAND, Freezeland 1786 Dixie, v. fyrs 'furze', land 'a tract of land'.

CROFT

CROFT (132-5196)
Craeft 836 BCS 416
Crebre 1086 DB
Crec 1086 DB
Cræft 1139-47 Hastings (p), 1156 (1318) Ch bis, c.1160 AC, 1165 P,
Hy2 Dane (p) bis, a.1189 (15) Wyr (p), l.12 Dane (p), l.12
GarCart, 12 Peake (p), a.1250 GarCh (p)
Craft(e) 1136-53 Reg (p), l.12 Dane bis, 12 Ferrers (p), 1201 FF,
1201 Cur, 1206 MemR (p), 1217 CLR, 1228 Rut et freq to
1546 Star et passim to 1590 SR
Croft 1610 Speed, 1615 LML
'A machine, an engine', v. cræft, cf. Craeftfe 931 BCS 678 Brk or W.
OE cræft perhaps refers to some kind of mill.

CROFT HILL, p.1593 LAS, Crafitthull p.1250 Nichols, Crafit e hyll 1546
Star, v. hyll 'a hill'.
1. DESFORD (121-4703)

Deresford 1086 DB bis, c.1200 Sloane, 1209, 1210, 1211 P, e.Hy3

Berkeley, 1232 Cl, 1272 Pat, 1362 RM, -fordia c.1200 LeicRec

Diresford 1086 DB

Derseford p.1204 Hastings

Dersford(e) 1209 P, c.1232 Berkeley, 1209-35 RHug, 1246 RGros, 1257

Ch et freq to 1331 Wyg bis et passim to 1387 Pat

Dirseford p.1204 Hastings

Deerefort 1190-1204 France

Dereford 1209 P, 1269 RGrav

Derford 1254 Val, 1313 Pat

Desford(e) 1322 Pat, 1327 Banco (p), 1327 GildR (p), 1339 LCDeeds

(p) et passim to 1387 LCh bis et freq to 1576 Saxton

'Deor's ford', v. ford, cf. Desborough Nth. The frequent early forms in the genitive singular point to a personal name rather than to OE deor 'animal, deer'. The OE personal name Deor may be a by-name, cf. OE deor 'brave, bold, ferocious' or else a short form of names in Deor-, v. Searle 164-6. Of the OE personal name-plus-ford compound, Smith in Elements writes, 'The exact significance of such compounds is not clear, they may be named after individuals who owned them or had had them made or to whose property they gave access.'

BARRON PARK FARM, PARK HOUSE, Bernepark 1373 GauntReg, 1380 Cl, Baron Park 1484 LAS, Baronparke 1484 lb, c.1496 Win, 1506 Ipm, 1507 Pat, 1509 Win, Barne Parc 1525 LAS, Barne Parke c.1545 Leland, Barn park 1576 Saxton, Baron Parcke 1596 Win, Baron park 1617 Ipm, 1634, 1652
Win, Barron Park 1831 Map, cf. Barnhill 1484 LAS, Baron hyll 1484 ib, Barne hills 1484 ib, Baron hills 1484 ib, v. bere-œrn 'a barn', park 'a park'. DESFORD HALL, HALLFIELDS, HALLFIELD CLOSE, -del Halle 1361 Ipm (p), v. hall. HUNT'S LANE, Hunts Lane 1663 LeicW.

2. BOTCHESTON (121-4604)
Bochardeston 1265 Misc (p), 1282 Banco, 1309 Dkr, 1309 Pat, 1309, 1312 Cl, 1315 Gildr (p) et freq to 1331, 1363 Pat, Bocherdeston 1428 AAS, 1512 LP, 1512 AD
Buchardston 1285 AD
Bocherdeston 1416 Nichols, 1428 FA, 1445 Nichols
Bochereston 1397 Misc
Bocherston¹, -ar- 1340 Cl, 1340, 1427 Ipm, 1484 LAS, 1492 Deed bis
Boscherston¹, -ssh- 1491, 1497, 1509 Comp
Bocheston¹, -as- 1360 LGDeeds (p), 1366 Gildr (p), 1462, 1464 Pat et passim to 1525 Fine et freq to 1541 Ipm
Botcheston 1610 Speed
'Bochard's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Botcherby Cu. The personal name Bochard is a French form of OG Burchard.

3. LINERIDGE (121-4604)
Ly-, Lindrich', -y- 1306 (p) bis, 1316 LGDeeds (p), 1317 Banco, 1318 Pat (p), 1319 RTemple (p), 1322 LGDeeds (p) et freq to 1368 ib (p), 1407 Wyr (p) bis
Lynderiche 1322 Pat, 1323 LAS (p)
Ly-, Lindridge, -y- 1598 Ipm, 1641 LeicW
'A strip of land growing with lime-trees', y. lind, ric.

LINIRIDGE HALL FARM was Lindridge Farm 1797 EnclA. LINIRIDGE WOOD, 1806 Map.

4. NEWTOWN UTHANK (121-4904)

Neuton 1282 Banco, 1309 Pat, 1309, 1312, 1326 Cl, 1327 SR et passim to 1484 Ipm, 1512 AD, (Unthanke) 1512 ib

Neuton 1363 Pat

Neuton 1316 FA

Newton 1525 Fine, 1526 CoPleas, 1564 AD, 1620 IML, (Little-) 1564 AD, 1620 IML, -toun 1507 Ct, -town(e) 1609 LAS, 1622 IML, 1697 AAS, (Unthanke(e)) 1609 LAS, 1709 AAS, (Parva) 1622 IML, (Little-) 1697, 1699 AAS

'The new tun', y. nīwe, tun. The affix -Unthank is a family name.

Robert Unthanke appears for the first time in the building accounts of neighbouring Kirby Muxloe Castle in 1481 LAS.

ELIESTHORPE

ELIESTHORPE (132-4696)

Aī-, Aylmerestorp', -ar- 1199, 1207, 1225 Cur, a.1250 Peake bis, 1371 Cl, -thorp(e) 1277 Hastings bis, 1284 Coram, 1343 Cl, 1363 bis, 1364 Rut, 1364 Ch

Aī-, Aylmerstorp' 1196-1203 Abbr, 1226 Fine, 1238 RGros, 1254 Val, 1271 Ipm, c.1291 Tax, -thorp' 1248 Fine, Hy3 Ipm, 1292 Banco, 13 (1449) Wocart, 1309 Banco bis, 1316 FA et freq to 1428 FA, 1446 Hastings, 1458 Ipm
Ailletmersthorpe 1361 Hastings
Ai-, Aylmestorpe 1209-35 RHug, 1343 Pap, -thorp(e) c.1291 Tax, 1328
bis, 1340 Pat, 1377 Cl, 1434 Pat, 1446 Deed, 1467 Pat
Aylemesthorp 1450 Pat bis
Aylmerthorpe(e) 1285 FA bis, 1371 Ipm, 1428 FA
Elmestorpe 1216 CLR
Eylmersthorp 1273 RGrav bis
Ei-, Eylmersthorpe 1247 Ass, 1327 SR
Elmertorpe 1250 Cl
Ei-, Eylmerthorp 1297, 1331 Cl
Elmesthorpe(e) 1458 Pat, 1467 Banco, 1467, 1488 Pat, 1501 Ipm et freq
to 1610 IML, -thorp(p)e 1535 VE, 1549 Pat
'Æelmær's porp', y. porp, cf. Ailmereabregge, Waltham, Framland
Hundred.

BILLINGTON ROUGH, John Billington was resident in the parish in 1625
IML.

ENDERBY

1. ENDERBY (132-5399)
Andretesbie 1086 DB
Andredesbi 1191, 1192, 1193, 1195 P
Andredesberia Hy1 Reg
Andredesi 1188 (p), 1190 (p), 1191 (p), 1192 (p), 1193 (p), 1195 P (p)
Andredesberia 1100-2 Reg
Andrei 1196 ChancR (p)
Endrebi 1086 DB, -by 1207 CLR, 1234 RHug, Hy3 Crox bis et passim to
1381 Pat
Enderdeby 1204 Chr. bis, e. Hy3 BM, 1226 bis, 1234, 1209-35 RHug et passim to 1286 Win, l.13 CRCart bis, l.13 RTemple (p), 1330 FA, -bya 1204 Chr, Enderdeby' 1227 CLR, 1229. Cl bis, 1238 RGros (p), Hendredeby c.1278 LCDeeds (p), c.1299 Ipm

Enderdebi 1207 GildR (p), -by, -ir- 1286 BM, 1303 GildR (p); 1305 Ipm, 1329 Braye (p) bis et passim to 1349 Mid (p) bis; 1351 Wyr (p), 1352 GildR (p)

Enderby, -ir- 1254 Val, 1286 Coram, c.1291 Tax bis et passim to 1399 Rut et freq to 1610 Speed

Endurby c.1465, 1466, 1521 Wyr

'Eindriði's by', v. by, cf. Bag Enderby L, Mavis Enderby L, Wood Enderby L. The OScand personal name Eindriði has a late secondary formation Eindriðr. The weak form is very frequent in Norway from the tenth century onwards. The strong form first makes its appearance there about 1300. As this strong form does not appear until late, forms above with an es genitive are probably due to anglicization. The forms in -by- have been explained by Lindkvist (39) as being due to the influence of the side-form *Andriði but may simply represent AN interchange of a and e, v. SPNL 75. v. also Introduction: The -by/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names.

2. ALDEBY ST. JOHN (132-5599)

Oldebi 1086 ib, a.1238 Hastings

Aldebi 1156 (1318) Ch, a.1238 Hastings, -by Hy2 Dugd bis, 15 Nichols bis, (- super Soram) 15 ib

Oldebykirke 1324 Rut
'The old by', v. ald, by, kirkja. The name Oldebi occurs three times in DB, and Sir Frank Stenton identifies all three as Oadby. But Paul Dare in LAS XV 333-6 argues that the third entry (VCH 1 316), which is in Goscote and is held by a tenant of Hugo de Grentmesnil is in fact Aldeby St. John. The deserted site of Aldeby with its ruined church dedicated to St. John is on the banks of River Soar.


GLENFIELDS:

GLENFIELD (121-5306)

Clanefeld 1086 DB bis, -felda 1209-19 RHug (p)

Clenefeld(e) s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord, 1175 (p), 1176 P (p) bis, p.1204 Hastings, 1203-6 France (p) et freq to 1278 LCODeeds (p), 1285 FA, 1290 GarCart et passim to 1361 Cl, -feud 1300 (p), Edw1 Hastings (p), Klenefeld 1344 Cl

Clenfeld p.1204 bis, 1277 Hastings, 1313 SR et passim to 1338 Rut (p), 1344 Ipm, 1347 Cl, 1352 Ipm, Klenfeld 1343 ib

Glenefeld(e) 1254 Val, 1271 Ipm, 1288 Banco, c.1299 Ipm et passim to 1386 Pat, -feud 1318 Ch

Glenfeld(e) 1302 (p), 1304 Banco (p), 1327 (p), 1332 SR et passim to 1358 Pat (p) et freq to 1576 Saxton, -feld(e), -y- 1517 AAS, 1518 Visit et passim to 1607 LeicRec, -feild(e), -y- 1586 LEpis, 1589 Win, 1610 Speed

Glendeffelde 1462 RTemple
'Clean open country', v. clāene, feld, cf. Clanfield Ha. OE clāene in this combination possibly means 'free of thorns' or 'clear of overgrowth' as Glenfield once stood at the edge of Leicester Forest. The voicing of the initial G- may be due to AN orthographical confusion of G and C.

GLENFIELD FRITH PARK, FARM, -del Frith 1301 Coram (p), -de Fryth 1305 Banco (p), The Frith 1609 IML, Le Fryth 1639 IpM, Glenfield Frith 1693 Nichols, cf. Frith Hall 1806 Map, v. fyrhō 'a wood, woodland'.

THE GYNSILIS, Kyngkeshull 1323 Ld, cf. Kyngeshulgate 1323 ib, Kingseshulgate 1323 ib, Kingseshultyate 1323 ib, 'King's hill'. The first element is OE cnyning, ME king 'a king'; whether in this compound it represents a surname is impossible to ascertain, v. hyll, gata 'a road'. OAKMEADOW SPINNEY, cf. Glenefeldmedewe 1371 Cl, v. mæd, mædwe 'a meadow'.

GROBY

GROBY (121-5207) ['gru:bi:].

Grobi 1086. IB, 1140.Reg, Stephen (1340) Ch, m.Hy2 Dane bis, 1180 P, Hy2, c.1200 Dane, 1190-1204 France, -by 1205 ChR, 1247 Ass, 1264 Cl bis, 1272 GildR, 1275 Cl, 1276 RH et freq to 1610 Speed

Groubi c.1140 BM, 1154-8 (1340) Ch, -by 1403 Pat (p)

Groebi 1180 P

Groueby 1371 Fine

Growby 1449 LeicRec, 1537 MinAcct, -bie 1553 Pat

Grooby(e) 1576 Saxton, 1675 IML, -bie 1624 LeicRec
'The by at the pit', gróf, by. Groby is situated near the largest natural piece of standing water in the county, Groby Pool, which lies in a deep hollow and has streams running into it. The settlement is on high ground above the pool.

BRANTING HILL, Near Benting's Hill Close c.1790 Map, Far Benting's Hill Close c.1790 ib, Benting Hills 1809 Nichols. CARTER'S ROUGH, Carters Rough c.1790 Map, 1806 Map. CASTLE HILL, cf. (le) Tourhull(e) 1343 Ipm, 1344 Cl, tour 'a tower', hyll 'a hill'. GROBY LODGE, 1525 Visit, 1705 AAS, Grooby Lodge 1645 LAS, 1729 IML, loge 'a lodge at the entrance to a park'. GROBY POOL was le Mikkelpol 1343 Ipm, le Mikkelpol 1344 Cl, Grooby Pool 1806 Map, micel, mikill 'great', pol 'a pool'. LADY HAY WOOD, c.1790 Map, Ladyes Heye 1371 Cl, Lady Hays 1806 Map, 'Our Lady's enclosure' (i.e. land dedicated to the Virgin Mary), hlæfdige, (ge)æg. LAWN WOOD, cf. le Loundyate(s) 1343 Ipm, 1344 Cl, Lawn Close c.1790 Map, Lawn Meadow c.1790 ib, Middle Lawn c.1790 ib, Nether Lawn c.1790 ib, Rough Lawn c.1790 ib, Great Lawn c.1790 ib, Toot Hill Lawn c.1790 ib, tōt-hyll 'a look-out hill', launde 'an open space in woodland'. OLD WOOD, c.1790 Map, cf. Wood Close 1773 ib, Far Wood Close c.1790 ib, Woodgate Close c.1790 ib.

HEATHER

HEATHER (121-3910) [ˈhɛðər]

Hadre 1086 DB

Hedreia 1199 ChR
Hethre 1221 Cur, 1221 Fine (p), c.1291 Tax, 1309 IER (p), 1326 Cl (p),
1332 SR (p), 1338 Hosp, 1345 Pat, Ethre 1222 RHug bis
Hether 1222 Fine, 1209-35 RHug, 1263; 1271, 1272 RGrav bis, 1276 RH,
1302 Pat et freq to 1502 MisAccts bis et passim to 1553 Pat
Hethe 1254 Val
Heither, -y- 1502 MisAccts, 1510 Rental bis, 1523 LAS, 1531 Rental bis
et passim to 1587 LeicRec
Heather 1576 Saxton, 1600 LeicW, 1608, 1609 IML
'The heath, heathland', v. heidr. ON heidr 'heath, uncultivated land'
has possibly replaced OE Angl hēo 'a heath'. The village is at the
edge of the heath which stretched westwards from Charnwood Forest,
and close to Donington le Heath and Normanton le Heath.

FLITLANDS, cf. Flitland piece 1617 Ipm, 'disputed land', v. (ge)flit
'strife, dispute', land 'a tract of land'.

HIGHAM ON THE HILL

HIGHAM ON THE HILL (132-3695)

Hec(c)ham a.1173 Dugd, 1209-35 RHug, 1238 RGros bis, 1242 Chr (p),
1250 RGros, 1278 RGrav, 1311 LeicRec (p), 1316 FA, Heccam
1242 P (p)
Heigham, -y- 1254 Val, 1265 Misc, 1271 Ipm bis, 1277 Hastings et
passim to 1313 Ipm, 1428 FA, Heyam 1277 Hastings bis, Eyham
1285 FA bis
Heigham, -y- 1277 Hastings, 1330 FA, 1375 Ipm, 1376 Cl bis, 1391
Pat, 1400 Cl
Hegham 1323 LAS, 1339 Fine, 1340 AD et passim to 1381 Pat, (-Basyvill)
1339 Fine

Hyham 1269 Cl, c.1299 Ipm bis, 1314 LeicRec (p), 1327 SR, 1344 Ipm,
1400 Cl

Higham, -y- 1390 Pat bis, 1397 Cl, 1428 FA, 1449 Fine, 1484 Pat, 1492
Ipm et freq to 1554 MisAccts, 1576 Saxton, (-on-the-hill)
1583 LEpis

The high ham', y. heah', hâm. Guarinus de Busa Villa held land in
Higham c.1180 Nichols; Gilbertus de Basville in 1279 ib.

HIGHAM FIELDS, Higham Field 1631 Nichols.

HIGHTAM HALL, HALL FARM, cf.
-Atte halleyate 1327 SR (p), y. hall.

LINDELEY GRANGE, LODGE, LODGE FARM, PARK

Linlai, -y 1208 FF, John Abbr, -lei 1214 Cur, -le(e) 1243 Fees, 1276
RH, 1285 FA bis et passim to 1350 Fine, -legh' 1213 PatR,
-ley(e) 1272 Rut (p), 1328 Cl, 1328, 1333 Banco, 1349 Fine
et freq to 1381 Deed, 1395 RTemple, 1445 LAS, 1459 Cl, 1535
Deed et passim to 1611 WIL

Lyneley(e) 1346 Pat, 1419 Fine

Lindeleya e.Hy3 Hastings (p), Lyndelee 1233 Fees, Lindle 1209-35
RHug, 1236 Fees, -ley 1610 Speed, 1622 Burton

'The woodland clearing or glade where flax grows', y. lin, leah.

HUNGRY HILL, Hunger hill 1528 (1623) Nichols, 'hill with barren ground',
y. hungor, hyll. LINDLEY HALL FARM, Lindley Hall 1785 Nichols, cf.
Hallsuch 1528 (1623) ib, y. hall. LINDLEY WOOD, cf. Wode Feild 1535
Nichols, les Woodfieldes 1631 ib, y. wudu 'a wood', feld 'land for
cultivation or pasture'. **ROWDEN GORSE, ROWDEN HOUSE FARM, Rowdon 1528 (1623) Nichols, Rowden 1598 IpM, 1801 Map, cf. Over Rowden 1598 IpM, probably 'rough, uncultivated hill', y. rūh, rūgan, dūn.

**HINCKLEY**

1. **HINCKLEY (132-4293)**

Hinchelie 1086 DB, -lai 1152 BM, c.1170 CartAnt bis, -lay Hy2 Dugd, c.1170 CartAnt, 1327 Ch, Hinchel' c.1130 LeicSurv bis, p.1150 CarCart (p)

Hinchlea 1163 BM

Hy-, Hinkele(e) 1207 LeicRec, 1226, 1227 TutP, 1230 RHug (p), 1253 Pat (p) et passim to 1276 RH et freq to 1368 Pat (p) et passim to 1406 Fine, -legh 1342 Pap (p), 1395 Pat, -ley(e) 1227 AD, 1265, 1271 RGrav, 1272 Pat et passim to 1372 Deed et freq to 1432 Wyr, 1443 LCDeeds et passim to 1466 ib bis, 1517 Rental, -leia 1226 TutP, 1269 (p), 1270 LeicRec (p), -leya 1235 RHug (p), 1304 AD (p), -la 1234 RHug, -lai a.1173 Dugd, 1176 (p), 1209 bis, 1211 P, -lay(e) a.1173 Dugd, 1183 P, 1383, 1400, 1409 Pat, Hinkel' 1205, 1209, 1210 P, 1231 Cur, 1209-35 RHug, 1236, 1237 RGros bis

Hy-, Hinkele(e) 1323 bis, 1352 LAS, -ley 1410 LCh, Hinkel' 1250 RGros, 1254 Val

Hinkkleia 1225 RHug

Hyngley 1236 Fees

Hy-, Hinkle, -c- 1246 RGros bis, 1295 OSut (p), 1301 Inq aqd (p), 1310 Abbr (p), 1324 Pat (p) et passim to 1395 ib, -ley 1368 BM,
Hinckley 1578 AD, 1580 LEpis, 1610 Speed

'Hynca's woodland glade', y. lea. The town of Hinckley had two divisions or liberties: the Borough and the Bond, (Hinckley burgh 1448 Nichols and Hinkley bonde 1448 ib, also known as Hynkley Fre 1452 LCh and Hynkley Bonde 1452 ib). THE BOND is recorded as:

Hinckeleebondes 1323 LAS, Hynelebondis 1323 ib, Hynkelebonde 1323 ib, Hinckley bonde 1416, 1445 Nichols, Hynkley Bonde 1452 LCh, Hincklye bond 1610 Speed, cf. Bondend 1528 IRS, 1638 Nichols. Bond is from ON bóni 'a peasant landowner' which came to be used in ME of 'unfree tenants', the rank or condition below burgess, (cf. Robert Manning of Brunne's Chronicle for 1330: lered men and lay, fre and bond of toune.) In the case of Hinckley, the name was transferred to the area under tenure in villeinage, y. bóni.

HARROW BRIDGE, BROOK, FARM, The Harrow 1785 Map. MILL HILL, FARM, Mill Hill 1782 Map, cf. -del Hul 1328 Banco (p), -atte Hill 1364 Pat (p), -del Hill 1369 Fine (p), -othe Hulle 1369 ib (p), -del Hull 1377 ib (p), -de Hill 1382 ib (p), -atte Hull 1384 ib (p), -othe Hill 1401 ib (p), -del Hill 1416 ib (p), y. hyll 'a hill'. NEALE'S FARM, John Neale was resident in Hinckley in 1604 IML. PARK HOUSE, cf. parcum de Shidey(e), -y- 1323 LAS' bis, Shedey 1507 Pat (y. scydd 'a hovel, a shed', ēg 'land enclosed by water'), Hinkleye Park 1553 Nichols, Hinckley park 1589 ib, Hinckley Wood al. Hinckley Ast wood al. Hinckley park 1604 ib, y. park.
2. BARWELL (132-4496)

Barwalle 1043 Thorpe, -well(e) a.1057, l.12 Dugd (p), 1251 Pat, 1261 Cur, 1265 Misc, 1313 Ipm et passim to 1378 RTemple et freq to 1576. Saxton

Barewell(e) 1086 DB, l.12 Dane (p) bis, 1209 P, e.13 (1404) Laz (p), 1210 P, 1221 Pap, 1221, 1222 Fine et freq to 1363, 1364 Rut, 1372 Deed bis et passim. to c.1460, 1474 lb

Barrewell' 1269 Cl, 1401 LCDeeds (p), 1431 Deed bis

Bareswell 1284 Ass (p)

'The boar stream', y. bar^2, wella.

DUNSTALL (lost), cf. Dunstall fielde 1607 Ipm, Dunstall Close 1611

Deed, y. tun-stall 'a deserted site'. For discussion of this element y. Sandred 76-7, 92.

ABRAHAM'S BRIDGE, cf. -atte Brigge 1303 Pat (p), -atte Brig 1377 SR (p), -atte Brygge 1409 Pat (p), y. brycg 'a bridge'. THE BROCKEY, Brochay 1266 Pat, Brockey 1655 ChancP, y. bröc 'a brook', Æg 'land partly surrounded by water'. CRABTREE, cf. Crabtree Close 1640 LAS, y. crabbe 'a crab-apple', trêow 'a tree'. RED HALL, 1703 LeicW, 1785 Map. WEST GREEN, cf. -super le grene 1327 SR (p), y. grêne^2 'a grassy spot, a village green'.

3. BURBAGE (132-4492)

Burhbeca 1043 Thorpe

Burbece 1086 DB, -bech(e) 1202 FF, 1220 RHug, 1339 Pat (p)

Burebech 1211 GildR (p)
Burbach(e) 1203 Fine, 1236, 1243 Fees, 1247 Abbr, 1247 Ass (p), 1247
Fine et freq to 1433 AD, -bacch: 1282 LCDeeds (p), -baghe
1372 Deed, -bage 1445 Ipm, 1453 Fine, 1496, 1509 Ipm, 1510
Visit et freq to 1576 Saxton

Burebach 1263 AAS

Berbach 1209-35 RHug

Borbach(e) 1313 Cl, 1313 Ipm bis, 1344 Pap. (p)

Borebach 1281 LeicRec (p)

Bourbach 1351 Pap (p)

'Brook or valley of the burh', v. burh, bece. The modern town is on
a low hill above the valley of Soar Brook, but the original site was
probably further to the east and lower down the slope of the hill.

Burbage Common, cf. Burbage Common Wood 1811 Map. Burbage Fields, in
campis de Burbage 1546 AAS. Burbage Hall, 1720 Magna Britannia, cf.


Hog Hall, Spinney, Hog Hall 1785, 1811 Map. Lash Hill, 1811 Nichols,
cf. Lash Meadow 1793 EncLA, (probably OE *laec(c) 'a bog, boggy land')

4. Earl Shilton (132-4697)

Scelton(e) 1066 DE bis, 1195 P, e.13 Rut (p), c.1271 Way (p), -tonsse
s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord

Selton* 1191, 1192, 1209 P

S(o)helton(e) 1209, 1210, 1211 P, p.1250 LCDeeds (p) et passim to
1282 db (p), 1298 Cl et freq to 1327 SR (p) et passim to
1375 Peake (p), 1415 Rut (p), 1429 Fine
Sulton 1209-35 RHug bis, 13 Deed (p).
Sculton 1242 P, p.1250 Deed (p), 1296 Ipm.

S(c)hulton(e) 1263 Cl bis, 1272 Pat, 1274 Coram (p), 1285 FA (p),
1289 GildR (p) et passim to 1309 Deed bis, 1312 Win (p) et freq to 1450 LCh bis, 1451 Pat, 1521 MisAccts
Schilton(e), -y- 1277, 1354 Hastings (p), 1377 Wyg, Chyllton 1477 Deed
Shilton', -y- 1437 RTemple, 1501 Ipm, 1502 MisAccts bis, 1506 Deed,
1507 Ipm et passim to 1576 Sarton, (Erle-) 1576 ib, 1576 LeicW, (Earle-) 1603 LibCl, 1606, 1612 IML

'The tūn on a bank or ledge', ð-.scelf, scylfe, tūn, eorl. The affix EarL was added late: Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Leicester and Lancaster received Shilton from his father, Henry III, in 1272, ð-. Nichols s.n.

THE HEATH, HEATH FARM, Heuth 1316 FA, le Heth' 1323 LAS, the Heath 1604 ib, 1618 Nichols, ð-. hēō. HUIT FARM, the Hewitts 1618 Nichols, The Huits 1716 IML, The Hute 1811 Nichols, ð-. hēewet 'a place where trees are cut down'. NOCK VERGES, Knockvargie 1811 Nichols. SHILTON HEATH, 1778 Nichols.

5. SKETCHLEY (132-4292)
Skettesl(e)y 1558, 1576 LeicW, Sketesley 1633 Ipm
Sketchie 1596 LeicW, -ley 1610 Speed, 1728 IML
Schetchley 1586 LeicW, 1611 IML

Compare also the lost Skettecliff infra:
Sekeitesclive 1236 Fees
Sknytesleue 1316 FA
Possibly this is an original OE sceadgesclif 'steep slope at the boundary'. If so, OE scead has been influenced by ON skeið 'a boundary road, a boundary' (both from the root *skeip 'separate, divide', cf. OHG skaida 'boundary'). The boundary here is Watling Street beside which Sketchley is situated. The road marked the southern limit of the Danelaw. Æ is occasionally represented by ð medially (v. SPNLY § 117, Feilitzen § 108), but this is not usual.

It is possible, however, that the first element is a personal name. OE Scet occurs once and the late OE Sket is recorded once c.1040 (v. Searle s.n.). The latter may be either a Scandinavianized form of Scet with [sk] for [ʃ], or an Anglo-Scandinavian form of ON Sκίοτρ, an original by-name, cf. ON skiótr 'swift, fleet', v. Feilitzen 366. GScand íó became identified with OE eo > e. (If either Scet or Sκίοτρ is correct, we have AN ol for e in some forms supra.) Elements points out, however, that it is rare to find clif compounded with a personal name.

The forms in -ley do not occur synchronically with those in -clif. Fifty years separate the latest example of the former and the earliest of the latter. If forms in -ley do not represent a corruption of Sketteclyff, then we must assume a separate name, with the same first
element compounded with OE leah 'a woodland glade, clearing', scead, skei, clif, leah.

6. SMOCKINGTON (132-4589)

Snochantone 1086 DB
Smockington 1785 Map

The lack of early forms makes positive interpretation hazardous. The DB form possibly represents OE snocæmtun 'the home-farm on the point (of land)'. Smockington is sited at the end of a promontory. 'Snocca's tun' is another possibility, v. snoc, ham-tun, tun.

7. STOKE GOLDING (132-3997)

Stochis a.1173 Dugd

Stokes 1200 Cur bis, 1209 Abbr, 1223 Fine, l.Hy3 EM, 1293 Ass
Stok 1156 (1318) Ch, 1209-35 RHug, 1297 Wvr (p), 1306, 1328 Banco,
1331 Wvr (p)
Stoke 1201 FF, e.Hy3 EM, 1284 Banco, c.1299 Ipm bis, 1313 LGDeeds
(p), 1316 FA, 1319 Wvr bis et freq to 1610 Speed, (-goldington)
1316 Inq aqd, (-golding(e)) 1576 LeicW, 1591 Fine, 1615,
1619, 1626 IML, (-Golden) 1716, 1720, 1722 ib

Originally 'the dairy-farms' later 'the dairy farm', v. stoc. The OE form of this name would be stocu; stokes is the plural form developed in ME. Petrus de Goldinton held Stokes in 1200 Cur. For extended discussion of the element stoc, v. Ekwall Studies 2 11-43.

CROWN HILL, 1770 Nichols, Crown or King Harry's Hill 1811 ib. The hill is traditionally the place where Henry, earl of Richmond, received
Richard III's crown after the battle of Bosworth. This may be a popular etymology, but early forms are lacking. MILLFIELD FARM, cf. Wyndmyll field 1640 LAS, v. myln, feld.

8. WYKIN (132-4095)
Wicha 1169 P, Wiche p.1186 Dane
Wika 1203 P (p), Wyca p.1204 Hastings, (La) Wike c.1200 Dane, e.13 Berkeley, 1209 P bis, c.1240 Berkeley
Wyk' 1244 Cl
Wychen, -in 1209-35 RHug bis
Wylyn 1316 FA, 1327, 1377 SR (p), 1380 Nichols
 Wikene 1416, 1445 Nichols
Wyken 1535 VE, 1540 MisAccts, 1553 Pat
Wikin 1610 Speed

The hamlet, village', v. wic, wicum. The form here is the OE dative plural wicum. OE wic 'a dwelling, a building' in the plural came to mean 'hamlet, village', v. Elements s.v.

WYKIN HALL, 1811 Nichols.

HUNCOTE

HUNCOTE (132-5197)
Hunecot(e) 1086 DB bis, 1207 LeicRec (p), 1211 GildR (p), c.1220 RegAnt (p), c.1225 LeicRec (p), 1236 Fine et passim to 1329 Ipm, -cota l.13 R Temple (p)
Honecot(e) 1156 (1318) Ch, a.1250 LCDDeeds (p), 1267 Cur, 1271 Ipm et passim to l.13 WYK (p) bis, c.1280-92 R Temple bis, 1292
LGDdeeds (p) bis et freq to 1312 Win, 1322 LGDeeds et passim to 1383 Wyg (p), Honek c.1282 LGDeeds (p)

Huncot(e) 1259 Cur, 1277 Hastings, 1296 Cl (p), 1319 RTemp (p) et passim to 1339 Wyg (p) et freq to 1576 Saxton, -kote 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl 'Huna's cot', v. cot, cf. Huncot la.

IBSTOCK

1. IBSTOCK (121-4009)

Y-, Ibestoch(e) 1086 DB, 1181 (12), 1.12 GarCart, -stocha 1.12 bis, 12 ib, -stoc 1.12 ib bis, -stoca 1.12, 12 ib bis, 1340 Ch, -stok(e) 12 GarCart, 1224-30 Hastings (p), 1209-35 RHug bis, 1249 RGros bis, 1264 GildR (p), 1272 Cur (p) et freq to 1375 Ipm et passim to 1434 Pat, -stock(e) 1254 Val, 1265, 1271 RGrav (p), 1284, 1315 Banco

Hy-, Hibestoca 12 GarCart, -stocha 1154 Nichols, -stok(e) 1236 Fees, 1272 Hastings (p), 13 Wyg

Ibestokes 1220 RHug bis

Ebbestoka e. Hy2 Dane

Ibbestocha 1.12 GarCart, -stok(e) 1222 RHug bis, 1262 Fine, 1266 Pat et passim to 1296 OSut, 1.13 Wyg (p), 1.13 RTemp (p), 13 Fisher et freq to 1326 Wyg bis et passim to 1463 LGDeeds

Hibbestoch' Hy2 Rut (p)

Ibbstoke 1463 LGDeeds

Y-, Ibstok(e) 1356 (p), 1357 Pat (p), 1363 Banco, 1364 Pap (p), 1369 Pat (p) et passim to 1418 Wyg bis et freq to 1576 Saxton, -stokke 1519, 1520 Wyg, 1535 VE, -stock(e) 1551, 1570, 1571 LEpis
Ipestoke 1346 Pat
Ipestoke(e) 1325 Ipm, 1387 Pat, 1443, 1486 LCDeeds bis, 1489 Cl, 
-stock(e) 1570, 1571, 1572 LEpis

'Ibba's dairy-farm', v. stoc, cf. Ible Db, Ibstone Bk. For extended 
discussion of the element stoc v. Ekwall Studies 2 11-43. The form 
Ibestokes probably reflects the fact that there were two dairy-farms 
belonging to Ibba in close proximity, v. Overton infra.

2. OVERTON (O.S. 2½" only)
Overton stands on the next hill to Ibstock, a half-mile away. It may 
well be the second stoc, the 'other Ibstock':
alia Ybestoca 12 GarCart, alia Ybestoka 12 ib 
Parva Ibstoc nunc Otherton vulgariter nuncupata n.d. Nichols
Hothereton 1262 Fine
Otherton Edw1 Nichols
Overton 1332, 1400 Banco, 1534 Nichols, 1546, 1590 Fine, 1630 Ipm
Ibstock Overton 1678 Nichols

Overton may thus be a corruption of Otherton 'the other tūn'. If 
Otherton is lost and Overton is a separate place, then its first element 
is OE *ofer2 'a hill, a ridge', v. òðer, tūn, ofer2, parva.

PICKERING GRANGE FARM
Swinefen Grangia 1.12, 1.13 GarCart, grangia de Swynefen 1276 RH, 1277, 
Edw1 GarCart, Swynefen Grange 1314 ib, Svinfen 12 ib, grangiam de 
Svinfen 12 ib, Grang1 de Swynfen 1281 Coram, 13 GarCart, c.1350 Ct, 
1369 Banco, 1537 MinAcct, Swynfyn grange 1535 VE, Swynfeld Grange 1540 
SR, Swynfell 1553 Pat, Swinfell grange al. Pickering grange al.
Swynfen grange 1587 Ipm, Swynfell al. Pickering Grange al. Swynfield Grange 1631 ib, Pikeringe Grange 1613 IML, Pickering Grange 1624 ib, Pickeringe grange 1624 LeicW, Pickering Grange al. Swinfen Grange 1706 ib

'Swine fen', v. swîn, swîn, fenn, grange. swîn 'pig' has been influenced in some forms by swîn 'pig'. Garendon Cartulary shows that the grange was once the property of Garendon Abbey. It was under lease to one John Pykeringe in 1531 Nichols, to John Pyckringe and Thomas Pyckringe in 1571 SR.

IBSTOCK GRANGE, GRANGE FARM, grangie de Ybestoch l.12 GarCart.
Ibstock Grange 1806 Map, v. grange. Garendon Cartulary shows that the grange was the property of Garendon Abbey as was Swinfen Grange (v. Pickering Grange Farm supra).

BATTRAM HOUSE, cf. Battram Heath 1713 LeicW. William Bertram was a landowner in the parish in 1327 SR, Reginald Bertram in 1332 ib.

3. ELLISTOWN (121-4310)
A colliery was opened up here by J.J. Ellis in 1875-6.

KIRBY MUXLOE

KIRBY MUXLOE (121-5204)
Carbi 1086 ib:
C-, Karebi l.12 Dane (p) bis, 1200 Cur (p), -bia e.Hy3 Hastings, -by 1277 RGrav (p), Carobi 1190-1204 France
Kerebi c.1225 LeicRec (p), 1307 Hastings (p), 1309 Deed, 1322 Ipm, -bia c.Hy3, Hy3 Hastings, -by 1156 (1318) Ch (p), 1208 FF
(p), 1212 RBE, 1214 CIR (p), 1209-35 RHug, 1235 Ch bis et passim to 1282 LCDeeds (p), 1.13, 1514, 1316 GarCart, 1316 Deed et freq to 1428 Wyk et passim to 1504 Deed, 1508 bis, 1511 Wyk bis

Kerbi c.1282 LCDeeds (p), 1303 Ipm, -by 1209-35 RHug, 1236 Fees, 1239 Cur bis, 1242 Ass bis, c.1250 Fisher bis et passim to 1278 Win bis, c.1280-92 Wyk et freq to 1510 Deed et passim to 1514 bis, 1518 Wyk bis, -be 1460 RTemple, -bie 1521 Wyk

Keerby 1460 Pat, 1504 Wyk

Ky-, Kirby(e) 1432 Wyk, 1460 Pat, 1509 Cl, 1510 Visit et freq to 1610 Speed

The affix is normally added as:

-Muckelby(e), -le- 1582, 1587 Win bis, Muckebye 1597 ib

-Muxloe, -lowe 1606 LeicW, 1611, 1613, 1616 bis, 1618 IML et passim to 1729 ib

-Muxleise 1634 Win

-Muckles 1631 Fine, 1639 Ipm, 1639 LeicW et passim to 1673 Ikr

-Muckless 1640 LeicW, 1649, 1650 Win, -Muclesse 1634 ib

'Kærr's by', v. by. The OScand personal name Kærr is an original by-name from the ON verb kæra 'accuse, make a charge' probably indicating a man with a fondness for litigation, v. SPNLY 182. The affix -Muxloe represents a local surname. Thomas Mucksloe lived in adjoining Desford in 1623 Ct, a Mr. Muxlow was a freeholder in the same village in 1628 EnclA, and Edward Muxloe was resident in Kirby Muxloe in 1725 IML. An affix was adopted when the spelling of Kirby (Muxloe) became identical with that of Kirby Bellars (g.v.). The
affix of a local surname can be paralleled by the adoption of the
surname Unthank in the early seventeenth century for the next village,
Newtown Unthank. However, the Hastings family were lords of the manor
of Kirby Muxloe throughout this period and earlier, so that the preference for Muxloe is surprising. Ekwall's suggestion in DPN that Muxloe is a modification of Muckless is clearly untenable since the latter
form is later in development.

Whether Muxloe is the original affix, however, is questionable. The earliest forms are Muckleby(e), Muckleby. It is possible that
Muckelby is a late nickname 'the great by' (with ME mickle, muckle),
eventually replaced by the surname Muxloe, ye. LAS XLII 82-3.

HETHELYE (lost), le Hethilie 1281 Nichols, Hetheleigh 1314 MinAcct,
Hethilegh 1322 LAS bis, Hethilie 1323 ib bis, Hethelie 1323 ib, del
Hethilye 1323 ib, Hetheley 1361 GauntReg, 1361 Fine, Hetholye 1444
Nichols, Hethlee Wood 1560 ib, cf. Heath Lodge or Cater's Lodge 1695
LForest, 'a woodland glade overgrown with heather and brushwood', ye.
haææg, leah. Fox and Russell in LForest 125 argue that Ashby Shrubs
(ye. infra) is the site of Hethelye, the lodge where the Leicester
Forest woodmote was held. For Leicester Forest woodmote ye. LAS XX 308.

ASHBY SHRUBS, Ashby shrubbes 1628 Win, Shrubs 1777 Map, ye. scrubb: 'a
place overgrown with brushwood'. BOYER'S LODGE, 1716 INL, Bowyer's
Lodge 1716 ib. William Bowyer was resident in the parish in 1666 SR.
BRICKMANS HILL, 1631, 1649 Win, Bryhtmondeshulle 1300 Hastings,
Brithmundushill 1350 ib, Brickman Hill 1811 Map, 'Beorhtmund's hill',
ye. hyll 'a hill'. COTON HOUSE, Kotene 1278 Win (p), cf. Colton hey
The form cotum in Coton is the dative plural of OE cot. Gullet Lane (local), le. Golet(e) 1346 Ipm, 1364 Nichols, 1436 Fine, 1484 LAS, Gollet 1484 ib, Gullet 1484 ib, the Gullett 1631, 1651 Win, cf. Gullet Close 1649 ib, v. goulet 'a water channel, a gully'. Homewood, cf. Pak(e) manswod(e) 1418, 1419, 1421, 1422: Fine, 1428 Cl, (Robert Pakeman held the manor in 1271 Ipm.) v. wudu 'a wood'. Kings Stand, 1811 Map, Kings Stand 1806 ib, cf. the Kingses wood 1628 Win, (King's Stand was designed as a hunting stand for James I, v. IForest 97), v. stand. Kirby Field(s), in campis de Kereby 1477 (e.16) Charyte. Kirby Park, Kerby Park 1525 LAS, Kirbie Park 1631 Win, cf. Whetecroft Park 1525 LAS, Whetecroft parc 1525 ib, Whetecroft 1235 Ch, Whetecroft 1316 Win, Whetecrofte 1316 Hastings, Whetecroft 1317 Banco, Whetecroft 1346 Ipm, Whetecroft 1364 Nichols, Whetecroft 1423 Ct, Whet Croft 1436 Fine, Whetecroft(e) 1628, 1631 Win, Wheatcroft Coppice 1631, 1649 ib, (v. hwæte 'wheat', croft 'a small, enclosed field'), and cf. Newe parke 1484 LAS, v. park 'a park'. Oaks Farm, cf. Villiers Oakes 1628 Win, Villers Oak 1631 ib, Villers Oakes Close 1649 ib, The Oaks 1806 Map, 1830 Curtis, (John Vylers died in Kirby Murloe in 1415 Nichols), v. ac 'an oak-tree'. Pool House, le poole 1484 LAS, cf. Wulsipol 1235 Ch, Wolsepol 1317 Banco, 'Wulfsige's pool', v. pōl 1 'a pool'.

For Leicester Forest v. Forest Names.

New Haven was Cuckolds Haven 1806 Map. Old Brake, The Old Break 1806 Map, the Break 1806 ib, v. bræc 1 'brushwood, a thicket'. Roses Rest, 1806 Map.
LUBBESTHORPE survives only as the name of the parish.

Lubestorp 1086 DB

Lubestorp 1229 Cl, 1364 Pat, -thorp(e) 1293 Misc, 1312 Win bis; 1326 Pat, 1329 bis, 1363 bis, 1364 Rut bis et passim to 1400 Ferrers, 1422 Win

Lubestorp 1209-35 RHug, 1372, 1377 Rut, -thorp 1389 Win, 1470, 1472 Rut, 1576 Saxton

Lubethorp 1252 Cl, I. 13 (1404) Laz, 1310 Cl

Lubbestorp 1239 Cur, 1247 Abbr, 1251, 1255 Cl, 1261 Cur, 1263 GildR (p), -thorp(e), -is- 1241 Abbr, 1247 Ass, 1290 Cl, 1327 Rut bis et passim to 1377 LCDeeds (p), 1406 Ferrers, 1422 Win, 1425 Rut bis et freq to 1513 ib, 1513 Fine

Lubbetorp 1239, 1241 Cur bis, 1241 Abbr, 1242 Fine, -thorp 1239 Cur, 1242 Fine bis

Lobestorp 1236 Fees, Hy3 Hastings (p), 1359 Cl, -thorp(e), -is- 1278 Win bis, 1285 FA, 1286 Win bis, 1302 Rut et passim to 1363 ib, 1374 LCDeeds (p), 1433 Rut bis

Lobbesthorp 1299 GildR (p), 1377 SR, 1435 Cl, 1478, 1479 Rut bis 'Lubb's porp', v. porp. The unrecorded OE personal name Lubb is a strong side-form of Lubba (as in Lubenham).

HAT COTTAGES, FARM, The Hatt 1601 Win bis, 1628 Nichols, cf. Hatt Close 1654 Win, Hatfeylde 1593 ib, Hattfeild(e) 1586, 1593, 1601 bis, 1617 ib, Hatfeild 1593 ib, Hatt Meadow(s) 1693, 1769 ib, Hatt-Nooke 1661 ib, Hattslade 1601 bis, 1716 ib, Hatt Wood 1637 ib. THE LAWN, Lobstorph Launde 1299 Hastings, Lobesthorp Launde 1372 ib, v. launde
'an open space in woodland'. NARBOROUGH WOOD HOUSE, Northburghwode
1373 GauntReg, Naborowe Wood 1633, 1649 Win, Narborough Wood 1762
Nichols, v. wudu 'a wood' (and v. Narborough infra).

MARKFIELD

1. MARKFIELD (121-4810)

Merchenefeld 1086 DB

Markenefeld(e) 1209-19 RHug, 1225 GildR, -felda 1209-19 RHug

Merkenfeld p.1204 Hastings, 1293 GarCart, 1294 Banco, 1309 Abbr,
1346 Pat, -feud 1305 GildR (p)

Merkinfeld(e), -y- 1254 Val, 1271 Ipm, 1276 Abbr, 1316 Hastings (p),
1323 ICDseas (p), 1325, 1326 Ipm

Merkingfeld, -y- 1258 LeicRec (p), 1261 (p), 1263 GildR (p) et passim
1325 Banco, -feud 1271 (p), c.1273 (p), c.1274 (p), 1275
R Temple et freq to 1285 (p), 1286 ib

Markenefeld 1238 RGros bis

Markenfeld 1209-35 RHug, 1294 Banco, 1316 FA
Markinfeld 1235 RGros bis

Merkefeld 1265 RGrav, c.1291 Tax, 1317 R Temple et passim to 1327 SR
et freq to 1427 Comp, 1428 FA et passim to 1535 VE, -fyld
1507 Ct

Marchefeud Hy3 Crox (p) bis

Markefeld(e) m.13 (1404) Lax (p), 1462 Pat, 1486 Cl, 1510 Rental et
passim to 1574 LEpis, -feild(e) 1540 MinAcct, 1601 LibCl et
passim to 1687 LML, -fyld(e) 1526 AAS, 1540 MinAcct

Merkfeld, c- 1311 GildR (p), 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl et passim to 1334
R Temple bis, 1355 Hastings, 1484 Ipm
Markfeld(e) 1425 Wyg, 1576 Saxton, -feld(e) 1529 bis, 1530 AAS,
-field 1575 LEpis
'The open country of the Mercians', v. Merce, Mercna, feld. v. also
NoE 41 p.141.

2. LITTLE MARKFIELD (1214-1409)
South Markfield 1798 Map
v. Markfield supra.

BILLA BARROW, HILL, montem de Bellysberwe ? 13 (1477) Charyte,
Bylleseberwe ? 13 (1477) ib, Billsboro Hill 1754 Map, Billsborough
1811 Nichols. A name reminiscent of Billesdon, Cartree Hundred. OE
bill 'sword' when used topographically usually describes a promontory,
a sword-shaped headland. Billa Barrow Hill is bell-shaped. The form
Bellysberwe suggests a first element OE belle 'a bell-shaped hill';
but the normal vowel is clearly i. In Bellysberwe the e must be due
to AN substitution of e for i, v. Felitzen § 12. Either OE bill
eventually became generic and was applied to hills of any shape, or
the first element is the OE personal name Bil, v. bill, beorg.

CLIFFE HILL, FARM, Cliff Hill 1754 Map, 1795 Nichols, cf. Cliffbuske
1427 ib, Cliffeslade 1427 ib, Clafslade 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Cliff
Slade 1683 IAS, Clyfslade lane 1609 ib, Cliffe Slade Close 1673 ib,
Whiteclyf 1350-65 Ct, v. clif 'a cliff', slad 'a valley'. GROBY PARKS,
GROBY UPPER PARK, Groby parks 1484 IAS, Grooby Park 1616, 1617 IML,
1758 LeicW, The Park 1790 Map, v. park. RAUNSCLIFFE, Ravensclyffe hill
1609 IAS, 'cliff frequented by ravens', v. hrafn, clif. SHAW LANE,
1609 LAS, 1806 Map, cf. Markfield Shaws 1754 Map, v. sceaga 'a copse'. STOKE HATS (O.S. 6"), Stoake Hey's 1630 LAS, Stoake Hey 1630 ib bis, Stocke Hay 1630 ib, Stocke Hey 1630 ib, v. stoc 'a dairy farm', (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'. WHITE HILL (O.S. 6"), White Hills 1609 LAS, Whites Hill 1754 Map.

3. COPT OAK (121-4812)
le Cuppudhok c.1230 Farnham, le Cuppudhok c.1230 ib, (le) Coppudeke c.1350 ct bis, (le) Coppedoke 1343-71 LAS bis, Coppdy Oke 1550 Pat, Copteoke 1578 Ipm, Coptoke 1578 ib, the Copt Oak 1642 Nichols, Copped Oak 1754 Map, cf. Copt Oake al. Copped Oake close 1623 LAS, Copt Oak Wood 1806 Map, v. coppod 'without a top, pollarded', ac 'an oak-tree'.

4. STANTON UNDER BARDON (121-4610)
Stanton(e) 1086 IB, 1209 P, 1209-35 RHug, 1276 RH, 1285 FA, l.13 GarCart, 13 Wyg (p), 1314 GarCart et freq to 1576 Saxton, -tona 1156 (1318) Ch, l.12 bis, 13 GarCart, -tun l.12 ib, -tunia l.12 ib
Staunton 1309 Banco, 1313 Pat, 1316 FA, 1324 Inq aqd, 1368 IpmR et passim to 1502 MisAccts, 1555 Fine, 1612 LML

The affix is normally added as:
-de sub' monte Bardona l.12 GarCart
-subtus Berdon, -ar- 1285 FA, 1314 GarCart, 1316 FA
-undirberdon' 1327 SR, -under Bardon 1502 MisAccts et passim to 1610 Speed
-iurta Berdon 1324 Pat, 1368 IpmR
- Isabell(ie) 1209 P, ? e.13 (1477) Charyte

'The stone-built tūn', v. stān, tūn, under. Stanton lies under the granite hill of Bardōn, still used extensively for quarrying stone.

For Bardon, v. supra. Forms in au are due to AN influence. Isabella was wife of Robert de Harcourt, lord of Stanton under Bardon, also lord of Kibworth Harcourt in 1202 Ass.

HORSEPOOL GRANGE, grangiam de Horspol 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Horsepole 1486 Banco, Horsepole 1539 MinAcct, 1551 Pat, Horsepoole 1616 LAS, Horsepoole 1621 ib, Horsepol Graunge 1535 VE, Horsepole Grange 1539 MinAcct, 1592 LeicRec, Horsepole Grange 1551 Pat, Horsepoole Grange 1610 Speed, 1630 LAS, v. hors 'a horse', pōl 'a pool', grange 'a grange'.

CLOTTS FARM, the Clods 1798 LeicW, v. clodd 'a lump of earth'. STANTON FIELDS, cf. campum de Stanton 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Stanton Field 1798 Nichols. TYTHE FARM, cf. The Tithe Pieces 1779 Nichols.

POTTERS MARSTON

POTTERS MARSTON (132-4996)

Mersitone 1086 DB

Merston(e) 1206 (p), 1214 Cur bis, 1214 P (p), 1220 bis, 1221 Cur bis, 1221 Pap et passim to a.1250 Peake (p) et freq to 1535 VE, 1540 MinAcct, (Potteres-) 1251 Cur, 1257 Ch et passim to 1378 RTemple, (Potteres-) 1437 ib, 1445 Fine et passim to 1540 MinAcct, -tona 12 Peake, c.1240-50 BN

Mershton 1323 LAS (p) bis, 1332 SR (p), 1360 IpmR

Mers(h)eton 1323 LAS (p) bis, 1378 Fine, (Potteres-) 1378 ib
Marston 1535 VE, 1610 Speed, (Potters-) 1610 ib

Marson 1616 LAS

'The tūn near the marsh', v. mersc, tūn, pottere. The adoption of the affix Potteres- (OE pottere 'a potter') indicates that Marston became recognized as a centre for pottery-making in the middle of the thirteenth century. The form Poteressmerston 1043 (1267) Ch is clearly to be assigned to the date of the inspeximus of 1267 rather than to 1043. Other place-name forms in the charter in question show similar substitution of contemporary spellings in 1267.

HALL, Potters Marston Hall 1811 Nichols. HILL FOOT FARM, cf. Hulleweye p.1250 Nichols, Marston Hill 1764 ib, v. hyll 'a hill'. SHAW'S FARM, le Schawe 1413 Nichols bis, cf. Shaw close 1616 LAS, the greater Shaw close 1640 ib, the lesser Shaw close 1640 ib, Shawes close 1624 Nichols, Shaw meadow 1616 LAS, Shaw Hole 1764 Nichols, v. sceaga 'a small wood, a copse'.

NAILSTONE

NAILSTONE (121-4107)

Nay-, Nail(l)eston(e), -is- c.1200 Derby, e.13 Hastings, e.13 Dixie, 1225 RHug bis, 1237 RGros, 1247 Fine et freq to 1469 Deed et passim to 1531 Ipm, Naylaston' 1254 Val, 1335 Pap
Naleston' 1276 RH
Nay-, Nailston(e) 1392 WVR (p), 1437 Banco, 1460 Pat, 1518 Visit et passim to 1576 LibCl
Ney-, Neileston' 1224 Cl, 1247 RGros (p), 1251 Cur, 1263 RGrav et passim to 1314, 1362 Cl, Neylleston 1209-35 RHug
Neilston 1612 bis, 1618, 1621 LML

Neilston 1605 Fine, 1610 Speed, 1617 LML

Nel(-), Neilson 1513 Will, 1500-29 ECP, 1613, 1615, 1617 LML

Neil(l)son 1509 LP, 1571 SR, 1576 Saxon et passim to 1714 LML

"Nægl's tūn", cf. Nailsworth Gl, Nailsea So. The OE personal name Nægl is unrecorded, but it is probably a by-name, cf. OE nægl 'a nail'. OScand Nagli is a direct parallel, v. SPNLY 201.

NAILSTONE WIGGS, FARM, Nailston Wiggs 1806 Map, Nailstone Wiggs 1811 ib.

NARBOROUGH

1. NARBOROUGH (132-5397)

Norburg(h) 1156 (1318) Ch, c.1202 FacCh (p), 1205, 1217 Cl, 1220, 1221 Cur, 1236 Fees et passim to 1279 Ass, 1380 Pat, 1381 Cl, 1411 Fine bis, -burc(h) Hy2 Dgd, 1199 FF, -brug 1234 FineR, -borough 1452 LCDeeds, -borough 1484 LAS, 1586 Fine, -borow(e) 1526 AAS bis, 1535 VE, 1576 LibCl

Nordburg 1212 P

Nortburgh 1316 Ipm

Norhtburgh' 1355 LCDeeds (p)

Northeburg' 1271 Cl bis, 1.13 (1449) WoCart

Northburg(h) 1211 P, 1234 Fine, 1209-35 RHug, 1239 Cur, 1241 RGros, 1247 Abbr et passim to 1274 Ass et freq to 1428 FA, 1444 BM, -brug' 1235 Cl, -borough 1315 GildR (p)

Narborow(e) 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS, 1541 MinAcct et passim to 1610 Speed, -borough 1586 Fine

'The northern burh', v. norð, burh. In the south west of the county ME
o occasionally becomes MnE ø as in Narborough. Cf. Brascote and Ratby. Narborough is situated on rising ground beside the Fosse Way, seven miles south-west of Leicester.


2. LITTLETHORPE (132-5496)

Torp 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1209-35 RHug, (-iuxta Cosseby) c.1130 LeicSurv.

Thorpe 1236 Fine (p), 1254 Val, 1257 Fine, 1263 Cur et passim to c.1291 Tax et freq to 1398 Banco, 1535 VE, (Parva-) 1254 Val, 1285 FA, c.1291 Tax, (-iuxta Northbeur') l.13 (1449) WoCart (p), (-iuxta Northburgh) 1314 Banco, 1321 Pat et passim to 1355 BPR, (-iuxta Cosseby) 1397 Banco

Litilthorp(e), -el-, -yl- 1416 Cl, 1424 Pat, 1449 Fine bis, 1500 Ipm bis, 1535 VE, (-iuxta Broughton) 1535 ib, Lyt(t)elthorpe 1502 MisAccts, 1544 Fine, -thropp 1502 MisAccts, Littlethorp(e) 1610 Speed, 1627 LML

'The porp', later 'the little porp', i. porp, lītel, litill. This secondary settlement associated with Narborough is across River Soar from the major site.
NEWBOLD VERDON

1. NEWBOLD VERDON (121-4403)

Niwebold 1086 DB
Newebold 1086 DB, 1485 Pat

Newbold 1274 Ipm, 1275 Cl, 1276 RH, c.1291 Tax, 1309 Ipm, 1316 Cl et freq to 1425 Deed, 1425 LCh bis et passim to 1462 Cl, -bolt
Hy2 Dane, 1226 RHug, 1241 RGros bis, 1254 Val, l.13 CRCart,
Edw1 CroxR et passim to 1438 Fine, -bald' 1295, 1296 O8ut bis, 1377 Pat, -baud' 1295 O8ut

Newbold(e) 1226, 1209-35 RHug, 1459 Cl, 1521 Misccts et freq to 1610 Speed, -bolt 1422 AD

The affix is normally added as:

-Verdo(u)n 1318, 1319 Pat, 1324 AD, 1360 Ipm et freq to 1610 Speed

'The new dwelling', y. niwe, bold. Nicholaus de Verduin held the manor in 1226 RHug.

CHATER HOUSE (al. CHATER FARM O.S. 1"), Charter House 1811 Map. HALIFAX,
Halifax Farm 1810 LAS. THE HALL, -othe Halle 1462 Cl (p), y. hall.

2. BRASCOTE (121-4402)

Brocardescot(e), -k-, -is- 1086 DB, Hy3 AD, 1279 RGrav (p), 1280 Misc (p), 1281 Pat (p) et freq to Edw1 CroxR, 1316 FA

Brochardiscote l.13 CRCart
Brakardescote c.1280 AD
Brokariscot 1276 RH
Broscote 1429 LCh

'Broch(e)ard's cot', y. cot. The personal name Broch(e)ard is OE.
NORMANTON LE HEATH

NORMANTON LE HEATH (121-3712)

Normanton 1247 Fine, 1266 Pat, 1276 RH, 1285 FA, 1290 Abbr, 1299 Banco et freq.to 1576 Saxton, -tun e.13 GarCart (p)

Normanton 1209-35 RHug

Normnton 1306 Ferrers

Normington 1572 Mid

The affix is normally added as:
-othe heth(e) 1299 Pat, 1328 Banco, 1376 Ipm
-del Heth 1377 SR
-on Heth 1376 Ipm, -on the Heath 1610 Speed, 1620 IML
-super le Heth 1327 SR, 1356 Pat
-super Bruer' Edw1 Nichols

'The tun of the Norwegians', v. Nordman, -manna, tun, hæd. Normanton lies on the great heath that once stretched westwards from the edge of Charnwood Forest.

BLOWER'S BROOK, cf. -atte Brucke 1332 SR (p), Brokforlonk 1332 WFR, v. brōc. (The brook marks the parish boundary with Ravenstone with Snibston, Repton and Gresley Hundred.)

OSBASTON

1. OSBASTON (121-4204)

Sbernestun 1086 .DE

Osberneston' 1194, 1195 P, 1200 Pleas, 1200 Cur, 1230 P, 1230 Cl, 1230, 1233 Ch, 1251 Cur (p)

Oseberneston 1276 RH
Osebeneston 13 LC
Osberston 1253 Cur (p), 1262 Fine, 1271 Cur (p), 1276 AD, 1288 Banco et freq to 1425, 1443 LC
Osberston 1239, 1271 Cur, 1316 FA, 1329 Cl et passim to 1387 LC, 1442 Banco
Osbarston 1428, 1429 LC, 1430 Fisher
Osbeston 1401 Cl, 1429 LC
Osberton 1279 Fine (p), 1394 Cl, 1506 Ipm
Osbaston 1329 LCGeeds (p), 1364 LC, 1374 AD, 1420 Cl, 1425 Deed bis et freq to 1610 Speed, Hosbaston 1419 LC
'Ásbjørn's tūn', v. tūn. For the UScand personal name Ásbjørn v. SPNLY 18. The form of the personal name is strongly anglicized. In 1811 Nichols writes that Osbaston "consists of two parcels; West Osbaston which is in the parish of Bosworth; and East Osbaston, belonging to Cadeby". This distinction does not appear on modern maps.

OSBASTON HALL, 1792 Nichols. OSBASTON LOUNT, cf. le lound hul 1425 Deed, v. lundr 'a small wood, grove'.

2. GOATHAM (121-4204)
Gotham 1260 (p), 1313 Cl (p), 1324 GildR (p), 1327 SR (p), 1481 Rut 'The ham where goats are kept', v. gät, ham, cf. Gotham Nt.

PECKLETON

1. PECKLETON (121-4601)
Pechintone 1086 DB
Pequintona 1190-1204 France
Peeclinton  e.13 Nichols, Hy3 BM, Peklinton 1266 Pat
Peykllinton, –o- 1265 Nichols, 1267 Cur
Petlinton 1285 FA
Peyhtlinton 1441 Cl bis
Pechelington 1252 Fine (p)
Pechllington 1272 RGrav, c.1291 Tax
Petelington 1272 RGrav
Pete1llington 1180 P
Peghtlyngton 1401 ELiW
Pikelington 1250 RGros
Peyttelton 1265 Misc
Peyhtelton 1265 Misc
Peghtelton 1292 Cl, 1348 (p), 1379 LCDeds (p)
Pey-, Peightelton 1312 (p), 1345 GildR (p), 1354 LeicRec (p), 1361 LCDeds (p)
Pey-, Peightilton 1314 GildR (p), 1327 SR, 1330 FA, 1336 LeicRec (p), 1344 GildR (p), 1361 Cl
Peyghtyelton 1414 Coram
Peg(h)tilton 1416 Pat, 1431 FA
Peytilton 1303 Pat (p), 1323 LAS
Peccilton 1209-35 RHug, 1349 LCDeds (p), Pekilton 1349 ib (p), 1394 Cl bis, 1446 Hastings, 1450 LCh, 1462 Cl, 1510,
1518 Visit
Pechilton 1254 Val
Peiccilton 1316 FA
Peculton, –k- 1416 Banco, 1446 Deed, 1447 Cl bis, 1474 Hastings et passim to 1513 RTemple, 1513 Will, 1535 VE
Either 'Peohtla's tūn' or 'the tūn associated with Peohtla', v. -ing-, tūn. The unrecorded OE personal name Peohtla is a shortened version of names in Peocht-. v. Introduction: -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire.

SHERICLES FARM, Sherakehillies 1553 Pat, Sheracles 1553 ib. The first element is OE scīr 1, in this case meaning 'hundred, wapentake', hence 'the hundred-oak hills'. Shericles Farm undoubtedly represents the meeting place of the Sparkenhoe Hundred, and the nameless spur next to Broochhills overlooking the Roman road from Watling Street at Mancetter to Leicester, is the lost Sparkenhoe (v. Sparkenhoe Hundred supra), v. scīr 1, ēac, hyll, cf. Sherwood Nt.

TOOLEY PARK, COTTAGE, FARM, SPINNEYS

Tolawe  Hy3 BM, 1292 OSut, 1298 Cl, 1487 Nichols

Tholawe 1296 Ipm, 1303 Pat, -lawd 1287 Nichols, (parcum qui vocatur-) 1287 ib

Toulawe 1373 GauntReg

Tolowe 1296 Ipm, 1338 LAS, 1371, 1373 GauntReg, 1440 Pat, 1496 Win, 1553 Pat, (le park de-) 1338 LAS, -lou 1361 Ipm, -lo 1462 Cl, (-parke) 1462 ib, -lou 1507 Pat, -ly 1525 LAS, 1610
Speed, Tol(l)ey 1486 Pat, 1525 LAS bis
Thol(l)ow 1630 Fine bis, -l(e)y 1525 LAS bis
Toulowe park 1373 GauntReg
Towley Park c.1545 Leland
Tool(e)y Park 1621, 1629, 1711 LML

The first element is obscure. It is possibly OE toh 'sticky', referring to poorly drained soil, or OE tot 'a look-out'. The second element is OE hlāw 'a mound, a hill'. If hlāw here has the meaning 'burial mound' then the first element might perhaps be an OE personal name, v. toh, tot, hlāw, park.


HANCOCK'S FARM, John Hancock was resident in the parish in 1772 Nichols.


2. KIRKBY MALLORY (121-4500)

Cherchebi 1086 DE bis, 1109-1204 France, -bis s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord Cheretbi 1086 DE bis

Ky-, Kirkebi 1202 FF, c.1210 AD, p.1250. Deed, -by 1220 Cur, 1220 bis, 1221, 1222, 1223 Fine, 1225, 1209-35 RHug, 1254 Val et freq to 1496 Ipm et passim to 1550 Deed, (-Mal(l)or(x)e, -ur-)

1269 RGrav, 1280, 1286 Banco et passim to 1376 Fine, (-Mal(l)or(y)e) 1361, 1363 Pat, 1377 SR et freq. to 1462 Cl et passim to 1550 Deed

Ky-, Kirkby 1502 Pat, 1502 Ipm, 1508 LCDeeds, 1517 Rental, 1535 WE et
freq to 1576 Saxton, (-Malory(e), -ar-) 1502 Pat, 1502 Ipm
et freq to 1595 ISIR
Ky-, Kirby 1518 Visit, 1539 MinAcct, 1610 Speed, (-Malory(e)) 1518
Visit, 1539 MinAcct, (-Malory) 1610 Speed

The by with a church', v. kirkju-by(r), cirice. In the earliest forms
the influence of OE cirice 'church' is present. Ricardus Malore held
the manor in 1202 FF.

THE BECKS, Bekkys 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Becks 1806 Map, cf. Kirkby Becks
1810 Nichols, Beccesiche 1210 AD, Be Bekfeld 1477 (e.16) Charyte,
Beckfeilid pastures 1608 Nichols, Beekfeilde pastures 1609 ExER, v.
bekkKr 'a stream, a beck'. KIRKBY HALL, 1811 Map. KIRKBY OLD PARKS,
1810 Nichols. KIRKBY MOATS, Kirkby Moat 1806 Map. KIRKBY WOOD, 1806
Map, cf. -in the wode 1377 SR (p), Nordhwude Hy3 AD, v. wudu 'a wood'.

3. STAPLETON (132-4398)
Stapleton(e) 1086 IB bis, 1313 Ipm, 1576 Saxton, 1604 Fine
Stapelton(e) 1185 bis, 1186 bis, 1187, 1190, 1191, 1192 P et freq
to 1394 Cl et passim to 1530 CoPleas, -tun e.13 Dixie (p),
1305 Banco (p)
Stapilton' 1243 Cur (p), 1252, 1262 Fine (p) et passim to c.1280-90
RTemple (p), 1294 LCDeeds (p), l.13 Goodacre et freq to
1327 SR et passim to 1376 Cl
Stapulton(e) 1277 Hastings, 1323 MlD, 1361 Inq aqd et passim to 1392,
1393 Deed et freq to 1513 RTemple, -tun 1305 Banco (p)
Stepelton' 1313 Ipm (p), 1313 Rut (p), 1328 Banco (p) bis, 1397 Cl
Stepilton 1325, 1375 Ipm (p)
'The tun by a post', v. stapol, tūn. OE stapol is fairly common in place-names. It may indicate a post or pillar of wood or stone erected as a land- or boundary-mark of some kind. For a discussion of this element, v. Elements s.v.. The forms with e for a represent Angl steapol, a side-form of stapol with back mutation, v. steapol.

THE BRADSHAWS, 1831 Curtis, v. brōd 'large, wide', sceaga 'copse'.

BROCKEY FARM, STAPLETON BROCKEY, the Brokie 1697 Nichols, cf.

Brocfurlong 1210 AD, v. brōc 'a brook, a stream', ēg 'land enclosed by water'.

RATBY

RATBY (121-5106)

Rotebi(e) 1086 DB, 1190-1204 France, 1214 LeicRec (p), -by p.1204 Hastings, 1220 RHug, 1233 Cl, 1209-35 RHug, 1240 RGros et freq to 1459, 1475 Pat et passim to 1512 LF, Rotteby 1279 Ass bis, 1428 FA, 1484 LAS, 1535 VE

Routebi c.1206 GildR (p), -by 1326 ib (p)

Rotheby 1312 Cl

Rotby 1464, 1467 Pat, 1484 LAS, 1492 Deed bis et passim to 1540 MinAcct

Rootby 1484, 1512, 1513 LAS

Ratby(e) 1549 Pat bis, 1550 Fine, 1550 Deed, 1553 Pat et passim to 1610 Speed

'Rotā's by', v. by, cf. Rutland, Ratley Wa. Cf. also Rotaby 1021-3 KCD 736 (near Newnham Nth). The unrecorded OE personal name Rōta is probably an original by-name, cf. OE rōt 'merry, cheerful'. 
Whittington Grange

Withinton 1209 Abbr
Wytinton' 1293 GarCart, 1320 Pat
Whi-, Whytinton, -yn- 1293 Banco (p), 1363 Pat
Whi-, Whytnton 1309 Pat, 1309, 1312 Cl
Wythynington' 1327 SR
Wytinton(e) 1282, 1294 Banco, 1316 PA, 1321 Inq aq..., 1379 GildR (p)
Whi-, Whytyn... Pat et passim to 1540 MinAcct, Whittington 1609, 1621 LAS, 1624 LML, (-Grange) 1610 Speed, 1630 LAS, 1713 LML

Probably 'the tún associated with Hwīta', v. -ing-, tūn, cf.

Whittington Wa. The village is situated on a gravel-capped plateau with plentiful water nearby, typical of sites of early Anglo-Saxon exploitation. It may well belong to the great crescent of -ingtūn settlements on the borders of Charnwood and the adjoining westward heath, v. Introduction: -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire. Spellings in th represent AN interchange between orthographic th and t for etymological ţ.

BONIMAN HAYS, Bondmanhey 1427 Nichols, Bondman Hey 1609 LAS, cf.

Bondman Leys 1609 ib, Bondmans Rough 1806 Map, 'the enclosure of the unfree tenants'. The first element is ME bondeman formed from ON bóði 'a peasant landowner' and ON maðr, OE mann 'a man'. In ME bóði was used of 'unfree tenants' which is its probable meaning here, v. bóði, mann, maðr, (ge)haeg. BURY CAMP, Burg(h) 1270 Cur, 1288, 1343 Ipm, 1344 Cl, 1371 Ipm, le Burgh 1513 MinAcct, The Burrough 1632 Nichols,
cf. Borowpark 1477 (e.16) Charyte, 'the fortification'. Bury Camp is an Iron Age fort, v. burh (cf. Ratby Burroughs infra). CHOYCE'S ROUGH, John Choyce of Whittington Grange died in 1723 Nichols. HOLY WELL, HOLYWELL FARM, Holywell 1811 Nichols. MARTINSHAW WOOD, c.1790 Map, 1806 Map, The Shaw Wood 1773 Map. The name Martin may be recent, v. sceaga 'a small wood'. OLD HAYS, 1641 Nichols, 1811 Map, Old Hayes 1613 LML, 1725 LeicW, Old hey 1632 Surv, cf. Old Hey Farm 1773 Map. It was Lundereshey c.1230 Farnham bis, Loundres hey 1477 (e.16) bis, Lowndres hey 1477 (e.16), Lowndurshey 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Laundershay 1535 VE, Lawndershey 1539 MinAcct, Lawndershey 1550 Deed, Lawnd Hey 1584 Ipm, Launderheyy 1632 Surv, 'Lundvarr's enclosure'. For Lundvarr, v. SPNLY 191, v. (ge) hæg. RATBY BURROUGHS, Ratby Borough 1806 Map, cf. Barrow Wood 1811 Nichols, Barrowfield 1797 EnclA. Ratby Burroughs is the name of a wood beside Bury Camp v. supra. It could thus be from either OE bearu 'a wood' or OE burh 'a fortification'. WHITTINGTON ROUGH, Whittingtons Rough 1806 Map, cf. Whittington Grange supra.

SAPCOTE

SAPCOTE (132-4893)
Scepecote 1086 DB
Scapecotes 1230 P (p)
Sapecot(e) 1086 DB bis, c.1225 GildR, 1209-35 RHug, 1248 Pat, p.1250 LCDeeds, 1252 RGros bis et freq to 1343 Peake bis et passim to 1366 NiD, 1372,1375 Pat, -cota 1190-1204 France, -kote 1277 GarCart
Sapercot(e) 1251, 1265 Cl
Sabecot(e) 1258 Pat, 1258 Cl, 1301, 1349 Ipm
Sappecote 1379 Fine, 1445, 1447 Cl bis, -kote 1371 LPeace
Sapcot(e) 1285 FA, 1287 Banco, 1309 Deed et passim to 1335 Pat et
freq to 1576 LibCl, -kote 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl, -cott(e) 1505
Ipm, 1510 Visit, 1516 EpCB et passim to 1610 Speed, -koot
1515 RTE

The sheep shelter', v. sceap, cot. The spelling with [s] for OE [ʃ]
is due to AN influence, v. Feilitzen § 125. Similarly ð for ð, v. ib
§ 1. Ewaxall IEPN suggests that alternatively both changes may be due
to Scandinavian influence.

DONSTALE (lost), 1323 MID, v. tūn-stall 'a deserted site'.

CALVER HILL COTTAGES, Cover Hill 1811 Nichols. HOBBS HAYES, cf. Over
Hobbs Care 1637 Ipm, Hobb's Hair (sic) 1778 Nichols. HOME FARM, le
Holm' 1323 MID, the Holme 1778 Nichols, v. holmr 'a water meadow'.

MESSENGER'S BARN, Richard Messenger was a freeholder in Sapcote in
1630 Nichols, Thomas Messenger and Michael Messenger in 1664 SR. TOOT
HILL, cf. Toot hill close 1811 Nichols, v. tōt-hyll 'a look-out hill'.


SHACKERSTONE

1. SHACKERSTONE (121-3706)
Sacreston(e) 1086 DB, 1221 RHug bis, 1258, 1268 Cur
S(e)hakereston(e) p.1250 GarCart (p), 1294 Coram (p), 1313 Ipm bis,
1320 Cl, 1354 Ipm, 1355 Cl, 1383 Pat, 1397 Cl bis,
Shaknryston 1507 Ipm
S(e)hakneston(e), -e- 1286 LeicRec (p), 1301 ChancW, 1302 Pat, 1375 Ipm
bis, 1376 Cl bis, c.1400 HP, -tona 1278 ChronPetr
S(c)hakerston(e) 1283 OSut (p), 1293 Banco, 1296 OSut, 1309 Banco et passim to 1417 MED et freq to 1535 VE et passim to 1619 IML, Shakirston' 1327 (p), 1332 SR (p), 1406 AD
Shekerston c.1291 Tax
Shakiston' 1254 Val
S(c)hakeston 1209-35, ? 1253-8 RHug, 1304, 1349 Pat et passim to 1469 ib bis, 1539 MinAcct, 1553 Pat, Shakyston 1339 ib (p)
Scaceston' 1236 Fees
Schakerton 1272 Hastings (p)
Sharkeston' 1247 Abbr, 1325 Ipm
Shakston 1401 Fine, 1535 VE, 1540 MinAcct, 1541 CoPleas, Shaxton 1535 VE, 1540 MinAcct, 1576 Saxton
Shackerstone 1713 IML
'The tun of the robber', v. sceacere, tun.

OXHAY FARM, Ox-hay 1795 Nichols, v. ox a 'an ox', (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'.

2. BARTON IN THE BEANS (121-3906)

Barton(e) 1086 IB, Hy2 BHosp (p), 1190 P (p), 1199 Cur (p), 1202 FF bis, e.13 Dixie (p) bis et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona 1197 (e.14) RydCart (p), -tun 1210 GildR (p)
Bertont 1200 (p), 1225 Cur, 1390 Misc
The affix is normally added as:
-iuxta Nayleston' 1303, 1304 Banco, 1327 SR
-iuxta Boseworth 1327, 1328 Banco, 1342 AD, 1401 Fine
-in le Bean(e)s 1591, 1604, 1609, 1622 LeicW, -in the Beanes 1638 Terrier
'The barley farm, corn farm', v. bær-tūn, cf. Barton in Fabia Nt.
The affix -in the Beanes indicates the fertility of the ground where the bær-tūn was sited.

3. BILSTONE (121-3605)

By-, Bildeston(e), -is- 1086 IB, 1245 Fees, 1261 Cur, 1285 FA, 1306, 1317 Cl et freq to 1381 AD, 1398 Pat, 1434 AD, -tona 13 ib

Bylteston 1336 LeicRec (p)

By-, Billeston, -is- 1277 Misc, 1381 bis, 1422 AD

By-, Bilston 1430 Fisher, 1462, 1464 AD, 1480 Wyg bis, 1522 Deed et freq to 1610 Speed

'Bíldr's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Bildeston Sf, Bilsdale YN. The first element is the ÆScand personal name Bíldr (Oldn Bild), an original by-name 'blade', v. SPNLX 53. For loss of final d after l and the assimilation of ld to ll, v. ib § 108.

MILL, cf. le Mulneholm(e) 1345, 1360, 1380, 1381 AD, le Milneholme 1356 ib, v. myln 'a mill', holmr 'a water meadow'.

4. CONGERSTONE (121-3605)

Cunigeston(e) 1086 IB bis, 1166 RBE (p), 1208 MemR (p), e.13 Dixie (p)

Coning(g)eston(e), -ying- 1232 RHug bis, 1274 (p), 1313 Cl, 1313, 1349, 1354, 1375 Ipm, 1376 bis, 1397 Cl

Conig(g)eston  Hy2 BHosp (p), 1269 Cl, 1270 RGrav, -tona c.1180

Nichols bis

Cunigeston 1247 Fees, 1254 Val

Cunegeston 1225 Cur (p), Hy3 Hastings (p), 1328 Banco, 1330 FA, 1333 Banco
Conegeston 1230 (p), 1231 (p), 1277 Pat, 1328 Banco

Kingston 1209-35 RHug

Kyngerston 1277 Pat

Cungeston 1243 Fees, 1292 Ipm, 1325, 1328 Banco, 1334 Coram et passim to 1402 Cl, 1502 Ipm, 1535 VE

Cungeston, -is- 1260 Ass bis, 1275 Cl (p) bis, 1277 Misc, c.1291 Tax, 13 Mid et passim to 1505, 1539 Ipm, 1547 Fine

Konestone 1339 Pat

Cunston 1435 LCDeds, 1445 Nichols, 1462, 1464 Pat et passim to 1610 Speed

Conston 1504 Banco, 1512 CoPleas, 1513 Fine et passim to 1544 ib

'The king's tun', v. cyning, kunung, tun. The first element OE cyning 'a king' has been strongly influenced by ODan kunung 'a king' rather than replaced by it. The form Goning- probably shows the OFr, ME spelling o for u.

5. ODSTONE (121-3907)

Oddeston(e), -is- 1036 DB, 1202 FF, c.1230 Hastings (p), 1236 Cl (p), 1247 Abbr (p), Hy3 Crox (p), l.13 CRCart (p), 1292 Cl et passim to 1553 Pat

Oddeston(e), -is- e.13 Hastings (p) bis, 1209-35 RHug, 1237 RGros (p), 1258 Cur (p), 1263 Ch et freq to 1444 Pat et passim to 1610 Speed, -tona 1275 BurtonCa (p), -tun 1.12 BM, -tuna 1.12 Dane bis

Odston 1420 Banco, 1445 Nichols, 1449 Fine

Odson 1597 Fine
'Oddr's tūn', v. tūn. The ÓScand personal name Oddr is an original by-name, cf. OIcel oddr 'point of a weapon', v. SPNYL 202. For ð for dd, v. Feilitzen § 147.

OISTONE HALL, 1811 Nichols.

SHARNFORD

SHARNFORD (132-4791)
Scearnforda 1002-4 ASWills
Scerneford(e) 1086 DB bis
Sceneford 1086 DB
Sarneford' e.Hy2 BM, 1169, 12 AD, John BM, 1209-35 RHug, Hy3 Goodacre, c.1301 RTemple bis, Edw1 CroxR bis, -forth 1502 MisAccts
Ssarnneforde 1185 Templar
Scarneford(e) 1220 RHug, Hy3 Crox, 1286 LeicRec (p), Edw1 CroxR
S(c)harneford(e) 1220, 1221 Cur bis, 1243 Fees, 1252 GildR (p), 1254 Val et passim to Hy3 Crox bis, 1274 Wyr (p) bis et freq to 1405 Pat et passim to 1539 Deed, -forth' Hy3 Crox
Scharinford' 1.13 CRCart
Scharnford' 1261 RGrav, Edw1 CroxR, 1311 LeicRec (p), 1314 GildR (p), 1331 Wyr (p)
Sharnford(e) 1276 GildR (p), 1285 FA, 1288 Ass, 1406 Pat, 1441 Pap, 1507 Ipm et passim to 1576 Saxton, -forth 1516 EpCB
S(c)herneford(e) 1284 Banco, 1324 Ass, 1449 bis, 1526 AAS et passim to 1549 Pat bis, Shernefford 1506 Ipm
Shernford(e) 1453 AAS, 1510 bis, 1518 Visit et passim to 1606 IML
'The muddy ford', v. scearn, ford.
HIGH CROSS, High-crosse 1622 Burton. High Cross is the site of the Roman Venonae on Watling Street. THE SHADE, 1811 Nichols.

SHEEPY

1. SHEEPY MAGNA (121–3201)

Scepa 1086 DB, -eie 1199 MemR, -eia 1190 P (p), -ey e.13 Berkeley (p), -eya 1224–30 Hastings (p) bis, -heye l.13 CRCart

Scepehe 1086 DB

Sepeheia Hy1 Nichols, -heye 1254 Val, ? 1253–8 RGrav

Sepe 1220 PleaRoll (p), -eie 1223 FineR, -eia 1398 Pat, -ey(e) 1220 Cur (p), 1306 Ferrers (p), -eya 1224–30 Hastings (p) bis, -igf 1235 (1404) Laz, -ye 1220 PleaRoll (p), -a 1398 Pat

Seepe c.1240 Berkeley (p), -ey c.1240 ib (p)

S(c)hepe(e) 1209–35 RHug bis, 1241 Fine, 1258 Ipm, Hy3 (p), 1272 Hastings (p) et passim to 1368 ICh (p), -ey(e) e.13 Berkeley, 1236, 1240 Fine, 1242 Fees (p), 1246 Cl, 1247, 1252 Fine et freq to 1610 Speed, -eie 1269 (p), 1313 Cl (p), 1325 AD bis, 1327 SR (p), 1331, 1403 AD bis, -eia 1188 (p), 1190 P (p), 1317 AD, -eya 1243 Fees, c.1250 Berkeley (p), 1277 (p), c.1290 AD, -eigh 1244 Cl (p), -eighe 1328 MiD bis, -ay(e) 1381 AD (p), 1478 Pat, -he 1268 RGrav, -heye(e) 1269 Cl (p), 1272 Fine bis, 1273 AD bis et passim to 1347 Pat (p) bis

S(c)hepeheey 1343 MiD, 1404 Fine (p) bis, 1519 EpCB

Scapeis 1209–19 RHug

Shapeye 1320 Pat

Sheepey 1581 LEpis, 1631 LML, -ie 1623 ib
The affix is normally added as:

Mucheles - 1223 FineR

Magna(m) - 1276 RH, 1285 FA, 1327 SR, 1393 BM, 1428 FA, 1514 Ferrers
-Magna 1277 AD, 1327 SR, 1369 Ipm, 1403 AD et passim to 1631 LML
Great(e) - 1538 MinAcct, 1610 Speed

'The sheep Æg', y. scæap, Æg, mycel, magna, great. The OE common noun Æg in this case is probably 'a piece of dry ground in a fen'.

2. SHEEPY PARVA (121-3301)

For forms and interpretation y. Sheepy Magna supra.

The affix is normally added as:

Parua(m)-, -v- 1209-35 RHug, 1285 FA, 1327 SR, 1413 Inq aqd, 1535 VE
-Parva 1277 AD, 1327, 1332 SR et freq to 1559 Ipm
Lyttel- 1572 LeicW, Little- 1610 Speed
y. parva.

NEW HOUSE GRANGE, Newhouse Graunge 1538 Dugd bis, le New Howse Graunge 1550 Pat, Newhouse Grange 1702 LeicW, 1811 Nichols, y. nīwe 'new', hūs 'a house', grange 'a grange'.

PINWALL GRANGE, Pynwall Graunge 1550 Pat, Pynvall Graunge 1550 ib, Pinwell Grange 1811 Map; for Pinwall y. infra, y. grange 'a grange'.

Both this and New House Grange supra probably belonged to Merevale Abbey in Warwickshire.

ANKER HILL, Ankerhull 1240 Fine, 'hill by River Anker'; for River Anker y. Ekwall RN s.v., y. hyll 'a hill'. BENN HILL, Bean Hills 1811 Map, 1815 Nichols, 1831 Curtis, Bean Hill 1831 Map. FROG HALL, cf. Frogemere
Close 1550 Pat, Frogmore Close 1550 ib, Frogmores 1801 Map, Frogmore
1811 ib, v. frogga 'a frog', mere¹ 'a pool'. HIGHFIELDS, Highfelde 1550
Pat, v. heah¹ 'chief, important', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'.
MOOR BARNES, Morebarne(e) c.1347 Nichols, 1498 Derby, 1535 VE, 1610 Speed,
Morebarne grange 1543 MinAcct, 1574 Ipm, 1811 Map, Morebarne grounds
1632 Nichols, v. mór¹, mor 'a moor', bere-œrn 'a barn', grange 'a grange'.
The grange probably belonged to Merevale Abbey.

3. PINWALL (132-3099)
Pynwell 1346 Nichols, -well c.1347 ib, 1390 Banco
Pinwall 1550 Pat
Pinwell 1622 Burton
Pinnalls 1671 LeicW, Pinnal 1775 Nichols
The first element is either OE pinn, here with an obscure meaning, v.
Elements s.v. or the OE personal name Pinna. The second element is OE
wella 'a stream'. Spellings in -wall are from the Mercian wella, a
variant of wella, v. pinn, wella.

FIELDON BRIDGE, 1501 Map, Feldenbrigg by Atherston over Ancre 1332 Pat,
Fyldenbyrge 1497 AOMB, Feldon Bridge, Folde 1550 Pat, 1656 Dugd, cf.
Bridge Mershe 1550 Pat. The first element is an adjectival derivative
of the OE noun feld, hence 'bridge in or leading to open country', v.
feld, -en², brycg. To be compared is the lost Fildenford (in Stoneleigh
Wa) mentioned in the Cartulary of Kenilworth Priory (Harleian MS 3650
BM) for the reign of Hy1 and fildeneestret KJD 1299 in Bengeworth Wo.
Dugdale Preface 3b speaks of River Avon in Wa as "dividing the Wood-land
(for so that part of the Countie lying North thereof is called) from the
Feldon". Holland's Camden 561 defines The Feldon as "a plain Champian Countrey". The Forest of Arden must have reached River Anker at one time so that Fieldon Bridge marked the beginning of open country to its north. \(\text{v. Wa 15}\).

THE MYTHE, Mutha(m) 1287 Nichols bis, Muthe 1293 Ass, 1327 Ch, le Muythe 1349 Ipm, (le) myth(e) 1363 LCh, 1488 Pat, 1558-79 ECP, 1638 Ipm, 1716 LML, 1811 Map, Mithe 1488 Pat, 1622 Burton, \(\text{v. (ge)myde 'a confluence of rivers' (i.e. the Sence and Anker)}\).

4. SIBSON (121-3500)

Sibetesdone 1036 \(\text{DB}\)

Sy-, Sibedesdon 1231 Pat (p), 1243 Pap, -dune a.1173 Dugd, Sibidesdon 1231 Pat

Sibesdesdune a.1173 Dugd

Sy-, Sibbedesdon(e) 1220, 1230 RHug, 1231 Pat

Sibbisdesdon 1209-35 RHug

Sibed(e)stune c.1170 CartAnt, Hy2 Dugd

Sy-, Sibesdon(e), -ys- 1262 RGrav, 1277 Hastings, 1286 Cl, 1329 Deed et passim to 1441 AD, 1518 Wyk bis

Sy-, Sibbesdon(e), -is-, -ys- 1229 bis, 1230 RHug, 1254 Val, 1271 Ipm, 1272 Cur, 1274 RGrav, 1277 Hastings et freq to 1462 AD et passim to 1601 LibCl, 1712 LML, -dun 1253 Ch bis

Siberdon' c.1130 LeicSurv

Sy-, Sibeston' 1371 Pat, 1480 Wyk, -tona 1190-1204 France, 1284 ChronPetr (p)
Sy-, Sibbeston, -is-, -ys- 1342, 1406 Pat, 1428 FA, 1529 AAS, 1535 VE, 1552 Pat, 1573 LEpis
Sy-, Sibsdon 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, 1625 Fine, 1627 LML
Sy-, Sibston 1519 Wyg, 1577 Fine, 1578 Ipm, 1666 SR
Sy-, Sibson 1541 MinAcct, 1609 Fine, 1610 Ipm
'Sigebed's hill', v. dūn.

5. UPTON (132-3699)
V-, Upton(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1196 ChancR, 1197 P, 1231 Pat (p), 1247 Ass (p), 1271 Ipm, 1277 Hastings, 1285 Cl et freq to 1576 Saxton, Huptone a.1173 Dugd
Upetun Hy2 Dugd
'The higher tūn', v. upp, tūn.

6. WELLSBOROUGH (121-3602)
Wethelesberg(e) 1181 Nichols (p), 1208 FF, -berga l.12 Nichols (p), Wethelisb' 1209-35 RHug
Wetelesberg' 1247 Fees (p)
Whewelesbergh 1301 Pat (p)
Weulesbergh 1285 FA, 1334 LeicRec (p), 1336 GildR (p)
Wheulesbergh(e) 1330 FA (p), 1335 (p), 1336 LeicRec (p), 1343 LCDeeds (p), c.1350 LeicRec (p), 1361 Cl
Wel(l)esbergh 1289 Cl (p), 1344 Ipm (p), 1347 Cl (p), -berga c.1300 Dugd (p)
Whelesbergh(e), -is- 1272 Lib (p), 1314 Ass (p) bis, 1314 Banco (p), 1323 LAS, 1330 FA et passim to 1377 Ass (p), -berg 1323 LAS
Quelesberge 1210 Cur
Whglesbergh 1354 LeicRec (p)
Whylesbergh 1392 Pat
Wellebergh 1237 Cur (p)
Wheleberg 1262 PleaRoll (p)
Wethelesberue 1185 Templar, -berwe 1266 Pat (p), 1289 Banco (p)
Wheulesberwe, -is- 1304 AD, 1327 SR (p), -berewe 1327 ib, -berewe 1316 FA bis
Wel(l)esberwe 1293 Banco (p), 1294 Coram (p), -berewe 1332 LAS (p), 1338 Pat (p), -berewe c.1299 Ipm
Wy(e)leberwe 1266 Pat (p), -berue c.1290 AD (p)
Wechelesbur' 1.13 AD (p)
Wel(l)esburgh 1328 Banco (p), 1378 Pat, 1403 AD, 1510 Rental
Whel(l)esburgh 1328 Pat (p), 1339 Coram (p), 1351 GildR (p) et passim
to 1425 LCh, 1430 Fisher et freq to 1502 MisAccts, 1542 ISIR
Weyl(e)sburgh 1440 AD, 1502 MisAccts
Wellesborogh 1426 LCh, -brough 1507 Ipm, -borough 1510 LP, -borow 1502 MisAccts
Whellesbourgh 1360 Pat (p), -borough 1413 Fine, -boro(o) 1507 Ipm, 1510 LP, 1548 Pat, 1576 Saxton, -borow 1610 Speed

'The hill which curves round', v. hweowol, beorg. The variant OE hweogol 'wheel' may be present in Wheglesbergh 1354 LeicRec (p). Ekwall DEPN is guarded in his phrasing when he interprets Wellsborough as 'hill with a wheel, or circle'. OE hweowol 'wheel' cannot in this context mean 'stone-circle' (i.e. an ancient sanctuary). There is no evidence on the ground or in records for such an interpretation. The land is clay with
no suitable stone anywhere near, and no adequate waterways for its prehistoric transportation. The element must mean here 'something which wheels round, a curving hill'. The hill on which the village stands is isolated and shaped roughly like a truncated cone.

THE TEMPLE

(le) Temple 1261 (p), 1272 Cur (p), 1290, 1304 AD, 1311 Banco et freq to 1610 Speed, (iuxtap Wellesberwe) 1311 Banco, (iuxtap Whellesburgh) 1461 AD, -lo e.13 Dixie (p) bis, 1224-30 Hastings (p) bis, 1265 RGrav (p) et passim to l.13 Dixie (p), 13 Lch, Templum iuxta Welcboure c.1290 AD

(the) Tempul(l) 1377 SR (p), 1510 LP

'The Temple', v. tempel. The Knights Templar had a Temple here but its date of inception is not recorded.


SNARESTONE

SNARESTONE (121-3409)
Snarchetone 1086 DB
Snarkeston(e), -is- 1183 (p), 1190 (p), 1197 P (p), 1199 FF, 1209-35 RHug bis, 1243 Fees, 1260 Ass et freq to 1410 Pat, -tona 1185 Templar
Snargeston' 1196 ChancR (p)
Snar(e)ston 1445 Nichols, 1460, 1469, 1474 Pat, 1507 Cl et freq to 1576 Saxon
'Snarc's tūn', v. tūn. The first element is in all probability an unrecorded OE personal name Snaro, an original by-name, cf. English dialectal snark 'to snore, to snort' (cf. MG, LG snarken, NFris snarke, Swed, Norw snarka, MHG snarchen 'to snore'). Cf. also the English dialectal variant snork 'to snore' (cf. MDu, MG snorken, Dan snorke 'to snore'). It is possible that the by-name which appears here is Scandinavian. However, the village is situated in an area where Scandinavian or hybrid forms are not otherwise present. This fact and its combination with OE tūn strongly favour an OE origin for the personal name.

Ekwall DBPN suggests an unrecorded OE personal name Snaro as the first element but offers no evidence to support his case.

STONEY STANTON

STONEY STANTON (132-4894)

Stanton(e) 1066 DB, 1214 Cur (p), 1226, 1229 RHug, 1254 Val, 1314

Ferrers bis et passim to 1332 MiD bis, 1360 Pat, 1374 MiD et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona c.1160 BM

Staunton(e) 1261 Cur, c.1291 Tax bis, 1309 BM, 1316 FA, 1320 Ferrers

bis, 1331 bis, 1334 bis, 1335 MiD bis et passim to 1428 FA

The affix is normally added as:

Stony- 1312 Pat bis, 1314 Ferrers bis, 1331 bis, 1332 bis, 1334, 1335 MiD bis et passim to 1518 Visit et freq to 1610 Speed, Stoni-

1320 Ferrers bis, 1331, 1335 MiD bis

Stone- 1383 Pat, 1527 LWills

-iuxta Sap(e)cote 1327 SR, 1328 Misc, 1360 Pat, 1374 MiD et passim to 1492 RTemple
'The tūn on stony ground', v. stān, tūn, stānig. Spellings in au are due to AN influence. The affix OE stānig 'stony' describes the nature of the soil. It also serves to distinguish this village from Stanton under Bardon and Staunton Harold.

MILL HILL, 1811 Nichols, cf. -de Le hull' 1331 Mid (p), -del Hull 1332 ib (p) bis, v. hyll 'a hill'.

SUTTON CHENEY

1. SUTTON CHENEY (121-4100)
Sutone 1086 IB
Sutton 1221 Fine, 1209-35 HHug, 1261 Cur, 1262 Fine (p), 1266 IpFR et freq to 1610 Speed
The affix is normally added as:
-īuxta Bos(e)worth 1288 Coram, 1293, 1307 Banco et passim to 1424 ib
-Chaynell 1411 Banco, 1540 Ipm, -Cheynell 1577 Fine, -Cheyney 1577 ib,
-Cheney 1611 IML
West- 1484 Nichols, 1498, 1505 Ipm
'The south tūn', v. sūd, tūn. John Chaynel held the manor in 1293 Banco.
The various affixes were used to distinguish this village from the more easterly Sutton in the Elms (hence West-), v. west.

AMBION (lost)
Anebem 1261 Cur, 1271 Fine bis, 1274 Ass, 1302 Banco bis, Edw1 Nichols, 1347 Pat
Hanebem 1284 Ass
'The solitary tree', v. ān(a), beām. The name appears in late minor
forms as: Ambeam land(s) 1637 Ipm bis, Amyon leys 1770 Nichols, 1831 Curtis. v. Ambion Hill, Wood infra. Since the last reference to the settlement is in 1347, it is possible that it was wiped out by the Black Death and never re-established. And v. the lost Weston in Twycross parish infra.


Dickon is a diminutive of Richard. Popular legend has it that at this spot Richard III harangued his army before the battle of Bosworth. Cf. King Richard's Well infra. FIELDS FARM, LOWER FIELDS FARM, cf. Sutton Field 1789 Map. THE HALL, Sutton Hall 1724 Nichols. KING RICHARD'S WELL, 1789 Map. REIMoor PLAIN, 1831 Curtis, Redmore 1610 Speed, Redmore Plain 1770 Nichols, Radmore Plain 1789 Map. Redmoor is the real name of Bosworth Field (Bosworth Feld c.1545 Leland) so called because of the proximity of the battlefield to the nationally better known Market Bosworth. Henry, Earl of Richmond, defeated Richard III here in 1485 to become Henry VII. The area is on clay and wet: hence the first element is OE hreod 'a reed, a rush', v. hreod, mōr¹ 'moor, barren waste ground', (cf. White Moors infra).

2. DADLLINGTOn (132–4098)

Dadelington(e), -yn- 1216 CIR, 1209–35 RHug bis, 1271 Ipm bis, 1276 RH, 1284 Banco et passim to 1369 ib, -tona p.1189 bis, c.1200 Dane Dadelington, -yn- 1266 Misc, 1274 Ipm, 1282 Pat (p), 1284 Banco, 1285 FA et passim to 1349 Cl et freq to 1419 ib

Dathelyngton¹ 1269 Cl
Dadlington*, -yng- 1274 Coram (p), 1281 Banco (p), 1313 Coram, 1316 FA et passim to 1429 Fine et freq to 1610 Speed

The first element is a personal name, possibly an unrecorded OE Dædela, a short form of names in Dæd-. The formation is probably OE Dædelingtun 'tūn associated with Dædela' but could possibly be OE Dædelantun 'Dædela's tūn', v. -ing-, tūn. v. Introduction: -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire.

GREENHILL FARM, BELT, COVERT, cf. Greenhill's Pastures 1795 Nichols, v. grene 'green', hyll 'a hill'.

3. SHEPTON (121-3800)

Scen[et]une 1002-4 ASWills, Scenctune 1004 KCD 710

Scenton 1086 IB bis

Seinton 1195 P (p), 1196 ChancR (p), 1197, 1198 P et freq to 1205 ib, 1227 Cur (p), Seynton 1270 ib, 1271 Ipm

Scheinton, *-yn- 1249 GildR (p), 13 LCh bis, 1276 RH, 1281, 1288 Banco bis et passim to 1358 LCh (p), 1369 Ipm, 1377 AD, -tun l.13 ib (p)

Sheinton(e), *-yn- 1258 Ipm, 1260 Cur, 1268 Fine (p), 1277 Hastings et passim to 1305 Banco et freq to 1493 ib, 1531 Ipm, 1541 MinAcot

Schynton 1329 Deed

Scheington, *-yn- 1262, 1268 Fine, 1358, 1380 LCh

Sheyngton 1258 Ipm, 1262 Fine, 1323 LAS bis, 1380 LCh

Shenton(e) 1258 Ipm, 1294 GarCart (p), 1323 LAS, 1496 Banco, 1507 Ipm et freq to 1576 Saxton

'The tūn on River Sence', v. tūn. The village stands on a tributary of
River Sence known locally as Sence Brook. The river name is from OE scene 'a draught, a drink', v. River-Names.

BRAIFIELD'S BRIDGE, cf. -at Brigg 1377 SR (p), v. brycg 'a bridge'.

SHENTON HALL, 1811 Nichols, cf. -Atte hall' 1327 SR (p), -atte hall 1377 ib (p), Old Hall 1598 ECP, v. hall. WHITE MOORS, WHITE MOOR COVERT, White moors 1770 Nichols, Whitemores 1811 ib, the White Moors 1831 Curtis. OE hwít is probably used in the sense of 'dry open land', hence 'dry open moorland' as opposed to the wet reedy moorland of Redmoor Plain (v. supra), v. hwít, mör.

THURLASTON

1. THURLASTON (132-5099)

Turlaueston† 1196 ChandR, 1197 P, 1200 FF, 1204 (p) bis, 1205 P (p),
                      1230 ChandR, 1230 P bis, -tona 1166 ib, Turlauest† 1204 ib
Thurlaveston 1228 Ch
Turlauestan† 1203 Ass

Turleston(e), -is- 1200 Cur (p), 1201, 1208 FF (p), 1221 bis, 1223 bis,
                      1209-35 RHug, 13 Deed (p), -tona 1.12 Dane
Turlestan 1201 Cur
Torlaston 1396 Pat
Thorleston 1453 Fine

Thurlestone(e), -is- e Hy3 BM, 1209-35 RHug, 1247 Ass, 1250 RGros bis,
                      1252 Fine, 1254 Val et freq to 1535 VE
Thurluston 1328 Banco bis, 1391 Wy (p) bis
Thurlaston 1292 OSut (p), 1326, 1327 Cl (p), 1382 Pat, 1576 Saxton
Thyrleston† 1510 Deed
'Porleifr's tun', v. tūn: This is a hybrid place-name with a Scandinavian personal name as the first element plus OE tūn. Forms show anglicizing of the second element of the personal name from -leifr to -lēf.

NEWHALL PARK, Newehall(e) 1333, 1382, 1434 Cl bis, 1442 Wyr, Newhall(e) 1381, 1386 bis, 1431 Cl bis, 1485 Rut, 1506 Ipm bis, 1507 Cl, 1508 Wyr bis, 1510 LP; 1518 Wyr, 1547 Pat, Newall Park 1617 IML, Newhall park(e) 1620 Ipm, 1622 Burton, 1769 Nichols, Newell Parke 1707 IML, 'the new hall', v. nīwe, hall. The hall was that of the de Turville family, v. Normanton Turville infra.

KNOLL FARM, The Knowle 1811 Nichols, v. cnoll 'a hillock'. STRETCH NOOK FARM, Stretch Nook 1728 LeicW, v. strecca 'a stretch (of land)', nōk 'a nook of land, a triangular plot'.

2. NORMANTON TURVILLE (132-4998)

Normanton: 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195 P, 1209-35 RHug, 1259 Misc, a. 1260 Deed bis et freq to 1547 Pat, (-Toruill') 1309 Deed, (-Turvil(l)e, -y-) 1434 Cl, 1492 Deed bis, 1506 Ipm, (-iurta Thurleston) 1314 Ass, 1314, 1322, 1328 Banco

'The tūn of the Norwegians or Northmen', v. Norōman, -manna, tūn.

Radulphus de Turville held the manor in 1209-35 RHug which remained the property of the family as late as William Turvyle 1547 Pat.

BASSET HOUSE, Bassethouses 1371 BM, Bassethowses 1509 Cl, Bassethowses 1510 LP, Bassett houses 1553 Pat, Bassettes House 1525 LAS, Bassetts howse 1526 LTRM, Basset(t) House 1594 Fine, 1610 Ipm, 1612, 1623 IML, 1630 Nichols, 1634 Fine, Bassett Howse 1617 IML, cf. Bassethey 1404 Pat,
551.

\( y\). hüs 'a house' (perhaps in this case buildings for a special purpose connected with agriculture). The land must have been the property of the Bassett family (cf. Dunton Bassett, Guthlaxton Hundred) but there is no record of their possession.

BRACKNALL'S BARN, Bracknells al. Brakenholme 1811 ib, Brackenholme 1831 Curtis, cf. Smooth Bracken 1631 Surv, \( y\). brakni 'bracken, fern', holmr 'a piece of higher dry ground amid marsh, a piece of flat ground'.

**TWYCROSS**

1. **TWYCROSS** (121-3304)

Tuicros 1086 DB, p.1158 Dane (p), 1202 Ass, c.1240, 1262-6 TutP bis, e.14 RydCart

Twycros, -i- 1209-35 RHug, c.1240 TutP, 1243 Fees, 1259 Deed (p), c.1265, c.1278 Hastings, 1285 FA et freq to 1428 Pat, -cross(e) 1284 Ass, 1288 Banco, 1299, 1343 Pat et passim to 1412 MIP, 1419 Pat, 1440 Cl et freq to 1576 Saxton, -keros 1276 RH bis

Tuycrosse 1428 FA

Thuycros 1318 Pat

Toucros 1.Hy3 BM

'The two crosses', \( y\). twē-, twēgen, cros. The name indicates that the village probably possessed two carved stone crosses. The literal meaning 'double cross' has no archaeological validity: there is no evidence for Ekwall's (DEPN) 'one with four arms, showing the way at a cross-roads'. The form Toucros 1.Hy3 BM contains \( tu\), a neuter form of the OE numeral twēgen 'two'.

GOPSALL HALL, HOUSE, PARK, WOOD

Gopeshille 1086 Ib. -hull. 1308 Peake, 1343 Pat.
Goppeshill 1415 Wyl, -hull 1461 Banco, Goppishill 1588 BodlCh
Goupushill 1325 Coram
Gopeshull 1209-35 RHug
Gopshill(e) 1285 FA, 1545 CoPleas, 1552 Pat, -hull(e) 1243 Fees, 1327 SR, 1328 Banco, 1344 Pap bis, 1412 Cl bis, 1425 LCh, 1440 Cl, 1444 Hastings
Gopsyl 1410 LCh, -ell 1502 MisAccts, 1522 Deed bis, 1540 MinAcct, 1543 Dugd, 1547 Pat

'The serf's hill', y. gop, hyll. The name appears in late minor forms as follows: Gopsall Hall 1795 Nichols, Gopsal park 1795 ib.

LEA GRANGE, 1603 LeicW, 1607, 1628, 1641 IML, 1655 Fine, 1811 Map,
Leegraunge 1535 VE, Le Grange 1562 Nichols, Ley Grange 1614 bis, 1635 Ipm, Ley Graunge 1630 Nichols, cf. -othe Lee 1377 SR (p), Lee 1558-79 EGP, y. leah 'a woodland glade', grange. The grange probably belonged to Merevale Abbey in Warwickshire.

COPTON ASH, cf. Copthurnehul n.d. AD, Copton Hill 1811 Nichols, y. coppod 'having had the top removed', pyrne 'a thorn-bush', hyll 'a hill'. DIXEY SPINNEY, Sir Beaumont Dixie owned Lea Grange in 1811 Nichols. HARRIS BRIDGE, FARM, Harris Bridge 1815 Nichols.

2. NORTON JUXTA TWYCROSS (121-3206)

Norton(e) 1086 Ib, 1223 Fine, 1209-35 RHug, 1243 Fees, c.1265 Hastings (p), 1276 RH et freq to 1576 Saxton, -tona e. Hy3 EM
Northon 1254 Val
The affix is normally added as:

- iuxta Twycros (se) 1327 Pat, 1327, 1377 SR, 1392, 1399 Pat et passim to 1611 IML

Hogges- 1333 Inq aq. Hoggis- 1535 VE bis, 1540 MinAcct, Hoggis- 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, 1622 Burton, Hogs- 1718 IML

The north tun', v. nor', tun, hogg. The affixes were introduced to distinguish the village from East Norton and King's Norton in the same county. The affix hogg 'a hog' indicates that Norton became known for the rearing of pigs.

CULLODEN FARM was Culloden House 1801 Map, 1815 Nichols. It was no doubt so named just after the Battle of Culloden 1746. ROE HOUSE LANE, Roe House 1801 Map.

3. ORTON ON THE HILL (121-3003)

Wortone 1086 Ib

Ou-, Overtone (e); -ir- 1087-1100 TutP, 1149 Dugd, 1149-59, 1150-9 TutP, 1223 RHug, 1228 Pat, 1209-35 RHug, 1236 Fine et freq to 1491 Banco et passim to 1575 LEpis, -tona 1163 TutP, 1223 RHug, -thon 1249 RGros

Oreton 1495 Ipm

Orton 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS, 1564 CoPleas, 1570 LeicW, 1575 LEpis, 1576 Saxton

The affix is normally added as:

- iuxta Miram Vallem 1249 RGros

- iuxta Twycros 1299 bis, 1300, 1301 Pat, 1308 Banco

- subtus Ardern(e) 1278-94 Banco, 1294 Pat, 1295 Corem, 1320 Pat et freq
to 1385 Banco et passim to 1564 CoPleas

- le Hyll 1570 LeicW, -on-the-Hill 1575 LEpis, 1604, 1611, 1613, 1619

IML, -upon the Mount 1610 Speed

-super Montem 1603 LibCl

'The upper tún', v. uferra, tūn. Orton is on the crest of an imposing spur of land. The 'lower tún' was the lost Weston v. infra. The Warwickshire Forest of Arden once stretched into close proximity of the village and the abbey of Merevale lay close by across the county boundary.

4. LITTLE ORTON (121-3005)

Orton Parva: 1801 Map

Little Orton 1811 Nichols

v. Orton on the Hill supra.

WESTON (lost)

Westone 1086 DB

Weston: 1211 FF bis, 1220 Cur, 1232 Cl, 1209-35 RHug, 1287 Misc (p) et passim to 1354 AD

'The west tūn', v. west, tūn. After 1354 the only record of the village is Weston Felde(s) 1550 Pat bis. It is possible that the settlement was wiped out by the Black Death and never re-established. Compare also the similar final record for Ambion in Sutton Cheney parish supra. In 1622 Burton writes of Weston that there was 'no shew of Church or house remaining, the land lyeth adjoyning to Morebarne grounds'. (For Moor Barns v. Sheepy supra.) Weston thus lay at the foot of the spur to the south of Orton which got its name through its topographical relationship with Weston.
WITHERLEY

1. WITHERLEY (132-3297)

Witheredele Hy2 Dugd, -legh1 1224 CLR, Widredel1 1236 RGros bis

Widredesly a.1173 Dugd

Whittridel 1212 CLR

Witheredele 1228 Cur (p), Wy-, Witheredel1 1202 Cur, 1224 CLR, 1243 Cur

Wy-, Widerdele 1342 Pat, -leiam ? 12 Nichols, -ley 1392 Pat,

Wyd(d)erdelee c.1291 Tax, 1389 Pat

Wy-, Witherdele, -ir-, -ur- c.1204 Ass, 1226 Fine (p), 1262 Ass bis,

1282 Coram et passim to 1372 Ipm, 1372 Cl, -ley(e) 1265 Misc,

1280 Banco, 1284 Ass, 1307 Pat (p), 1350 Ipm bis et passim to

1403 Cl, -legh 1328 Banco, 1341 GildR (p), Witherdel(l), -y-

1254 Val, 1284 Ass (p), 1351 Pap

Witherdale 1282 IpmR, 1355 Pap bis

Wy-, Withederle 1203 Ass, 1331 Cl

Withedel1 1209-35 RHug

Witheresdal1 1202 Cur

Wy-, Witherele 1202 Ass bis, -leie 1220 RHug, -leia 1204 RFinib,

1220 RHug

Wyrithiele 1247 Fees

Wyderley, -ir- 1435 AAS, 1440 Fine

Wy-, Witherle 1259 Cur, 1348 Cl (p), 1350, 1374, 1403 Pat, -lee 1323

LAS, -ley(e) 1372 Pat, 1374 GauntReg, 1394 Banco, 1399 Fine

et passim to 1428 FA et freq to 1576 Saxton

Wederdeleye 1342 Pat

Wet(t)herdelegh 1330 FA, 1361 Cl, W(h)etherdele 1339, 1344 Pat bis
Wetherdley  1476 Cl

Wed(d)erley, -yr- 1517, 1523 AAS et passim to 1560 AD

W(h)etherley  1426 BM, 1516 EpCB bis, 1518 Visit, c.1555 ECP

'Wigdorvō's woodland glade', & leah. OE Wigdorvō is a woman's name.

BARN FARM, cf. Barn Close 1812 Map, Great Barn Close 1814 Deed, Little Barn Close 1814 ib, Barn Meadow 1814 ib. GLEBE FARM, cf. Glebe land 1812 Map. WITHERLEY HALL, Wytherlye Hall 1540 Ipm, cf. -atte Halle 1339 (p), 1392 Pat (p), -de Aula 1327 SR (p), -ad sulum 1332 ib (p), x. hall 'a hall'.

2. ATTERTON (132-3598)

Atreton a.1173 Dugd, 1236 Fine

Attreton(e) 1227 CIR, 1209-35 RHug, 1277 Hastings

Aterton  1205 P

Aterton  1205 ChanCR, 1262 Ass, 1282 Banco, 1307 Pat, 1316 FA et freq to 1610 Speed

Attirton  c.1299 Ipm, 1362 Pat

Eterton  1313 RydCart (p)

'Ægelrǣd's tūn', x. tūn.

3. FENNY DRAYTON (132-3597)

Draiton(e) 1086 DB, a.1173 Dugd, 1227 CIR, 1232 (p), 1209-35 RHug, 1316 FA, 1349 LAS, 1352 Pat

Drayton  1227 CIR, 1249 RGros, 1254 Val, 1271, 1272 Ipm, 1276 Misc et freq to 1576 LibCl

Draton  1350 LAS, 1517, 1526 AAS, 1576 Saxton
Dreitone 1232 RHug
Dreyton(e) 1232 RHug, 1609, 1613 IML

The affix is normally added as:

Fen(n)y- 1327 SR, 1335 Cl, 1351 Fine, 1351, 1352 Pat et freq to 1609
IML, Fen(n)e- 1413 Pat, 1465, 1468 AD, 1631 IML, Fen- 1518 Visit, 1613 IML

—in the Clay 1655 Nichols, 1670 SR, 1694 LAS, 1705 IML

'The tūn where hauling is necessary', v. dræg, tūn, fennig. As the affixes indicate, the village lies on heavy wet ground, once marshland. It is situated astride the Roman road from Nancetter to Leicester. In Anglo-Saxon times the road must have been in bad condition at this point so that wheeled transport would have had difficulty in negotiating the heavy clays. The modern map shows an interesting feature: the present road through the village makes a sharp deviation from the line of the Roman road before returning immediately to it. The only other villages on the line of the road are Kirkby Mallory and Peckleton. Through these the road keeps unswervingly to its Roman course. The deviation at Fenny Drayton is no doubt the place of the dryeg.

The affix OE fennig 'marshy' distinguishes this village from Drayton in Gartree Hundred.

4
3. RATCLIFFE CULEY (132-3299)

Redeclive 1036 ME

Radcliffe, -y-, -v- 1226 Fino, 1228 Cur bis, 1209-35 RHug, 1236 Fees, 1254 Fine, 1261 Cur et freq to 1328 Banco et passim to 1375 Ipm, -clif, -y- 1358, 1362 Banco, 1362 Pat bis, 1369 AD, 1426 BM, -clyff 1399 Pap
Radcliu e c.1130 LeicSurv, -clif, -y- 1357 AD, 1377 SR, -clyffe 1392
Pat, 1428 FA
Ratclif(f), -y- 1493 Banco, 1506 Pat, 1506 Cl, 1510 Fine, 1535 VE et freq
to 1554 MisAcots, -cliffe, -y- 1576 Saxton, 1581 Fine, 1609 IML
The affix is normally added as:
-Cule 1392 Pat, -Cul(e)y 1506 Cl, 1540 Ipm, 1551, 1552 Fine et freq to
1610 Speed
-iuxta Shepeye 1358 Banco
-iuxta Myryvale 1377 SR
-iuxta Wetherley 1426 BM
'The red bank or cliff', y. read, clif. The village is on River Sence.
OE clif may refer to the river bank which is of red marl at this point
or to a steep slope beside the river. The affixes distinguish this
village from Ratcliffe on the Wreake in East Goscote Hundred. Johannes
de Cuyllly held the manor in 1228 Cur. Merevale Abbey is nearby across
the Warwickshire boundary.
Several Derbyshire parishes of the Repton and Gresley Hundred now belong to Leicestershire. In 1834, Ravenstone and Packington were transferred from Derbyshire and in 1897 Appleby Magna, Chilcote, Measham, Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe, Streeton en le Field and Willesley (now part of Ashby de la Zouch a.v.) also.

In the 1897 adjustment of boundaries, Netherseal and Overseal were transferred to Derbyshire, y. Distribution Map 7.

For the Repton and Gresley Hundred y. EPNS xxix 622.

APPLEBY MAGNA

1. APPLEBY MAGNA (121-3109)

Æppelby 1002-4 ASWills

Apelbi 1086 DB, ? John Hastings (p), 1252 Ip, 1265 Misc, 1292 Hastings (p), -by 1086 DB, 1205 (p), 1206 (p), 1253 Cur (p), 1254 Val, Hy3 BM, Apelebi e.13 Dixie (p)

Apleberie 1086 DB

Alpebia c.1130 LeicSurv

Appelbi c.1160 Fisher (p), 1188 (p), 1190 (p) bis, 1191 (p) bis, 1192 (p) bis, 1193 P (p) et freq to 1203 Cur et passim to e.13 Dixie bis, 1239, 1250 BurtonCa, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by 1203 Cur, 1207 RFinib, 1210 Cur (p), e.Hy3 BM, 1234 RHug et passim to 1253 Cur (p) et freq to 1406 Pat, 1428 FA et passim to 1451 Rut, 1469 Banco

Eppelbi c.1160 Fisher (p)
Appilbi e.13 Dixie, —by e.13 ib (p), c.1220 Hastings, 1243 Fees, 1262 Hastings (p), 1278 Wyk bis et passim to 1381 Pat
Appulby(e) c.1275 Hastings, l.13 GarCart, l.13 (1449) WoCart (p), 1333 Dixie (p), 1341 Wyk (p), 1351 Dixie bis et passim to 1427, 1430, 1433, 1437 Comp et freq to 1505 Dead et passim to 1535 VE bis, —be 1509 Derby, 1511 Rut bis
Appleby(e) 1234 RHug bis, 1362 Wyk (p), 1576 Saxton
The affix is normally added as:
Nethur— 1450 Pat, Nether— 1476, 1477, 1500, 1501 Banco
—Magna 1506 Ipm
'The apple by', y. æppel, epli, by, neðera, neðri, magna. Probably Scandinavian by has replaced an OE final element (? tun), but it is possible that OE æppel 'apple' has replaced ON epli 'apple'. The form Eppelbi has as its first element either ON epli or the Mercian form eppel 'apple'. The village is on lower ground than Appleby Parva, y. infra.
APPLEBY HALL, —de la Hall c.1381 SR (p), cf. Halcroft 1430, 1433 Comp, Hallecroft 1437 ib, y. hall. WHITE HOUSE, 1801 Map.

2. APPLEBY PARVA (121-3008)
For forms and interpretation y. Appleby Magna supra.
The affix is normally added as:
Parva(m)— 1285 FA, 1327 SR:
—Parua, —v— 1457 Ct, 1458 BM, 1469, 1470, 1474 Comp et freq to 1506 Ipm
Littil— 1328 Ch, Little— 1610 Speed
Petist— 1326 Rut
Over- 1328 bis, 1412, 1477 Banco

vy, lytel, litill, uferra, petit, parva.

With reference to Appleby Magna and Parva vy. also Introduction:

The -berie/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names. The parish was transferred from Derbyshire in 1897.

CHILCOTE

CHILCOTE (121-2811)

Cildecote 1086 DB

Childecot(e) 1195 P, 1206, 1207, 1210 Cur, 1236, 1243 Fees et freq to 1428 FA, 1440 Cl, Chyldecot1 1346 MWG (p)

Cheldecot1 1244 Cl

Chilcote, -y- 1428 FA, 1432 Misc, 1450 Pat, 1451 Cl et passim to 1535 VE, 1537 MinAcct

'The cot of the younger sons' or 'cot of the young men, retainers', vy. cild, cilda, cot. This name may indicate a farm given to the younger sons of a family as a joint possession. The OE form of the place-name was Cildacot. The genitive plural of OE cild was originally cildra, but in late OE a new genitive plural cilda was formed and is usual in place-names, vy. Elements s.v..

GORSE SPINNEY (6"), cf. High Gorse 1815 Surv. HIGHFIELD FARM (6"), cf. High Field 1815 Surv. HORSELEY PLANTATION (6"), cf. Orsley Field 1815 Surv, vy. hors 'a horse', leah 'a woodland glade, clearing'.

The parish was transferred from Derbyshire in 1897.
MEASHAM

MEASHAM (121-3312) [miʃəm]

Measham 1086 DB

Measham, -y- c.1160 Fisher (p), 1182 (p), 1184 (p), 1185 P (p) et passim to e.13 Dixie bis et freq to 1410 Pat et passim to 1535 VE,

Meisnham 1396 Pat

Meis(s)am, -y- R1 Cur (p), e.13 Dixie, 1228 BM et passim to c.1280 (p), c.1285 RTemple, 13 MiD et freq to 1331 (p), 1332 RTemple (p)
bis, 1333 Dixie et passim to 1398 MiD (p), -om 1395 RTemple (p)

Mesham 1278 Derby, 1302 FA, 1343 Hastings (p), 1539 MinAcct

Nessam 1327 SR (p), 1591 BodlCh, -om 1524 MiD

Maisham, -y- 1247 Abbr (p), 1251 (p), 1261 Cl (p), 1335 Pat, 1369 GildR (p), 1431 FA, 1541 MinAcct

Maisam, -y- R1 Derby (p), 1218-46 (14) BrCart (p), 13 (15) (p), 1319 (15) CCart (p), 1522 MiD

Measam 1599 LeicRec, -om 1608 IML

Measham 1722 IML

'The hām on River Mease', y. hām. The small river runs through what must have once been marshy land. Near the town, the fields still retain this character. The river name is from OE meos 'bog, marsh, moss', y. River Mease.

MEASHAM FIELDS FARM, Measham Field 1801 Map, 1804 Nichols, (in) campo de Meysam e.13 ib. REdBANK HOUSE, cf. Redhul 1308 Derby, y. rēad 'red'.
The parish was transferred from Derbyshire in 1897.
NEITHERSEAL

NEITHERSEAL (121-2813)

Seila 1086 Ib
Scella 1086 Ib, Scella 1086 ib
Sceile, -y- c.1141 Dugd, 1150-9, 1163 TutP, 1242 Fees, '1308 RydCart,
Sceyla c.1130 LeicSurv
Seile, -y- e.Hy2 (p), 1.12. Derby (p), 1198 Cur, 12 Peake (p), 1205 FF,
e.13 Dixie bis, 1208 Cur et passim to c.1265 Hastings, Edw1
Rut, Seila, -y- c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1.12 Nichols, e.13 Dixie,
e.Hy3 Derby, Seill(e), -y- 1199, 1200 Cur bis, 1201 Abbr,
1201 FF, 1201 Pleas et passim to 1247 Cl
Sseille 1185 Templar
Scheill(e) 1243 Fees, 1247 Ass, 1247 Abbr, 1257 GildR (p), 1278 Wyr bis
et passim to 1316 (p), 1323 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1353, 1359
Wyr et passim to 1388, 1391 ib et freq to 1427, 1474 Rut,
Scheyll(e) 1476, 1477, 1478 ib et passim to 1497 ib, 1506 Ipm
Sheill(e), -y- 1227 GildR (p), 1209-35 RHug bis, 1247 Abbr, 1255 Cur et
passim to 1349 Wyr et freq to 1495 ib bis et passim to 1511
Rut, 1525 Wyr bis, 1535 VE, 1544 Wyr, Sheill1, -y- 1487,
1488, 1491, 1494 Rut
Scheleg1 1242 Fees
Shele 1250 Cur, 1546 Rental, 1549 Pat
Sheell1 1527 Wyr
Seall 1576 Saxton, Scale 1576 LibC1, 1615, 1616 IML
Schayl 1330 FA
Shail(l)(e), -y- 1271 Cl, 1330 FA, 1412 Cl, 1431 Rut, 1433 Comp bis,
1469 Wyr, 1535 VE, 1544 Wyr
Shayell 1431 Rut bis

The affix is normally added as:

Netre- 1200 Cur (p), Nete(r)- 1200 ib (p) bis, Nether- 1396, 1399 Wyk, 1401 Cl, 1428 FA et passim to 1576 Saxton, Nethur- 1359 bis, 1361 bis, 1365 Wyk bis, 1450 Pat, Nethyr- 1474, 1475, 1476 Rut et freq to 1460 ib, Neder- 1469 Wyk bis, 1502 Miscerts

Chirch(e)- e.14 bis, 1331 RydCart, 1346, 1347 Pat, Church(e)- 1331

Banco, 1506 Ipm bis

Kirke-, -y- 1362 Wyk bis

Magna- 1247 Abbr, 1313, 1314 RydCart, 1320 Pat, 1321 Inq aqd, 1402 FA -majore ? e.13 Nichols

'Small wood', v. scegel, neo'dera, cirice, kirkja, magna. The unrecorded OE scegel is a diminutive of sceaga 'a wood, a copse'. The affix neo'dera 'lower' distinguishes the village from Overseal which is on higher ground. Netherseal was also identified by its church, hence the use of OE cirice, ON kirkja. v. Overseal infra.

CHILTESTON (? lost) c.1130 LeicSurv. In LeicSurv Chilteston is described as being in Seal Hundred. It may be a form of the next village, Chilcote, of which there is otherwise no mention in LeicSurv. However, Chilcote is OE cildacot 'cot of the retainers' with a genitive plural formation plus cot whereas Chilteston is OE cildestün 'tün of the young nobleman' or even 'Cild's tün' with a genitive singular formation plus tün: v. cild, tün.

THE GRANGE, grangie de Seila l.12 Nichols, grangie de Magna Seile 1314 ib, Sheilgraunge 1469 Wyk, Sheale Grange 1558 LeicW, Seal Grange 1690 ib, v. grange. It was possibly the property of Merevale Abbey.
EASTFIELD, in campo orientali 1359 Wyr. GRANGE WOOD, GRANGEWOOD, FARM, LODGE, Grange Wood 1804 Nichols, cf. The Grange supra. GRANGEWOOD HOUSE, Grange-wood House 1831 Curtis. NETHERSEAL HALL, Seale Hall 1804 Nichols, -atte Hall' 1327 SR (p), v. hall. SEAL BROOK was Lullynton' broc' 1361 Wyr, v. brōc 'a brook, stream'. SEALWOOD FARM, cf. -atte Wode 1332 (p), 1361 Wyr (p), -at the Wode 1353 ib (p), Seal wood side 1667 LeicW; cf. also Grym'swode m.13 Nichols, Grymeswode 1331 RydCart, (named from the family of Ralph Grym 1331 ib), v. wudu 'a wood'.

The parish was transferred to Derbyshire in 1897.

OAKTHORPE AND DONISTHORPE

1. ACRESFORD (121-2913)

Apecrosford' Edw1 Rut
Possibly 'the ford at Aba's cross', v. cros, ford. The ODan personal name Api is also possible as the first element, though less likely.

2. DONISTHORPE (121-3114)

Durandestorp', -is- 1086 Le bis, 1204 Nichols, 1236 Cl (p), 1242 P (p) et passim to Edw1 Rut bis, -thorp 1197 (e.14) RydCart bis, 13 Dixie, e.14 RydCart (freq), 1332 bis, 1341 bis, 1364 Rut bis et passim to 1491, 1494 bis, 1497 Comp, Durandysthorpe 1511 Rut

Durantestorp', -is- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1252 Cl (p), 1254 GildR (p), -thorp(e) 1252 Cl (p) bis, 1292 Pat (p), 1298 Ipm bis, e.14 RydCart, 1326 Ipm

Durampdesthorpe 1284 Ch
Durendisthorpe 1566 BM
Durrandsthorpe 1628-31 LeicW
Dorandestorp 1278 Wyk (p), -thorp 1331 RydCart bis, Dorandissorp 1265
Misa
Doranesthorp Hy3 Berkeley (p)
Duraundthorp 1309 Ch
Duranthorp e.14 RydCart (p), 1306 Dugd (p), 1313, 1315, 1324 Nichols
Dun(n)esthorpe, -is- 1622, 1626, 1630 IML, Dunnistrop 1715 ib
Donasthorp(e) 1278 Derby, e.14 RydCart, 1358 Pat bis, 1431 FA, 1431,
1433 Comp et passim to 1549 Pat, Donassethorppe 1447 Rut
Don(n)esthorp(e) 1500 Banco, 1506 Ipm bis, 1634 AD, 1702 IML
Donisthorp(p)e, -y- 1535 VE, 1540 MinAcct, 1602 LeicW
'Durand's thorp', v. porp. The personal name Durand is OE in origin, v.
Feilitzen 229. Ekwall DEPN suggests that it came to England with the
Normans.

BRAMBOROUGH LANE BRIDGE, cf. Brombervalle Edw Rut, Bramborough Brook
1795 Nichols, Bramborough Lane 1804 ib. The final element of the earliest
form is vælla, the Mercian form of OE wella, v. brōm 'thorny bush' later
'broom', beorg 'hill', wella 'stream'. HALL FARM, -atte Halle e.14
RydCart (p), 1331-47 Nichols (p), -de Aula e.14 (p), 1331 RydCart (p),
1364 Rut (p), v. hall. HOOBOROUGH BROOK, 1792 Nichols.

3. OAKTHORPE (121-3213)
Achetorp 1086 DB
Actorp c.1130 LeicSurv
Ockethorp(h) 13 Dixie bis
Okethorp(e) Edw1 Hastings, 1345 Pat bis, 1396 Banco, 1412 Cl bis, 1415
Wyr, 1440 Cl et passim to 1539 MinAcct, Hokethorpe 1397 Pat
Octorp' Edw1 Rut bis, Octhorp(e), -k- e.13 Dixie (p), 1273 GildR (p),
e.14 RydCart (p), 1331 Banco, 1332 Dixie, 1341 Rut, 1353 Wyr
(p) bis et passim to 1425, 1426 LoCh, -thurp' 1361 Wyr (p),
Hocthorp 1239 GildR (p), 1273 (e.14) RydCart (p)
The personal name Áki is Oldan.
The parish was transferred from Derbyshire in 1897.

OVERSEAL

OVERSEAL (121-2915)
For forms and interpretation v. Netherseal supra.
The affix is normally added as:
alia- 1086 DB, c.1130 LeicSurv
Minori-, (-e, -em) 1209-35 RHug, e.14 RydCart bis
Parva- 1243 Fees, 1247 Abbr, Hy3 BM, 1313 RydCart, 1330, 1402 AD
Superiori- m.13 (p), e.14 Nichols
Uver(e)- 13 Nichols, e.14 RydCart
Ouer(e)-, -v- 1313 RydCart, 1320 Pat, 1320, 1321 Inq aqd et passim to
1359, 1362 Wyr et freq to 1610 Speed
Spitel-,-y- 1306 Ch, 1331 Banco, 1428 FA, 1506 Ipm, Spital- 1390 Banco
v. uferra, spitel, parva. The village was distinct from Netherseal as
early as DB: it stands on higher ground, hence the affix uferra
'highest'. The hospital there is recorded in Hospitalis in Sheil 1331
RydCart and le Spittell Grange 1546 Nichols. Overseal was given to
Merevale Abbey in the middle of the thirteenth century by William de Meisham. The abbey built the Spital Grange, probably early, v. Nichols s.n.. The hospital was ruled by a prior in 1331 RydCart.

BARRATT POOL, Barrat Pool 1792 Nichols. SHORT HEATH, Shertheth 1342 Nichols, Shortheath 1625 Ipm, v. sc(e)ort 'short', hǣð 'a heath'.

WADLANDS FARM, Wadlands 1625 Ipm, Wadland 1804 Nichols, cf. Wadlands Wood 1628 ib. The first element is possibly OE wād 'woad' (which was used as a dye and apparently cultivated in England in the Anglo-Saxon period), v. wād, land 'a tract of land'.

The parish was transferred to Derbyshire in 1897.

PACKINGTON

PACKINGTON (121-3514)

Pakynston* c.1050 KCD 939, c.1291 Tax, 1327 SR, 1335 LeicRec (p), 1337 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1430 Comp et freq to 1540 MinAcct, 1550 BodlCh, (-super le Hethe) 1540 Dugd, -ington* 1254 Val, 1267 RGrav, 1295 OSut, 1316 Ipm

Pakinton(e), -y- 1043 Thorpe, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1188 (p), 1195 P, 1196 ChancR (p), 1197 Derby et freq to 1379 Pat (p) et passim to 1535 VE, (-on the heth) 1539 Ipm, Pacinton* 1227 Fees

Pachinton(e) 1086 DB bis, 1221 Pap

Pakenton* 1200 Abbr, 1201 Cur bis, 1209-35 RHug, 1265 RegAnt

Parkenton 1043 (1267) Ch

Pakengton 1513 Dixie

Paketon* 1201 Cur

Paginton 1253-8 RHug
Pekyngton(e) 1231 RHug, c.1291 Tax

Pekinton(e), -y- 1225 bis, 1231 bis, 1253-8 RHug, c.1280 AD, 1290 Cl

Pokyngton 1428 FA

Pokinott 1200 Abbr, 1200 Cur

Packington, -y- 1535 VE, 1540, 1541 MinAcct et passim to 1610 Speed,

(-on the heath) 1629 BodlCh

Either 'Pac(o)a's tun' or 'the tun associated with Pac(o)a' v. -ing-4, tun, cf. Packington St, Great and Little Packington Wa, Packwood Wa.

An unrecorded OE personal name Pac(o)a is suggested by Ekwall DEPN as the first element of all these names. No common noun is known in English that might be proposed for it. In this Leicestershire example OE Pac(o)antun or Pac(o)ingtun could be the original form of the name.

v. Introduction: -ingtun names in west Leicestershire.

BREACH FARM, HILL, cf. Suthlondbreche 1330 Hastings, Suthland breech

The parish was transferred from Derbyshire in 1884.

RAVENSTONE WITH SNIIBSTONE

RAVENSTONE (121-4013)

Ravenestorp 1086 IB

Rauenestun(e), -v- 1086 IB; 1235-54 Hastings (p), -ton(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1199 Chr, 1224, 1225 Cur, 1274 Cl, 1.13 GarCart, 13 Wyg bis et freq to 1351, 1356 Pat, 1361 Wyg et passim to 1429 Pat

Raueniston, 1.13 GarCart, 1335 bis, 1346 (freq), 1347 bis, 1349 Wyg

Ravenston(e), -v- 1262 Fine (p), 1323 Inq aqd, 1326 Wyg bis, 1327 Ip,
1353 Wyk bis et passim to 1427 Comp, 1437 LGDeeds, 1534
R Temple, 1535 VE, -tona 1152 BM
Rauneston 1352 AD, 1523 LAS
Raueston 1326 Wyk
Raunston 1462 BM, 1462, 1464 Pat, 1499 Deed, 1499, 1519 Wyk et passim to 1641 IML
Raunson 1641 IML
Rawnston 1502 MisAccts, 1510 Rental, 1520 Wyk
Ranstone 1522 Wyk
'Hrafn's or Hrafn's tūn', v. tūn. The OScand personal name Hrafn is common. Feilitzen 292 points out that there is no conclusive evidence for an OE Hrafn. However, Professor K. Cameron in Place-Names of Derbyshire 652 suggests that Ravenestorp 1086 W belongs here. 'If so, it is an example of the attempt to replace a native by a Scand element and might indicate that the first element is indeed OE Hrafn.'

ALTON HILL, HOUSE, THE ALTONS (belongs to West Goscote Hundred)
Heletone 1086 W
Alton c.1130 LeicSurv, 1236 Fine, l.13, 13, 1314 GarCart, 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl et freq to 1550 BodlCh, -tona 1188 P (p), Halton 1484 LAS, 1537 MinActt, 1541, 1582 Hastings
Aulton 1326 Ipm
Alston 1484 LAS, Aletton 1484 ib, Hatemala 1484 ib
Possibly 'the old tūn', v. ald, tūn.

ALTON GRANGE
grang' de Alton 13 GarCart, Alton gra(u)nge 1535 VE, 1549 Hastings,
1561 Ipm. 1576 Saxton, Alton Grange 1612 BodlCh, Alton or Halton grange
1537 MinAcct, Halton Grange 1582 Hastings, v. grange. The grange
belonged to Garendon Abbey, v. GarCart.

Hoo ASH FARM, Hoo Ash 1804, 1806 Map, Hou 15 Nichols, Howe 15 ib, v.
höhn 'a spur of land'.

For Snibston v. Coalville, West Goscote Hundred.

The parish was transferred from Derbyshire in 1884.

STRETTON EN LE FIELD

STRETTON EN LE FIELD (121-3011)

Streitun 1086 DB
Stratone 1086 DB

Stretton(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, e.13 Dixie (p) bis, 1243 Fees bis, 1278
Wyg (p), 1286 FA, 1299 Ipm, 1302 FA et freq to 1610 Speed,
(-iuxta Sheyle) 1331 Banco, (-iuxta Keysham) 1358 Pat, -tona
1197 (e.14) RydCart (p), e.13 Dixie (p)

Stratton 1454, 1459 Cl, 1576 Saxton

The affix is normally added as:
-in le Feld(e), -in the Feld(e) 1412 Cl bis, 1428 FA, 1446 Inq aqd et
passin to 1475 Wyg, -in ley feylde 1518 ISLR, -in le Field
1617, 1623 IML, -en le Field 1795 Nichols, -super le Feld
1431 FA

'The tun near a Roman road', later 'in the open country', v. stræt,
tūn, en4, feld. No Roman road is now known, but the village is on the
line of the road which was known as Salt Way (v. Roads and Ways) which
enters the county near Croxton Kerrial, crosses Fosse Way at Six Hills and
is lost at Barrow upon Soar. It presumably met Watling Street at Wall in Staffordshire, the site of the Roman station of Letocetum.

THE HALL, Stretton Hall 1804 Nichols.

The parish was transferred from Derbyshire in 1897.
This list includes all elements used in the uncompounded and compounded place-names for which interpretations have been suggested in the text. In some cases it is not always certain that the examples contain the element concerned but they may do so; reference should therefore be made to the discussion of the place-name itself. The elements are given in their OE, ON, or OFr forms, but it should be remembered that many of the elements continued in use in the language and that many of the place-names are of more recent origin. Under each element the examples are arranged in five categories, (a) as the first element of a compounded place-name; (b) as a simplex place-name; (c) as the final element of a compounded place-name in which the first element is a significant word; (d) as the final element of a compounded place-name in which the first element is a personal name, group-name or surname; and (e) as an affix; where no category is indicated it is to be assumed that the examples belong to type (a). This analysis is based upon the older forms of the place-names. In the modern forms secondary elements like Farm, Hall, House, Lodge etc. and affixes are omitted unless they are significant. A summary translation of each element is given, but for a discussion of its significance and use reference should be made to English Place-Name Elements (English Place-Name Society, vols. xxv and xxvi 1956, with Addenda and Corrigenda 1969). Elements recorded here which are not included in the above volumes are distinguished by (n) after them and those marked * are not independently recorded in the form cited or are hypothetical forms.
abbeie OFr (n), 'abbey'. (a) Abbeygate; (e) in some early forms for Ab Kettleby.

abbod OE, 'abbot'. (a) In a comparative form for Abbey Park; (e) in an early form for Holt.

æc OE, 'oak-tree'. (a) Oakley; (c) Abbot's Oak, Copt Oak, Holyoaks, The Oaks, Shericles; (d) in comparative forms for Oaks Farm.

æcer OE, acr ON, 'plot of arable, acre of land'. (a) Agar Nook; (c) Scalacres.

æppel OE, 'apple'. Appleby, Applegate.

æsc OE, 'ash-tree'. (a) Ashby (4), Ash Hill, Ashlands, and possibly in some early forms for Asfordby; (b) One Ash.

æspe OE, 'aspen-tree'. Aspin.

ald OE, 'old'. Aldeby, Alton, Old Park.

aldornmann OE, 'nobleman, chief officer of a shire'. Alderman's Haw.

än(a) OE, 'one, solitary'. Ambion.

angel OE, 'bend of a river'. Ankle Hill.

änlibi(e)pig, -Hepe OE, 'single, solitary'. (b) Wanlip.

änstiga OE, 'path for one, narrow footpath'. (b) Anstey.

arcedIacon OE, 'archdeacon'. Archdeacon Lane.

bæcestre OE, 'baker'. Baxter Gate.

*bæc-hús OE, 'bakehouse'. Bakehouse Lane.

bærlic OE, 'barley'. Barley Hill.

beer-tün OE, 'barley-farm'. (b) Barton.

*baggere ME, 'hawker'. (a) Bess Bagley; (e) in an early form for Kite Hill.

*balg OE, 'rounded, smooth'. In comparative forms for Wolds Farm.
ban OE, 'a bone'. (c) Holy Bones.
banke Oldan, 'bank, slope'. (c) with p.n., Croxton Banks.
bar OE, 'bear'. Barwell
batsille Offr, 'site of battle' or 'judicial battle'. Battle Flat.
(ge) beacon OE, 'beacon'. Beacon Hill.
beam OE, 'tree'. (c) Ambion.
bearu OE, 'a wood'. (b) Barrow.
beau Offr, 'beautiful', v. bel2.
bece1 OE, 'stream, valley'. (a) Beckingthorpe; (c) Burbage, Cotesbach.
bekkr ON, 'stream, beck'. (b) The Becks; (c) Oback, Saltbeck, Winter Beck, and in a comparative form for Brook Farm.
bel OE (n), 'open land in forest? Belton.
bel2, beau Offr, 'beautiful'. Beaumanor, Beaumont, Belgrave, Belvoir.
bena OE, 'shelf, bank'. Benscliff.
béo OE, 'bee'. Beeby.
béorg OE, berg ON, 'hill, mound'. (a) Bardon, Barrow Hill; (b) in early forms for Slawston Hill; (c) Ambro, Billa Barrow, Blackberry, Bramborough, Calby (otherwise Colby), Colborough, Crossburrow, Harborough, Muckleborough, Stemborough, Tamborough, Thornborough (2), Wellsborough, Whatborough.
bere OE, 'barly'. Berehill (on site of Clock Tower).
bere-ærn OE, 'barn'. (a) Barn Close, Barron Park; (c) Moorbars, Moor Barns.
*berse ME, 'fenced-in part of a forest'. (e) Bess Bagley.
bigging ME, 'a building'. (b) Byggyns.
bill OE (n), '(sword-shaped) hill'. Bilingburg, Billa Barrow.
birce OE, "birch-tree". Birch Hill.

biscop OE, "bishop". In comparative forms for Bishop St.

blaíc OE, "black, dark". Blackberry, Blackbrook, Blackfordby, Black Friars, Black Hill, Blakeshay, Bleak Moor, and in comparative forms for The Cliff.

blá(v) ON, "dark, cheerless". In comparative forms for Polton.

blesi ON, "bare spot on a hillside". In the earlier name of Godeby Grange.

bogu OE, bogi ON, "bow, arch". Bow Bridge.

bold OE, "a building", y. ból.

bolt OE, "headland, ridge". Bolt Wood.

bóndi ON, "peasant landowner". (a) Bondman Hays; (c) with p.n., The Bond.

ból, bót, bold OE, "a dwelling". (a) Bottesford, Budgemere; (c) Newbold (3).

brág OE, "broad, spacious". Bradgate, Bradley, Bradshaws, and in a comparative form for Kilby Bridge.

breac OE, "thicket". (b) Old Brake.

*brakni ON, *breacan OE, "bracken". Bracknall's Barn.

brand OE, "place cleared by burning". (b) The Brand.

brant OE, *brant ON, "steep". Brancliff, Bran Hills.

breoc OE, "land broken up for cultivation". (a) Breach Farm; (b) Breach Cottage; (c) with p.n.s., in comparative forms for Breach Barn, Breach Cottages.

*brende OE, "place cleared by burning". (b) Breedon Brand.

brende ME, "burnt, of a burnt colour". In a comparative form for Stonton Wood, and in an early affix to Stapleford.
*breg* PrWelsh, 'hill'. Breedon.

bridd OE, 'bird'. Bird Hill, and in early forms for New Parks.

broc OE, 'brook'. (a) Brocker, Brookesy (2), Brooks Hill, Brookfield, Brookside, Broughton (2); (b) Burton Brook, Dalby Brook, Fishpool Brook; (c) Blackbrook, Blower's Brook, Claybrooke, Coplow Brook, Hermitage Brook, Shellbrook, Whetstone Brook; in the earlier name of Rothley Brook; with a p.n. in a local form for Grace-Dieu Brook; in comparative forms for Polton; in an early form for Bakehouse Lane; in an early affix to Stapleford.

bröm OE, 'broom'. Bramborough, Broombriggs.

brönig OE, 'overgrown with broom'. Broomy Husk.

brún OE, 'edge, brow of a hill'. Burnmill.

brycg OE, 'bridge'. (c) Abraham's Bridge, Bow Bridge St., Bradfields Bridge, Bridge St., Broombriggs, Fieldon Bridge, Longore Bridge, Kilby Bridge, North Bridge, Shirrevesbrigge, West Bridge; (d) Finchley Bridge, Old Bridge, Thorpe Bridge, Zouch Bridge, and in comparative forms for Frog Island and Route B (Roads and Ways).

bucc OE, 'buck, male deer'. Buck Hill, Buckwell.

buoca OE, 'he-goat'. Buck Hill, Buckwell.

burgesis OFr (n), 'burgess'. Burgess St., and in the earlier name of Freemen's Common.

burh OE, 'fortification, earthwork, fortified house'. (a) Burbage, Burleigh; (b) Burrough, Bury Camp; (c) Bilingburg, Loughborough, Narborough, Queniborough, and possibly in DB forms for Asfordby, Quenby, Shoby.
**burh-stall** OE, 'site of a burh, disused fort'. (b) Birstall.

**burh-tūn** OE, 'fortified farmstead'. (b) Burton (3).

**burna** OE, 'spring, stream', occasionally replaced by ON *brunnr*. (a) Burney, Burnhagh; (c) Medbourne.

*busc* OE, 'bush'. Bushloe.

*buskr* ON, 'bush'. Busky House

**butt**² OFr, 'archery butt'. Butt Close.

**butte** ME, 'short strip or ridge at right angles to others; strip of land abutting a boundary'. Butt Close, Butt Lane.

**by** ON, 'village, farmstead'. (c) Aldeby, Appleby, Ashby (3), Beeby, Dalby (2), Frisby (2), Galby, Groby, Hoby, Kilby, Quenby, Thralsby, Westerby, Willoughby; with p.ns., Blackfordby, Wyfordby; (d) Arnesby, Asfordby, Barkby, Barsby, Bescaby, Bittesby, Blaby, Brentingby, Brooksby, Bushby, Cadeby, Cosby, Enderby, Freeby, Gaddesby, Goadby (2), Harby, Ingarsby, Kettleby (2), Kilwardby, Kirby, Lowesby, Naneby, Nevleby, Oadby, Ratby, Ravensby, Rearsby, Rotherby, Saltby, Saxby, Saxelby, Shearsby, Shoby, Sileby, Somerby, Stonesby, Synonby, Thralsby, Thornby, Tugby, Wartnaby, Welby, and in the DB form for Thringstone.

**byrne** OE, 'head of a valley'. Bitteswell.

*œng* OE (n), 'stone, ? gravel'. Keyham.

**calc** OE, 'chalk, limestone, heavy clay'. Chalk Pool.

**cald** OE, 'cold'. (a) Langton Caudle, Chadwell, Colborough, Coldham, Cord Hill; (e) Cold Newton, Cold Overton.

**calenge** OFr, 'land in dispute'. (b) Le Kalenge.
calf OE, 'calf'. In a comparative form for Stocking Farm.
calu OE, 'bald, bare'. Calby (otherwise Colby), Gallow Hill.
*canOE, 'steep, rounded hill'. (b) Cank.
*carn PrWelsh, 'heap of stones, cairn'. Charley, Charleyston, Charnwood.
carr OE, 'a rock'. (b) Car Hill.
castel OFr, 'castle, camp'. (a) Castle Hill (2), Castle St; (c) with p.n., Bawdon Castle; (e) Castle Donington.
cat(t) OE, '(wild) cat'. Cat Hill, Cattows.
ceaster OE, 'city, old fortification'. (d) Leicester.
*ged PrWelsh, 'a wood'. R. Chater.
ceorl OE, 'peasant' (replaced by ON karl). Carlton (2), and in an earlier name for King Charles's Well.
cild OE, 'young person'. Chilcote, Chilteston, Kilby.
cirice OE, 'church' (often replaced by ON kirkja). (a) In some early forms for Kirby Bellars, Kirkby Mallory; (c) Burrowchurch; (d) Anderchurche; (e) Church Langton, and in some early forms for Netherseal.
cleag OE, 'clay'. Claybrooke (2).
cleene OE, 'land without thorns'. Glenfield.
clif OE, 'cliff, steep slope'. (a) Cliffe Hill; (c) Barrowcliffe (2), Benscliff, Black Cliff, Brancliff, The Cliff, Hammercliffe, Hawcliffe, Longcliff, Ratcliffe (5), Raunscliffe, Roecliffe, Strancliffe, and in comparative forms for Sketchley.
*clodd OE, 'clod, lump of earth'. (b) Clotts Farm.
clod OE, 'rock; mass of rock, rocky hill'. (b) Breedon Cloud Wood; (c) Cover Cloud; (d) Lubcloud.
**cneoc** OE, *kne* ON, 'bend in a road or river'. Nettle.

cnihh OE, 'youth, servant, soldier'. Knighton, Knight Thorpe.

cnoll OE, 'hill-top, summit'. (b) Knoll Farm; (c) with p.n., Charley Knoll.

cocce OE, 'heap, hillock'. (c) Withcote.

coll OE, 'coal'. (e) Coleorton.

coningen ME, 'rabbit-warren'. Coneygear Wood.

copeiz OFr, 'copppice'. (b) The Coppice; (c) with p.n. in comparative forms for Dove Brook.

copp OE, 'summit, peak'. Billesdon Coplow.

coppod OE, 'pennarded'. Copt Oak, Copton Ash.

corn OE, 'corn, grain'. In the earlier name of Corn Exchange.

cot OE, 'cottage, hut, shelter'. (b) Cotes (2), Coton (2); (c) Chilcote, Goscote, Goscote, Nethercote, Sapcote, Walcote, Westcotes, Woodcote; with p.n., in comparative forms for Cote Hill; (d) Brascote, Hugglescote, Huncote, Kimcote.

crabbe ME, 'crab-apple'. Crabtree.

croeff OE, 'machine, engine'. (b) Croft.

cran OE, 'crane, heron'. Cranworth.

crave OE, 'crow'. Crance, Crow Mill.

croft OE, 'small enclosed field'. (c) Rycroft, in comparative forms for Gosling St., The Peacock, Soar Lane, and in the earlier name of Kirby Park; (d) Ulverscroft.

cros OE, *kross* ON, *cros* late OE, 'cross'. (a) Crossburrow, Rothley Cross; (c) Berehillcross (on site of Clock Tower), Highcross, Redcross, Twycross; (d) Acresford, Cross.
crumb OE, 'crooked, bent'. Crown Hill.
cui OE, 'cow'. Cow Hill.
countesse OFr (n), 'countess'. Countesthorpe.
cwen OE, 'queen'. Quenby, Queniborough.
cweorn OE, 'quern, hand-mill'. Quorndon.
cyning OE, 'king'. (a) Congerstone; (e) King's Norton.
cyte OE, 'hut'. (c) Kite Hill.
deal OE, dalr ON, 'valley'. (a) Dalby (2); (c) Bandalls, Marshdale, Shackerdale, Debdales (2), Debdales, Middlesdale, Ragdale, and in comparative forms for Crown Hill, Ox Brook; (d) Cusingedale, and in comparative forms for The Valley.
*dam OE, damr late ON, 'dam'. (c) Griffydam, and in comparative forms for Aylestone Mill.
dead OE, 'dead'. In the earlier name of Freeschool Lane.
(ge)delf OE, 'pit, quarry!'. (c) In a comparative form for Staunton Harold.
deop OE, djupr ON, 'deep'. Debdales (3).
deu OFr (n), 'God'. (c) Grace Dieu.
dico OE, dik ON, 'dike, ditch'. (c) Landyke, Raw Dykes.
dreag OE, 'a drag, portage'. Drayton (2).
*du PrWelsh, 'black'. (b) Dove Brook.
*dufr PrWelsh, 'water'. (c) R. Chater.
*dubno Brit (n), 'deep'. (b) R. Devon.
dun OE, 'hill'. (a) Dinton; (c) Bardon, Bawdon, Breedon, Quorndon, Rowden, Stordon, and in early names of Burrough Hill, Gallow; (d) Billesdon, Bowden, Buddon, Garendon, Sibson.
dust OE, 'dust'. In a comparative form for Moorfields.

EA OE, 'stream, river'. (b) R. Eye; (c) Eye Brook.

ears OE, 'buttock'. (c) Windesers.

east OE, 'east, eastern'. (a) Aston, East Gates, Easthorpe, Easton, Eastwell, Estthorp; (e) East Langton, East Norton.

eves OE, 'eaves' or 'edge of wood'. (b) Woodhouse Eaves.

g OE, 'island, land by water, land surrounded by streams'. (a) Eaton; (c) Brockey (2), Burney, Eady, Sanvey Gate, Sauvey, Sheepy, Turvey, and in comparative forms for Park House; (d) Fleckney, Poultney.

elf OE, 'elf, fairy'. Elvelege.

-en OE adjectival suffix, 'characterized by, made of'. (c) Fieldon.

en 2 OFr, 'in'. (a) Stretton en le Field.

ende 1 OE, endi ON, 'end of something'. (c) Heath End.

eng ON, 'meadow, pasture'. (c) Mucklin.

eorl OE, 'nobleman'. (a) In an early name for Charley Hall; (e) Earl Shilton, and in early forms for Thorpe Arnold.

eord OE, 'earth'. In early forms for Burrough.

spli ON, 'apple'. Possible in an early form for Appleby.

ermitage OFr, 'hermitage'. (b) The Hermitage (2).

ete OE, 'pasture'. Eady.

fæsten OE, 'stronghold'. (c) Stockerston.

fearn OE, 'fern'. Fearn Farm.

feire OFr, 'a fair, gathering of merchants'. (c) Fair Lawn, Horsefair St.

feld OE, 'open country', later 'open common land, open field, field'.

(a) Fieldon; (c) Field House, Glenfield, Highfield(s) (4),
Marefield, Millfield, Moorfields, Netherfield, Northfield, Southfields, Westfield (2), Wode Field, and in comparative forms for Lea Wood, Lindley Wood, Wakeley; with p.n., Mucklow Field; (d) Markfield, Stormefield; (e) Stretton-en-le Field.

fenn OE, 'fen, marsh'. (c) In an earlier name of Pickering Grange.

fennig OE, 'marshy, muddy'. (e) Fenny Drayton.

finc OE, 'finch'. Finchley.

fisc OE, 'fish'. Fishpool.

(fix)flit OE, 'dispute'. Flitlands (2).

ford OE, 'ford'. (c) Acresford, Blackfordby, Bottesford, Bransford, Linford, Scalford, Sharnford, Stapleford, Swinford, Twyford, Wyfordby; in the old name of Finchley Bridge, and in comparative forms for Portells, Stud Brook; (d) Desford.

forest OFr, 'forest'. (c) With p.ns., Charnwood Forest, Leicester Forest.

*foss OE, 'ditch'. Fosse Way, and in an early form for Bakehouse Lane.

fox OE, 'fox'. Foxley, Foxton.

frere OFr, 'friar'. (a) Friar Lane; (c) Black Friars St., and in comparative forms for St. Augustine St.

Frīsa OE, OScand, 'a Frisian'. Frisby (2).

frogga OE, 'frog'. Frog Hall, Frog Island.

fyrhō OE, 'wood, woodland'. (b) Glenfield Frith, Leicester Frith; (c) with p.n., Braunstone Frith.

fyrs OE, 'furze'. (a) Freizeland; (c) with p.n., Aston Firs.

galg-trēow OE (n), 'gallows, gallows-tree'. Gallowtree Gate.

*gal(l) ON (n), 'barren spot'. Galby, Gallow Lodge.

gāra OE, 'triangular plot'. (a) Garlands; (c) Plungar.
garite OFr, 'watch-tower'. Garat's Hay.

garx ON, 'an enclosure'. (c) Plungar.

gat OE, 'goat'. Goatham; Goathouse.

gate ON, 'a road; and 'a street' in street-names in Leicester and Loughborough. (a) In comparative forms for Mill Hill; (c) Abbeygate, Applegate, Barter Gate, Church Gate (2), Gallowtree Gate, Muckle Gate, Northgate, Southgate, Woodgate (2), in comparative forms for Norwood, Port Hill, Salt Ways, Wood St., and in old names for Gartree Road, The Haymarket, New Bond St., St. Nicholas St., Soar Lane; with p.ns. in Belgrave Gate, Braunstone Gate, Humberstone Gate, and in comparative forms for Gynsills.

geat OE, 'opening, gap'. (c) Bradgate, Pocket Gate.

gairtre OScand (n), 'tree with a wedge-shaped scar'. (a) Gartre hill, Gartree Hill; (b) Gartree.

gild-hall OE, 'guild-hall'. (b) In comparative forms for Blue Boar Lane.

*glanc- Brit, 'clean, holy, beautiful'. (b) Glen (2), and in the earlier name of R. Sence.

*gllinn PrWelsh, 'glen, valley'. (b) Glen (2), and in the earlier name of R. Sence.

*gnipa ON, 'steep rock, overhanging rock in a valley'. Knipton.

gold OE, 'gold'. Gold Hill.

gop OE, 'servant'. Gopsall.

gorst OE, 'gorse'. (b) Gorse Lane; (c) with p.ns., Glen Gorse, Muston Gorse, Whetstone Gorse; (d) Tipping's Gorse, Vowe's Gorse.

gos OE, 'goose'. Goscote, Goscote, Gosling St., and in the earlier name of The Haymarket.
goulet OFr, 'water-channel, gully; ravine'. (b) Gullet Lane.
grace OFr, 'grace'. Grace Dieu.
gréf OE, 'a digging, pit, trench'. (c) Seagrave.
grèg OE, 'grey'. In early forms for Friar Lane.
gréf OE, 'grove, copse'. (b) Grove Lane; (c) Belgrave, Prestgrave, Seagrave; (d) Baggrave, and in the earlier name of Prestgrave.
grange OFr, 'grange, outlying farm belonging to a religious house'.
(b) Cossington Grange, The Grange, Grange Farm; (c) The Grange, Keythorpe Grange, Lea Grange, Old Grange; with p.ns., Alton Grange, Bosworth Grange, Braunston Grange, Burton Grange, Colley Grange, Dishley Grange, Godby Grange, The Grange (2), Grange Lane, Horsepool Grange, Hugglescote Grange, Ibstock Grange, Merril Grange, New House Grange, Newton Grange, Pinwall Grange, Pynslade Grange, Saltbie Grange, Stoughton Grange, Swanington Grange, Sysonby Grange, Welby Grange, Whartop Grange, in the earlier names of Goldsmith Grange, Pickering Grange, and in comparative forms for Moor Barns.
gravesle OFr (n) 'gravel'. Gravel St.
great OE, 'big, great'. (e) Great Bowden, Great Dalby, Great Glen, Great Stretton, and in forms for Ashby Magna, Peatling Magna, Sheepy Magna.
grène OE, 'green'. Green Hill (4).
grène OE, 'grassy spot, village green'. (b) The Green (4), West Green.
grof ON, 'pit'. Groby.
gryfia ON, 'small deep valley'. Griffydam.
gylden OE, 'golden'. (e) Gilmorton.
hafe(feri OE, hafri ON, 'he-goat'. Haverwic.

haferra OE, hafri ON, 'oats'. Harborough, Haverwic.

(ge)haeg OE, 'enclosure'. (b) The Hays; (c) Blakeshay, Bondman Hays, Garat's Hay, Heyday Hays, Lady Hey, New Hays, Old Hays, Oxhaye, and in a comparative form for Stocking Farm; with p.n.s., Benscliff Hay, Foryley Hay, Holly Hayes, Stoke Hays, and in a comparative form for Beaumont Leys.

hæd OE, 'a heath'. (a) Heath End, and in the earlier name of Rothley Brook; (b) The Heath; (c) Short Heath; with a p.n., Bagworth Heath; (d) Codeshethe; (e) Donington le Heath, Normanton le Heath, and in an earlier form for Newbold (Worthington).

hædig OE (n), 'heathy, growing with heather'. Hethelye.

hafocere OE, 'hawker'. (e) Thorpe Acre.

haga1 OE, 'hedge, enclosure'. (c) Alderman's Haw, Burzbach, Little Haw, and in comparative forms for Road IV (Roads and Ways); with p.n., in comparative forms for Holywell Hall; (d) Ossegdishaug.

hagum-byrne OE, 'hawthorn'. (b) Hithern.

hald1 OE, 'shelter, refuge' or 'stronghold'. Halstead.

hald2 OE, 'sloping'. Long Holden.

hæl OE, 'nook, corner of land'. (a) Hallaton; (c) Rowele, Rushall.

hælig OE, 'holy'. Holy Bones, Holyoaks, Holywell (2), and in an earlier name of Guildhall Lane.

hall OE, 'hall, manor house'. (a) Holly Hayes, and in comparative forms for Claybrooke Hall, The Hall, Hall Farm, Limby Hall, Lindley Hall, Peckleton Hall, Stanford Hall, Staunton Harold Hall,
Withcote Hall; (b,c) Appleby Hall, Baggrave Hall, Belgrave Hall, Charley Hall, Coleorton Hall, Desford Hall, The Hall (3), Hall Farm (2), Hall Orchard, Higham Hall, Netherseal Hall, Newhall, Old Hall (3), Scalford Hall, Shenton Hall, Stretton Hall, Witherley Hall; in the earlier name of Quorn House, and in comparative forms for Blue Boar Lane; (d) in the earlier name of Gaddesby Hall, and in comparative forms for Dannet St.

ham OE, 'homestead; village'. (d) Coldham, Goatham, Higham, Keyham, Legham, Waltham, Whinham; with r.n., Measham; (d) Welham, Wymondham.

hamarr ON, 'a rock, cliff'. Hammercliffe.

ham-tun OE, 'a home-farm'. (c) Smockington.

hangeman ME (n), 'hangman'. In the earlier name of Newarke St.

hangende OE, 'hanging', used of places on a steep slope. Hanging Hill.

har2 OE, 'grey, hoar'. Harston, Horston.

hat OE (n), 'hot'. In the earlier name of St. Nicholas St.

heafod: OE, 'head'. (c) Shepshed; (d) Ives Head (?).

heah1 OE, 'high'. (a) Ambro, Highcross St., Highfield(s) (5), Higham, High Torr; and in comparative forms for Ridgeway; (e) High Sharpley.

hecg OE, 'hedge'. (c) Sheet Hedges, and in comparative forms for Rothley Cross.

heoir ON, 'heath, uncultivated land'. (b) Heather.

heorde-wic OE, 'herd farm'. (b) Hardewyk, Hardwick (2), Herd(e)wyk (2).

here OE, herr ON, 'army'. In the earlier name of Leicester Forest.

(ge)hæreness OE, 'obedience, jurisdiction, district'. (e) In an early form for Frisby.
*herse OE, 'hill top'. Herston.

tiewet OE, 'hewing, place where trees are cut down'. (b) Huit.

hlæfdige OE, 'lady, Our Lady'. Lady Hay.

hlæpingi ON, 'fugitive'. Loupingtorp.

hlæw OE, 'mound, hill'. (b) Bushloe, Billesdon Coplow, Mucklow, Rowley, Tomley, Tooley; (c) Wakeley; (d) Ainsloe, Wakeley, and in comparative forms for Breach Barn.

hlinc OE, 'ridge, bank'. Linkfield.

hlættor OE, 'clear, bright'. (b) In the old name of R. Swift (which appears as the first element of Lutterworth).

hoc OE, 'hook, angle, spit of land in river bend'. (c) Hookhill.

hog OE, 'hog'. (e) In early forms for Norton juxta Twycross.

hoh OE, 'spur of land'. (a) Hoby, Hoo Hills, Hoton, Houghton; (b) Hoo Ash, Hose; (c) Brocker, Cattows, Cranoe, Harrow, Humble, Sparkenhoe, and in the earlier name of Braunstone Park, Wolds Farm; (d) Lubenham, Wignell, and comparative forms for Six Hills Road.

hol OE, holar ON, 'sunken, lying in a hollow'. Hallgate, Hamwell, Holwell, Obak, and comparative forms for Brook Farm, Brookside Farm.

holmr ON, 'water meadow'. (b) Home Farm (2), Homefield; (c) Bracknell's Barn, Home Farm, Langham, and comparative forms for Aylestone Mill, Mill, St. Mary's Mills, Stud Brook; (d) Home Farm.

holt OE, ON, 'wood, thicket'. (b) Holt; (c) with p.ns., Barkby Holt, Shangton Holt, Walton Holt.

hop OE, 'plot of enclosed land', later 'small enclosed valley'. (c) Prestop
horn OE, ON, 'something shaped like a horn'. Horninghold.
hor OE, 'horse'. Horsefair St., Horseley, Horsepool, Horsewell.
horu OE, 'filth, dirt'. (b) Harrow.
hraća OE, 'throat', used in some topographical sense such as 'a pass'.
Ragdale.
hrafn OE, 'raven'. Raunscliffe.
hræod OE, 'reed, rush'. Loddington Reddish, Redmoor.
hring OE, 'ring, circle'. In an early form for Burrough Hill.
hjís OE, hjís ON, 'shrubs, brushwood'. (a) Whatton Rise; (c) Rise Hill.
hrycg OE, 'ridge, long narrow hill'. Ridgeway, and in comparative forms for Route C (Roads and Ways).
hungor OE, 'hunger, famine', and as a term of reproach in allusion to 'barren ground'. Hungarton, Hungerton, Hunger Hill, Hungry Hill.
hus OE, hus ON, 'house', but also used of buildings for special purposes. (c) Goathouse, New House, Woodhouse; (d) Basset House.
húsbanda OE, húsbondi ON (n), 'householder', later 'husbandman'.
(e) Husbands Bosworth.
hwæte OE, 'wheat'. Whatborough, and in the earlier name of Kirby Park.
hwæcowol OE, 'wheel'. Wellsborough.
hwet-stan OE, 'whetstone'. (b) Whetstone.
hyll OE, 'hill'. (a) Hill Farm, Hill Foot; (b) Glen Hill; (c) Ankle Hill, Ash Hill, Barley Hill, Barrow Hill, Beacon Hill, Berehill (on the site of Clock Tower), Bird Hill, Broad Hill, Brocks Hill, Buck Hill, Castle Hill (2), Cat Hill, Chitterman Hills,

*hyppeals OE, '? stepping stones'. In the earlier name for Black Ditches.

hyrne OE, 'angle, corner', used topographically for 'recess in the hills, curving valley, spit of land in a river-bend'. Herne Lane.

hyrst OE, 'hillock, copse'. (c) Broomy Husk, Hurst Farm, and in a comparative form for Foxholes Spinney; (d) Bringhurst.

-ing OE adjectival suffix. (c) Rushyfields, and in comparative forms for Water Lees.

-ing OE common noun-forming suffix. (c) Bilingburg, Gosling St.

-ing OE p.n.-forming suffix. (c) Beckingthorpe.

-ing, -ing(tun) OE connective particle, linking a first element which may be a personal name or a significant word, to a final element.

(d) Dadlington, Donington (2), Hemington, Lockington, Packington, Peckleton, Swannington, Whittington, Worthington.

-ingas nom.pl., -inga- gen.pl. OE, used in compounded place-names denoting groups or associations of people. (d) Lilinge, Peatling; Bringhurst, Horninghold, Kilworth, Lodddington, Saddington, Skeffington, Thedingworth, Tur Langton.
-isc OE noun suffix, 'that which pertains to'. (c) Loddington Reddish.

Jewerie ME, 'place where Jews were segregated'. Jewry Wall.

karl ON, 'freeman of the lower class', (replacing OE ceorl). Carlton
(2), and in an earlier name for King Charles's Well.

kirkja ON, 'church', (sometimes replacing OE cirice). (a) In early
forms for Church Gate (2), and in an earlier name for Guildhall
Lane; (c) in early forms for Burrowchurch; with a p.n. in a
comparative form for Aldeby; (d) in early forms for Anderchurch;
(e) in early forms for Church Langton, Netherseal.

kirkju-by(r) ON, 'village with a church'. (b) Kirby, Kirkby.

konung ODan, konungr ON, 'king'. Influences early forms for Congerstone.

*leoc(c) OE, 'stream, bog'. Lash Hill.

leas OE, 'pasture, meadow land'. (c) with p.n., Beaumont Leys.

lamb OE, 'lamb'. Humble.

land OE, 'land', later in the technical sense 'strip of arable land in
the common-field'. (a) Landyke, Landfield; (c) Asplin,
Flitlands (2), Freizeland, Garland, Peaslands, Wadlands, and
in a comparative form for Landfield; (d) in comparative forms
for Dove Brook.

lane OE, 'lane, narrow road'. (c) Archdeacon Lane, Bakehouse Lane, Friar
Lane, Millstone Lane; in the earlier names of Applegate St.,
Burgess St., Castle St., Causeway Lane, Freeschool Lane,
Guildhall Lane, Horsefair St., Mansfield St., Newarkes St., New
Bond St., Soar Lane, St. Margaret's St.; (d) Barkby Lane,
Loseby Lane, Peacock Lane, St. Peter's Lane.

lang OE, langer ON 'long'. (a) Langham, Langley, Langton, Longcliff,
Long Mere; (e) Long Clawson, Long Holden, Long Whatton.

launde OFr, 'open space in woodland, woodland pasture'. (a) In a comparative form for Lawn Wood; (b) Big Lawn, Launde, Lawn (2); (c) Fair Lawn; with p.n., The Lawn.

lēac-tūn OE, 'leek-enclosure'. (b) Laughton.

lēah OE, 'wood, woodland glade, clearing in a wood'. (a) In comparative forms for Lea Wood; (c) Bess Bagley, Bradley, Burleigh, Charley, Charleyston, Elvelege, Forley, Hethelye, Holly Hayes, Horseley, Langley, Lea Grange, Lindley, Mowsley, Oakley, Oxley, Plotelei, Rothley, Sharpley, Sketchley, Stackley, and in comparative forms for Charley Mill, Lodge Mill; (d) Dishley, Gumley, Hinckley, Isley, John's Lee, Noseley, Willesley, Witherley; (e) Willoughby Waterless.

līn OE, 'flax'. Lindley.

lind OE, 'a lime-tree'. Lindridge.

linden OE, 'growing with lime-trees'. Linford.

loge OFr, 'hut, small house', later 'house in a forest for temporary use, house at the entrance to a park'. (a) Theddington Lodge; (b) Lodge Mill, and in comparative forms for Leicester Frith Farm; (c) with p.ns., Breedon Lodge, Groby Lodge, Lodge Farm, Staunton Lodge.

lundr ON, 'small wood, grove'. (a) Osbaston Lount; (b) Lount; (c) Swithland; (d) Framland.

lyng ON, 'ling, heather'. (b) Lings.

lītel, lytel, lītel OE, lītill ON, 'little'. (a) Litelmede, Little Haw, Littlethorpe, Littlethorpe, Littleworth; in the earlier name of
Eye Brook, and in comparative forms for Barrowcliffe; (e)
Little Bowden, Little Dalby; early forms for Appleby Parva,
Ashby Parva, Peatling Parva and Bawdon Castle.

mead (meadwe dat.sing.) OE, 'meadow'. (a) Medbourne; (c) Litelmede,
West Meadow, in the earlier name of Freemen's Common, and in
comparative forms for St. Mary's Mills; with p.ns., Loughborough
Meadows, and in comparative forms for Oakmeadows.

meagden OE, 'a maiden'. In comparative forms for Holy Well.

(ge)mere OE, 'boundary, border'. (a) Mere Hill, in early forms for St.
Mary's Mills, and in a comparative form for Whatton Mere; (b)
Old Mere, Ridgemere; (c) Budgemere, and in a comparative form
for Route C (Roads and Ways).

magna Latin, 'great'. (e) Appleby Magna, Ashby Magna, Claybrooks Magna,
Peatling Magna, Sheepy Magna, and in early forms for Great
Bowden, Great Dalby, Great Glen, Great Stretton and Netherseal.

maire OFr. (n), 'mayor'. In an earlier name for Blue Boar Lane.

maner OFr (n), 'manor-house'. (c) Beaumanor.

mann OE, maër ON, 'a man', and in the plural, sometimes 'dwellers'.
(c) Bondman Hays, Westmanway.

*mapul OE, 'maple-tree'. Maplewell.

market OFr, 'market'. (a) Market Place, and in the earlier names of
Market Place (2); (c) in the earlier names of High St., Silver
St.; (e) Market Bosworth, Market Harborough.

meard OE, 'marten, weasel'. Marefield, and in the earlier name of
Belgrave.

mōs OE, 'moss, marsh, bog'. (b) R. Mease (which appears as the first
element of Measham). (d) Tabbermear's Farm.

**Merce** (Mercna gen.pl.), OE, 'Mercians'. Markfield.

**mere** OE, 'pool', later possibly 'swampy ground'. (c) Long Mere, in comparative forms for Frog Hall, Frog Island, and for the old area of Elbow Lane; (e) in an early form for Rearsby.

**merse** OE, 'watery land, marsh'. Marshdale, Marston.

**micel, mycel** OE, **mikill** ON, 'big, great'. (a) Mickle Hill, Muckelborough, Mucklegate, Mucklin, Mucklow, and in the earlier name of Groby Pool; (e) in early forms for Ashby Magna, Peatling Magna, Sheepy Magna, Great Bowden, Great Glen, Great Stretton and Barkby.

**middel** OE, 'middle'. (replaced by **medal** ON). Medil thorpe, Melton.

**mirable** OFr (n), 'wonderful, marvellous'. (b) Merrible.

**mont** OFr, 'hill, mount'. (a) Mount sorrel; (c) Beaumont.

**mör** OE, **mór** ON, 'moor', originally 'barren waste land'. (a) Gilmorton, Moor barns, Moor Barns, and in comparative forms for Loughborough Moors, Moor Lane; (b) Mawbrook, The Moors; (c) Bleak Moor, Redmoor, White Moors, and in a comparative form for Old Park; (d) Gelsmoor.

**möt** OE, 'assembly of people'. (a) Moat Hill; (c) Swannymote.

**mus** OE, **mü** ON, 'mouse'. Mowsley, Muston.

*mylde** OE, 'soil, earth'. (c) Redmile.

**myln** OE, 'mill'. (a) Mill Hill, Millstone Lane, Milnethorp, Mul neton, and in comparative forms for Charley Mill, Loddington Mill, Mill, Mill Cottage, Mill Field, Mill Hill, Ulverscroft Mill, Windmill Hill; (b,c) Clock Mill, St. Mary's Mills, and in
comparative forms for Easthorpe Mill, King's Mills, Millfield, Mill Hill, Quorndon Mill, Sileby Mill; with p.n.s., Aylestone Mill, Market Bosworth Mill, Cossington Mill, Dishley Mill, Mill, Mill Hill, Mill View, Syston Mills, and in comparative forms for Mill Lane. It is impossible to determine, in some cases, whether the name is used as a simplex or as a compound p.n.

*mynster* OE, 'monastery, church served by secular clergy'. (a) Misterton; (d) Buckminster.

*myrge* OE, 'pleasant, sweet, agreeable'. Merry Lees.

*(ge)*myde OE, 'confluence of rivers'. (b) Mythe.

*nabbi* ON, 'a knoll, hill'. Knob Hill.

*neat* OE, 'cattle'. Netone

*needa* OE, 'lower'. (a) Nethercote, Netherfield, Netherthorp(e) (3), and in an early name of The Hall; (e) Nether Broughton, Netherseal, and in some early forms for Appleby Magna, Claybrooke Magna.

*nest* OE, 'nest'. (c) In the earlier name of New Parks.


*nēk* ME, 'nook of land'. (b) The Nook; (c) Agar Nook, Stretch Nook, and in comparative forms for Wooden Nook; with p.n., Shepshed Nook.

*nord* OE, ON, 'north'. (a) Narborough, North Bridge, Northfield, Northgate, North Gates, Northorp (2), Norton (3); (e) North Kilworth, Old Mardefield al. North Mardefield.

*Norman* (-manna gen.pl.) late OE (from ON *Norð-maðr*), 'Northman, Norwegian'. Normanton (3).
OE, 'slope, hill, ridge'. Coleorton, alia Overton.

Overton (2).

OE, 'other, second'. Overton.

OE, 'ox'. Oxhey, Oxley, and in comparative forms for Ox Brook.

ME (n), 'peacock': (a) In the earlier name of The Peacock; (b) Peacock Lane.

ME (n), 'parchment'. In an earlier name for New Bond St.

ME (n), 'parchment-maker'. In an earlier name for New Bond St.

OFr; 'enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase'. (b) The Park, Park Wood; (c) Barron Park, New Parks; Old Park (2), Old Parks, and in the earlier name for Kirby Park; with p.n.s., Beaumanor Park, Bosworth Park, Bradgate Park, Braunstone Park, Donington Park, Groby Park, Launde Park, Cold Overton Park, Tooley Park, and in comparative forms for Burleigh, Deer Park, The Parks, Park House (2), Parks Farm, Park Wood, Quorn House Park, Rough Park; (d) in a comparative form for Great Easton Park.

ME (n), 'park keeper'. In a comparative form for Old Park.

Latin, 'small'. (e) Appleby Parva, Ashby Parva, Claybrooke Parva, Glen Parva, Peatling Parva, Sheepy Parva, and in early forms for Little Bowden, Little Dalby, Eye Kettleby, Overseal, Overton.

OFr, 'pasture'. (a) In a comparative form for Ashby Pastures; (c) in comparative forms for Pasture Lane (2); with p.n., in a comparative form for Beaumont Leys.

OFr, 'paved way, pavement'. (c) In a comparative form for Burgess St.

OFr (n), 'small, little'. (e) In early forms for Appleby Parva, Little Dalby.
pîc OE, 'pointed hill, conical hill'. Pickwell.
pingle ME, 'small enclosure'. (b) Pingle, Pingle St.
pinn OE, 'peg, pin'. Pinwall.
pîpel OE, 'pipe, conduit'. Pipwell.
pîper OE, 'piper', and possibly used as a name for a bird of some sort. Piper Hole.
pîse OE, 'pease'. Peashill, Peaslands.
place OFr, 'open space in a town'. (c) Market Place.
plain OFr, 'great open tract'. (c) With p.n., Rothley Plain.
plôman ME (n), 'ploughman'. In the earlier name of Mansfield St.
plot OE, 'small piece of ground'. Plottelei.
plûme OE, 'plum, plum-tree'. Plungar.
pôhha, pocca OE, 'pouch, bag', in p.n.s. probably applied topographically to a feature resembling a pouch. Pocket Gate.
pôl OE, 'pool', and also in p.n.s. possibly 'stream'. (a) In comparative forms for The Pool, Pool House; (c) Fishpool, Horsepool, in the earlier name of Groby Pool, and in comparative forms for Pool House, Reed Pool; (d) Barrat Pool, and in a comparative form for Pool House.
port OE, 'town, market-town, market'. Portells, Port Hill (2), Portwey.
pôttere OE, 'potter'. (e) Potters Marston.
pôrest OE, 'priest'. Prestgrave, Prestop, Prestwold.
pûdd OE (n), 'ditch'. In comparative forms for Paudy.
pûtt OE, 'pit, natural hollow, excavated hole'. (c) In a comparative form for Gravel St.
read OE, 'red'. Ratcliffe (3), Redcross, Red Hill, Redmile, and in comparative forms for Hall Farm, Redbank.
*riō OE, 'narrow strip'. (c) Lindridge.

rice OE, 'a rush'. (a) Rushall, Rushyfields; (b) The Rushes.

rōd2 OE, 'rood, cross'. (c) In an earlier name of Guildhall Lane.

*rōd OE, 'clearing'. Rothley.

rūn (rūgan weak oblique) OE, 'rough'. Raw Dykes, Roecliffe, Rowden, Rowhele, Rowley, and in a comparative form for Burney Rough.

ryge OE, 'rye'. Rycroft.

sænne, *sænn ON (n), 'dispute, quarrel'. Sanham.

Sætern-deg OE, 'Saturday'. In comparative forms for Market Place.

salt1 OE, 'salt'. In various forms for Salt Ways.

salt2 OE, 'salty, brackish'. Saltbeck.

saltere OE, 'salter, salt-merchant'. In comparative forms for Salt Ways.

salu OE, 'dark, dark-coloured'. Sauvey.

sand OE, sandr ON, 'sand'. Sandhills.

scanca OE (n), 'shank, leg', in p.ns. used with transferred sense 'narrow spur'. Shangton.

scēacere OE, 'robber'. Shackerdale, Shackerston.

scēaga OE, 'small wood'. (b) Shaw's Farm; (c) Bradshaws; with p.n. in a comparative form for Shaw Lane; (d) Martinshaw.

*sc(e)ald OE, 'shallow'. Scalford.

scēap OE, 'sheep'. Sapcote, Sheepy, Shepshed, and in the earlier name of Silver St.

scēarn OE, 'dung, muck'. Sharnford.

scēarp OE, 'sharp, pointed'. Sharpley.

scēat OE, 'corner of land, angle'. Sheet Hedges.

scē̄a OE, 'boundary'. Shawell, Sketchley.
*scél OE, 'small wood'. (a) Shellbrook; (b) Seal (Nether-, Over-).

scél, scylf OE, ' shelving terrain'. Shilton.

scenc OE, 'a drink, a cup'. (b) R. Sense.

sc(e)art OE, 'short'. Short Heath, Short Wood.

scir1 OE, 'shire, administrative district'. (a) Shericles; (c) with p.n., Leicestershire.

scir-(ge)refa OE, ' sheriff'. Shirrevesbrigge.

*scrubb OE, ' shrub, brushwood, place overgrown with brushwood'. (c) with p.n., Ashby Shrubs.

*scydd OE, 'hovel, shed'. In comparative forms for Park House.

sead OE, 'pit, hole'. Seagrave.

seofon OE, 'seven'. Sanvey Gate.

sic OE, 'small stream, especially one in flat marshland', sik ON, 'ditch, trench'. (d) Catsick.

sinder OE, 'cinder, slag'. Cinder Hill.

skál ON, 'a hollow'. Scalacres.

skáli OWScand, 'hut, shed'. (b) Scholes.

skeld ON, 'race-course, boundary'. (a) Sketchley; (b) in the earlier name of Sanvey Gate.

skógr ON, 'a wood'. (d) Gelscoe.

sleed OE, 'valley'. (c) Pynslade, and in comparative forms for Cliffe Hill; with p.n., in comparative forms for Brocks Hill.

*smit OE, 'gliding'. (b) R. Smite.

smið OE, 'smith'. Smeeton.

*snap OE, 'boggy piece of land'. (b) Sinope.

snap ON, 'poor pasturage'. (b) Sinope.
soon OE, 'district over which a right of jurisdiction was exercised.'

(e) In a late form for Rothley.

sorel OFr (n), 'sorrel'. (c) Mountsorrel.

*spearca OE, 'brushwood', 'a shrub' of some kind, possibly 'broom'.

Sparkenhoe.

spearwe OE, 'sparrow'. Sparrow Hill.

spinney ME, 'copse; spinney'. (b) The Spinney; (c) Bushby Spinney.

spitel ME, 'hospital, religious house, house of the Knights Hospitallers'.

(a) Spital Hill, and in comparative forms for Newton Grange;
(b) Spital Hill, St. John's Hospital, and in comparative forms for Newton Grange; (c) with p.n., in comparative forms for Spital Hill; (e) in early forms for Overseal.

spring OE, 'spring, source of stream'. (c) In comparative forms for Spring Lodge, Spring Plantation.

staca OE, 'stake', and possibly in p.n.s. 'boundary post'. Stackley, Stathern.

stæniht OE, 'stony'. In a local form for Gartree Road.

stan OE, 'a stone, stone, rock'. (a) Stanton (2), Staunton, Stenton, and in comparative forms for Gartree Road, Kilby Bridge, Staunton; (c) Harston, Horston, Millstone Lane, Wigston; (d) Guthlaxton, Humberstone.

*stand OE, 'hunter's stand'. (c) King's Stand.

*stanig OE, 'stony, rocky'. (a) In comparative forms for Stoneywell; (e) Stoney Stanton.

stapol OE, 'post, pillar'. Stapleford, Stapleton.

*stapol OE, 'post, pillar'. In early forms for Stapleton.
stede OE, 'place'. (c) Halstead, and in comparative forms for Market Place (2).

steinn ON, 'stone, rock'. (c) In early forms for Wigston Parva.

stapel OE, 'steeple'. (e) In early forms for Wigston Magna.

*sterne OE, 'property'. (d) Sewstern.

stoc OE, 'place, secondary settlement, farm'. (a) Stoke Hays, Stoughton; (b) Stock, Stok(e) (2), Stoke, and in comparative forms for Stock Leys; (c) in a comparative form for Stock Leys; (d) Ibstock, Walredestock (?).

stocce OE, 'stump, log of wood' and in p.ns. in the sense of 'made of logs'. (a) Stockerston; (b) Stocks.

*stoccing OE, 'piece of ground cleared of stumps'. (a) In a comparative form for Stocking; (b) Stocking.

stod OE, 'stud, herd of horses'. In comparative forms for Stud Brook.

stow OE, 'place, place of assembly, holy place', later 'place where animals are herded to prevent their straying'. (d) Alestow, Wistow.

stræt OE, 'Roman road, urban road'. (a) Streethill, Stretton (2), and in comparative forms for Road IV (Roads and Ways); (c) Redcross Street, in the earlier name of Highcross St., and in a comparative form for Road III (Roads and Ways).

strang OE, 'firm, compact'. Strancliffe.

*strecca OE, 'a stretch (of land)'. Stretch Nook.

sud OE, 'south, southern'. (a) South Fields, Southgate, South Gates, South Wood, Sutton (2), and in comparative forms for Barrowcliffe; (e) South Croxtone, South Kilworth.
sviða  ON, 'land cleared by burning'. Swithland.

*svidinn ON, 'burnt, cleared by burning'. Swithland.

*swalge OE, 'pit'. (b) Swallow Hole.

swan² OE, 'peasant'. Swannymote.

swete OE, 'sweet, pleasant'. Sweethill.

*swift OE (n), 'sweeping'. (b) R.Swift.

swin¹ OE, svin ON, 'a swine'. Swinford, and in the earlier names of High St., Pickering Grange.

tempel OE, 'temple', in p.ns. found only from ME and usually in allusion to the properties of the Knights Templar. (b) The Temple (2).

ticcen OE, 'kid, young goat'. Tickhill.

timber OE, 'timber, trees'. Timberwood.

tōn OE, 'tough, sticky, hard'. Tooley.

toxt ON, toft ODan, late OE, 'enclosure, curtilage'. (b) Toftes; (d).

Basiltoftes, Knaptoft, Scraptoft, Whartop, Wistoft; (e) Thorp on le Toftis.

torche OFr (n), 'torch', used figuratively for a torch-like flower such as the Great Mullein. In the name of the old area of Elbow Lane.

torr OE, 'rock, peak'. (c) High Torr, Peldar Tor.

*tōt OE, 'look-out'. Tooley.

*tōt-hyll OE, 'look-out hill'. (a) In a comparative form for Lawn Wood;

(b) Toot Hill.

tour OFr (n), 'tower'. In a comparative form for Castle Hill.

treṣow OE, 'tree'. (c) Crabtree.

trog OE, 'valley'. (c) In a late local form for King Charles's Well.

With obscure first elements are: Alstertune, Bilton, Couston.
tuneg OE, tunega ON, 'tongue', in p.ns. 'tongue of land'. (b) Tonge.
*tun-stall OE, 'deserted site'. (a) Dunestale, Dunstall; (b) Donstale, Dunstal, Dunster.
turf OE, 'turf, greensward'. Turvey.
twegen (tu neuter) OE, 'two'. In an early form for Twycross.
twi- OE prefix, 'double, two'. Twycross, Twyford.
twinn OE, 'double, two-fold'. In an early form for Twyford.
peof OE, 'thief, robber'. (a) In a comparative form for Wooden Nook;
(c) in a comparative form for Wooden Nook.
bing-haugr ON, 'assembly mound or hill'. (b) Thinghou.
born OE, ON, 'thorn-tree, hawthorn'. (a) Thornborough (2), Thornton;
(c) Tythorn; with p.n., Clawson Thorns.
bornig OE, 'growing with thorns'. In an early form for Thornton.
borp OEScand, ON, 'secondary settlement, dependent outlying farmstead or hamlet'. (b) Barkby Thorpe, Catthorpe, Countesthorpe,
Knight Thorpe, Littlethorpe, Primethorpe, Thorp (2), Thorpe (4), Thorpes, Woodthorpe; (c) Easthorpe, Estthorp, Little-
thorpe, Medilthorpe, Milnethorpe, Netherthorp(e) (3), Northorp (2), Overthorpe, Westthorpe (2), Westorp; with p.ns.,
Beckingthorpe, Redmyldthorp; (d) Boothorpe, Brandestorp;
Brastorp, Bromkinsthorpe, Brunstanestorp, Bruntingthorpe,
Cawthorpe, Donisthorpe, Edmondthorpe, Elmesthorpe, Franesthorp,
Garthorpe, Gillethorp, Huberetorp (?), Keythorpe, Leesthorpe, Lesethorpe (?), Loupingtornp, Lubbesthorpe, Oakthorpe,
Osgathorpe, Othorpe, Sewisthorp (?), Shelthorpe, Threingesthorp, Ullesthorpe, Wifeles porpe, in the earlier name for Goldsmith Grange, and in a DB spelling for Ravenstone.
praell ON, late OE, 'thrall, serf'. Thralstby.

pyrne OE, 'thorn-bush'. (c) Cotton Ash, Stathern.

uferra OE, 'higher, upper'. (a) Orton, Overthorpe, and in an early form for Coleorton; (e) Overseal, and in early forms for Appleby Parva, Claybrooke Parva, Kibworth Harcourt.

under OE, 'under, beneath, below'. (e) Stanton under Bardon.

upp OE, 'up, higher up'. Upton.

üt OE, ût ON, 'outside, on the outskirts'. Out Wood, Outwoods.

val OFr, 'vale, wide valley'. (b) Vale of Belvoir; (e) in early forms for Barkestone, Branston, Clawson, Muston, Normanton, Redmile, Stathern.

vanagr ON, 'an in-field'. (c) West Wong, and in a comparative form for Loddington Mill.

vapnatak ON, weapengetæc late OE, 'wapentake, subdivision of a county'. (c) In an early form for Rothley. Four divisions, now called Hundreds, are described as wapentakes in the early forms: Framland, Gartree, Goscote, Guthlaxton.

vedeir OFr (n), 'a view'. (c) Belvoir.

vestr (vestari comparative) ON, 'west, westerly'. Westerby.

vikingr ON, 'viking'. Wigston Magna.

vra ON, 'nook, corner of land'. (d) Gilroes.

vreiðr OScand (n), 'crooked, twisted'. (b) R. Wreake.

*waçu OE, 'a watch, a wake'. Wakeley, Whatton.

*wað OE, 'woad'. Wadlands.

waefre OE, 'unstable, restless, wandering', *wefer OE, 'that which wanders'. Whartop.
wæsse OE, 'wet place, swamp, marsh'. (b) R. Gwash.
wæter OE, 'expanse of water, water'. (a) Water Lees; (c) in comparative forms for Bishop St.; (e) Willoughby Waterless.
wæld OE, 'high forest land, wold'. (a) Waltham, and in comparative forms for Cord Hill, Old Hill, Wolds Farm; (b) Old Hill, Wolds Farm; (c) Prestwold, Wymeswold, and comparative forms for Old Hills, Six Hills; with p.n.s. Ashby Woulda, Dalby Wolds, Seagrave Wolds, Thrussington Wolds; (d) Horninghold; (e) Burton on the Wolds, Old Dalby, Waltham on the Wolds, Walton on the Wolds.
wælæn OE, 'foreigner, Welshman, serf'. Walcote, Walton (3).
wælceræ OE (n), 'a fuller'. In the earlier name of Soar Lane.
wæl OE, 'wall'. (c) In comparative forms for Corn Exchange.
wæng OE, 'piece of meadowland'. (c) West Wong.
wærínæ OFr, 'warren'. (a) Warren Hills; (b) Warren Farm (2); (c) with p.n., Warren Farm; (d) in comparative forms for Gallard's Hill.
wegr OE, 'way, path, road'. (c) Fosse Way, Portway, Ridgeway, Westmanway, in early forms for Barkby Lane, Salt Ways, and in the earlier name of London Road.
wella OE, weella Merc, 'well, spring'. (a) In comparative forms for Spring Lodge; (c) Barwell, Buckwell, Chadwell, Eastwell, Hamwell, Holwell, Holy Well, Holywell, Horsewell, Langton Caudle, Maplewell, Pickwell, Pinwall, Shawell, Stoneywell, in the earlier names of Black Ditches, Godeby Grange, The Haymarket, Holy Well, and in comparative forms for Crow Mill, Paudy; with p.n.s., in comparative forms for Bramborough, Cank
St.; (d) Bitteswell, Pipwell, and in a comparative form for Grimston.

(ge)weor OE, 'a work, building structure'. (c) The Newark.

west OE, 'west, western'. (a) West Bridge, Westcotes, Westfield (2), Westthorp, West Meadow, Weston, Westorp, Westthorpe (2), West Wong, in the earlier name of Launde Big Wood, and in a comparative form for Stock Leys; (e) in early forms for King's Norton, Sutton Cheney.

wæste OE, 'waste land'. (d) In a comparative form for Whitwick Waste.

*wester OE, 'west, western'. Westmanway, Westrill.

wíc (wíc nom.pl., wícum dat.pl.) OE, 'dwelling, farm' and in the pl. 'hamlet, village'. (b) Wyken; (c) Haverwíc, Whitwick; (d) Whitwick.

*wíc-hám OE, '? settlement associated with a Roman vicus'. (b) Wycomb.

wícing OE, 'pirate'. Wigston.

wig OE, 'battle' or holy place'. Wyfordby.

*wilíc OE, 'a willow'. (a) Willoughby; (b) Willowes; (d) in comparative forms for The Willows.

wind OE, 'wind', used in p.ns. to denote places with windy exposed situations. Windesers.

winter OE, winter OEScand, 'winter'. Winter Beck.

wíðic OE, 'a withy, a willow'. Withcote.

widíc OE, 'tie, thong, osier or twig used as a band'. Withcote.

word OE, 'enclosure'. (a) Craneworth, Littleworth; with r.n. Lutterworth; (d) Bagworth, Bosworth (2), Diseworth, Frolesworth, Kegworth, Kibworth, Kilworth, Stormesworth, Thedingworth.
NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELEMENTS

āc occurs chiefly in north west Leicestershire in Charnwood Forest and its northern border: Abbot's Oak, Copt Oak, The Oaks (Charley) and Oakley Wood occur in a strip seven miles long. In the middle west of the county Oaks Farm, Kirby Muxloe and Shericles Farm, Peckleton record another area of oak woodland.

eæc occurs throughout the county with the exception of the Charnwood area and middle west and south west Leicestershire which were dominated by oak forest.

baggere occurs twice, both instances in Charley in Charnwood Forest and record hawking in the area; hafocere in Thorpe Acre four miles to the north represents the same activity.

bearu is rare. Only one example occurs - in the major name Barrow-upon-Soar.

bekkr is surprisingly uncommon in this heavily Scandinavianized county. Only 5 examples occur compared with 25 instances of brōc.

beorg is common to the upland areas in the south east and north west. 18 examples are recorded.

bill in its transferred sense of 'hill, sword-shaped hill' is possibly found twice, in Bilingburg and Billa Barrow.

birce is rare with only one example, Birch Hill, which is in Charnwood.

brōc is common throughout the county. 25 instances are recorded in medieval sources.

burh occurs 10 times (but ceaster only once), burh-stall once,
burh-tūn 3 times. burh is absent from west Leicestershire, the part of the county which was late developed.

burna is rare. It occurs 3 times only, in Medbourne, in Burney Rough and the lost Burnhagh, both in Breedon on the Hill. The last example is influenced in many forms by the cognate ON brunnr.

bē is common in Leicestershire. As a final element it occurs 65 times with a further two examples in the compound kirkju-bē(r). Of these 65 examples 38 are compounded with OScand personal names (a high proportion when compared for example with YW where only 18 out of 51 instances of bē are compounded with them, v. EPNS xxxvi 272). 4 of these bēs are no longer extant. Only 4 examples of bē are compounded with an OE personal name (plus the doubtful Cosby). 19 examples are compounded with significant words. Of these, 7 have ON first elements, 8 have OE first elements, 2 more are compounded with OE place-names (Blackfordby and Wyfordby). 2 other names in bē, Shoby and Cosby, have first elements which may be either ON or OE. Of these 65 examples, 2 appear already in OE (Appleby and Beeby), 51 first appear in D, 8 in the twelfth century (of which 3 are in Gartree and 2 in West Goscote, both areas of possible secondary settlement), 1 in the thirteenth century (Naneby in Sparkenhoe Hundred), 1 in the fifteenth century (the lost Ravensby in Barkby, East Goscote), 1 in the seventeenth century (the lost Thralsbē in Cranoe, Gartree). 10 names in bē have the variant spelling -berie in some early forms, v. The -bē/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names.

As a place-name-forming element, therefore, bē is overwhelmingly pre-D in Leicestershire. 84% of the primary-bēs are compounded with OScand personal names: 38 primary-bēs lie to the east of Fosse Way, only 8 to
the west. If the hybrid-bys are added, 53 lie to its east, only 12 to its west. The largest concentration of 24 examples lies in the north east of the county in the Wreake Valley; only 4 of these have OE first elements. A string of 7 lies along the Wolds in close proximity to the Roman road Margary 58a. Of these only one is a hybrid-by. A ring of 9 examples circles Leicester, each roughly five miles from its centre. Of these Ratby, Beeby and Aldeby have OE first elements. On the high ground of east Leicestershire only a wide scatter of 7 IE bys occur. In south Leicestershire only Arnesby and Shearsby are primary-bys; the 3 other examples of by are hybrid formations. In the south west of the county Cadeby and Naseby (Farm) are primary-bys. Otherwise the rest of the south west of the county is devoid of the element. Charnwood Forest is empty of names in by. In the west and north west only the hybrids Appleby, Ashby de la Zouch and Blackfordby and the primary-bys Kilwardby and Trangesbi (later Thringstone) are present. The heart of the by settlement pattern in the county is therefore the Wreake Valley. Leicestershire is in marked contrast to Rutland which has no examples whatever of by.

cat(t) occurs in Charnwood Forest and its neighbouring heath indicating the erstwhile home of the wildcat.

coeaster occurs once only - in the name Leicester. It is the northern form ceaster which occurs in neighbouring Rutland.

ceorl is replaced in each of its 3 instances by ON karl.

cliff is common with 17 examples. Of these 14 lie between Leicester and the Nottinghamshire border to the north; 7 of these 14 occur in Charnwood Forest. The name denotes a steep bank as well as an abrupt
cliff. ODan banke occurs once only.

clūd is confined to the rocky outcrops of the north west.

cot is frequent with 17 examples, 5 of which are simplex, 5 are compounded with personal-names. Only 2 examples may indicate the use of the element as 'shelter for animals', i.e. Goscote in Wymeswold and Goscote (Hundred); even the latter instance may be an OE personal-name Gūsā.

cros appears 8 times, twice in the names of villages, Twycross and Acresford. OE mynster also occurs twice in major names—Buckminster and Misterton. All are indications of pre-Conquest Christianity.

dæl 1, dalr is common. OE denu does not occur in the county but does in Rutland.

dūn is frequent with 14 examples. It occurs only in areas where early Danish colonization did not take place, particularly in the north west, south west and south east of the county.

ēg is fairly common with 12 instances, 9 of which lie near the borders of the county.

feld is common but the element occurs compounded in only 3 village names: Glenfield, Marefield and Markfield. In these it bears the sense 'open country' as in the lost Stormefeld and Stretton en le Field. In all other examples it has the later meaning 'land for pasture or cultivation'.

förd is common and occurs compounded in the names of 11 villages.

Frīsa occurs twice in east Leicestershire; both examples are situated in strongly Scandinavianized areas.

gāta is the common term for a road. It is usual in the old street
names of the principal towns as well as being used for Roman roads and saltways. OE weg is comparatively rare, only 7 instances being recorded. 

geirtré, a rare Scandinavian compound, is found 3 times in east Leicestershire, in Gartree, Gartre hill and Gartree Hill.

graf appears at least 4 times, 3 instances of which are compounded in village names: Baggrave, Belgrave and Prestgrave. To these Seagrave can most likely be added.

grange is common. 34 examples occur. Of these 7 are first recorded in the twelfth century, 6 in the thirteenth century, 4 in the fourteenth century, 3 in the fifteenth century, 12 in the sixteenth century, 1 in the seventeenth century, 1 in the eighteenth century. Of the 20 recorded before 1500, 9 are known to have belonged to Garendon Abbey, 4 to Croxton Abbey, 2 to Leicester Abbey, 2 to Burton Lazars Hospital, 1 to Norton Priory (in Cheshire).

Introduction: Monastic Granges.

(ge)heeg is fairly common. 15 examples occur, all in the north west of the county. 11 instances are closely concentrated within a radius of four miles on the south east edge of Charnwood Forest with another example on its north west margin. 4 examples occur in Newtown Linford parish alone. They must represent fenced-in clearances in forested land. Of the Charnwood examples, 8 are in topographical compounds, 2 in compounds indicating ownership and 1 is a dedication to the Virgin Mary. Only Calverheye (Beaumont Leys) and Oxhay Farm (Shackerstone) are compounded with animal names. The Hays (Walton on the Wolds) is simplex.

bæd occurs 9 times, 6 instances of which refer to the heathland
west and south of Charnwood. ON heidr has replaced OE heod in one instance in the same area.

haga\(^1\) is far less common than (ge)haeg. 7 examples only occur, forming a crescent around the north and east of Charnwood and the heath. Examples are present at Breedon on the Hill, Thringstone, Shepshed, Loughborough, Kirby Muxloe and Sutton Cheney. haga occurs in an older range of spellings than (ge)haeg. Its distribution indicates an earlier stage in the clearance of forest in the Charnwood area.

hall is rare in earlier sources but examples compounded with niwe and eorl occur. It is common later. 36 instances occur. 2 of these are compounded with family names.

ham is infrequent when compared with other OE habitative elements. It occurs only 10 times, 3 instances of which are no longer extant. Every example is situated close to a Roman road.

hlaw occurs 9 times, 8 instances in the south of the county.

hoh is common with 18 examples. Of these 2 are in the nominative plural (Hose and Cattows Farm, Swepstone) and one in the dative plural (Lubenham).

holmr is fairly common but does not occur in the south east of the county. A group of examples spreads south west from Leicester.

hungor occurs 4 times, twice compounded with OE tun, twice with OE hyll and in all instances indicates land of poor quality.

hus is uncommon. 4 examples occur. 1 only is compounded in a village name (in Woodhouse).

hyll is very common but significant in its distribution. 62 instances occur. Of these, 50 examples are in west Leicestershire. Of
the 12 in the east of the county, 5 are in the high ground centred on Tilton. The massive preponderance of the element in the west of the county indicates its relatively late use in place-names compared with beorg and dun. Western Leicestershire was developed much later than the eastern half. By contrast beorg and dun occur throughout the county with the exception of the north east where wald in its sense of 'open upland' is usual.

hyrst is rare with only 4 examples, one of which is the ancient Bringham.

-inga- occurs 6 times certainly and to these can be added 4 more extremely probable examples. Of these 10 instances 8 occur in north west Leicestershire, 2 in the south west. Each example has a monothematic OE personal name as first element and is in combination with OE tun. For discussion of these place-names v. Introduction: -ingtun names in west Leicestershire.

-ingas, -inga- is found twice in Leicestershire forming simplex group-names (Featling Magna and Parva and the lost Lilinge). These are sited in the south of the county within easy reach of Watling Street and the old ridgeway between Lutterworth and Cadby. The element also forms group-names in compounds with hyrst (1), tun (4), wald (1), word (2). In all but one of these compounds the first element is an OE personal name. Place-names in -inga- are only found in south east Leicestershire (the pattern extending into west Rutland). v. Introduction: -ingas, -inga- in south and south east Leicestershire.

lane is common within the old city of Leicester where 20 examples are present.
launde is fairly common, occurring 7 times.

Leah is very common. 33 examples occur, 1 of which appears in OE, 11 in DB. Of the 33 instances, only 7 are compounded with personal names, all OE. The element is never compounded with ON elements or personal names. A small group in the south east of the county possibly represents early settlement in woodland, i.e. Gumley, Mowsley and Noseley, all of which appear in DB. The east and north east of the county are devoid of the element. The greatest concentration is in the west and north west of the county, especially in Leicester Forest, Charnwood Forest and the land between Charnwood and River Trent. A group of examples along Watling Street in the south west indicates the original extent of the Warwickshire forest of Arden. In contrast ON lundr only appears 4 times.

Lundr occurs only 4 times; 3 of these instances are in the west of the county.

Mapel is rare. It occurs once only, in Maplewell.

Mor indicates three principal areas of moorland in the county: (a) in the extreme south of the county on the Lutterworth Upland; (b) in the south west near Market Bosworth and Sutton Cheney and across to Sheepy; (c) in the north east of the county on the Wolds. The element also occurs scattered across the north of Leicestershire.

Norman occurs 3 times in the county, compounded in each case with tun, and associated always with Grimston-hybrids.

Park is common with 27 examples. The majority of instances bear the older sense of 'enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase' rather than 'enclosed tract of land with a mansion'. The parks are
situated chiefly west and north west of Leicester with another group in High Leicestershire and a third on the Wolds.

port occurs 4 times, 3 instances of which are compounded with hyll.

read appears 8 times, all examples referring to the rock or soils of the county.

sceaga is rare in comparison with other names denoting woodland. Its 4 instances occur in a strip of land 8 miles long. It lies west of Leicester in Sparkenhoe Hundred.

stan occurs 13 times, 5 examples of which refer to an isolated rock or standing stone. It is compounded 4 times with tun. ON steinn affects early forms only in Wigston Parva.

stow is known only in 2 place-names, Wistow and the lost Alestow in Asfordby.

street is frequent and usually refers to the Roman roads with which the county is well endowed. It is compounded twice with tun.

topt is infrequent. Of 6 examples, 3 are no longer extant and Knaptoft and Whartop survive as granges. Only Scraptoft is now a major settlement.

tun is the commonest habitative element in the county. There are 150 examples of which 68 are compounded with significant words (plus 3 possible), 62 with personal names (plus 3 possible), 10 are in fixed compounds (burh-tun etc.) (plus one possible), and 7 are compounded with obscure first elements. 20 instances of tun are no longer extant. 5 are already recorded in OE and a further 92 in DB. Of the 62 personal names compounded with tun, 33 are OE (plus 3 possible), 23 are OS, and 5 could be either OE or OS and one is OG. Of the 68 significant first
elements compounded with *tūn*, 65 are OE, (plus 3 possible), 3 are ON. *Tūn* is heavily distributed throughout western Leicestershire. It is frequent in High Leicestershire and in the south east of the county. The element is rare on the Lutterworth Upland where older place-name types are present and in the Wreake Valley where *by* predominates. A fringe of hybrid *tūns* forms an arc to the north and east of the Wreake Valley. The element is rather thinly spread in the Soar Valley.

*tūn-stall* is infrequent. 5 examples occur, 3 of which are in the north west of the county and 2 in the south west. In the south west it is found in Hinckley and Sapcote, both near Roman roads; in the north west at Lockington and Loughborough, both near River Soar. 3 of the 5 instances, Lockington (near Kegworth), Loughborough and Hinckley coincide with 3 of the 4 known pagan Anglo-Saxon burial sites of west Leicestershire. One (in Staunton Harold) is in close proximity to the early Christian cemetery at Breedon on the Hill.

*porp* is a common habitative element. It occurs 59 times. 31 of the place-names with *porp* are no longer extant. Of those examples appearing in OE and DE only 5 have been lost. *Porp* occurs 14 times as an original simplex, 16 times compounded with significant words, 26 times compounded with personal names. Of the examples compounded with significant words, 14 contain the common elements *ēast, norð, west, lytel, lītill, neōðara, nedēri, uferra, mīddel, mēdal*, 2 contain older place-names (*Beckingthorpe, Redmyldthorp*). 3 names have obscure first elements. Of the 26 personal names in compounds, 8 are OE, 1 is OG, 1 is OFr and 16 are OSand. Of the 59 instances of *porp*, 2 already appear in OE, 21 in DE, 7 in the twelfth century, 17 in the thirteenth century, 4 in the
fourteenth century, 3 in the fifteenth century, 3 in the sixteenth century, 2 in the seventeenth century. The most active period of use, therefore, appears to end in the thirteenth century. The element is to be found throughout Leicestershire. It is most common in the West Goscote and Framland Hundreds but rare in the south and south west of the county. Sparkenhoe Hundred only has 4 examples, of which 3 are IB porps, 1 of the twelfth century. Guthlaxton Hundred has 5 examples, 4 of which are in IB, 1 of the twelfth century. Of the porps in OE and IB, 6 are simplex, 10 are compounded with OSScand personal names, 6 with OE personal names, 1 with an OS personal name. The personal names compounded in OE and IB porps show no pattern according to area: OE and OSScand personal names appear in both the east and west of the county. The distribution of IB porps is significant. The examples occur generally in patterns surrounding spreads of hybrid OE-OSScand place-names and are sited with surprising regularity near to the county boundaries. In north east Leicestershire, 4 examples surround the group of hybrid place-names centred on Ashby de la Zouch. 3 of these are near the county boundary. In the north is the isolated Thorpe Acre about one mile from the boundary. In north east Leicestershire 2 IB porps are sited on virgin land between the string of bys on the Wolds and the Wreake Valley concentration. In the east the 2 IB porps are on the county boundary. In the south east the 3 instances are all within 3 miles of the Northants border. In the south 5 examples ring a group of hybrid-bys. 2 of these porps are within 2 miles of the county boundary. The south west is devoid of IB porps. Only 2 instances of IB porps occur in the centre of the county (Lubbesthorpe and Bromkinsthorpe), each representing the
clearance of woodland in Leicester Forest. The distribution of words of the Domesday Survey indicates that they represent secondary settlement, and probably belong to c.950 - c.1050.

wald is common with 19 instances. Of these 16 examples are on the Wolds of north east Leicestershire, another in Billesdon in the east and one, Horninghold (certainly with the old sense of 'woodland'), in the south east. The isolated Ashby Woulnds in the north west is not recorded before 1795.

wath occurs 4 times in major names, indicating British survival. 2 instances are 3 miles apart on the Lutterworth Upland.

wella is common with 27 examples. The Mercian form wella is found in Pinwall, Pipwell, and a comparative form for Bramborough.

wic-ham occurs once, at Wycomb, which is close to the Roman road Margary 58a.

word is infrequent. Only 13 instances are known, of which 2 are no longer extant. Of the 13, 10 are compounded with OE personal names. 8 of these personal names are of the archaic monothematic type and that compounded in Kegworth (? Ceagga) may be a ninth. 2 instances of word (Theddingworth and Kilworth) are compounded with -inga-. The distribution of the element seems significant. It falls into 2 groups. In the south east the 8 examples fringe the -ingas, -inga- spread. In the north west the 5 instances border the area covered by the ingtūn series, both on the heath and in the angle made by the rivers Trent and Soar. This coincidence of distributions may give an indication of the relative date of the -ingtūn series in Leicestershire, y. Introduction: -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire.
wudu is common with 30 instances. It occurs chiefly in the Charnwood Forest and Leicester Forest area in the north west quarter of the county.
PERSONAL NAMES COMPOUNDED IN LEICESTERSHIRE PLACE-NAMES

Names not found in independent use are marked with a single asterisk if they can be inferred from evidence other than the place-name in question. Those for which no such evidence can be found are marked with a double asterisk. It is not always certain that the place-name does in fact contain the personal name, but it may do so; reference should always therefore be made to the discussion of the place-name.

A. OLD ENGLISH

Ab(b)a (Acresford, Ab Kettleby, and in the earlier name of Prestgrave), **Ægel (Aylestone), Ælfa (Elvelege), Ælfric (Alfricheston), **Ægelæc (Allerton), Ægelær (Elmesthorpe, and in a comparative form for Thorpe Bridge), Ægelæd (Aterton), Æl(e)ald (in a comparative form for Old Mill), Andreas (Anderchurche), Babba (Baggrave), Baga Bagworth, *Bær (Husband Bosworth), Beorhtmund (Brickman's Hill), Beornwulf (Barlestone), Berwulf (Barlestone), Bil (Billa Barrow, Billesdon), **Bleað (Blaston), Bōfa (Bufton), Bōsa (Market Bosworth), *Brant (Branston, Braunstone), Branting (Brentingby, Bruntingthorpe), Brenting (Brentingby, Bruntingthorpe), Broch(e)ard (Brascote), Brūnstan (Brunstanestorp), Brūni (Bringhurst), Bucca (Buckminster), Bucga (Bowden), Bud(d)a (Buddon), Bug(g)a (Bowden), *Byttel (Bittesby), *Gaega (Keyham), *Gaega (Kegworth), Cild (Chilteston), Gnafa (Knaptoft), *Gossa (Cosby), *Cott (Codeshetehe, Cotesbach), **Crop (Cropston), Cusa (Cossington, Cusingedale), *Cyba (Kibworth), **Cyfel (Kilworth), Cynemund (Kimcote), **Deedela (Dadlington), Dōor (Desford), *Dīgō (Mseworth, Dishley), Dunn (Donington (2)), Ædmær (Edmondthorpe), Æadrīc (in comparative forms
for Breach Barn), Eafa (Evington), *Flecca (Fleckney), Freoðulf (Frolesworth), Gæwerald (Garendon), Gæor (Gloston), Godmund (Gumley), *Gōsa (Goscote), Grīm (Grimmeswelle, Grimston, Grimyston), Guðlæc (Guthlaxton), *Gyldi (Gelsmoor), *Hanele (Hamilton), Hemma (Hemington), Hemmi (Hemington), *Hersa (Herston), Horn (Horninghold), *Hreafn (Ravenstone), *Hucel (Hugglescote), Hūna (Huncote), Hūnbeorht (Humberstone), Hwīta (Whittington, Whitwick), Hynca (Hinckley), Ibbā (Ibstock), *Iṣa (Isley), **Lēof (Leesthorpe), Lēofhēah (Leesthorpe), Lilla (Lilinge), Loc (Lockington), *Lubb (Lubcloud, Lubbethorpe), Lub(b)ā (Lubenham), Luda (Loddington), Lude (Loddington), Luhhede (Loughborough), *Naegl (Nailstone), Nōðulf (Noseley), Ōswulf (Owston), *Pac(c)a (Packington), **Peohťla (Peckleton), **Peoltla (Peatling), Pīn (Pynslade), *Pinna (Pinwall), *Pippa (Pipwell), Prim (Primethorpe), Puda (Paudy), **Pulta (Poulton), Randulf (in a comparative form for Skeffington Wood), *Rōta (Ratby), Saegēat (Saddington), Sēwīg (Sewstern), *Sceaf (Skeffington), Sōct (Sketchley), Secgge (Six Hills), Sigebed (Sibson), Sigehād (Syston), Sigeðryd (Syston), Sigew(e)ald (Shoby), Sket (Sketchley), **Smærō (Smarestone), Snocca (Smockington), **Storm (Stormesworth), **Swan (Swannington), **Sweppi (Swepstone), Tīla (Tilton), Tone (in the DB form for Cotes de Val), Tyrtel (Tur Langton), *Tyrli (Tur Langton), **Þēodā (Thaddingworth), Þēodbeorht (Tabbermear's Farm), *Waca (Wakesley), Wearnōð (Wartnaby), *Wēola (Welham), *Wicg (Wigston Parva), Wicga (Wignell, Wigston Parva), *Wifel (Wifeles borpe, Willesley, Wilson), Wīgmund (Wymeswold, Wymondham), Wīgstan (Wistanneshevd, Wistow), Wīgōð (Witherley), **Wraenōð (Wartnaby), Wulfesige (in comparative forms for Pool House), *Wūrd (Worthington).
B. SCANDINAVIAN

Áki (ODan) (Oakthorpe, Othorpe), Áli (Alestow, Welby), Api (Acresford), Ásbjorn (Osbaston), Ásfróðr (Asfordby), Aegot (ODan) (Osgathorpe), Auði (Cadbby), Barki (Barkestone), Barn (Barsby), **Berg-Skáld (Bescaby), Bíldr (Bilstone), Blár (Blaby), Bo (ODan) (Boothorpe), Brandr (Brandestorp), Brasi (Brasthorpe), Brók (Brookeby), **Brúnskinn (Bromkinthorpe), Butr (Bushby), Butsi (ODan) (Bushby), Egill (Aylestone), Eindriði (Enderby), Fótr (Foston), Fræna (ODan) (Frmland, Franethorp), Frethi (ODan) (Freeby), Gadder (Gaddesby), Gauti (Goadby (2)), Geilir (Gelscoe), Geiri (Garthorpe), Gilli (Gillethorp, Gilroe's Cottage), Grímar (Grimston, Grimyston), Guðmundr (influenced OE Godmund in early forms for Gumley), Hérfróðr (Harby), Hjórtr (Harby), Hrafn (Ravensesby, Ravenstone), Hrólfur (Rolleston), Iarund (ODan) (Arnesby), Ingvar (ODan) (Ingarsby), Íólfur (Illston), Kærir (Kirby), Kalf (Cawthorpe), Kali (Cawthorpe), Káti (Cadeby), Kátr (Cayeaston, Coston), Ketil (ODan) (Kettleby (2), and in a comparative form for Home Farm), Keyva (Keythorpe), Kilvert (Kilwardby), Klakkr (Clawson), Kofsi (Cosby), Krókr (Croxton (2)), Kroppr (Cropston), **Lausi (Lowesby), **Lauss (Lowesby), Louping (ODan) (Loupingtorp), *Lundvarr (in the earlier name of Old Hays), Nafni (Naneby), Nagli (Nevlebi), Oddr (Odstone), Reidarr (Rearsby, Rotherby), Ringulfr (in the earlier name of Goldsmith Grange), Saksi (ODan) (Sarby), Saksulfr (Saxelby), *Salte (Saltby), Sigasteinn (Sysonby), Sigulfr (Sileby), Sigvaldi (Shoby), Skeifr (Shearsby), *Skiótr (Sketchley), Skrápi (Scraptoft), Skrápr (Scraptoft), Slagr (Slawston), Snipro (Snibston), *Sótr (Zouch Bridge), Sprógr (Sproxton), Steinn (Stemborough), **Stofn (Stonesby), Sumarliði


(Somerby), *Tōk (ODan) (Toston), Tóki (ODan) (Tugby), Porketill (Thurcaston), Porleifr (Thurlaston), Þormór (Thumaston), Þorsteinn (Thrussington), Þráningr (Threingesthorpe, Thringestone), Þráall (Thralsby), Þyrnir (Thurnby), Þur (Ullesthorpe, Ulverscroft), Víkingr (Wigston Magna), Vísi (Wistoft).

C. MIDDLE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL

Baldwin (OG) (Bawdon Castle), Basil (Basiltoftes), Bernard (OG) (in an earlier name of Cross), Bóchar (OFr form of OG Buchard) (Botcheston), Dickon (diminutive of Dick, a pet-form of Richard) (Dicken's Nook), Durand (OG) (Donisthorpe), Serlo (Shelthorpe).
FEUDAL AND MANORIAL NAMES:


Manorial holders' names are prefixed in Catthorpe, Edmondthorpe, Neville Holt.
LIST OF PLACE- NAMES CONTAINING THE NAMES OF IDENTIFIED PERSONS OR FAMILIES

Abbot Penny's Wall (Bishop John Penny 16th century), Allsop's Lane (Thomas Allsopp 1727), Austen Dyke (Robert Austen 1524), Bell's Plantation (Robert Bell 1716), Benskin's Barn (Richard Benskin 1700), Battram House (William Bertram 1327), Billington Rough (John Billington 1625), Booth Wood (William Bothe t.1646), Boyer's Lodge (William Bowyer 1666), Brown's Hill (William Brown c.1730), Brown's Wood (William Brown 1722), Brown's Wood (George Brome 1715), Bunny's Lodge, Spinney (George Bunney d.1771), Calcroft's Close (William Calcrofte 1630), Cant's Thorn (William Cant 1706), Carington Spinney (Lord Carington 1641), Carr Bridge (Edward Wills Carr 1775), Catsick Hill; Lane (Walter Cat 1315), Cheatle's Barn (Abraham Cheatle 1705), Choyce's Rough (John Choyce d.1723), Clarke's Lodge (Samuel Clark 1767), Cook's Lodge (Richard Cooke 1610), Cooke's Farm (Thomas Cooke d.1790), Crane's Lock (William Crane 1532), Deakin's Bridge (John Deakin 1715), Dixey Spinney, (Sir Beaumont Dixie 1811), Ellistown (J.J. Ellis 1875), Farnham Bridge, Farm (John Farnham t.Edw.), Flude Lodge (Henry Flude 1615), Gallard's Hill (Roger Gaillard 1480), Goldsmith Grange (John Goldsmith 1467), Hallam's Wood (William Hallam 1642), Hancock's Farm (John Hancock 1772), Harts Farm (John Hart 1712), Hill's Barn (Robert Hill 1641), Holme's Farm (Thomas Holmes 1619), Hunt's Lodge (Richard Hunt 1713), Jackson's Bridge (John Jackson 1729), Knight's End (Thomas Knight 1675), Latimer's House (Hugh Latimer c.1470), Larton's Covert (Mr. Larton 1666), Lewin Bridge (Francis Lewin 1713), Lord Aylesford's Covert (Earl of Aylesford 1830), Lord's Farm (Francis Lord
1615), Loseby Lane (Henry de Loseby c.1300), Marriott's Bridge (Richard Maryett 1524), Messenger's Barn (Richard Messenger 1630), Mitchell's Spring Farm (Thomas Mitchell 1604), Moira (Earl of Moira 1804), Neale's Farm (John Neale 1604), Needham Halle (Anne Nedham 1599), Nowel Welowes (Alice Nowell 1462), Pakemanswode (Robert Pakeman 1271), Papillon Hall (David Papillon 1623), Parson Wood (Mary Parsons 1609), Pick's Lodge (John Pick 1724), Pickering Grange (John Pykeringe 1531), Pochin's Bridge (John Puchin 1663), Powers Park (John Powers 1486), Royce's Plantation (William Rouse 1666), Sapcoat's Lodge, Spinney (Richard Sapcote 1475), Serjeant's Folly (William Serjeant a.1798), Shepherd's Hill (John Sheppard 1699), Shepherd's House (Thomas Shepherd 1377), Shittlewood's Barn (John ShytY1wood 1524), Simpkin's Bridge (Thomas Simpkin 1630), Sir Francis Burdett's Covert (Sir Francis Burdett 1922), Snell's Nook, Lane (William Snell 1702), Swainspark (William Swain 1718), Talbot Lane (William Talbot 1278), Tampion's Coppice (Thomas Tampian 1632), Tipping's Gorse (William Tippin 1723), Underwood's Lodge (William Underwood 1630), Villiers Oakes (John Vylers d.1415), Vowe's Gorse (John Vowe 1480), Wheler Lodge (Francis Wheler 1775), Whittle Hill (John Whittle 1652), Wild's Lodge (John Wild 1725), Wood's Hill (Henry Wood 1666).
PRE-CELTIC AND CELTIC NAMES

The following are probably wholly or partly Celtic or pre-Celtic in origin: Breedon, Charley, Charleyston, Charnwood, Glen (Great and Parva), Leicester, Leire, and the river-names Chater, Devon, Dove, Glene, Scær (2), Welland.

FRENCH NAMES

THE PLACE- NAMES OF RUTLAND
LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY

Rutland falls roughly into two parts, a raised plateau in the west and north west, lower land in the east and south east. Its landscape is one of undulations rather than of dramatic heights. In the north west the broad plateau is divided by the Vale of Catmose, giving the Cottesmore Upland to its east and to its west a spread of high ground along the Leicestershire border rising to over 400 ft. A series of streams have cut into this plateau and flow eastward to River Welland. Post-glacial gravels line the two most important of these, rivers Chater and Gwash.

The plateau is composed of Middle and Upper Lias Clays which produce intractable heavy soils and Boulder Clay is widespread on the northern heights. On the southern half of this plateau are a series of ridges where stand Glaston, Manton, Pilton, Seaton, Uppingham and Wing. The ridges are of Northampton Sands and in the east Lincolnshire Limestone, both of which give light thin soils. The Vale of Catmose has a floor of Marlestone from which water springs. It provides the finest soils in the county, bright red-brown and very fertile. At Belton, Stoke Dry and to the south of Oakham glacial sands and gravel make tractable soil while post-glacial gravels at Caldecott and Thorpe by Water also provide light clean earth. The east of the county is largely uniform and covered by Jurassic Limestone which produces the light thin soils found on the ridges in the south of Rutland.

Apart from in areas of the north and west, therefore, Rutland provides the kinds of soils which early settlers having ploughs with moldboard and coulter found ideal.
WOODLAND

Rutland was once heavily wooded. The Domesday Survey shows the majority of recorded woodland to be in the north and west of the county, particularly on the heavy Liassic and Boulder Clays. Woodland is also recorded in smaller scattered stretches in the Welland Valley. The heaviest concentrations in the north were in the area bounded by Teigh, Greetham, Whitwell and Oakham. In the west the Leighfield region was well-wooded down to Stoke Dry and across to Ridlington and Uppingham. In the east of the county woodland was dense east of Ermine Street.

The place-name evidence echoes this distribution except for two areas, the Cottesmore Upland and the Welland Valley. Early woodland elements are virtually absent from Wrangdike Hundred. The commonest of these is OE leah 'a woodland glade' and occurs in the west in what was once Leighfield Forest and Beaumont Chase, and in the Burley, Hambleton, Exton area at the southern end of the Cottesmore Upland. OE wudu 'a wood' is distributed chiefly beyond Ermine Street in the extreme east of the county.

PRE-ENGLISH RUTLAND

The Roman Ermine Street between Ancaster and Castor runs through the east of the county. Associated with it are the major Romano-British sites in Rutland. On the road itself is the important township site at Great Casterton, a mile to the east of which is a Roman villa beside River Gwash. Two miles from the road at Clipsham another villa is known. A minor branch of Ermine Street leads north west to the Romano-British settlement at Thistleton. In the south east beside River Chater major buildings of the period have been discovered at Tinwell and Ketton.
A further villa is known beside River Welland east of Tixover. Settlement in earnest thus began in the east of the county.¹

The only place-name of British origin in the county is Ketton in the south east and three miles from Great Casterton and Ermine Street. Ekwall DEPN takes its first element to be a derivative of British *cito- 'a wood' (PrWelsh *c̣d) and suggests that the name of the town is really an old form of River Chater (and thus originally not a place-name at all). The two other names of British origin are the names of the rivers Chater and Welland, both of which flow close to Great Casterton, the Romano-British heart of Rutland, v. Distribution Map 2.

THE ANGLO-SAXON SETTLEMENT

The earliest evidence for English settlement in Rutland, as elsewhere, is the presence of pagan burial sites, v. Distribution Map 3. On the Cottesmore Upland, two cemeteries are known at Market Overton. At one the custom of inhumation was followed; the other shows both cremation and inhumation burials. Two miles to the south at Cottesmore, isolated inhumations are recorded. The Market Overton cemeteries are only a mile from the Romano-British settlement near Thistleton and the settlers they represent may well have arrived while the vicus was flourishing. These certainly came via Ermine Street. In the south, the mixed rite cemetery at North Luffenham and the inhumation cemetery at Glaston show Anglo-Saxons pushing up River Chater from the direction of Ketton and the Roman road. The North Luffenham site has produced an example of the

¹ Rough wares of Iron Age character have been found on the site of what was to become the Romano-British town of Great Casterton. Otherwise nothing of prehistoric age is found in the county. The forests were too thick and the soils too intractable for primitive settlement.
military metalwork typical of Germanic foederati recognized by Sonia Chadwick Hawkes. Its presence is a further hint that the earliest Anglo-Saxons in Rutland settled within the Romano-British framework as the cemeteries at Market Overton suggest.

-No group-names in -ingas survive in the county. The distribution of place-names which contain the early group-name-forming suffix -ingas in the genitive plural (i.e. -inga-) is not particularly informative because of the scarcity of the type in Rutland. Only three are present, namely Empingham, Uppingham and Whissendine, v. Distribution Map 3. Of the two examples compounded with OE hām 'a village', Empingham is well away from the pagan burial sites and situated on River Gwash two miles from Ermine Street. Uppingham in the south west is on a high ridge on the western plateau and may indicate secondary settlement from Glaston. Whissendine in the north west of the county is on an affluent of River Wreake and probably represents secondary settlement from the direction of the Leicestershire pagan cemetery at Stapleford Park.

In contrast to its limited numbers in Leicestershire, OE hām 'a village' is proportionally common in Rutland as a place-name-forming element and suggests the comparatively rapid and very early spread of settlement over much of the county, v. Distribution Map 4. It has already been noted twice compounded with the archaic -inga-, v. supra. Greetham and Clipsham are in the north east of the county each two miles from the Roman Ermine Street (cf. the distribution of hām in Leicestershire). At Clipsham a Roman villa is known. Greetham, as its
name indicates, is on gravel (OE greōt 'gravel'), a typical early site for settlement and a Romano-British pottery kiln has been discovered there. At Luffenham we have already noticed a pagan mixed rite cemetery from which came the example of military metalwork associated with Germanic foederati. North of Uppingham on the west Rutland plateau was the lost Thornham possibly settled from Uppingham or contemporary with it. In the rich Vale of Catmose in the north west of the county is the important Oakham and on higher ground a little to the north, another important village, Langham. 4

All OE personal names compounded in these hāms are of the archaic monothematic type and thus accord with the other evidence for an early date for Rutland place-names in hām.

A second striking contrast to Leicestershire is the presence of only one word, the village of Pickworth on the extreme eastern edge of the county at the head of an affluent of the Lincolnshire River Glen. It may be an intrusive settlement from that county.  

Distribution Map 4.

Tūn. The commonest habitative element in the county is OE tūn 'an enclosure, a village'. Of its twenty-one instances, fourteen occur in the south west quarter of Rutland and extend into the county the large group noted in the south east of Leicestershire,  

Distribution Map 5. A further group of four are on the Cottesmore Upland in the north while Stretton and Great Casterton are on Ermine Street. In general the tūns in Rutland probably represent the gradual spread of English settlement away from earlier villages with names in -inga- and

4 Villages with OE hām remain the largest and most prosperous in the county and command the finest sites.
ham. In the county tun is not found compounded with what are recognized as early place-name-forming elements. Market Overton with its two pagan Anglo-Saxon cemeteries serves as an indication of how dangerous it is to assume that a surviving name necessarily represents that of the earliest settlement at a particular place.

**THE SCANDINAVIAN SETTLEMETN**

At the time of the Scandinavian colonization of the East Midlands the combination of a large English population and heavy forest seems to have discouraged Danish occupation of the county. There are no major Scandinavian settlement sites in Rutland. ODan by 'a village' is totally absent. Glaston in Wrangdike Hundred is probably a Grimston-hybrid and if so, the only one in the county. But even here there is an element of doubt since the compounded personal name could just possibly be an unrecorded OE by-name Glæð rather than OScand Glæðr. Neighbouring Pilton may or may not be a hybrid with a Scandinavian first element. Wing is certainly ON vengi 'a field' but as the name shows, this hardly began its existence as a village. The name of the Wrangdike Hundred is possibly Scandinavian. However, only twenty-six different Scandinavian elements occur in the whole county and these are distributed significantly on the Lincolnshire border (near Stamford), in the south of the county and in the north west. Those in the south east represent influence from the Danish borough of Stamford, those in the north west from the upper Wreake Valley and High Leicestershire. If there was any early Scandinavian settlement of note in the county it must have been in a radius of a few miles around Glaston, Pilton and Wing in the south, principally in Wrangdike Hundred, and at the solitary Normanton three miles to the north.
east of Wing.

Only nine OScand personal names are compounded in Rutland place-names. Of these porketill (in Turtle Bridge) could be a later medieval family name based on an OScand personal name, and there is an element of doubt about the presence of OScand Glæðr in Glaston. Of the seven remaining, six are compounded with porp 'an outlying farmstead, a secondary settlement' and seem thus comparatively late.

PORP There are five early porps in Rutland, one appearing for the first time in OE, four in the Domesday Survey. Their distribution follows the pattern noticed in Leicestershire and indicates secondary settlement, y. Distribution Map 6. Belmesthorpe, Thorpe by Water and Tolethorpe are all on peripheral land near the county boundaries. None of these settlements seems ever to have been large. The two in which OScand personal names are compounded only remain as Tolethorpe Hall and Sculthorpe Spinney. Of the two in which OE personal names are compounded Alesthorp (in Burley) is lost. Only Belmesthorpe (OE Beornhelm) and the simplex Thorpe by Water are nowadays represented by more than one house. As in Leicestershire, the early porps do not simply represent Scandinavian expansion. Although fewer in number, they show a similar proportion of English and Scandinavian personal names compounded in them.

THE RUTLAND HUNDREDS

The Domesday Survey shows Roteland to consist of two wapentakes, Alstoe (Alfnodestou) and Martinsley (Martinesleie). The remainder of the present county area was then in Northamptonshire and comprised the
wapentake or hundred of Witchley (Wiceslea). This wapentake was later divided into two, East Hundred and Wrangdike Hundred. The earliest reference to both new hundreds is in the Pipe Roll for 1166. Oakham-soke Hundred is a relatively late formation and was carved out of the Martinsley Hundred. It is earliest mentioned in Feudal Aids for 1428 as Hundrada de Okeham cum Marty[n]esley and not until 1610 do we find a separate Oukhamsook Hundred in Speed. The Domesday Roteland was connected with Nottinghamshire. IB states that half of Alstoe wapentake was 'in Thurgarton wapentake' and half 'in Broxtow wapentake'; also that both Alstoe and Martinsley wapentakes 'belong to the sheriffdom of Nottingham for purposes of the king's geld'. For the hundreds, y.

Distribution Map 7.

ALSTOE HUNRED The modern hundred comprises the north west part of the county. The hundred-court probably met near

The origin of Rutland as a shire is obscure. Most probably on the reorganization of the Mercian shires after their reconquest from the Danes, the whole district formed a part of Northamptonshire. It is possible that the gift of Roteland to successive queens as dower-land gradually gave it a separate existence. Geoffrey Gaimar in L'Estorie des Engles tells us that Emma, Edward the Confessor's mother, received Roteland in 1002 upon the occasion of her marriage to Ethelred II. Edward the Confessor in turn gave it as dower-land to his queen Edith. At her death in 1075, William the Conqueror probably took it into his own hands. The Pipe Roll for 1130 shows that the name Roteland had come to include all the district that formed the later county, but there is nothing to indicate how or when the hundred of Wiceslea came to be attached to the original Roteland. The Pipe Roll for 1156 still shows the imperfect detachment of the area from neighbouring counties since its return is included within those of Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire. In the Pipe Roll for 1166 Roteland is described as a 'bailiwick'. Only in the reign of John does Roteland definitely appear as a county. In 1204 he gave it to Isabella in dower and in this grant it is described as a comitatus (i.e. 'county'). For a full account of the Domesday organization of Rutland, y. VCHR I 121-36 and The Domesday Geography of Midland England, ed. H.C. Darby and I.B. Terrett, Cambridge 1954, 355-378. For a detailed examination of the evidence for its early political development, y. VCHR I 165-171.
Alstoe House on the high ground north east of Burley. It is an interesting coincidence that the hundred name shows the rare combination of OE stōw 'place' with a personal name (here OE Ælfnōd) and that another example of such a rarity is Broxtow (OE Brōcwulf), the name of the Nottinghamshire hundred with which the Alstoe Hundred is so intimately connected in the Domesday Survey.

OAKHAM-SOKE HUNDRED comprises the high ground of east Rutland and stretches from Langham in the north to Wardley in the south of the county. There is a detached portion of the hundred at Clipsham on the north east county boundary.

MARTINSLEY HUNDRED lies east of Oakham-soke and south of Alstoe. Its area is roughly the low ground of central Rutland. The original hundred-court probably met near Martinsthorpe which is now on the border between Martinsley and Oakham-soke Hundreds but was once central to the old hundred area.

WRANGHIKE HUNDRED extends across the south of the county from Eye Brook to Tixover. River Welland separates its length from Northamptonshire. A minor name in South Luffenham (Wrongedich 1257 FF) suggests that the hundred-moot was held there.

EAST HUNDRED comprises the east of the county and its area extends onto the flat low clay-lands bordering the Fens.

POST-CONQUEST RUTLAND

The French language made little impact on Rutland place-names. The only name of importance created by the Normans is Beaumont Chase which is OFr in all three elements. Only eleven different OFr/appear compounded
in place-names in the county. Six of these are to do with hunting and forest. They are chace, copeiz, launde, loge, park and wareine. This pattern has already been noted as typical of Leicestershire. Two other elements castel(l) and prior reflect the other principal concerns of the Normans, namely the Army and the Church.

Nor did the feudal system have any effect on the place-names of the county. In Leicestershire, fifty different feudal names were affixed to villages at some time in the Middle Ages and twenty-six are in current use. In Rutland there is little evidence to suggest that this fashion was current. Indeed by contrast the traditional 'Englishness' of this county is perhaps most nicely pointed by the name of Edward the Confessor's queen being used as an affix in Edith Weston from as late as 1263 FF.

Monastic granges which were once so prominent a feature of medieval Leicestershire are also absent from the county. This suggests the intensive cultivation of its cleared lands but also possibly reflects the fact that it did not have much open upland (such as the great heath and the Wolds of Leicestershire) suitable for sheep rearing. One could add that Rutland only boasted a solitary monastic foundation, Brooke Priory, a small house of Augustinian Canons in the west.

The royal forest was supplemented for hunting by several important parks. That of Flitteris is first mentioned in 1252, Ridlington in 1257,

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6 At one time a considerable part of the county was royal forest (foresta regis de Rotel 1231 Cl).
7 Only a single form for Barleythorpe (Bolarethorp 1203) shows the attachment of a surname to an earlier place-name. In this case, the family name le Bolour is prefixed to a simplex borp.
8 For land in Rutland held by Eadgyth v. VCHR II 62.
Exton in 1327 and the New Park in Hambleton in 1360.

**POST-MEDIEVAL**

Since the close of the Middle Ages no new major names have been created in Rutland except probably Newtown for which no forms have been discovered earlier than the twentieth century and possibly Whissenthorpe.
NOTES ON THE PHONOLOGY OF RUTLAND AS ILLUSTRATED IN
ITS PLACE-NAMES

1. OE al followed by a consonant remains in ME as in Saltergate.
2. OE (Angl) a before ld in ald remains spelled a in ME as in Aldgate.
   In cald, a remains in ME as in Caldecott.
3. OE a before nasals remains in ME as in Hambleton, Langham, Manton,
   Ranksborough and Wrangdike. In Wrangdike o- spellings are frequent
   between 1168 and 1296. One e- spelling has been noted for Hambleton
   (1198). Spellings in au due to AN influence are frequent from 1231 in
   Braunston (cf. Branston and Braunstone Lei).
4. OE a remains as in Aleestorp.
5. OE ā remains as in Bradcroft (as indicated by Breede- c.1545).
6. OE ae becomes a in ME as in Alstoe and Ashwell. Two spellings in
   ai, ay are found for Ashwell in 1286.
7. OE æe appears in ME as e in Seaton (with occasional a- spellings
   1130-1360). Stretton (with early shortening) has spellings in a (1086-
   1503) and e (1176-1610).
8. OE e remains in ME as in Egleton, Empingham, Essendine and Exton.
   On e in Wing also remains (but with ie-, ye- spellings in 1203, ee-
   1208, 1346, ey- 1390, 1409 and ye from 1294).
9. ME a in the final element of Essendine and Whissendine is lengthened
   and diphthongized to [ai]: Essendine (-dyne 1617), Whissendine (-dyne
   1506).
10. OE ea becomes ME a as in Armley.
11. OE œa becomes ME æ as in East Hundred, Edith Weston, Esthawe and
    Leighfield.
12. OE e becomes ME a as in Barrow, Barnsdale and Hardwick.
13. OE æ becomes @ in ME as in Deepdale, Freewards, and Greetham.
   (Greetham shows eo- spellings in 1369, 1397 bis). In Prestley and Preston early shortening takes place.
14. ME er becomes ar as in Barnsdale (Bernardes- 1202-1330, Barnardes- 1202), Barrow (Berewe 1407, Barrowe a.1535) and Hardwick (Herd- 1362, Hard- 1610).
15. OE I is shortened in compounds as in Pickworth, Swintley and Whitwell.
16. OE, ON æ remains in ME as in Brooke, Rutland, Rutmore and Tolethorpe.
17. ME o is sometimes raised and shortened to [u] as in Brooke, Rutland (Rut- 1396) and Rutmore (Rut- 1449).
18. OE, ON u remains as in Gunthorpe, Luffenham, Uppingham, Woodhead etc. with frequent a- spellings to the end of the 14th century.
19. ON æ is shortened early in Sculthorpe (o- spellings are noted 1255-1316).
20. OE y appears in ME as i (or y) as in Bisbrooke, Clipsham, Rushpit etc. Both e and u occur, but very rarely. Bisbrooke has one e- spelling in 1294 and two u- spellings (1166, 1265). Clipsham has two e- spellings (1296, 1340).
21. OE æ appears as I (or ë) in Stoke Dry. It is shortened early to i (or y) when compounded in Lyddington. Spellings in æ occur in Lyddington 1163-1450.
22. OE ceaster, (Angl) cæster occurs in its northern or Scandinavian-ized form caster in Casterton. This p.n. has spellings in Chaster- 1269, 1321, 1332, 1352 and Cester- 1225, 1257.
23. OE (Angl) caled gives [k] in ME and MnE as in Caldecott.

24. OE sכ appears regularly as ME sh as in Ashwell and Asshelounde. The substitution of ON sk is not in evidence.

25. OE hw remains as ME wh as in Whitwell. The northern tendency to over-aspiration is found in a single ME Qw- form for Whitwell (1286).

26. OE t when initial appears as ME d in the one example of tun-stall. ON initial t appears as th in some forms of Tolethorpe as late as 1610. OE, ON medial t is occasionally voiced to d as in Braunston, Cottesmore and Kilithorpe. It appears as ME th in a few forms for Rutland (as late as c.1545).

27. ME t is lost in 16th century forms of -ton in Braunston (Braunson 1566) and Glaston (Glason 1515). Both places are near the Leicestershire border. In Leicestershire this feature is regular.

28. OE þ remains (as ME th) as in Thistleton. Interesting is its late retention medially in Normanton (Northmanton 1295).

29. OE, ON ð is always lost in later ME due to contraction. It is occasionally represented by ME d in early forms for Alstoe, Ayston and Glaston.

30. Intrusive g appears when -ing- spellings are created by analogy with p.ns. derived from -inge- and -ing- constructions as in forms for Essendine, Martinsthorpe and Tickencote.

31. Metathesis with r occurs in Casterton in early forms and in 16th century forms for Alesthorp and Belmesthorpe. In Clipsham rİ become rİ (Kilpes- 1203, Clips- 1286).

32. Contractions are common as in Alstoe, Ayston, Barnsdale, Belmesthorpe, Egleton etc.
Grammatical forms of interest include (i) dat. sing. beorge (OE beorg) in Ranksborough; (ii) a secondary gen.pl. form exma (for orna) in Exton; (iii) the northern ME gen.sing. ending -is, -ys which occurs in Barnsdale, Clipsham, Egleton, Kilthorpe, Martinsthorpe and Snelston; (iv) the inflected weak genitival form -an which survives in Essendine.
RUTLAND

Roteland(e) c.1060 KCD 863, 1053-66 ASWrits, 1086 DB bis, 1080-7 Reg, 1155, 1159 P et freq to 1436, 1437 Peake et passim to 1551 ib, 1552, 1554 Conant, -launds 1130 bis, 1156 bis, 1157 P, 1154-9 RegAnt, 1161, 1162 P et passim to 1177 ib bis, -laund(e) 1221 MiD, 1241, 1244, 1245 Cl et passim to 1293 ib, -lond(e) 1221 MiD, 1243 Cl, 1251 Ch (p), 1368 Pat, 1439 Cl, -lant c.1150 Gaimar, -lont 1199 LeicRec (p)

Rotolande l.13 (14) BrCart (p), -lond 1222 MiD

Rotheland 1294, 1337 Cl, -lond' 1217 CLR

Rotland' 1264 Cl, 1266 For, 1387 Cl, 1462 Pat, -lond 1359 Cl

Rut(t)eland(e) 1396 bis, 1397 Cl, 1397 Pat et passim to 1471 Peake, 1586 DuLa, -lond 1555 Conant

Ruthland 1466 Pat

Rutland(e) 1416 Wyr, 1442 Rut bis, 1449 WoCart, 1492 MktHPR, 1513 Conant, 1518 Rut et passim to 1535 VE, -lond' 1460 Cl, 1497 Brayn et passim to 1540, 1556 Conant

Ruthelandshire c.1545 Leland

"Rōta's land", v. land, cf. Ratby Lei. For reference to the original soke of Rutland, v. VCH R 121-36. In Teigh and Whissendine, the minor forms Rotemor l.13 (1449) WoCart, Rotemore 1377 IpM, Rutmore 1449 WoCart probably refer to the same landowning Rōta, v. mor 'barren waste land, a moor'.

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RI'Vrn-NAMEs:

CHATER, R. vent. Leicestershire River-Names supra.

EYE BROOK vent. ib.

GWASH, R. vent. ib.

NORTH BROOK (rises at Cottesmore and flows to R. Gwash below Empingham.)

It is referred to as (ad) aquam de Horne 1286 Ass.

WELLAND, R. vent. Leicestershire River-Names supra.

FOREST

Much of the county used to lie within the royal forest of Rutland
((in) forseta de Rotheland' 1190 CartAnt, (in) forseta (nostra) de
Roteland' 1219, 1221 CLR, (in) forseta regis de Rotel' 1231 Cl). Later
the forest was restricted to the south west of the county and became
known as Leighfield, vent. Oakham Soke Hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS NAMES

VALE OF CATMOSE is The Vale of Catmouse 1610 Speed, Vale of Catmus 1613
Polyolbion, 1684 Wright, Vale of Catmose 1684 ib, 1695 Map, Vale of
Catmoss 1801 ib. Presumably Catmose is a compound of OE cat(t) 'wild
cat', OE mos 'a bog, a swamp' but earlier forms are required, vent.
cat(t), mos.
ALSTOE HUNDRED

ALSTOE HUNDRED

Alnodes tou 1086 DB
Alnodes tou 1195 P
Alnathes tow 1263, 1286 Ass
Alnestow(e) 1184, 1185 P, 1196 ChancR, 1276 RH, 1286 Ass, 1286 WQ bis et freq to 1327 SR, 1334 Pat, -stow 1183, 1188 P, -stou 1190 ib
Alnestowe 1263 Ass, 1296 SR
Anastoue 1275 RH
Elnestowe 1452 Pat
Alstowe 1535 VE, Allstoe 1610 Speed, Alstoe 1695 Map

The division is styled:
-wapentac 1086 DB, -wapentagio 1184, 1185 P
-hundred, -o, -um 1195 P, 1196 ChancR et passim to 1610 Speed
'Alfnod'is place', v. stōw. The site of the hundred meeting-place was probably near Alstoe House in Burley parish infra.

ASHWELL

ASHWELL (122-8613)
Exewelle 1086 DB

Essewell(e) 1202 Ass (p) bis, e.13 (1449) WoCart (p), 1264 (p), 1274 RGrav (p), -uell' 1202 Ass (p)
Essewell(e) e.13 (1449) WoCart, 1209 P, 1243 RGros bis, 1264 (1404) Laz et passim to 1286, 1294 Ass, 1.13 (1449) WoCart et freq to 1353 Ass, 1357 Gl et passim to 1407 FF, 1428 FA, 1435 Pat,
-uella 1156 (1318) Ch, Asewell' 1254 Val

Aswell(e) 1227 CLR (p), 1315 Ipm, 1326 Pat, 1535 VE

Aiswell' 1286 QW bis, Ayswell' 1286 ib

Asshewell(e) c.1291 Tax, 1312, 1316 Pat, 1318 Fine et freq to 1336 Ass,
1341 NI (p) et passim to 1516 FF, 1535 VE, Asschewell 1331 Pap

Asshewell(e) Edw1 (1449) WoCart, 1312, 1316, 1317 Pat, 1359 BPR, 1490
Ipm, Asschwell 1345 MinAcct

Ashwell 1610 Speed

'Ash stream or spring', y. æsc, wella.

ASHWELL HALL was Ashfield Hall built 1879 VCH. OLD HALL, 1897 Deed,
cf. Hall Close 1897 ib. WESTFIELD, Westfeld 1345 MinAcct, cf. West
Field House 1897 Deed, y. west, feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'.

BARROW

BARROW (122-8915)

Berc 1197 P (p), e.13 (1449) WoCart (p) bis, 1206 Cur bis, 1208 FF,
1235 AD (p), 1238 (p), 1246 AD (p), m.13 (1404) Laz (p) bis,
Berk(e) m.13 (1404) (p) bis, p.1250 (1404) ib (p) bis, 1263
Ass, 1265 Misc, 1276 RH, 1296 SR et freq to 1319 Pat, Berck
p.1250 (1404) Laz (p)

Burc e.13 (1449) WoCart (p)

Bercec 1263 Ass

Bergh 1316 Ipm, 1322 FF, 1327 SR, 1328 Banco, 1346 FA et passim to 1428
ib, 1446 Fine, Berghes 1206 Cur

Berugh 1324 FF

Berew(e) 1376 bis, 1403 Cl bis, 1405 FF, 1407 Cl
Borowe 1522 Rut
Barrowe 1535 VE, 1539 LP, 1553 Pat, 1610 Speed
'The hill', v. beorg. The hill which gave the village its name rises 480 feet.

BURLEY

BURLEY (122-8810)
Burgelai 1086 IB, 1179 P, Burgel 1206, 1230, 1231 Cur, Burgelai c.1150 Dan
Burghele 1220 CIR (p), 1288 Ass
Berchelai 1130 P
Burghle 1294 Ass, 1301 (p), 1314 Pat, 1328 Banco et passim to 1383 Pat, -lee 1384 Cl bis, -ley 1393 FF, Burghley al. Byrley 1548 ib
Burglegh 1286 Ass, -le 1301 Cl, 1327 SR, Burgl 1254 Val, 1300 Ipm
Burle 1218 For, 1276 RH, 1283 OSut, 1303 (1449) WoCart (p) et passim to 1369 Pat et freq to 1380 ib et passim to 1406 Prep, -lee 1293 Abbr, 1309 Pat (p), 1362 Ipm, 1366 Pap, -lega 1202 FF, -legh 1312 bis, 1316, 1317 Pat et passim to 1363, c.1365 AD, -leigh 1551 Pat, -ley(e) 1303 (1449) WoCart, 1316 Inq aq.d, 1341 NI et passim to 1428 FA et freq to 1610 Speed, Burl'
1248 RGros
Bor(o)ughle 1305 FA, 1353 Ipm
Boroule 1296 SR, Borowle 1304 Ipm
'A woodland glade or clearing belonging to or near a burh', v. burh, leah. The burh in question is not apparent. It may be Oakham two miles away.
ALESTHORP (lost)

Alestanestorp 1086 IB
Alestanthorp 1282 IpmR
Alstanthorp Edw1 Ipm

Alestop(e) 1232 RMug, 1234 Pat, 1276 RH, -thorp(e) 1300 Ipm, 1301 Cl, 1312 Pat et freq to 1319, 1334 1b, 1350 Ipm, -thorp 1548 Pat, Alysthorpe 1549 1b

Allestop 13 TutP (p), -thorp(e) 1259 Cl, 1274 (1579), 1276 (1579) IRoll, 1330 Hazlerigg, 1443 Cl, Allistorp 1327 SR

Alethorp 1275 Misc

Alstorp 1202 Ass, -thorp(e) 1297 Ass, 1314 Inq aqd, 1314 Pat bis, 1324 FF et passim to 1428 FA, c.1500 ECP

Austhorpe 1610 Speed, Austrop 1548 Pat

'Alhsţan's porp', v. porp. The IB form shows a glide-vowel e which has replaced medial h. For the OE personal-name v. Feilitzen 152-3. The settlement seems to have disappeared in the middle of the sixteenth century, probably as the result of enclosure. The form Alesthorp appears in 1695 Map but this is no doubt an antiquarian inclusion. The name appears in minor forms as Allesthorp(e)lande 1540 MinAcct, 1551 Pat, Austhorpe groue 1610 Speed, Ostroppe Field 1652 VCHR, Ostroppe Close 1652 1b.


BURLEY ON THE HILL, 1695 Map, Burleigh on the Hill 1801 1b. BURLEY WOOD,
1610 Speed, boscus de Burlega 1208 FF. MOUNT ALSTOE, 1801 Map (a Norman motte), v. Alstoe Hundred supra. PARK FARM, cf. Burleigh Park 1801 Map. POOR CLOSE COVERT, 1806 Map, Powers Close 1652 VCH.

COTTESMORE

COTTESMORE (122-9013)

Cottesmore 971-83 ASWills, Cottesmor(e) 1202 FF, 1206 P, 1222 FineR, 1228 Cl et passim to 1334 Peake (p), 1338 Mid bis, 1352 Cl et freq to 1610 Speed

Cotesmore 1086 IE, Cotesmor(e) 1205 CLR, 1208 Chr, 1219, 1220 Cur, 1222 FineR, 1225 Cur et freq to 1400 Pat et passim to 1535 VE, -mora 1277 Pat

Cottismor(e), -y- 1238 AD, 1265 Misc, 1537, 1541 MinAcct, 1551 Pat bis Cotismor, -y- 1349 Fine, 1367 Cl

Coddesmor 1217 CLR

Codesmor(e) 1217 CLR, 1219 Bracton, 1266 Pat, 13 Mid

Cotsmore 1610 Speed, 1640 FF, 1684 Wright, 1695 Map 'Cott's moor', v. mor', cf. Cotesbach Lei, Cottesbrook Nth. The OE personal name Cott occurs in Cottes hyrst 962 BCS 1085.

WENTON (lost)

Weneton 1200 CurR, -tun 1246 AD

Wenton(e) 1229 RHug, 1235 bis, 1238 AD, 1.13 (1449) WoCart (p), 1300 Ipm, 1301 Cl et freq to 1443 lb, 1507 AD, 1535 VE, 1610 Speed, Wenton al. Wainton 1683 Recov

Wempton 1327 SR
The first element is obscure. It could possibly be an OE personal name Wenna (as in Wennington Hu) or OE wenna 'a wen, a tumour' used topographically perhaps of a mound resembling such an excresence. One would expect, however, the occasional spelling in -num-. The place is referred to as grangia de Wenton 1336 Ass. By 1507 it is described as 'land called Wenton in the parish of Cottesmore' AD. Wenton may have been the victim of early enclosure. y. tūn.

COTTESMORE GORSE was Jacksons Gorse 1806 Map, y. gorst 'gorse, furze'.
COTTESMORE HALL, The Hall 1806 Map. COTTESMORE HOUSE, Cotsmore House 1801 Map. COTTESMORE WOOD, 1610 Speed, 1806 Map, Cotsmore Wood 1610 Speed. WARREN FARM, cf. Warren Gorse 1806 Map, y. wareine 'a game preserve' later 'a warren', gorst 'gorse, furze'.

EXTON

EXTON: (122-9211)
Exentune 1066 IB:
Exton(e) 1107 Reg bis, 1185, 1192, 1195 P (p), 1196 ChancR et passim to e.13 Peake (p), 1207 P et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona 1124-36 BM, 1155-8 (1329) Ch, 1225 RRug, -tune 1328 Ch, -toun 1373 ELiW
Exston 1318 LeicRec (p), 1326, 1330 Fat et passim to 1498 Ipm, 1535 VE
Probably 'the ox tūn', y. oxa, tūn. Ekwall DEPN suggests that the first element is a secondary genitive plural form *exna (influenced by the nominative plural exen) of the regular genitive plural oxa.
BARNSDALE

Bernardeshull(e) 1202 Ass, 1208 FF, 1256 For, 1263 Ass, 1280 Cl, 1286
  1294 Ass, -hul 1269 For, 1330 Ipm, -hill' 1295 OSut (p), n.d.
  AD, -hil 1313 Cl (p) bis, -hell 1518-29 EGP
Bernardishill' 1201 FF, 1286 QW, Bernardish' 1218 For
Bernardeshull' 1202 Ass
Bernalideshull 1225 RHug
Barinsdale 1610 Speed
Barnsdale 1695 Map
  'Beornh(e)ard's hill', y. hyll.
ARMLEY WOOD, Harmley Wood 1806 Map (y. Armley Lodge, Hambleton).
EXTON PARK, 1806 Map, cf. -atte Parke 1327 SR (p), y. park. HORN MILL,
Hornemill 1610 Speed, cf. Horn infra, y. myln 'a mill'. OLD HALL, HALL
FARM, cf. -ad aulum 1296 SR (p), -atte Halle 1327 lb (p), 1328 Banco (p),
y. hall. RUSHPIT WOOD, Rush(e)pitt wood 1610 Speed bis, Rush Pit Wood
1806 Map, y. pytt 'a natural hollow'. TUNNELEY WOOD, Todyngley 15 VCHR,
Tarringley wood 1610 Speed bis, Turnley Wood 1806 Map, y. leah 'a
woodland glade'. WESTLAND WOOD, 1806 Map, Westerlant 1373 For, Westland
woode 1610 Speed, y. wester 'west, western', land 'an estate or small
tract of land'.

GREETHAM

GREETHAM (122-9214)

Greatham 1086 DB, 1185 Templar, 1202 Ass, 1205 CLR, 1206 P et freq to
  1610 Speed
Greotham 1369 Ipm bis, 1397 Pat, 1397 Cl bis
Grettaham 1185 Templar
Grettaham 1398 Pat, 1428 FF, 1428 FA, 1446 bis, 1485 Pat, 1507 Ipm, 1535 VE
Grettaham 1487 Cl
Grettaham 1608 FF
Grettaham 1610 Speed

' The ham on gravel', y. greot, ham/Greetham L.

WOOLFOX WOOD, 1806 Map, Wolfoky Wood 1610 Speed, Wulfhus 1224 FF, Wlfhus 1224 Bracton, Wulfhous 1301 Ipm, Wolfhous 1296 MinAcct, 1338 Pat (p), 1495 FF, Wolf(f)howse 1489 Ipm bis, Wolveshous 1507 ib, Wolfox 18 VCHR. Apparently 'the wolf house', but what such a compound could mean is difficult to see. The first element is possibly the OE personal name Wulfa as in Wulfandun 708 BCS 120 (and cf. Much Woolton La) but the element hūs is rarely compounded with personal names (y. Elements s.v.), y. wulf, hūs.

FAR, NEAR GREETHAM WOODS were Twin Woods 1801 Map, cf. Greetham Wood 1610 Speed. HEATH LODGE, SPINNEY, Heath 1525 Rental, y. hæð 'a heath'. MILL HOUSE, molendino de Grettaham 1185 Templar, cf. le Newmill 1525 Rental, Crosse mill 1610 Speed (cf. Fiue mile crosse 1610 Speed, Five Mile Cross 1695 Map -on Ermine Street five miles from Stamford L), y. niwe 'new', myln 'a mill', cros 'a cross'. NEW INN FARM, Greetham New Inn 1806 Map, cf. New Inn Wood 1806 ib. RAM JAM INN, 1801 Map. SHARMAN'S LODGE, Shermans Lodge 1717 IML, Sharmans Lodge 1815 Nichols. Thomas Shereman was resident in the parish in 1665 SR. WALKER'S LODGE, George Walker was resident in the parish in 1665 SR.
HORN

HORN (123-9511)

(on) hornan 852 (12) BGS 464

Horne 1086 IE bis, 1221 PP, 1234 RHug, 1272 FineR (p) et passim to 1377 Cl et freq to 1610 Speed, Horn' 1219 (p), 1220 (p), 1227 Cur, 1246 Cl (p), 1268 Pat

Horn 1229 RHug, 1238 RGros bis, 1241 Cl, 1254 Val, 1285 Pat et freq to 1375 Ipm

Horyn 1295 Ipm bis

The name is from horns, a weak form of OE horn 'a horn'. Used topographically, the name described a horn-shaped feature such as the sharp bend of North Brook and its valley a half mile to the north of Horn House. Horn no longer exists as a village. v. horn, horns.

HORN HOUSE was Horn Lodge 1801 Map. HORN LANE SPINNEY, Horn Lane 1801 Map.

MARKET OVERTON

MARKET OVERTON (122-8816)

Overtune 1086 IE, Overtun' 1241 Cl

Ouerton(e), -e 1200 Cur, 1202 Ass, 1238 RGros, 1254 Val, 1267 Ch, 1280 OSut, 1286 Ass et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona 1155-8 (1329)

Ch, -thon' 1305 (1449) WoCart (p), hoverton 1332 Fine

Ouirton' 1303 (1449) WoCart (p)

Ouereton' 1305 (1449) WoCart (p)

Orton 1535 LP, 1544 DER, 1609 LML, 1642 Recov, 1675 LML, Horton 1553 Pat

The affix is normally added as:
Market(-)es-, -is- 1200 Cur, 1280 Osut, 1332 Fine, 1335 Ipm et passim to 1372 ib, Marcates- 1372 ib, Markedes- 1238 RGros
Market- 1267 Ch, 1286 QW, 1286 Ass et passim to 1388 Pat et freq to 1610 Speed, Marcat- 1313 Ipm, Merkat-, -et- 1397, 1406 Cl, 1426, 1428 Pap, Marked- 1289 Abbr
Mercati 1292 Osut:
'The tūn on the slope', v. ofer², tūn. It was known for its market as early as 1200 Cur, v. market. The original site of the settlement was probably a little to the west on the marked slope there.

STRETTON

STRETTON (122-9415)

Stratone 1086 IB:
Stratone 1086 IB, Stratone 1208 P, 1224 Cur, -tona 1155-8 (1329) Ch
Stratone 1107 Reg bis, c.1200 Templar, 1208 P, 1221 RHug bis, 1221 Cur et passim to 1503 Cl, (Est-) 1306 ib, -tun' 1241 ib
Stretton(e) 1176, 1177 P, 1254 Val, 1254 Pat et passim to 1280 ib et freq to 1610 Speed, (-bithe Strete) 1315 Pat, (-in the Strete) 1400 Cl, 1402 Pat, 1405 Cl, 1406 IpmR, (-in le Strete) 1543 IP
'The tūn by a Roman road', v. strāt, 'tūn. Stretton is on the Roman Ermine Street. The affix east was added to distinguish this Stretton from the Leicestershire villages of Great and Little Stretton further west. The affix -bithe Strete was added at a time when the significance of the village name had been forgotten.

HOOBY LODGE, 1806 Map. This probably does not represent a medieval settlement. There are no other names in by in the county. LADY WOOD,
1908 Terrier. STOCKEN HALL, le Stokkyng 1326 Ipm, Stretton Stocking
1684 Wright, Stretton Stockking 1695 Map, Stocking 1801 ib, Stockin
hall 1684 Wright, cf. Stocking Wood 1806 Map, r. stoccking 'a piece of
ground cleared of stumps'. STOCKEN PARK, 1908 Terrier. STRETTON WOOD,
1610 Speed. It may represent Esthawe 1326 Ipm (a wood), le Esthawe 1369
ib. Stretton Wood lies to the east of the village, r. east 'east',
haga¹ 'an enclosure'.

TEIGH

TEIGH (122-8616) [tiː]

Tie 1086 DB

Ti 1202 Ass (p), Ty e.13 (1449) WoCart, 1254 Val, a.1264 BM et passim to
13 (1404) Laz, 1303 (1449) WoCart et freq to 1394 AD et passim
to 1513 CoPleas, (-Foluile) 1449 WoCart, Tye 1282 0Sut bis,
c.1291 Tax, 1297 0Sut, 1315 Inq aqd et passim to 1449 WoCart
bis, 1476 Pat, Tya 1238 RGros

Thy 1202 Ass (p), e.13 (1449) WoCart, 1248 Cl (p), 1263 Pat et passim
to 1327 SR, 1341 NI, Thye 1297 IpmR, 1316 FA, Thya 1248 Pap

Tygh(e) 1434 Pat, 1436 Fine bis, 1468 Cl, 1529 LWills, 1539 Recov,
1610 Speed, (-Folvyle) 1468 Cl

Teigh(e) 1605 Recov, 1629 IML

'The enclosure', r. teag. The village evidently once belonged to the
fee of de Folville (cf. Ashby Folville Lei). The minor form Burstall'
medewe 1.13 (1449) WoCart occurs in the parish, r. burh-stall 'the site
of a burh, a disused fort or town'. Possibly this was once associated
with 'the enclosure'.

RUTMORE (lost), Rotemor l.13 (1449) WoCart, Rotemore 1377 IpM.
Rutmore 1449 WoCart, 'Rōta's moor', v. mōr. Rōta is probably the same
man who gave his name to Rutland a.v.

THISTLETON

THISTLETON (122-9118)
Tistertune 1086 IB
Tisteltune 1086 IB, Tysterleton' 1286 QW
Thy-, Thisteltun 1212 Fees, 1241 Cl, -ton(e) 1226, 1225-35 RHug, 1249
RGros, 1250 FConc bis, 1254 Val, 1261 RGrav et passim to
1300 IpM et freq to 1535 VE, 1610 Speed
Thy-, Thistilton' 1262 FF, 1265 Misc, 1276 RGrav, 1277 IpM, l.13 (1449)
WoCart (p) et passim to 1340 Pat (p)
Thustelton 1266 Ass
This(s)leton 1535 VE, 1670 FF
Thistleton 1610 Speed
'The tūn where thistles abound', v. pistel, tūn. For the archaeologist,
thistles are associated with deserted dwelling sites. There is a large
Romano-British site about a half mile south west of the church and
thistles growing here may have given the village its name.

WHISSENDINE

WHISSENDINE (122-8214)
Wichingedene 1086 IB
Wisingheden 1266 For
Wy-, Wissingden(e) 1265 Pat, 1297 Ass, 1297, 1304 Pat, 1305 Cl et passim
to 1343 ib, Wissingdenn 1286 Ass, Wyssyngden(e) 1286 ib, 1327 bis, 1360, 1401 Pat
Wis(s)ingdon Ry3 IpmR, 1306 Pat, Wessyngdon 1327 ib
Wicsinden, -den- 1212 Cur, John Abbr bis, Wixinden, -den- 1212 Cur,
John Abbr
Wy-, Wissenden(e) 1203 Ass, 1212, 1214 Cur bis, 1216, 1219 CIR, 1220 RHug bis, c.1235 (1404) Iaz bis et passim to 1297 Cl, 1303 (1449) WoCart et freq to 1453 Fine et passim to 1610 Speed, -dena 1176, 1177 P, -dein 1356 Cl (p), Wisenden 1212 Cur bis; John Abbr
Wy-, Wissenden 1238 RGros, 1271 LeicRec (p), 1290 Cl (p), 1305 (1449) WoCart, 1305 FA et passim to 1349 Ipm, Wyssind 1.13 (1449) WoCart, Wy-, Wyssynden c.1291 Tax, 1318, 1326, 1327 Pat et passim to 1498 Ipm bis
Wes(s)endene 1294 Ass, 1374 Pat, Wessinden 1297 Pat
Whittsonden 1491 ISIR, Whytsondyne 1506 Nichols, Whitsondine 1613 IML, Whitsendine 1627 ib, Whitsundine 1629, 1719 ib
Why-, Whissendyne 1539 MinAcct, 1561 FT, Whissendine 1695 Map
The final element is OE denu 'a valley'. Ekwall DEPN suggests that it is compounded with OE *Wicingas, a tribal name derived from personal names in Wic-, with the change of ch to ss as due to AN influence, Y. -inga-, denu, cf. Whissonsett Nf.
WHISSENTHORPE, cf. Thorpe by Wissenden 1412 Pat, Y. porp 'an outlying farmstead'. This may or may not be a correct identification. The present form of the name looks like a recent fabrication.
BROWNE'S LODGE, Henry Browne was resident in the parish in 1592 WCR. DUNSTALL PLANTATIONS, probably OE tun-stall 'a deserted site'. MOOR LANE (O.S. 6"), cf. (le) Morehall(e) 1325 Ipm, 1377 Cl, 1410, 1543 FF, Moorhall 1704 Recov 'the moor hall', and Estmor(e) 1349, 1353, 1355 Ipm 'the east moor', v. mór¹, hall, east. THOMAS HILL, cf. Thomas fil. Thomas 1296 SR.

WHITWELL

WHITWELL (122–9208)

Wy-, Witewell(e) 1086 IB, 1184 (p), 1195 P (p), 1196 ChancR (p) bis, 1214 (p), 1219 Cur et passim to 1326 ChancW, 1362 Ipm

Why-, Whitewell(e) 1197 bis, 1204 P (p), 1226 FF, 1227 RHug, 1257 FF, 1263, 1286 Ass et passim to 1305 Pat et freq to 1394 Rut (p)
et passim to 1553 Pat

Hwitewell 1225 Cur, Huitewell 1225 ib

Qwytewellé 1286 Ass

Whetewelle 1373 Rut (p) bis, Whetewell 1449 Fine

Why-, Whitewell(e) 1339 (p), 1382 Cl, 1394 Rut (p), 1408, 1434 Pat et passim to 1610 Speed 'The white spring or stream', v. hwit, wella. A small stream rises here.
EAST HUNDRED

East Hundred was originally part of the wapentake of Wiceslea, Wicesle, Wicelea 1086 IB, described in Domesday Book as a Hundred (twice) and as a Wapentake (four times). The name survives in Witchley Warren Farm just outside the hundred (v. Edith Weston, Martinsley Hundred). The area of the wapentake was later subdivided into East Hundred and Wrangdike Hundred.

East Hundred appears as: Esth'dr' 1166, 1167 P, Esthundr' 1168 ib, Esthundred(o) 1176 ib et passim to 1428 FA, hundr'm de Este 1535 VE, Thesthundrede 1546 SR, East Hundred 1610 Speed, v. east.

GREAT CASTERTON

GREAT CASTERTON  (123-0008)

Castreton(e) 1086 IB, C.1176 Dugd, 1202 Ass (p), 1203 (p), 1205 P (p), 1207 (p), 1211 (p), 1214 Cur et passim to 1371 ELiW, 1411 Cl, -tune 1125-8 INPetr

Castleston' 1236 Fees bis

Casterton' 1202 Ass (p), 1205 RFinib (p), 1206 Ass (p), 1226 Cur et passim to 1254 Val bis et freq to 1610 Speed, -tonia 1163-81 (1316) Ch, -tun 1218 For, 1226 Cur (p) bis, Kasterton' 1274 RGrav, 1288 For, 1382 Cl

Castirton' 1296 Ipm (p), 1327 SR (p), 1357, 1375, 1383, 1385 Cl, -tonia(m) m.13 (a.1290), l.13 CN

Chasterton' 1269 For, 1321 Pat, 1332 FF, Chasterton' 1352 Cl

Cestreton 1257 Ch bis, -tun' 1225 Bracton (p)
The affix is normally added as:

Magna- 1218 For, 1234 RHug, 1305, 1428 FA, -Magna 1292 OSut, 1535 VE
-Maior 1254 Val, 1274 RGrav, 1282 Ipm, -majori(s) c.1291 Tax, 1428 FA
Brigg(e)-, -y- 1265 Misc, 1269 For, 1276 Cl, 1290 OSut et passim to
1476 Pat, 1535 VE, Brig- 1370 Cl, 1392 AD, 1393 FF et passim to
1539 Rut, Bridge- 1610 Speed, 1642 Recov

'The tun by a Roman fort or settlement', v. ceaster, tun. The form of
OE ceaster here is Angl caesæter. The initial [k] is perhaps due to
Scandinavian influence, v. Elements s.v. There are extensive remains
of a Roman settlement here. Ermine Street crosses River Gwash at this
point, hence the affix Bridge-, v. brycg. Cf. Little Casterton infra.

WOODHEAD

Wodeheved 1263 For, 1272, 1282 Ipm, 1286 Ass et passim to 1364 FF,
1370 Cl

Wodheved c.1291 Tax, 1297 IpmR, 1347 Ipm

Wodehed(e) 1327 Ipm, 1392, 1393 AD et passim to 1503 Cl, Le Wodehede
1476. Ipm

Wodhed(e) 1441 Pat, 1467 Cl bis, 1495 Ipm, 1510 LP

Woodhead 1695 Map, Woodhead wood 1610 Speed

'Headland or eminence with a wood', v. wudu, heafod. This was the name
of a small manor, the earthworks of which are clearly visible. The
name has been transferred to the adjacent wood.

CASTERTON BRIDGE, BRIDGE FARM, ad pontem de Casterton 1269 For, ad
pontem Magne Casterton Hy3 Nichols. CASTERN MILL (O.S. 6"), cf. -ad
molendinam 1296 SR (p), Milneholm 1346 Cl, v. myln 'a mill', holmr 'a
water-meadow'. EAST WOOD, 1610 Speed. WALK FARM, 1846 White. This
possibly refers to a sheep walk.

LITTLE CASTERTON

LITTLE CASTERTON (123-0109)

For forms and interpretation v. Great Casterton supra.

The affix is normally added as:

Parva—1262 Cl, 1276 RH, 1282 OSut et freq to 1537 MinAcct, —Parva 1298
IpMr, 1315 Inq aqd, 1341 NI et passim to 1535 VE
—Minor 1254 Val, —Minori c.1291 Tax, —Minoris 1428 FA
Little—1610 Speed

TOLETHORPE (now Tolethorpe Hall, Oaks v. infra)

Toltorp(e) 1086 DB, 1212 Cur (p) bis, 1215 P (p), e.13 (1404) Lez (p),
1318 Pat (p), 1327 Sr, —thorp(e) e.13 (1404) Lez (p), 1215
ChancR (p), 1273 IpM, 1287 CL (p) et freq to 1428 FA
Toletorp 1202 Ass, 1202 (p), 1206 (p), 1211 P (p), 1211 Cur (p), 1220
FF, —thorp(e) 1249 Cur (p), 1273, 1291 IpMr
Tolestorp' 1196 ChancR (p), 1220 Cur (p)
Tholtorp' 1220 Cur (p), 1264 CL (p), —thorp(e) 1305 FA, 1322 IpM, 1323
Cl, 1373 Pap, 1405 PRep, 1610 Speed
Tholetorp' 1272 FF, —thorp 1327 Ch (p)

'Tóli's porp', v. porp. The OScand personal name Tóli is a short form
of names such as þorlakr, —leikr, —laugr v. SPNLY 289. Forms with geni­
tival —es— may show the influence of OScand Tolir, also a short form of
names in þorl— v. ib 290. Substitution of th for t is the result of AN
orthographical interchange between the symbols th and t for etymological
t, v. Feilitzen § 96.
(lost)
SALTERGATE, c.1300 Blore, s. saltere 'a salt merchant', gata 'a road, a way'. This probably refers to Ermine Street, which passes through the north eastern tip of the county.

FRITH FARM, cf. Frithwood 1256 For, Frith wood 1610 Speed, Thrift House 1801, 1806 Map, s. (ge)fyrhō 'a wood', wudu 'a wood'. TOLETHORPE HALL, cf. le Oldehall c.1300 Blore, the Hall close 1811 ib, cf. Tole thorpe supra, s. ald 'old', hall. TOLETHORPE OAKS, Tolthorpe Oaks 1806 Map.

EMPINGHAM

EMPINGHAM (123-9508)

Epingeham 1086 IB bis, a.1118 RegAnt

Empingaha (sic) a.1108 (1317) Dugd, Empingeham 1106-10 bis, 1146 RegAnt, 1167, 1168 P, 1187 RBE, Hy2 RegAnt, 1201 FF, 1205 Pap bis, 1205 ChancR, e.13 FacCh, 1259 Ipm, Hempingeham 1106-10 RegAnt

Empingham, s.-y- 1140 Reg, 1156 (1318), Stephen (1340) Ch, Hy2 RegAnt bis, l.12 Dane, 1205 P et passim to 1243 FF, 1245 RGros et freq to 1610 Speed, Hempinghham, s.-y- 1185 Templar, 1392 Banco, c.1480 ECP

Impingeham 1210 FF, 1236 Cl (p), Impyngham 1286 Ass

'The ham of Empa's people', s. -inga-, hām. For discussion of this place-name s. PN -ing 147 where Ekwall suggests that the OE personal name Empa might be a by-name connected with OE ampre 'dock, sorrel', Du amper 'bitter, sour'.
HARDWICK COTTAGES, FARM, WOOD, Herdewik 1281 Cl, -wyk(e) 1315 Ass, 1315 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1384 Cl, Herdwyk 1295 Ipm, 1318 Pat, 1362 Ipm, Hardwick 1610 Speed, y. heord-wíc 'a herd-farm'.

LOSECOAT FIELD, Losecote-field 1811 Blore. It is traditionally the site of a battle fought in 1470 during the Wars of the Roses. The contemporary name for the battlefield was Hornefeld in Empingham 1475 Pat, Hornfeld 1509 'b since it was adjacent to Horn, y. VCHR II 242, y. feld.

BLOODY OAKS, 1806 Map, 1811 Blore (near Losecoat Field supra). CHAPEL HILL, SPINNEY, cf. le Chappel Croft 1329 Wright, le Capell Feilde al. le Southfeld 1550 Pat, y. chapel(e) 'a chapel', croft 'a small enclosed field. EMPINHAM BRIDGE (O.S. 6”), ad pontem de Empingham 1269 For.

MILL FARM, cf. -atte Suthmylne 1296 SR (p), -atte Suth Milne 1310 Pat, y. sud 'south', myln 'a mill'. NEW WOOD, 1806 Map. OLD WOOD was Empingham Wood 1610 Speed, 1806 Map.

ESSENDINE

ESSENDINE (123-0412)

Esindone 1086 IB, Esindon, -y- 1316 FA, 1318 Pat, 1334, 1335 Cl (p)

Esenden 1222 Cur, 1230 Cl, 1238 Pat et passim to 1316 MktHPR, 1364, 1366 Pat, -dyne 1617 FF

Esinden(e), -y- 1265 Misc, 1276 RH, 1292 (p), 1296 Cl et passim to 1400 ELiW, 1498 Blore

Essenden(e) 1230 Pat (p), 1290 Cl, 1292 OSut, 1485 Pat

Eisingden(e), -y- 1286 Ass, 1286 FF, 1324, 1401 Pat et passim to 1509 LP, -denn 1286 Ass
Essingden(e) 1286 Ass bis, 1326 Pat, 1326 Cl, 1326 Fine
Easondyne 1665 SR
Ezenden. 1610 Speed, 1684 Wright
Isenden(e) 1262 Cl, 1263 Ass, 1327 Ch, Issendene 1185 Dom
'Essa's valley', v. denu.

THE FREEWARDS, Frewode 1417 Blore, cf. Freewards Thorns 1806 Map, 'the free wood' probably indicating that there were common rights of wood-gathering and suchlike activities for this particular stretch of woodland, v. freo, wudu. PARK FARM, cf. Esenden Parke 1548 Pat, Park House 1806 Map, v. park.

KETTON

1. KETTON (123-9804)

Chetene 1086 DB, Chetena 1146 RegAnt
Chetenea 1163 RegAnt
Chetera 1130 P

Ketene 1174, c.1180 France, 1199 FF, 1202 Ass, 1203, 1209 P et passim to c.1278 LCDeeds (p) bis et freq to 1322 Ipm et passim to 1384 Cl, Keten' 1202 Ass, 1218 For, 1219, 1224 CLR bis et passim to 13 bis, 1322 Wkg

Keten 1209 Pap, e.13 Rut (p), 1228, 1233 (p), 1243 Pat et passim to 1383 Cl

Ketenes 1220 Cur

Katene 1344 Pap, Katen' 1232 RHug

Keittunia 1.12 Dane

Keton(e) 1322 Ipm, 1346 Fine, 1388, 1389 Cl, 1397 FF et freq to 1505 Pat
Ketton 1519 EpCB, 1528, 1529 Chap, 1529 LWills et freq to 1556 Conant, 1583 FF, 1610 Speed

The second element is OE ēa 'river'. Ekwall DEPN suggests that the first element is a derivative of Brit *ceto- 'a wood' (as in River Chater q.v.), possibly an OE tribal name *Cētan (plural). The final syllable of the early place-name form is eventually dropped. y. cēd, ēa.

2. GEESTON (123-9804)
Gyston 1286 Ass, Giston in Ketten' 1316 Ct, Geston 1557 FF, Geeston 1602 Recov, 1610 Speed, possibly 'Gyssa's tūn', y. tūn, cf. Gissing Nf.

FREGTHERP (lost), Fregisthorp 1322 Wyg bis, Fregisthorpe 1550 Pat, Fregthorp 1610 Speed, probably 'Friðegist's þorp', y. þorp. The OScand personal name *Fridgestr appears in late OE sources as Friðegist. The OG personal name Fridegis is formally possible but less likely, y.

KILTHORPE GRANGE
Ketelistorp c.1250 Ct, Ketelesthorp 1296 SR, Ketillisthorp 1296 ib (p) Kedilistorp 1316 Ct, Kedelistorp 1327 SR Kilthorp(e), -y- c.1250 Ct, 1263 Ass, 1266 For, 13 Wyg (p), 1332 Extent, 1333 Fine et freq to 1456 AD, 1535 VE
Kelthorp(e) 1563 FF, 1610 Speed, 1684 Map, 1695 Map

'Ketill's þorp', y. þorp, cf. Ab Kettleby, Eye Kettleby Lei. The OScand personal name Ketill is an original by-name, cf. OIcel ketill 'cauldron, cauldron-shaped helmet'. It was common in Norway, Iceland and Denmark throughout the medieval period, y. SPNLY 166-170. The place-name appears
compounded in minor forms as Ketilthorp Grange 1516 (1648) Wright, Kettylthorpphalle 1539 MinAcct, Kettlethorpe Hall 1545 IP, v. hall.

NEWBOTTLE (lost), Neubottle 1297 NR (p), Neubotle 13 ib (p) bis, Newbottle 1610 Speed, 'the new building', v. nīve, bōdī, bōtl.

ALDGATE, cf. Aldgate Lodge 1846 White, v. ald 'old', gata 'a road'.
OLD HEATH was Empingham Heath 1801 Map. HUNT'S LODGE, Anthony Hunt was resident in the parish in 1665 SR.

PICKWORTH

PICKWORTH (123-9913)

Pichewurða 1170 (p), 1171 (p), 1172 (p), 1173 P (p), Pichewurth' 1228 Cur, Pycheworth 1288 Abb

Py-, Pikeworth(e) 1219 bis, 1221, 1226 RHug, 1268 RGrav, 1316 FA, 1535 VE, 1537 MinAcct, -wurthe 1281 Cl, -wurða 1175 P (p), -wurtha 1176 (p), 1177 ib (p), -wrd' 1226 RHug bis, 1327 Ch, -worda 1209-19 RHug, -wurda 1174 (p), 1178 (p), 1179 P (p) et freq to 1187 ib (p)

Pikesworth' 1203 Ass (p)

Py-, Pikkeworth' 1263 Ass, 1284 OSut, 1300 Ipm, 1407 Fine, -wrth 1291 OSut, Pickeworth 1263, 1294 Ass, 1301 Cl, 1610 Speed, -wrth' 1226 RHug, 1292 OSut, -word 1346 FA

Picworth(e) m.13 Blore (p), 1276 RH (p), 1293 AD, 1296 SR et passim to 1376 Ipm, -wrth(e) c.1225 AAS, 1200-40 Rental bis, 1277 RGrav, Py-, Pikeworth(e) 1298 Cl (p), 1336 Ass, 1340 IpmR et passim to 1503 Cl, -wrth' Ry3 Rut (p), -wrth c.1291 Tax
Py-, Pickworth 1286 Ass, 1495 Ipm, 1695 Map, -wrth' 1254 Val
'Pīca's word', υ. word, cf. Pickworth L.

BIG PITS WOOD, cf. Withawe Pitts 1537 (1684) Wright, Swytheawe Pitts 1616
Blore, υ. haga¹ 'an enclosure', pytt 'a pit, a natural hollow'.

CHRISTIAN'S LODGE, Christians Lodge 1806 Map. William Christian was
resident in the parish in 1665 SR. FAIRCHILD'S FARM was Fairchild's
Lodge 1806 Map. John Fairchild was resident in the parish in 1665 SR.

NEWELL WOOD, Newall wood 1610 Speed, Newhall Wood 1806 Map, Newhall 1541
LP, υ. nīwe, hall. PICKWORTH GREAT WOOD, 1806 Map, cf. Pikeworth Wood
1541 LP. TURNPOLE WOOD, 1806 Map, Turnecouse Wood 1610 Speed, Tornekowe
1541 LP.

RYHALL

1. RYHALL (123-0311)
Righale 1066-9 KCD 927 bis
Richal 1265 Misc
Riehale 1066 DB
Rihala s.a. 963 (c.1121) ASC E, 1208 MemR
Ry-, Rihal(e) 1107 Reg bis, 1155–8 (1329) Ch, 1179, 1195, 1199 P (p),
1203 Ass (p), 1204 Cur et freq to 1400 Pat et passim to 1415
ELiW, Ryale m.12 Cand, 1230 Pat, 1276 RH et passim to 1361
Ipm, Riale m.12 Cand, 1401 Fine
Ryhalle 1257 EM, 1426 Cl, Ryhall 1535 VE, 1577 FF, Ryall(e) 1400, 1402,
1416 Fine et passim to 1539 Rut
Reyhal 1276 RH, Real 1392 Pap
'The piece of land in the bend of the river where rye was grown', ryge, halh. River Gwash makes a big bend here.

2. BELMESTHORPE (123-0410)

Beolmes\textsuperscript{\textreport}orp 1066-9 ECD 927 bis

Belmestorp(e) 1086 IB, m.12 Cand, 1230 Blore, 1233 AD, -thorp(e) c.1200 RBE, 1237 Fees, 1303 FA et passim to 1610 Speed, Belmysthorp 1494 Blore

Belemesthorp m.12 Cand

Belstropp 1573 FT

Bulmestorp' 1233 Ch bis

Balmesthorp 1253 Ch

'Beornhelm's porp', \textit{v.} porp.

TICKENCOTE

TICKENCOTE (123-9809)

Tichecote 1086 IB

Tichencote Hy\textsuperscript{\textreport} Dane, -cota l.12 ib (p), -chote 1184 ib

Ty-, Tikencot(e), -k- 1199 FF, 1202 Ass (p), 1220 Cur (p), 1234 RHug, 1238 RGros et freq to 1550 Fine, -cott 1537 MinAcct

Tekencote, -yn- 1288 FF, 1432 BLiW

Thicencote 1185 Templar, Thikencot 1253 Ipm

Ty-, Tikincot(e), -y- 1202 Ass, 1234 RHug, 1235 Cl (p) bis et passim to 1552, 1553 Conant

Tykenecote, -k- 1253 Cl (p) bis, 1263 Ass

Tygekenecote 1313 Ipm
Ty-, Tikekot(e) 1226 Cur (p), 1250 Ipm
Tykingkote, -y- 1250 Ipm, 1318 Cl (p), Tikingcote 1331 Pap, Tykyngcote 1553 Conant, 1553 Pat
Tykyngcote 1552 Conant, Tykingkote 1553 ib
Tekyngcote 1553 FF
Tickencote 1610 Speed:
'The shelter or shed where young goats were kept', v. ticcen, cot. For OE ticcen, v. Elements s.v..

TICKENCOTE LAUND, 1806 Map, v. launde 'a forest glade'. WILD'S LODGE, Robert Wylde was resident in the parish in 1296 SR.

TINWELL

1. TINWELL (123-0006)
Tedinwelle 1086 ib
Tineguella 1125-8 INPetr bis
Tineuvell m.12 Cand, Ty-, Tinewell(e) 1189 (1332) Ch, 1220 bis, 1221 bis, 1222 RHug bis, 1227 Ch, 1229 RHug, 1237 Cl (p) et freq to 1347 Cl, 1392 Pat
Ty-, Tinewell(e) 1279 RGrav, 1281 OSut bis, 1286 Ass, 1347 CH, 1415 ELiW
Ty-, Tinwell(e) 1221 RHug, 1283 OSut, 1289 ChronPetr, 1290 OSut et passim to 1395 Cl et freq to 1553 Pat
The second element is OE wella 'a stream, a spring'. The first is obscure. Ekwall DEPN suggests it may be the OE personal name Tīda (or possibly *Tīdna or *Tīdīn), v. wella.
BRADCROFT (lost).

Bradcroft 1180-1200 BM, 1209 Pap, 1224 PP, 1225-9 CN, 1235 Cl et passim to 1263 Ass et freq to 1403 Pat, (-juxta Stamford)
1332 Extent, -croft 1180-1200 Dane

Bradcroft 1253 CL, 1547 Pat

Bredcroft 1491 Ip, 1494 Pat

Breede Croft c.1545 Leland

'The spacious croft', v. brad, croft. This lost manor was on the county boundary near Stamford L.

2. INGTHORPE (123-9908)

Ingelthorp 1189 (1332) Ch

Ingertorp 1203 Ass, -thorp ? 13 (forgery) BCS 22, -thorp(e) 1227 Ch,
1225-9 (p), m.13, p.1250 CN (p), 1286 Ass bis, 1292 CN et passim to 1327 SR bis, 1347 CN

Hingethorp 1263 Ass

Ingthorp(e) 1370 Pat, 1432 ELiW, 1494 Blore, 1547, 1553 Pat, 1610 Speed, -thorpp 1543 MinAcct

Inglethorp(e) 1547, 1553 Pat

If the early form Ingelthorp is significant the first element could be the OE personal name Ingeld or Ingwald or the OScand personal name Ingjaldr; but the weight of evidence makes more likely OScand Ingi, a short form of masculine names in Ingi-. The name is old and very common in Denmark and Sweden (v. SPNLY 149), v. porp.
(Hallinghall 1656), Normanton le Heath (Normington 1572) and Sparkenhoe (Sparkingho 1610). In the 13th century an intrusive /d/ develops occasionally as in Lindley (Lynd- 1233) and in forms for Ingarsby and Wanlip.

50. Assimilations of various types occur, including (i) the voicing of voiceless consonants before voiced consonants, such as /p/ to /b/ in Debdale(s) (3), /t/ to /d/ in Cadeby and Goadby (2), /k/ to /g/ in Tugby; (ii) the unvoicing of voiced consonants before voiceless consonants, such as /d/ to /t/ in Ratcliffe (3), /g/ to /k/ in Strancliffe (Strangcliffe 1544, Strankcliffe 1544), cf. (iii) infra, /b/ to /p/ in early forms for Ab Kettleby, Lubbesthorpe and Ibstock; (iii) the loss or change of one consonant to the form of the following one as /bg/ to /gg/ in Baggrave, /rs/ to /ss/ in Bess Bagley, /lk/ to /gg/ as in forms for Hallgate (Holgate 1753, Hoggates 1762); the change of /n/ to /m/ before labials as in Framland.

51. Dissimilations of various types also occur including (i) the voicing of voiceless consonants before voiceless consonants such as /p/ to /b/ in Snibstone and early forms for Sapcote and Swepstone; (ii) the change of nasal to labial before a following nasal such as /n/ to /l/ in forms for Kimcote and Swannington.

52. Metathesis, especially with /r/ is frequent as in early forms for Birstall, Enderby, Gumley, Humberstone, Hungarton, Misterton, Thrussington, Thuraston etc. It remains in MnE in Thrussington. It appears commonly in p.ns. in /porp/, usually in the 16th century and often accompanied by the change of /th/ to /t/, as in Easthorpe, Elmesthorpe, Thorpe Arnold etc. There are also examples of /le/ becoming /el/ as in Carlton Curlieu and Welby and /se/ becoming /ss/ as in Lowesby.
MARTINSLEY HUNDRED

MARTINSLEY HUNDRED
Martinsley(e), -yn- 1086 DB bis, -leia 1199, 1200, 1201 P, -lea 1169, 1179, 1188, 1190 P, 1201 ChancR, 1202 Ass, 1202 P, -leg' 1202 ChancR, -le 1263 Ass, 1265 Misc, 1276 RH, 1300 Ipm, 1301 Cl et passim to 1346 FA, 1403 Pat, -lee 1286 QW, Martynnesle 1428 FA

Martinsle, -yn- 1275 RH bis, -ley 1535 VE, 1610 Speed, -lay 1548 Pat

The division is styled:
wapentac, -o, -um 1086 DB bis, 1190 P, 1202 Ass, -tagio 1179, 1188 P hundred, -o, -um 1199, 1200, 1201 P, 1201 ChancR et passim to 1610 Speed 'Martin's woodland glade or clearing', v. leah. The OE personal name Martin appears also in Martinsthorpe v. infra and in the lost Martines ho 1046 KCD 784 v. Ayston infra. They are probably to be associated with the Martin who gave his name to the hundred. The site of the meeting place is uncertain but perhaps it was near Martinsthorpe.

AYSTON

AYSTON (122-8601)
Ædelstanes tun 1046 KCD 784, (into) Ædelstanes tune 1046 ib
Adelstaneston 1203 Cur
Athestaneston 1284 OSut
Hadestanestun 1186 P
Athestanston 1254 Val
Astaneston 1293 OSut, Asteneston 1204 CIR, 1299 For, Astoneston 1256 For
Astonston 1319 FE
Atheston 1275 Pat, c.1291 Tax
Aston(e) 1265 Misc, 1269 For, Hy3 IpmR, 1286 Ass, 1305 FA et passim to 1477 Banco
Ayston 1535 VE, 1564 SR, 1610 Speed
'Aelstan's tun', v. tun.

AYSTON SPINNEY, 1806 Map.

THORNHAM (lost). The minor form Dornham broc 1046 KCD 784 records a lost settlement, 'the ham where the thorn bushes grow', v. born, hām. In the same charter Martines ho 'Martin's headland' (v. hōh) probably is to be associated with that Martin who gave his name to the hundred in which Ayston is situated and also to Martinsthorpe, v. infra.

Again in the same charter, the stream-name Dures lege broc may contain an example of the compound Thunres leah 'Thunor's sacred grove', well known in the south of England and in Essex (cf. Thundersley Ess, Thursley Sr). If so, the loss of n before r is here early. With the possible exception of Holyoaks, three miles away in Leicestershire, no other examples of place-names containing evidence for Anglo-Saxon paganism have survived in the two counties, v. punor, leah. For discussion of evidence of Anglo-Saxon heathenism in place-names, v. F.M. Stenton, Preparatory to Anglo-Saxon England, Cambridge 1970, pp.281-297.

BEAUMONT CHASE

BEAUMONT CHASE

Bellomonte 1203 PatR bis
Biaumund 1253 Pat
Beumunt 1255 Pat, -mund' 1254 Cl
Beumunt 1257 Cl, -mund 1266 For, 1269 For, 1286 For, -mond 1365 For, 1375 Cl, 1415 Pat, -mount 1344 For, 1610 Speed
Beamund 1286 Ass, 1302 Cl, -mond 1510 LP, -mount 1551 Pat
Beamont Chase 1684 FF

'Beautiful hill', v. beau, mont, cf. Beaumont Leys Lei. The area was a chase for breeding and hunting wild animals, v. chace.

CASTLE HILL, 1804 Map, Castle Hills 1575 For. A motte and bailey castle stands at the tip of the spur, v. castel(l). KING'S HILL, LODGE, Kings Hill 1804 Map, cf. le Kinges lodge James 1 SP (with reference to the royal forest of Rutland). The king's lodge 1610 Speed, Beamonte lodge 1575 For, Beaumont Lodge 1804 Map, v. loge 'a house in a forest for temporary use.

HAMBLETON

UPPER, MIDDLE, NETHER HAMBLETON (122-8906, 07)
Hameleduna 1067 Wb, -dunam 1157 ib, -don' 1190 P (p), c.1230 bis, 1231 RegAnt bis, 1241 FF, 1256 For, 1283 FF, 1312 Pat bis, Hameldone 1209-35 RHug
Hameledon' 1198 P (p)
Hameleden(e) 1221 RHug, 1231 RegAnt
Hameledun(e) 1086 IB bis, 1232 RegAnt, 1249 Cl, -don(e) 1202 Ass (p), 1212 RBE, 1227 RHug, 1231 RegAnt bis et passim to 1241 RGros et freq to 1413, 1415, 1423, 1427 Comp et passim to 1556 Chap
Hameleden(e) 1235, 1238 (p), 1241 RGros et passim to 1389 Cl
Hamildon, -y- 1235 RGros, 1275 RH bis, 1327 SR et passim to 1513 LP
Hamuldon 1334 Pat, 1340 RegAnt, 1348 BM, 1428 FA, 1449, 1454 Pat
Hambuldon c.1538 Farnham
Hambledon 1549, 1553 Pat, 1655 FF
Hamelton 1289, 1290 OSut, 14 RegAnt
Hamleyton 1610 Speed
Hambleton 1346 FA, Hambleton 1684 Wright

The original settlement was on the hill-top at Upper Hambleton, known earlier as Magna- 1288 Ass, 1344 Inq aqd, 1345 Pat, 1346 FA, great-
1684 Wright. Nether Hambleton was le Nethertowne of Hambledon 1549 Pat; but the affix was normally Parua-, -v- c.1200 BM, 1241 RGros, 1241 FF,
1318 BM et passim to 1442 ib, -Parva 1535 VE, Little- 1655 FF, 1695 Map, Nether- 1549 Pat, 1684 Wright.

The first element of Hambleton is OE hamol 'maimed, mutilated' used topographically of a flat-topped hill, one which appears to have been sliced off, or alternatively, it could be used as 'bare, treeless'. The second element is OE dün 'a hill'. The hill here is imposing, y-
hamol, dün.

ARMLEY LODGE, Armondesleye 1373 For, Armondele 1373 ib, Armsley Quarter 1804 Map. The first element is perhaps the OE personal name Earmmund, y. leah 'a woodland glade or clearing'. BULL BRIDGE, cf. Stanbrigge
1269 For, Stanbrigge 1269 ib, y. stan 'stone', brycg 'a bridge'.

GIBBET GORSE, cf. Weldons Gibbet 1806 Map. HAMBLETON LODGE was Healeys Lodge 1806 Map. HAMBLETON WOOD, 1806 Map, Hamleytonwood 1610 Speed.

NEW PARK, cf. le Park 1360 Ipm, y. park.
LYNDON

LYNDON (122-9004)

Ly-., Lindon(e) 1167, 1197 P, 1202 (p), 1203 Ass (p), 1203 Cur (p), 1205 P (p) et freq to 1543, 1552, 1553 Conant, -dun(e) l.12 Dane (p), 1205 FF (p), 1220 FineR (p), 1222 CLR (p)

Ly-., Linden' 1196 ChancR (p), 1316 Ch (p), 1535 VE, 1540 Conant, 1610 Speed

'Lime-tree hill', v. lind, dūn.

LYNDON WOOD, 1806 Map. TOP HALL was Lynden Hall 1801 Map.

MANTON

MANTON (122-8804)

Mannatonam 1120-9 Reg

Manneton 1123-9 CartAnt, 1209-19 RHug (p)

Manatona ? 1131 RegAnt, 1130-3 France

Maneton(e) 1219 bis, 1223 RHug bis, 1244 Fees, 1275 RH bis, 1278 RGrav , -tun' 1218 For, -tuna 1209-19 RHug

Manenton' 1275 RH

Manton(e) 1244 Cl, 1254 Val, 1260 Cl (p), 1263 Ass, 1270, 1271 RGrav et passim to 1342 (p), 1343 (p) bis, 1344 Peake (p), 1345 Hazlerigg (p) et freq to 1610 Speed, -tun 1199 LeicRec (p), -toune 1361 Pat, 1377 Fine, 1389 Cl

Maynton 1579, 1683 FF

The first element is probably the OE personal name Manna. Possible is OE mān, the weak oblique form of (ge)māne 'common, communally owned' but early spellings with mn favour the personal name, v. tūn.
LUFFEWYKE (lost), 1401 Cl, 'Luffa's farm', v. wic, cf. North and South Luffenham, Wrangdike Hundred. Luffewyke was the name of the manor of Manton according to Cl.

CROWN WELL BRIDGE is possibly referred to as (ad) pontem sub Manetum. 1218 For. MANTON LODGE was The Lodge 1846 White.

MARTINSTHORPE

MARTINSTHORPE (122-8604)

Martinstorp: 1206 Cur (p), 1211 P (p) bis, 1218 For, 1230 Cur (p), 1250 Cl, -thorp(e), -yn- 1209 For, 1272 FF, 1274 RGrav, 1294 OSut, 1296 SR et passim to 1428 FA, Martinisthorp c.1291 Tax

Martingestorp: 1205 RFinib (p) bis, -thorp' 1286 OSut

Martinstorp: 1254 Val, 1286 Ass, -thorp(e), -yn- 1286 tb, 1327 SR, 1385 EM, 1463 FF, 1610 Speed, Martensthorp 1497 Brave, 1510 LP

Martinethorp: 1260 Cl

Martintorp: 1207 Cur (p), -thorp', -yn- 1277 RGrav, 1403, 1407 Cl, Martenthorpe 1535 VE

Mastorpe 1424 Will, 1510 IP, -troppe 1598 FF, -trop 1720 Recov, -thorp 1463 FF, 1506 Cl, 1507, 1510 IP

'Martin's porp', v. porp, cf. Martinsley (Hundred). The forms Martinestoch 1176 P (p), Martinstok 1286 Ass, 1286 QW may point to an alternative name for the settlement, v. stoc 'a dairy farm'.

NORMANTON

NORMANTON (122-9306)
Normanton 1180 P (p)
Normanton(e) 1183 P, 1205 RFinib (p), 1234 RHug, 1237 Cl, 1238 RGros et passim to 1610 Speed
Normanneton 1375 Misc
Northmanton 1295 Ipm
Northmanton 1327 SR

NORMANTON PARK, 1801 Map.

PRESTON

PRESTON (122-8702)
Prestetona 1130 P
Preston(e) 1208 PatR, 1212 P (p), 1217 CLR, 1222 MiD, 1239 RGros, 1244 Peake (p) et passim to 1260 Rut (p), 1261 (Edw1) CromR (p), 1263 Ass, 1270 Rut (p), Hy3 Hazlerigg bis et freq to 1610 Speed, (-on the Hulle) 1397 Pat, -tun' 1218 For 'The tun belonging to the priests', v. prœost, tun. The name indicates a place set aside for the endowment of priests. Preston is a hilltop village, hence the affix -on the Hulle, v. hyll.

RIDLINGTON

RIDLINGTON (122-8402)
Redlinstune 1086 DE, -ton' 1275 RH
Redelington', -yng- 1257 CL, 1265 Misc, 1286 Ass, 1316 FA, 1327 SR et passim to 1422 Fine
Redelangton' 1286 PleaR bis
Redelinton, -yn- 1266 For, 1316 FA, Reddelinton' 1220 Cur (p), 1226 CLR, Reddillinton 1265 Misc

Redlington', -yn- 1220 Bracton (p), 1227 CLR, 1286 Ass, 1329, 1371 FF et passim to 1505 Pat

Redlinton', -yn- 1225 CLR, 1373 Pat

Ry-, Ridlington', -yn- 1253 Pat, 1264 RGrav, 1264 Ch et passim to 1286 Ass, 1290 FF et freq to 1332 Pat et passim to 1428 Fine bis, Ridilington' 1254 Val, Ridelighton' 1243 Cl

Ridelinctona 1209-19 RHug bis

Ry-, Ridelinton', -yn- 1167 P, 1217 CLR, 1235 Ch, 1249 Cl, 1253, 1255 Pat, 1296 For, 1327 Cl bis, Riddelynton 1315 Ipm

Ry-, Ridlington(e), -yn- 1209-19, 1221 bis, 1223-35 RHug bis et passim to 1437 Peake et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona 1209-19 RHug

Ridilinton' 1214 (p), 1215 P (p), 1238 Pat, 1294 Cl

Radelington' 1202 Ass

Rodelyngton 1354 Cl (p)

Rodlinton' 1202 Ass (p)

The first element is possibly an OE personal name such as Hreðel. As alternatives Ekwall DEFN suggests that the first element may be derived from a place-name identical with Ridley Ch (OE rydde-leāh 'cleared woodland glade') or Ridley Ess (OE hrœod-leāh 'reedy woodland glade'), v. tūn.

FROG HALL, cf. -atte Hall 1316 FA (p), v. hall. HOLLYGATE LODGE (O.S. 6"), Halh' 1249 Cl, le Haloughyate. The first element is possibly OE halh 'a nook, a corner of land', v. halh. PARK FARM, parcus de Ridelinton' 1254 Cl, parco de Ridelinton' 1269 For bis, parcus domini regis de
Ridelington 1269 ib, Riddlington Park 1567 LAS, Riddlington Park 1610
Speed, cf. Parbaillie 1415 Pat, v. park. PARK LODGE, Riddlington Park
Lodge 1594 Moulton. ROWELL'S LODGE (O.S. 6") is to be associated with
the Rowell family 1846 White. TWITCH HILL FARM (O.S. 6"), cf.
Toteshulate 1352 Extent, Great Tutshill 17 VCH, Little Tutshill 17
ib, Touchill Covert 1806 Map. The first element is possibly OE tōt
'a look out', v. tōt, hyll, gata 'a road'.

UPPINGHAM

UPPINGHAM (133-8699)
Yppingeham 1067 BM, Wm Dugd
Yppingeham 1157 WIR
Yppingeham 1080-7 Reg, 1167, 1190 P, 1201, 1245 FF, Uppingham e.Hy3
Hastings (p), Hppingham 1235 Ch
Uppingham 1217 C1R
Hyppyngham 1286 PleAR bis
V-, Uppingham, -y- 1198 Abbr, 12 Peake bis, 1200 Cur, 1202 Ass (p),
1206 Cur (p) et passim to 1221 bis, 1222 MiD et freq to 1610
Speed, Upingham, -y- 1199 FF, 1203 (p), 1206 Cur (p), 1311
Pap, 1325 Cl, Hppingham 1253 Pat, 1255 Misc, 1327 Ch,
(-subtus Biaumund) 1253 Pat, Huppygham e.13 (1449) WoCart (p)
Upingham, -y- 1254 Cl, 1255 Pat, 1286 Ass, c.1291 Tax, (-subtus
Beumunt) 1255 Pat, Opyngham 1390 ib bis
'The ham of the Yppingas', v. upp, yppe, -inga-, hām. The folk-name
*yppingas means 'people of the upland'. Uppingham stands on a long
high ridge next to Beaumont Chase, v. FN -ing 147.
BREACH FARM, le Breche 1344 For, cf. Syortebroch 1211 Cur, Sortebrech 1212 ib., v. sc(e)ort 'short', brec 'land broken up for cultivation'.

LAUNIE FARM, Lawnde 1572 Deposition, cf. de la Launde 1359 SR (p), Lawnde Park 1572 Deposition. Lound Field 1804 Map, v. launde 'open space in woodland'. REDGATE, le Redegate 1290 For, 1299 For, 1376 For, Redgate 1610 Speed. The first element is probably OE red 'red' referring to the clay of the area, although OE hreod 'a reed, a rush' cannot be discounted, v. read, gata 'a road'.

EDITH WESTON

EDITH WESTON (122-9205)

Weston(e) 1114, 1115-29 France, Hy1 (1253) Ch, 1173 CartAnt, 1189 France et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona 1113, c.1115 Reg, 1167 P, 1209-19, 1225 RHug, -tonam 1141 Reg, -tun' 1230 Cur (p), -tuna 1209-19 RHug (p)

Veston 1198 France, 1275 RH, -tona 1155-66 France

The affix is normally added as:

Edi-, -y- 1263 Ass, 1272 FF, 1315 Misc et passim to 1340 Pat bis et freq to 1610 Speed

Edith(e)- 1309, 1310 Inq aqd, 1310 Pat et passim to 1378 Fine, 1594, 1634 FF

-Edith, -y- 1270 RGrav, 1275, 1276 RH, 1294, 1321 Pat

-St. Edith 1372, 1375 Fine, 1381, 1386 Pat

'The west tun', v. west, tun. The affix is probably the name of Eadgyth, wife of Edward the Confessor. She held large possessions in Rutland at the time of the Norman Conquest, v. IB and VOHR II 62.
Witchley Warren Farm, Spinney

Hwicceslea a.1075 ASCharters

Hwiccleslea a.1075 ASCharters

Wiceslea 1086 HE bis, -le 1086 ib

Wicelea 1086 HE

Wicheslea 1185 P

Wichel' 1220 Cur

Phwichel' 1220 Cur

Wycle 1220 Cur; 1276 RGrav

Huceleya 1224 Cur

Whicchesle 1290 For

Wicheley 1309 Inq aqd

Wychele 1310 Pat; 1375 Misc, Wichele 1373 For

Whichelee 1344 For

Wicheley Heath 1610 Speed, Wichley Heath 1616 Deposition, Witchley 1695 Map

Witchley Warren 1801 Map

Anderson 130 thinks that the first element is probably an unrecorded OE personal name Hwicce derived from the tribal name Hwicce. (He wonders whether the personal name is also the root of Whissendine (q.v.) ten miles to the north. This is very doubtful since forms for Whissendine show no spellings with Wh- before 1491.) It is possible, however, that the OE personal name Hwicce is a by-name, cf. OE hwicce 'chest, trunk'. A weak form Hwigca may have existed, v. Redin 50, Searle 310, v. Leah 'a woodland glade'.

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WING

WING (122-8903)

Weng(e) 1136-9 Reg, 1202 Ass bis, 1206 Abbr, 1206 Cur bis et passim to 1209-19 RHug et freq to 1295 OSut et passim to 1394 Rut (p) bis, 1428 FA, 1445 Pat, Wenga 1136-9, 1148-54 Reg, 1209-19 RHug, 1254 Val, c.1291 Tax bis, Wenghe 1256 For

Weenges 1208 CHR

Wieng 1203, 1204 P, 1241 (1348) Pat, Wyenge 1296 SR, 1359 Pat

Wienges 1206 Cur

Whenge 1315 Ipm, 1403 bis, 1407 CL

Weenge 1346 FF

Weyng 1390 Pat

Veynge 1409 ElyW, 1409 PRep

Wyng(e) 1294 Ass, 1305 FA, 1348 (p), 1349 Fine (p), 1392 Rut (p) et passim to 1543 Conant, Wing 1516 EpCB, 1610 Speed

'The field', v. vengi. OScand vengi is a derivative of ON vangr 'a garden, an in-field'. The earliest reference to this Rutland example is in the compound wengeforde 1046 KCD 784 where it appears with OE ford, v. ford.

WESTHORPE (O.S. 6°), Westhorp 1296 SR (p), Westorp 1327 lb (p), Westrope 1607 VCHR, 'the west porp', v. west, porp.

WING HALL, cf. -atte Halle 1358 Pat (p), v. hall.
OAKHAM SOKE

This was formerly part of Martinsley Hundred supra. The earliest recorded mention is Hundreda de Okeham cum Martynesley 1428 FA. Later soca de Okeham 1535 VE, Oukhamsook Hundred 1610 Speed, Oukhamsook 1610 ib, Okeham Soak Hundred 1695 Map, v. söcn 'a district over which a right of jurisdiction was exercised', and Oakham infra.

BARLEYTHORPE

BARLEYTHORPE (122-8409)

Thorp juxta Ocham, —k— c.1200 WDB, 1275 FF, 1300 Ipm

Bolaresthorp 1203 FF

Barlithorp, —y— 1286 Ass, 1286 QW, 1316 FA, 1375 MinAcct, 1412 Cl 1610 Speed

Barlikthorp 1338 FF, 1341 Cl bis

Barlyngthorp 1292 FF, 1378 MinAcct, (—juxta Ocham) 1292 FF

Barlethorp 1430 Pat, 1557 FF

Barleythorp 1619, 1621 IML, 1695 Map

Originally 'the outlying farmstead' also known by the family name of John le Bolour or Bulur who is mentioned in connection with Oakham in 1200 WDB. It seems later to have been 'the barley-growing porp' but this may be a corruption of Bolaresthorp, v. bærlic, þorp.

MILL HILL, cf. ye wyndmyln 1482 MisAccts, v. myln 'a mill'.
BELTON

BELTON (122-8101)

Belton(e) Wm Dugd, 1205 RFinib, 1205 P, 1232 Pat et passim to 1295 (p), 1310 Peake (p), 1311 Rut et freq to 1610 Speed, -tuna 1080-7 Reg

Beuton 1244 Fees, 1266 FT, 1266 For

Beleton 1243 RGros

Bealton 1167 P, Baealton' 1205 ib

Beautone c.1200 RBE, 1237 Fees

Beulton' 1340 Peake

The first element of Belton is obscure. Elements suggests OE bel meaning 'beacon' in place-names, but this is unsatisfactory in combination with OE tun. Ekwall, NoB xlv 139, wonders if this element appears in any place-names discussed by Smith in Elements s.v. bel. For detailed treatment of Belton v. Ekwall Studies 2 159-163 where it is suggested that the element is bel- which may belong to ON bil, Swedish dialectal bil, Danish dialectal bil, boel 'interval, space'. This word or a derivative bilan or the like, Ekwall suggests, might have developed a meaning such as 'open land in a forest' or 'a piece of dry land in a fen'. Just as does the Belton in Leicestershire, this Rutland village lies on raised ground between two brooks. In the period of settlement, again as in the case of the area around the Leicestershire Belton, the surrounding countryside would have been heavily wooded. Ekwall's suggestion would suit the site very well. Perhaps we have here 'tūn on open land in a forest' or 'tūn on dry ground surrounded by bog'. The former interpretation would suit the site better since the village stands
on a pronounced spur with plenty of nearby high ground, razione

BRAUNSTON

BRAUNSTON (122-8306)

Branteston(e) 1167 P, 1202 Ass, 1203 FF, 1205 P, 1206 Cur (p), 1211 P (p) et passim to 1232 RegAnt, 1268 Abbr, 1304 FF, Brantiston 1238 RGros, 1275 IpmR

Braunston 1256, 1263 For, 1275 Cl, 1276 Pat et passim to 1299 For

Bramptestone 1232 RHug

Braundeston 1231 RegAnt, 1277 Pat, 1280 Cl (p), 1311 FF, 1327 SR et passim to 1410 Cl

Branston 1214 P (p), 1522 Chap, 1551 Pat

Braunston 1299 For (p), 1300 Ipm, 1301 Cl, 1303 (1449) WoCart (p), 1305 FA et passim to 1359 ELiW et freq to 1610 Speed

Braunson 1566 FF, Brawnson 1566 AAS

'Brant's tūn', razione tūn. cf. Branston and Braunstone Lei. The personal name Brant is OE. Spellings in au are due to AN influence.

THE WHISP (local), Wisp 1218 Nichols, 1227 CIR, 1266 For, 1269 For, Hy3 Nichols, le Wyspe(e) 1256 For, 1375 Nichols bis, le Whipse 1373 For, le Wysbe 1376 1b, The Wisp(e) 1610 Speed, 1684 Wright, 1801 Map, razione wisp 'thicket, brushwood'. The same element is possible in Wispington L.

BRAUNSTON LODGE, c.1825 O.S. CHESELDYNE HOUSE was Cheseldyne Farm 1604 VCH. Robert Cheselden was resident in the parish in 1392 Cl.

CHESELDYNE SPINNEY (O.S. 1" only) was Cheseldine's Copy 1806 Map.
BROOKE

BROOKE (122-8405)

Broc 1176 (p), 1177 P (p), 1190 CartAnt, 1199 Abbr, 12 (p), e.13 Peake (p) bis, 1202 Ass et freq to 1236 Fees, l.13 (p) bis, 1298 Peake (p), Broco m.13 ib (p)

Brok(e) 1242, 1248, 1250 RGros, m.13 (1449) WCart, 1252 Cl et passim to 1290 For, 1296 (p), l.13 (p) bis, 1306 Peake (p) et freq to 1551 Pat

Brock' 1254 Val, 1275 RH

Brook' 1375 Peake (p), 1410 Prep, Brooke 1607 IML, 1610 Speed

'The brook', v. bróc. The name refers to the upper reaches of River Gwash.

PRIORS COPPICE, Pryors copyce James 1 SP, Brooke Wood or Priors Copy 1806 Map, v. prior, copeiz. The coppice evidently belonged to the prior of Brooke. Brooke Priory was a house of Augustinian Canons founded a.1153, and was the only monastic house in Rutland.

CLIPSHAM

CLIPSHAM (123-9716)

Ky-, Kilpesham 1203 PP, 1203, 1219 Cur, 1220 RHug bis, 1222 CLR, 1225 Cur et freq to 1327 Pat et passim to 1375 Peake, 1393 Pap, 1535 VE, -hame 1209-19 RHug, -hamia 1209-19 ib, Kilpisham 1268 Abbr, 1275 RGrav, 1283 OSut (p) et passim to 1316 FA, Kylpysham 1458 Pat

Kelpesham 1296 SR, 1340 Ipnr

Chylpesham 1266 For
Ky., Kilpsham 1254 Val, 1327 Banco, 1328 Pat et passim to 1377 Peake, 1385 Cl

Clipsesham 1286 Ass, Cly-, Clippesham 1346 FA, 1416 Wkg, 1428 FA bis, Clipisham 1471, 1472 Pat

Cly-, Clipsham 1329, 1337, 1340 Pat, 1366 Lch, 1386 Fine et passim to 1610 Speed

Kylpesham al. Clypsham 1540 Recov

Clypsham al. Kelpsham 1617 FF

Possibly 'Cylp's ham', v. ham. Ekwall DEPN suggests that an unrecorded OE personal name *Cylp may be related to Norwegian kylp 'a small sturdy fellow'. Clipsham is a detached part of Oakham Soke on the Lincolnshire border.

ADDAH WOOD, Adder Wood c.1825 O.S.. CLIPSHAM PARK WOOD was Clipsham Wood 1806 Map. THE HALL, 1846 White. LITTLE PITS (O.S. 6"), cf. Pit House 1806 Map. OSBONALL WOOD, Osburneall Wood 1610 Speed (possibly contains the OSScand personal name Asbjorn but earlier forms are required).

EGLETON

EGLETON (122-8707)

Egoluestun 1218 For

Egiltun 1209 For, 1218 For bis, -ton 1263 Ass, 1263 GildR (p), 1272 WDB, 1275 RF, 1296 SR et passim to 1461 Pat

Egelton c.1225 GildR (p), 1231 RegAnt, 1268 RGrav (p), 1272 WDB,1300 Ipm et passim to 1388 Misc, Eggelton 1240 FF, 1286 Ass, 1378 MinAcct

Egeliston 1243 Fees
Egelinton 1257 FF

Egleston 1319, 1334 Pat

Egiston 1400 Ct, 1498 Ipm, Eggiston 1409 ELiW, 1409 PRep


Edgeton 1610 Speed

'Eggwulf's tūn', v. tūn.

HIDE (lost), Hide 1301 Cl, 1316 Pat bis, Egilton Hyde 1312, 1317 ib, Hida 1319 ib, cf. -de la Hidé 1263 Ass (p), 1335 Ipm (p), -atte Hyde 1345 (p), 1349 Fine (p), 1373 Pat (p) bis, 1374 Cl (p), 1375 Pat (p), -atte Hidé 1346 Cl (p), 1346 (p), 1347 (p), 1348 (p), 1349 Fine (p), 1375 Pat (p), -ad Hydam 1296 SR (p), v. hīd 'a hide of land'. This is probably a small lost manor.

GUNTHORPE

GUNTHORPE (122-8605)

Gunetorp 1200 Pleas, 1200 Abbr, 1200 Cur, 1202 Ass, 1218 For, -thorp
1223 Cur bis, 1262 RGrav (p)

Gunnethorp 1269 Pat

Guntorp 1208 PatR (p), 1231 RegAnt, -thorp 1225 FF, 1231 RegAnt, 1231 Cur, 1286 QW, 1296 Ipm et passim to 1610 Speed

Gonthorp 1316 FA

Gounthorp 1498 Ipm

LANGHAM

LANGHAM (122-8411)

Langham Hy2 Dugd, 1263 Pat (p) bis, 1298, 1300 Ipm, 1301 Cl, 1316 FA, 1327, 1334 Pat (p)

Langham 1202 Ass, 1231 RegAnt, 1248 RGros, 1263 Cl, 1272 FF et passim to e.14 Peake (p), 1320 Pat, 1330 Deed (p) et freq to 1610 Speed

Longhame 1536 LP

'The long ham', v. lang1, ham.

RANKSBOROUGH, HILL, RANKSBOROUGH GORSE

Rankesberwe 1227 ClR, Rankesborowe Hill 1610 Speed, Ranksborough Hill 1801 Map, Ranksborough Hill Covert 1806 ib

'Rank's hill', v. beorg, cf. Ronksley Db. The OE personal name Rancc is a by-name, cf. OE raːnc 'proud, noble'. Ranksborough Hill is an imposing eminence on the county boundary which has given its name to a small settlement lying between the hill and Langham.

HOLBECK LODGE, Holbeck 1694 Recov, cf. Hobeck's or Cothers Close 1630 Ipm, v. hol2, holr 'running in a deep hollow', bekkr 'a stream'. The stream is just to the west of the lodge and forms the county boundary at this point. LANGHAM LODGE was Chapmans Lodge 1806 Map. ROCOTT HOUSE, Rocart 1806 Map, c.1825 O.S.. WESTMOOR LODGE (O.S. 6"), Westmore 1694 Recov, v. west, mør1.

LEIGHFIELD

The parish name records the name of the royal forest which once spread over much of Rutland but which later was limited to the south west of
the county.

LEIGHFIELD

Leghe 1266 For, 1286 Ass, Legh 1463 Cl, Leye 1275 Abbr, 1275 Cl, 1276 Pat, c.1291 Tax et freq to 1319 Pat et passim to 1385 Fine, Leyea 1256 For, Lee 1275 IpmR, 1474, 1475 Pat bis et passim to 1507 ib, Lee al. Leigh 1582 PP

Lighe 1266 For, Lyghe 1463 Cl, Lye 1296, 1327 SR, 1362 Cl, 1371 FF et passim to 1453 Cl

Lee al. Leefeld(e) 1501, 1505 Cl, 1538 Hastings, Leygh al. Leyghfeld

1532 ib, Lye al. Lyefeld 1513 ib

Leyefeld 1369, 1372 For, (le) Leyfeld 1388, 1462, 1485, 1491 Pat, Leefeld(e) 1399, 1466, 1469 ib, 1501, 1505 Cl, 1507 Pat, Lyefeld 1373 Ipm, 1391 Pat, Lyfeld 1461 Cl, 1505 Pat, Lyghfeld 1475 ib, Lighfeld 1510 LP

foresta regis de Lyfelde 1491 For, forest of Ly c.1545 Leland, Leefeldde

Forest 1610 Speed, Lea Forest 1618 IML

Leighfield Forest al. Rutland Forest 1711 Recov

Originally OE leah in its early sense of 'woodland'. Later OE feld 'open country' or 'land for pasture or cultivation' was added when the forest began to be cleared, v. leah, feld.

SWINTLEY LODGE, Swyncliffe in Lee 1371 IpmR, Swynclif 1371 Ipm, Swynclyf 1373 ib, 1375 Fine, 1376 For, 1379, 1385 Fine, v. swín 'swine', clif 'a steep slope'. The name no doubt recalls the feeding of pigs on acorns fallen from the forest oaks.

COLE'S LODGE, Coles Lodge 1806 Map. LAMBLEY LODGE, Lamley Lodge 1610
Speed, 1801 Map, cf. Lamlye wood 1564 For. The first element is possibly OE *lām* 'loam, clay', referring to a deposit of Boulder Clay, *v.* lām, leah 'a woodland glade'. LEIGHFIELD (LEIGH O.S. 1") LODGE, Lee Lodge 1567 LAS bis, 1610 Speed, 1684 Map, Leigh Lodge 1613 Moulton; Leafield Lodge 1801 Map, *v.* loge 'a house in a forest for temporary use'. OLISALE WOOD, Brown's Old Sale Wood 1862 Will, cf. Old Sale leaze James 1 SP, *v.* salh 'a willow, a sallow'.

OAKHAM

OAKHAM (122–8506)

Ocheham Cherchesoch 1066 IB, Ocheham 1086 ib bis

Occham c.1154 Rut

Ocham(e), –k– 1067 BM, 1157 WBR, 1202 Ass, 1205, 1208, 1209 P, 1210

GildR (p) et freq to 1400 Pat et passim to 1454 ShR, 1471

Pat, Hocham(e), –k– 1152 BM, 1166 RBE, 1167 P, 1202 Ass et passim to 1303 (1449) WoCart (p), 1328 Fine (p)

Okeham 1190 CartAnt, 1231 RegAnt, 1255 Misc, 1260, 1263 Cl et passim to 1369 ELdW et freq to 1551 Pat et passim to 1610 IML

Ockeham 1260 Cl

Ockham 1252 IpmR, 1254 Val, 1263 Ass, 1279 Cl, 1286 Ass, 1364 Ipm, 1388 Cl, Okcham 1410 Pap

Okam 1208 PatR, 1269 Cl, 1287 Coram, 1294 OSut (p) bis, c.1294 (p), 1.13 (p) bis, 1301 Wyg (p) et passim to 1349 ib (p) bis, 1361 Ipm, Hocam 1317 Wyg (p) bis

Owkeham 1519 EpGB, Oukham 1519 LWills

Oucham 1300 Ipm, Oukham 1610 Speed, Owkham 1608, 1615 IML
Oakham 1685 FP

Probably 'Oc(c)a's hām', v. hām. It should be noted, however, that medial e does not become common until the last quarter of the fourteenth century. Ekwall DEPN points out that the addition Cherchesoch in DB is OScand kirkiusəkn 'parish'.


THE LODGE (O.S. 6°), cf. le Lodge close James 1 SP. OUR LADY'S WELL, Lady Well 1801 Map.

FLITTERIS PARK, Fly-, Fliteris, -ys 1252, 1287 Pat, 1300, 1360 Ipm, 1373 Pat bis, 1374 Cl, 1375, 1376, 1378 Pat, 1381 Fine, 1385, 1399 Pat, (-in Okham) 1287 ib, Flitteris 1375 MinAcct, Flitis 1269 For, Fliteres 1390 Pat, Flityry 1360 Ipm, Fliares (parcum de-) 1275 bis, 1276 RH, Fletris, -ys 1296 MinAcct, 1340 Pat, Flettres 1287 Coram, Fleteris, -ys 1384 Fine, 1388 Misc bis, 1461 Wright, Flitterish 1684 ib, Flitteris 1695 Map. The first element is OE (ge)flit 'strife, dispute' and the second OE hrīs 'brushwood'. The area lies beside the county boundary; the name refers to a brushwood region of disputed ownership, v. (ge)flit, hrīs.
WARDLEY

WARDLEY (122-8300)

Werlea 1067 BM, -leia(m) 1080-7 Reg, Wm1 Dugd

Vuerlia Stephen (1340) Ch

Warleie c.1125 Dugd, -leia c.1160 BM, 1199 GildR (p), -leia(m) Hy1

Dugd, 1157 WDB, -le 1205 P, 1209-34 AllS, 1263 RGrav, -lee
1202 Ass, a.1250 LGDeeds (p), 1315 ChancW (p), -leg' Hy2
Dugd, 1202 Ass, 1235, 1238, 1243 RGros, -lega 1176 P (p),
-lei 1199 GildR (p), -leye 1249 Cl, 1286 Ass, 1311 Rut (p),
-leya 1223 bis, 1224 RHug bis, 1254 Val

Wardeley(e) 1263 Ass, 1265 Misc, 1300 Ipm, 1301 Cl et passim to 1535
VE, -le 1266 For, c.1291 Tax, 1316 FA et passim to 1428 FA,
-legh 1284 Cl, Wardel' 1241 RGros

Wardl' 1239, 1243 RGros, -leyh 1235 1b, -le 1286 Ass, -ley 1535 VE,
1610 Speed

The second element is OE leah 'a woodland glade'. The first is obscure.
It is uncertain whether or not the d is intrusive. If it is original,
the first element may be OE weard 'watch' in some sense. Wardley stands
on a hillside above Eye Brook. The hill top would have made a good
look-out post, v. weard, leah.

DEEPDALE, Depedale 1269 For, Deepedale 1610 Speed, Deep Dale 1801 Map,
v. deop, dæl'. WARDLEY WOOD, 1586 DuLa, bosco.de Warley 1253 Cl.
WRANGDIKE HUNDRED

WRANGDIKE HUNDRED
Wrangedich(e) 1166, 1167 P, 1167 ChancR, 1169 P et freq to 1197 ib,
e.13 FacCh, 1268 Cl, -dik 1275, 1276 RH, -dyk(e) 1286 Ass, 1550, 1551 Pat, 1610 Speed
Wrangedich 1168, 1169, 1170 P et freq to 1181 ib, Wrangedich 1256 For,
Wrangedik(e), -y- 1257 Ipm, 1265 Misc, 1286 QW bis, 1302 BM, 1305 FA, Wronggedik 1296 SR
Wrangdych 1428 FA, -dik 1300 Ipm, -dyk(e) 1344 Pat, 1369 Ipm, 1370 Cl et passim to 1551 Pat
Wrongdiche 1291 Abbr
Wrandyk 1447 Pat
Wrondyke 1295 Abbr, Le Wrondik 1315 Ipm

From its earliest mention in 1166 P, the division is styled as a hundred.
Wrangdike was the name given to the western part of the old Wiceslea Hundred, v. Witchley Warren Farm in Edith Weston, Martinsley Hundred.
The name is either OE wrang-díc 'crooked ditch' or ON vrangr-dík with identical meaning. Elements s.v. wrang points out that the word is not necessarily a loan from ON but may be native since it appears in Berkshire place-names as early as 944. However, this part of Rutland does show some Scandinavian influence as evidenced by the major names Glaston (v. infra) and the adjoining Wing, Martinsley Hundred.

The site of the hundred meeting place is not known with certainty but was probably in South Luffenham since we have mention of a Wrongedich there in 1257 FF, v. wrang, (v)rangr, díc, dik.
BARROWDEN

BARROWDEN (122-9400)
Berchedone 1066 IB bis, -dun e.13 Rut
Bergedunam 1141 Reg, -dona(m) 1153 ib, e.13 FacCh (p), -don* 1202 Ass,
1220 Cur bis
Bergendona 1105-7 Reg, 1130 P (p)
Beregudon 1202 Ass, -don* 1202 ib (p), 1206 (p), 1210 Cur
Ber(g)hedon* 1219 Cur (p), 1317 Fine
Berkhodon* 1264 Cl
Berg(h)don 1316, 1317 Cl, 1349 Ch et passim to 1428 FA, -doun 1397
bis, 1401 bis, 1403, 1407, 1415 Cl
Ber(o)ughdon* e.14 BelCartA, 1342, 1344 Pat et passim to 1431 Fine
Barghedon 1263 Ass
Barghdon 1459 Pat
Barugdon 1428 FA, Barroghdon 1459 AD, Barowghdon 1486, 1551 Pat,
Bar(r)oug(h)don 1490 ib, 1535 VE, 1550, 1551 Pat, 1555
Conant, 1610 Speed
Berewedon(e) 1205 RFinib (p), 1212 RBE, 1220 FF bis, 1221 (e.14)
BelCartA (p) et passim to 1364 Pap, Beruedon Hy3 EM
Berewdon(e) 1213 FF bis, 1219, 1231 Cur et passim to 1377 Fine
Berewdon* 1205 RFinib (p), Bereudon(e) 1321 FF bis, Berudon* 1268 Cl,
1268 Ipm, p.1250 (e.15) BelCartB et passim to 1336 (e.15) ib,
Berewdon* 1272 (e.15) ib, Bereudon* 1269 (e.15) ib (p), 1269
(e.14) (p), e.14 BelCartA bis, 1320 EM, 1327 SR
Berowdon* 1284 (e.15) BelCartB (p), Berowydon 1556 Conant
Barodon 1471 Peake, 1537 MinAcct, Bar(r)owdon 1479 Pat, 1511 LP et
passim to 1552 Pat
Baradon 1503 Pat, 1621 FF
Baroughden 1479, 1551 Pat, 1552 Conant
Barowden 1487 Cl, 1498 Ipm, Barrowden 1695 Map
'The hill with burial mounds', v. beorg, dün.

TURTLE BRIDGE, 1806 Map, Thurkelbregge 1298 Ipm. The first element is a form of the OScand personal name porketill v. SPNILY 309-11. The bridge crosses River Welland, joining Rutland to Northamptonshire. One Ralph Turcle is mentioned in connection with Harrington Nth in 1247 Ass and the name of the bridge may possibly be associated with his family, v. brycg.

BISHROOKE

BISHROOKE (133-8899)

By-, Bitlesbroch 1086 DB bis, Wm2 Dugd, -broc, -is- e.12 ib, ? 1147 EM, 1167, 1168 P, c.1200 Dugd, Edw1 Rut bis, -brok(e) 1238 RGros, 1260 FF, 1263 Ass et passim to 1286 OSut
By-, Bittlesbrook 1263 Ass, 1266 Cl (p), 1286, 1288 Ass, 1328 Banco bis Butterlesbrook 1265 FF
Bytelesbrok 1316 FA
Bittel(l)isbroc, -es- 1321 Rut bis, 1327 SR, -brock 1254 Val, 1302 EM, -brok 1328 Banco

Betelkesbrook 1294 Ass
Bitlebroc 1186 P (p)
Bitebroc 1196 ChanCR, 1197, 1198 P
Butebroc 1166 P (p)

By-, Bissebrok(e) c.1291 Tax bis, 1297 OSut, 1305 FA et passim to 1335
bis, 1359 bis, 1367, 1373 Rut et freq to 1394 ib et passim to 1508, 1534 ib bis, -broc c.1291 Tax, 1418 Rut, -brock'
1265 RGrav, 1339 Rut bis, -brook' 1417 bis, 1466 ib bis

By-, Bisebrok(e) 1382 Pat, 1474 Rut bis
Bisshebroke 1391 Cl
Bischbrok 1370 AD
By-, Bisbrok(e) 1394 Rut bis, 1428 FF, 1438, 1442, 1460 Rut et freq to 1518, 1530 ib et passim to 1557 ib, -broc' 1418 ib, -brooke
1520 ib bis, 1610 Speed
Pyssebrok' 1427 Rut bis
Py-, Pisbroke 1442 bis, 1454 bis, 1477 Rut et passim to 1555 Dula,
1586 Recov, -brooke 1591 Rut
Pesebroke 1470 Rut bis


CALDECOTT

CALDECOTT (133-8693)
Caldecot(e) 1086 DB, 1198 FF (p), 12 Peake (p), 1246 Ch, 1247 RGros et freq to 1389 Win, 1400 Cl, 1410 Wyr (p), -cota 1187, 1188 P, -coth 1163-81 (1316) Ch, -kot: 1340 Peake (p), -cott 1535 VE, 1610 Speed, Kaldecot' 1249 Cl, -chet 1218 For
Caldecote 1586 Dula
Calcot(e) 1426 Pat, 1510 LP, 1530 LWillss et passim to 1553 Pat, -cott
1516 ELiW, 1529 Chap, 1546 SR
'Cold hut', v. cald, cot. Probably the name refers either to a shelter
for animals or to a place of shelter for wayfarers in an exposed
situation.

GLASTON

GLASTON (122-8900) ['gleistan']

Gladeston 1086 IB bis
Glatheustun c.1100 Dugd, m.12 Cand, ? m.13 (forgery) BCS 22, -ton 1273
GildR (p)
Glaðestunne ? m.13 (forgery) BCS 22
Gladston 1203 FF
Glaeston Hy2 Dugd, Glaest' 1209-34 AllS
Glaston(e) 1225 RHug, 1228 Cur (p), 1225-35 RHug, 1238 RGros bis, 1272
FF, 1297 WV (p) et freq to 1557 Rut, -tona 1225, 1225-35
RHug, -tun(e) 1241 FF, 1241 Cl
Glaceton 1254 Cl, 1286 Ass, 1286 QW, 1297 Ass, 1298 FF, 1302 BM,
Glaseton 1387 Cl, 1535 VE
Glaiston, -y- 1506 Rut, 1513 LP, 1535 VE, 1607 FF et passim to 1695
Map, 1724 Recov, 1801 Map
Glason 1515 Rut, 1620 LML
'Glaðr's tun', v. tun. The first element is the ON personal name Glaðr.
Glaston is the only hybrid name of the Grimston type in the county. The
village lies next to Wing (g.v.) in what must have been a small pocket
of Scandinavian settlement.
NORTH LUFFENHAM

NORTH LUFFENHAM (122-9303)

Luffenham 1086 DE bis, 1141 Reg, 1167 P (p), Hy2 Dane, 1202 Ass, e.13 Rut (p), 1206 Cur et freq to 1554, 1555 Conant, 1610 Speed;
-

Luffinham, -y- Hy2 Dane, 1235 RGros, 1274 RGrav, 1305 FA, 1406 Fine et passim to 1445 Pat

Luffeham 1105-7 Reg, 1196 Cur, 1197 FF bis et passim to 1206 Cur

Luffham 1219, 1224, 1230, 1231 Cur, 1233 RHug, Luffam 1221, 1223 Cur,
1250 Misc bis

Lufenham 1086 DB, 1197 FF, 1199 FF et passim to 1213 FF

Lufanam 1170-83 FacCh

Lufham 1166 (p), 1179, 1180, 1181 P et freq to 1199 FF et passim to
1230 Cur bis

Loffenham 1234 RHug, 1255 Misc bis, 1286 Ass et passim to 1317, 1342
Fine

Loffeham 1205 P (p)

The affix is normally added as:

Nor- 1179, 1180, 1181 P et passim to 1250 Misc, Nord- 1185, 1186, 1188
P, Nort- 1210, 1211 Cur et passim to 1302 BM, North- 1197 FF,
1206 Ass, 1210 Cur et freq to 1610 Speed

Magn'- 1199 FF

'Luffa's ham', y. ham, nor枸, cf. Luffenhall Hrt and y. South Luffenham
infra.

SCULTHORPE SPINNEY (O.S. 6")

Sculetorp 1086 DB, -torp' 1220 Cur bis
Scultorp' c.1160 Dane, 1199 FF, R1 Cur, 1205 RFinib (p), 1220, 1230
Cur (p) bis, -thorp(e) 1247 RGros, 1248 FineR (p), 1260 Cl
(p), 1270 RGrav (p) et passim to 1552 Conant bis, -thorpe
1554, 1555 ib bis, Skulthorp(e) 1256 For, 1302 EM, 1321 Pat,
1377 Ipm (p), 1377 Cl (p)

Schulthorp 1263 Ass, 1286 Rut (p), -thorpe 1297 Ass
Scolethorp 1255 Misc
Scotlorp' 1255 Cl (p), -thorp(e) 1255 ib, 1288 Rut (p), 1313 Pat (p),
1316 Ch (p)

'Skul's porp', v. porp, cf. Sculthorpe Nf. The OScand personal name
Skuli is an original by-name, cf. OICel skýla 'to screen, to shelter',
v. SPNLY 254.

BARKER'S SPINNEY, Robert Barkere was resident in the parish in 1296 SR,
Bawdwyn Barker in 1546 ib. Bezaliell Barker was baptized here in 1596
PR and Samuel, son of Christopher Barker in 1600 ib. COW PASTURE, 1660
WCHR. SHELTON'S BARN, Robert and Martha Shelton were resident in the
parish in 1783 PR. WYMARK SPINNEY (O.S. 6"), Alan Wymark lived in the
parish in 1296 MinAcct, John Wymak was buried here in 1565 PR, likewise
Anthony Wymarke in 1572 ib.

SOUTH LUFFENHAM

SOUTH LUFFENHAM (122-9401)

For forms and interpretation v. North Luffenham supra.

The affix is normally added as:

Sut- 1210 Cur, 1213 FF, 1220 Cur, Sud- 1219 ib, 1233, 1234 RHug, 1250
Misc, Suth- 1209-19 RHug, 1224 Cur, 1254 Valet freq to 1324
Conant et passim to 1480 Pat., Sout- 1373 Conant, South- 1342 Fine, 1356 Pat, 1362 Conant et freq to 1555 ib, 1610 Speed v. sud.

MILL FARM (O.S. 6°), cf. Millhomes 1633 VCHR, v. myln, holmr 'a water meadow'. SOUTH LUFFENHAM HALL, cf. -ad Aulam 1295 OSut (p) bis, 1327 SR (p), -atte Hall(e) 1352 Cl (p), 1356 Pat (p), 1362 Conant (p), 1364 Pat (p), 1388 Fine (p), v. hall. UPPER HALL (O.S. 6°), le Uppehall 1316 Ipm, v. upp 'higher up', hall.

LYDDINGTON

LYDDINGTON (133-8797)

Lidentone 1036 IB, -tonam 1126, 1154-9 RegAnt, Lydentone 1286 Ass, 1286 QW

Ly-, Lidinton(e), -yn- 1167 bis, 1187, 1188 P, 1190 RegAnt et freq to 1286 Ass, 1286 LcDeeds (p), 1286 (p), c.1280-90, 1294 RTemple et passim to 1354 Pat, -tona(m) 1215 RegAnt, 1221 RHug, -tun 1215 RegAnt, 1263 GildR (p)

Ly-, Lidington(e), -ying- 1190 RegAnt bis, 12 Peake, 1215 RegAnt, 1227 bis, 1229 RHug, 1229 RegAnt et passim to 1263 Ass, 1269 For et freq to 1547 Chap, -tun 1218 For, 1230 P (p), Lidigton' p.1250 LcDeeds (p), Lydyngton 1471 Peake

Ledingtona 1163 RegAnt, Ledyngton 1286 Plear, 1324 Cl, 1410 Pat, 1429 BrCart, 1437, 1442 Fine, 1450 Wyg

Ly-, Liddington, -ying 1316 LcDeeds (p), 1444 Rut bis, 1506, 1509 Conant et passim to 1555 ib bis et freq to 1610 Speed

Probably 'the tún on the Hlyde', v. hlyde, tún, cf. Liddington W. The
first element appears to be a lost stream name *Hlyde* from OE *hlyde* 'a noisy stream' (literally *the loud one*). The small tributary of River Welland here drops about 200 feet in two miles.

**BEE HOUSE** was Jesus Hospital 1684 Wright. **BEE HILL**, 1610 Speed, 1801 Map. **LIDDINGTON PARK LODGE** was Browns Lodge 1806 Map, parcis de Lidinton' 1225 CIR, Liddington Parke 1610 Speed, *v.* park. **PRESTLEY HILL**, 1806 Map, Presteley(e) 1249 Cl (p) bis, 1286 Ass, Prestesleye 1284 Cl, Prisley Hill 1610 Speed, 'a woodland glade or clearing belonging to priests', *v.* preost, leah.

**MORCOTT**

**MORCOTT** (122-9200)

Morcot(e) 1086 De, 1185 Dom, 1203 FF, 1204 bis, 1205 Cur et freq to 1362, 1373 Conant et passim to 1543 *ib*, -cota 1225, 1225-35 RHug, -kot(e) 1255, 1256 Cl, 1265 Misc et passim to Edw1 Rut (p), 1354 Pat, -koth 1290 Cl, -cott 1495, 1505 Rut, 1518, 1519 EpCB, 1529 LinDoc, 1535 VE

Morecot(e) 1205 RFinib (p), 1263 Ass, 1324 Conant (p) et passim to 1552 bis, 1553, 1555 *ib* bis, -cott 1535 VE, 1552 Conant, 1610 Speed

'The hut in marshland', *v.* *mor*¹, cot. The village is at the foot of a hill and beside a stream. OE *mor* in its sense of 'marshland' is probably to be preferred to 'moor, barren waste ground' because of the topography.

**PILTON**

**PILTON** (122-9102)
Pilton* 1202, 1203 Ass, 1204 (p), 1205 RFinib, 1205 ChancR (p) et freq to 1352 Peake et passim to 1535 VE, -tona e.13 FacCh (p) bis, 1225 RHug, 1246 Cl, -tun 1218 For (p)
Pylon* 1248, 1344 Cl (p), 1346 RTemple (p), 1382 Fine et passim to 1513 Conant, 1610 Speed 
Pulton 1398 Fine
Pileton(e) 1205 (p) bis, 1206 P (p), 1209-35 RHug
Pilleton 1294 Ass
Pyleton c.1291 Tax
The first element is difficult to determine. Pilton stands on a hillside overlooking River Chater. OE pyll 'a pool in a river' or in a surviving dialectal sense 'a small stream' may refer to the tiny river in its upper reaches. Alternative, ON píll 'a willow' is possible. Such a hybrid place-name would be quite acceptable here since the village forms the third corner of a triangle with Wing (ON vengi) and Glaston (ON Glačr). A third alternative is OE píl 'a shaft, a spike, a pile'. Such a name could indicate an enclosure made with stakes, or a stake or pile used as a landmark.

SEATON

SEATON (133-9098)
Segentone 1086 IB, -tona 1105-7 Reg
Segestone 1086 IB:
Segeton 1178 P (p), -tona a.1088 (e.15) BelCartE, -tuna Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15) BelCartE bis
Seleton 1086 IB
Seitone 1086 IB, Seiton(e) 1185 Dom, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1195 P, 12 Peake (p), 1205 FF et passim to 1302 BN, -tona 12 (e.15) BelCartE, 12 Peake (p), 1269 (e.14) BelCartA, 1275 ChronPetr (p), -tuna 12 (e.15) BelCartB, Seyton(e) 1232, 1233, 1235 Ch, 1239 RGros, m.13 (e.15), 1257 (e.15) BelCartB et passim to 1286 PleaR (p) bis et freq to 1549 Pat, 1610 Speed, -tona m.13 (e.15) BelCartB, 1280 ChronPetr (p), -tuna 1251 Cl Saeton' 1167 P Saitona 1130 P (p), 1167 ChancR, Sayton 1313 FF, 1316, 1360 Ipm Saeton' 1198 Fees, -tona e.13 FacCh (p) Seeton' 1205 bis, 1206 Cur, 1282 Fine (p), 1355 MID (p) bis Seaton 1546 FF, 1557 Rut Possibly 'Sēga's tūn', v. tūn. The OE personal name Sēga is unrecorded but may be a short form of names such as Sēgar, Sēgerd, Sēgeat. As an alternative etymology Ekwall DEPN suggests a stream name Sēge 'the slow-moving one' from an unrecorded OE adjective *sēge related to sēgan 'descend, move'. The stream was Glastonbrok by c.1320 AD.

COACH BRIDGE, 1806 Map. MANOR HOUSE is on the site of Uppehalle in Seyton 1359 FF, v. upp 'higher up', hall. SEATON MILL, cf. Milne Holme 16 VCHR, v. myln 'a mill', holmr 'a water meadow'.

STOKE IRY

STOKE IRY (133–8596)
Stoche 1086 IB, Stoch' 1176 P (p)
Stok(e) 1179 (p), 1180 (p), 1181 P (p), 1205, 1220 FF, 1220 RHug et passim to 1263 Ass bis et freq to 1610 Speed
The affix is normally added as:

Dri- 1205 FF, 1254 Val et passim to 1330 Pat, Drie- 1220 RHug, 1238
RGros et passim to 1374 Cl, Drye- 1220 FF, 1263 Ass et passim
to 1376 Pat, Drei- 1263 Ass, 1276 RH, Dreye- 1304 FF, Drye-
1281 Cl, 1295 FF, Drye- 1294 Ass, 1413 Pat, 1428 Fine
-drie 1281 OSut, 1296 SR et passim to 1436 Banco, -drye 1316 FA, 1362
Ipm, 1373 Peake et passim to 1610 Speed, -dreye c.1291 Tax,
1377 Peake, -dry 1492 MktHPR, 1510 LP, 1548 Pat

'The dairy farm' later distinguished by the epithet 'dry', v. stoc,
dryge. The village is on a hill above the valley of Eye Brook which
may well have been marshy when Stoke acquired its distinguishing affix.
The stoc probably belonged to Snelston infra.

SNESTON (lost)
Smelystone (sic) 1086 IB
Snelleston 1247 RGros, 1256, 1266 For, 1286 Ass, 1286 QW, 1296 SR, 1316
FA, 1327 SR
Snelston 1684 Wright, 1695 Map
Snelson 1551 Pat

'Snell's tun', v. tun.

ASSHELONDE (lost), Esschelund 1266, 1269 For, Asselund 1276 RH,
Asshelond 1282 Cl, 1306 Ipm, Asshilund 1290 Cl, Hasschelownd 1344 For,
Asshelonde 1387 Cl, 'Ash grove', v. asc, lundr.

STOKE GREAT WOOD, STOKE LITTLE WOOD, Stocwod(e) 1235 Misc, 1254 Cl, 1255
Pat, Stokewod 1269 For, Stowode 1253 Pat, v. wudu 'a wood'.
THORPE BY WATER

THORPE BY WATER (133-8996)

Torp 1086 IB bis, 1105-7 Reg, 1231 RegAnt, 1296 SR

Thorp(e) 1231 RegAnt, 1264 FF, 1297 Ass, 1302 BM, 1316 FA et passim to 1610 Speed

The affix is normally added as:

- iuxta Seyton 1296, 1297 Ass
- on Welond 1358 BFR
- by the Watre 1428 FF, -bythewatir 1459 AD, -next the Water 1549 Pat
- iuxta aquam 1459 Peake
- juxta aquam de Welland 1701 FF

'The outlying farmstead' later distinguished by its proximity to Seaton and to the waters of River Welland, v. Thorp, water.

TIXOVER

TIXOVER (123-9700)

Tichesoure, -u- 1086 IB, 1104-6 RegAnt, -oura(m) 1104-6 ib, 1120-9 Reg, 1123-9 CartAnt, Hy1 Dugd, 1166, 1167 P, -hora 1167 ChancR

Tichesora c.1131 Reg, 1130-3 France

Tychouere 1104-6 RegAnt

Ticesoure 1104-6 RegAnt, 1329 Ch, Ty-, Tikesoure, -u- 1255 (p), 1267 (p), 1268 Pat (p) et passim to 1331 (e.15) BelCartB, 1351 Cl (p), -oura 1163 RegAnt, 1187 bis, 1188 P et freq to 1194 ib (p), -our' 1104-6 RegAnt, 1202 Ass (p), 1206 P, 1257 Cl (p), -oures 1210 P, -overe, -u- 1263 Ass, 1280 Cl (p), 1286 Ass et passim to 1392 FF, -over 1417 Fine, -ofre 1203 FF, -hovre,
The kids' bank or slope',  whereas, offer^1, offer^2. The first element is the genitive plural ticnes of OE ticcen 'a young goat' and gives the voiceless stop [k]. Spellings in ch in early forms are AN representations of this voiceless stop. The second element interchanges between OE *ora^1 'a bank, a slope' and OE *offer^2 'a slope'. The place lies by River Welland.

TIXOVER GRANGE, 1846 White.
For notes on the arrangement of these elements, see Elements, apart from personal names, in Leicestershire Place-Names.

al OE, 'old'. Aldgate, and in a comparative form for Toletorpe Hall.
bærlc OE, 'barley'. Barleythorpe.
beau OFr, 'beautiful'. Beaumont Chase.
bekkr ON, 'stream, beck'. (c) Holbeck.
bel OE (n), 'open land in forest'. Belton.
beorg OE, 'hill'. (a) Barrowden; (b) Barrow; (d) Ranksborough.
bödl, bötl OE, 'dwelling, house'. (c) Newbottle.
brad OE, 'broad, spacious'. Bradcroft.
brec OE, 'land broken up for cultivation'. (b) Breach Farm; (c) in comparative forms for Breach Farm.
brŏc OE, 'brook'. (b) Brooke; (c) with p.ns., Brook Farm, Thures lege broc; (d) Biscoke.
brycg OE, 'bridge'. (c) In comparative forms for Bull Bridge; (d) Turtle Bridge; (e) in early forms for Great Casterton.
burh OE, 'fortified place'. Burley.
burh-stall OE, 'site of a burh, disused fortification'. Burstall.
cald OE, 'cold, bleak, exposed'. Caldecott.
castel(l) OFr, 'castle'. Castle Hill.
cat(t) OE, '(wild) cat'. Catmose.
ceaster OE, 'old fortification, Roman town'. Casterton.
*căd PrWelsh, 'a wood'. Ketton.
chace OFr, 'tract of ground for breeding and hunting wild animals'.
   (c) With p.n., Beaumont Chase.

chapel(e) OFr, 'chapel'. In comparative forms for Chapel Hill.

clif OE, 'cliff, steep slope'. (c) Swintley.

copeiz OFr, 'coppice'. (c) Priors Coppice.

cot OE, 'cottage, hut, shelter'. (c) Caldecott, Morcott, Tickencote.

croft OE, 'small enclosed field'. (c) Bradcroft, and in a comparative form for Chapel Hill.

cros OIr, late OE, 'cross'. (a) In a comparative form for Mill House;
   (c) in a comparative form for Butter Cross.

deal OE, 'valley'. (c) Deepdale.

denu OE, 'valley' . (d) Essendine, Whissendine.

deep OE, 'deep'. Deepdale.

dic OE, dik ON, 'ditch, excavated trench'. (c) Wrangdike.

dryge OE, 'dry'. (c) Stoke Dry.

dun OE, 'hill'. (c) Barrowden, Hambleton, Lyndon.

e OE, 'river, stream'. (c) Ketton.

east OE, 'east, eastern'. (a) East Hundred, in the earlier name of Stretton Wood, and in comparative forms for Moor Lane; (e) in an early form for Stretton.

feld OE, 'open country', later 'open common land, open field, field'.
   (c) Leighfield, Westfield, and with p.n. in the earlier name of Losecoat Field.

(ge)flit OE, 'strife, dispute'. Flitteris.

ford OE, 'ford'. (c) With p.n. in a comparative form for Wing.

frø OE, 'free from service or charge'. Freewards.
fyrhō OE, 'wood, woodland'. In comparative forms for Frith Farm.
gata ON, 'road', and in Oakham 'a street'. (c) Aldgate, Northgate, Redgate, Saltergate, Westgate, in the earlier names of New St., South St., and in a comparative form for Twitch Hill.
gorst OE, 'gorse, furze'. (c) In a comparative form for Warren Farm; (d) in the earlier name of Cottesmore Gorse.
great OE, 'gravel'. Greetham.

hǣð OE, 'heath'. (b) Heath Lodge.
haga OE, 'hedge, enclosure'. (c) In the earlier name of Stretton Wood, and in comparative forms for Big Pits Wood.

halh OE, 'nook, corner of land'. (a) Hollygate; (c) Ryhall.
hall OE, 'hall, manor house'. (b,c) Newell, Uppehall (on site of Manor House), Upper Hall, and in comparative forms for Frog Hall, South Luffenham Hall, Old Hall, Tolethorpe Hall, Wing Hall and Moor Lane; with p.n. in comparative forms for Kilthorpe.

hām OE, 'village'. (c) Greetham, Langham, Thornham broc; (d) Clipsham, Empingham, Luffenham, Oakham, Uppingham.

*hamol OE, 'flat-topped'. Hambleton.

heafod OE, 'head, headland'. (c) Woodhead.

heorde-wīc OE, 'herd-farm'. (b) Hardwick.

hīd OE, 'hide of land'. (b) Hide.

*hlyde OE, 'noisy stream'. Lyddington.

hōh OE, 'spur of land'. (d) In a comparative form for Martinsley and Martinsthorpe.

hol2 OE, holr ON, 'lying in a hollow, running in a deep hollow'. Holbeck.
holmr ON, 'water-meadow'. (b,c) In comparative forms for Casterton Mill, Mill Farm, Seaton Mill.

horn, *horna OE, 'horn, something shaped like a horn'. (b) Horn.

hriæ OE, 'shrubs'. (c) Flitteris.

hwa OE, 'house', sometimes used of buildings for special purposes.

   (c) Woolfox.

hwiæ OE, 'white'. Whitwell.

hyll OE, 'hill'. (c) Twitch Hill; (d) Barnsdale.

-ingas OE (gen.pl. -inga-), group-name-forming suffix. (c) Uppingham;

   (d) Empingham, Whissendine.

lam OE, 'loam, clay'. Lambley.

land OE, 'tract of land'. (c) Westland; (d) Rutland.

lang OE, 'long'. Langham.

launde OFr, 'open space in woodland'. (b) Launde; (c) with p.n.,

   Tickencote Laund.

leah OE, 'woodland glade'. (b) The earlier name of Leighfield; (c)

   Burley, Lambley, Prestley, Wardley; (d) Armley, Martinsley,

   Thures lege broc, Witchley and perhaps Tunnely.

lind OE, 'lime-tree'. Lyndon.

loge OFr, 'house in forest for temporary use'. (c) In an earlier name

   for King's Hill Lodge; with p.n.s. in the earlier names of

   King's Hill Lodge, Leighfield Lodge.

lundr ON, 'small wood'. (c) Asshelounde.

market OFr, 'market'. (e) Market Overton.

mont OFr, 'mount, hill'. (c) Beaumont.
mör OE, 'moor, barren waste land'. (a) Morcott, and in comparative forms for Moor Lane; (c) Westmoor, and in a comparative form for Moor Lane; (d) Cottesmore, Rutmore.

mos OE, 'bog, swamp'. (c) Catmose.

myln OE, 'mill'. (a) In comparative forms for Casterton Mill, Seaton Mill; (b,c) in comparative forms for Casterton Mill, Mill Farm (2), Mill House; with p.n., Horn Mill. It is impossible to determine, in some cases, whether the name is used as a simplex or as a compound p.n.

nīwe OE, 'new'. Newbottle, Newell, in the earlier name of New St., and in a comparative form for Mill House.

norær OE, ON, 'north, northern'. (a) Northgate; (e) North Luffenham. Norōman (-manna gen.pl.) late OE, 'Northman, Norwegian'. Normanton.

*ōfer OE, 'slope, hill, ridge'. (c) Overton, and interchanging with OEōra 'bank' in Tixover.

ōra OE, 'border, margin, bank'. (c) Interchanges with OEōfer 'slope' in Tixover.

ora OE, 'ox'. Exton.

park OFr, 'park'. (b) In a comparative form for New Park; (c) in a comparative form for Exton Park; with p.ns., Lyddington Park, and in comparative forms for Park Farm (2).

pīl OE, 'pile, stake'. Pilton.

pīl ON, 'a willow'. Pilton.

preost OE, 'priest'. Prestley, Preston.

prior OFr, 'prior'. Priors Coppice.

pyll OE, 'small stream'. Pilton.
pytt OE, 'pit, natural hollow, excavated hole'. (c) Rushpit; with p.n. in comparative forms for Big Pits Wood.

read OE, 'red'. Redgate.

ryge OE, 'rye'. Ryhall.

salth OE, 'a willow, a sallow'. (c) Oldsale.

saltere OE, 'salter, salt-merchant'. Saltergate.

sc(e)ort OE, 'short'. In comparative forms for Breach Farm.

sœcn OE, 'district over which a right of jurisdiction was exercised'. (c) With p.n., Oakham Soke.

stān OE, 'stone'. In comparative forms for Bull Bridge.

stoc OE, 'place, secondary settlement, farm'. (b) Stoke; (d) in the alternative name for Martinsthorpe.

*stoccing OE, 'piece of ground cleared of stumps'. (b) Stocken.

stōw OE, 'place, place of assembly, holy place'. (d) Alstoe.

strāt OE, 'Roman road'. Stretton.

sudd OE, 'south, southern'. (a) In the earlier name of South St., and in comparative forms for Mill Farm; (e) South Luffenham.

swīn OE, 'a swine, pig'. Swintley.

teag OE, 'small enclosure'. (b) Teigh.

ticcen OE, 'kid, young goat'. Tickencote, Tixover.

* tōt OE, 'a look-out'. Twitch Hill.

tūn OE, 'enclosure, farmstead, village'. (c) Belton, Casterton, Exton, Normanton; Overton, Pilton, Preston, Ridlington (?), Stratton; Thistleton, Weston (?), Weston; with r.n., Lyddington; (d) Ayston, Braunston, Egleton, Geeston, Glaston, Manton, Ridlington (?), Seaton, Snelston, Weston (?).
*tun-stall. OE, 'deserted site'. (b) Dunstall.
pistel OE, 'thistle'. Thistleton.
porc OE, 'thorn'. Thornham broc.
porp ODan, ON, 'secondary settlement, outlying farmstead'. (b) Thorpe;
   (c) Barleythorpe, Westhorpe; with p.n., Whissenthorpe (?);
   (d) Alesthorp, Belmesthorpe, Fregthorp, Gunthorpe, Ingthorpe,
       Kilthorpe, Martinsthorpe, Sculthorpe, Tolethorpe.
þunor OE, the name of a heathen Anglo-Saxon god, corresponding to ON
   þórr. Thures lege broc.
upp OE, 'up, higher up'. Uppehall (on site of Manor House), Upper
   Hall, Uppingham.
vendi ON, 'field'. (b) Wing.
water OE, 'water'. (e) Thorpe by Water.
wareine OFr, 'warren'. In a comparative form for Warren Farm.
weard OE, 'watch, ward, protection'. Wardley.
wella OE, 'well, spring, stream'. (c) Ashwell, Whitwell; (d) Tinwell.
wenn OE, 'wen, tumour', used of a barrow or mound which might be
   thought to resemble such an excrescence. Wenton.
west OE, 'western, west'. Westfield, Westgate, Westhorpe, Westmoor,
   Weston.
*wester OE, 'west, western'. Westland.
wic OE, 'dwelling, building, dairy-farm'. (d) Luffewyke.
*wisp OE, 'a wisp' possibly in some sense like 'thicket, brushwood'.
   (b) The Whisp.
word OE, 'enclosure'. (d) Pickworth.
wrang OE, (v)rangr ON, 'crooked or twisted in shape'. Wrangdike.
wudu OE, 'wood, grove, forest'. (a) Woodhead; (c) Freewards, and in comparative forms for Frith Farm; with p.n., Stoke Wood (Great and Little).

wulf OE, 'wolf'. Woolfox.

yppe OE, 'an upper place, hill'. Uppingham.
NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELEMENTS

beorg occurs 3 times and dun twice in major names, hyll once only. In Leicestershire hyll is much more common than either beorg or dun.

by is entirely absent from the county. This is in total contrast to Leicestershire where it is a common element.

broc occurs only 4 times, wella 3 times and bekdr once only.
burh occurs once only, burh-stall once.
ceaster appears once in its northern form with initial [k].
cot occurs 3 times, all compounded in the names of villages — Caldecott, Morcott, Tickencote.
denu appears twice. There are no examples in Leicestershire.
gata is the common term for a road. There are 8 examples, 4 of which belong to Oakham. OE weg does not occur. OE stræt occurs once.
haga occurs twice, both instances in the north east of the county. However, (ge)heeg does not appear at all, again in complete contrast to Leicestershire where (ge)heeg is far commoner than haga.
hall is common with 10 examples, 3 of which are no longer extant.
ham is common with 8 instances. Of these 2 are compounded with -ingas-, 4 contain OE monothermic personal names, 4 have a significant OE first element. 1 example is no longer extant. They are distributed throughout the county. Proportionally, ham is not a common element in Leicestershire.

-ingas, -inga-. No names in -ingas appear in Rutland. There are 3 instances of -inga-, 2 of which are on high ground in the west of the
county and the other near the Roman Ermine Street. In 2 examples, -inga- is compounded with ham.

leah is fairly common with 10 instances. They are distributed in central Rutland and spread across to the south west of the county.

mor occurs 5 times, 4 examples of which are in the north west of the county.

stow is rare with 1 example only - Alstoe.

tun is the commonest habitative element occurring 21 times. Of these, 2 are no longer extant. Of the 21 examples, 7 are compounded with OE personal names, 1 with an OScand personal name (probably), 10 with OE significant first elements. 3 have obscure first elements. Its distribution is concentrated in the south west quarter of the county where there are 14 examples. There is a small group of 4 on the Cottesmore Upland.

porp is common with 12 examples. Of these 2 are no longer extant. porp occurs twice as an original simplex, once compounded with a significant word, 9 times compounded with personal names. Of these personal names 3 are OE, 6 are OScand. Of the 6 instances with compounded OScand personal names, 4 are on the Lincolnshire border. Of these 12 examples of porp, 1 already appears in OE, 4 for the first time in IB, 6 in the thirteenth century, 1 in the fourteenth century. The element does not appear in the north of the county. A group of 5 are in the east near Stamford L, 5 are in the west centre of the county and 1 in the extreme south. Whissenthalorpe is a dubious thirteenth instance.

word occurs once only and compounded with an OE monothematic personal name -/Pickworth.
wudu appears 4 times, 3 instances of which are in the eastern tip of the county.

NOTE

Rutland shows a proportionally large stratum of early OE elements, in particular the frequency of ham, the presence of haga as opposed to (ge)hæg and dun and beorg as opposed to hyll.

Scandinavian elements of any kind are comparatively few in the county. Only 26 elements (plus 3 possible) and 9 Scand personal names occur. The significant words are: bekkr (1), geata (8), holmr (3), lundr (1), þornr (12), vengi (1). In addition are possible: díkr (1), þillr (1), vrangr (1). They are distributed mainly in the south of the county and in the east near Stamford L. A few instances occur north west of Oakham. Otherwise the north of the county is devoid of Scandinavian elements.
PERSONAL NAMES COMPOUNDED IN RUTLAND PLACE- NAMES

Names not found in independent use are marked with a single asterisk if they can be inferred from evidence other than the place-name in question. Those for which no such evidence can be found are marked with a double asterisk. It is not always certain that the place-name does in fact contain the personal name, but it may do so; reference should always therefore be made to the discussion of the place-name.

A. OLD ENGLISH

Ælfnoð (Alstoe), Æðelstán (Ayston), Alhstán (Alesthorp), Beornh(e)ard (Barnsdale), Beornhelm (Belmesthorpe), *Brant (Braunston), *Byttel (Bisbrooke), *Cott (Cottesmore), **Cygp (Clipsham), Edgyð (Edith Weston), **Earnmund (Armley), Ecgwulf (Egleton), *Empe (Empingham), Esæ (Essendine), *Gyssa (Geeston), Hreðel (Ridlington), **Hwicce (Witchley), *Luffa (Luffenham, Luffewyke), Manna (Manton), Martin (Martines ho, Martinsley, Martinsthorpe), *Oa(c)a (Oakham), *Pica (Pickworth), *Ránc (Ranksborough), *Röta (Rutmore, Rutland), *Sæga (Seaton), *Snell (Snelston), Tída (Tinwell), Wenna (Wenton), *Wulfa (Woolfox).

B. SCANDINAVIAN

Ásbjörn (Osbonall), Friðgestr (Fregthorp), *Gláðr (Glaston), Gunni (Gunthorpe), Ingð (Ingthorpe), Ketill (Kilthorpe), Skúli (Sculthorpe), Tóli (Tolethorpe), Parketill (Turtle Bridge).
LIST OF PLACE-NAMES CONTAINING THE NAMES OF IDENTIFIED

PERSONS OR FAMILIES

Barker's Spinney (Robert Barker 1296, with family resident in North Luffenham to Christopher Barker 1600), Bolaresthorp (John le Bolour 1200), Browne's Lodge (Henry Browne 1592), Cheseldyne House, Spinney (Robert Chesilden 1392), Christian's Lodge (William Christian 1665), Fairchild's Farm (John Fairchild 1665), Flore's House (William Flore 1373), Hunt's Lodge (Anthony Hunt 1665), Shelton's Barn (Robert Shelton 1783), Sharman's Lodge (Thomas Shereman 1665), Thomas Hill (Thomas filius Thomas 1296), Walker's Lodge (George Walker 1665), Wild's Lodge (Robert Wylde 1296), Wymark Spinney (Alan Wymark 1296).

PRE-CELTIC AND CELTIC NAMES

The following names are probably wholly or partly Celtic or pre-Celtic in origin: Ketton, and the river-names Chater and Welland.

FRENCH NAMES

Beaumont Chase and Launde (Farm). French elements include: beau, castel(1), chace, chapel(e), copeiz, launde, loge, market, mont, park, prior, wareine.
INDEX OF PLACE- NAMES IN LEICESTERSHIRE

This index is based on the following principles:

(i) It includes the place-names in the Introduction and in the main body of the work but not in the Dialect Survey or in the analyses of place-names.

(ii) It covers the main reference to each place and no cross-references, etc. are included.

(iii) Street-names are included only if they preserve an old place-name or if they are covered by the analysis of place-name elements.

(iv) In grouping names together no distinction has been made between names written in one or two words, e.g. Red Hill and Redhill have been grouped together.

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