

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.

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	1
Notes on arrangement	3
Abbreviations and bibliography	5
Phonetic symbols used in transcription of pronunciation of place-names	25
The Place-Names of Leicestershire	26
Introduction	27
The <u>-by/-berie</u> variation in ten Leicestershire place-names	74
Notes on the phonology of Leicestershire as illustrated in its place-names	78
Leicestershire	92
River-names	93
Forests	103
Roads and ways	105
Miscellaneous names	110
Lost Domesday Book settlements	111
Leicester	113
Framland Hundred	137
Gartree Hundred	202
East Goscote Hundred	268
West Goscote Hundred	335
Guthlaxton Hundred	424
Sparkenhoe Hundred	478
Repton and Gresley Hundred	559
The elements, apart from personal names, in Leicestershire place-names	573

	Page
Notes on the distribution of the elements	609
Personal names compounded in Leicestershire place-names .	622
Feudal and manorial names	626
List of place-names containing the names of identified persons or families	627
Pre-Celtic and Celtic names	629
French names	629
The Place-Names of Rutland	630
Introduction	631
Notes on the phonology of Rutland as illustrated in its place-names	642
Rutland	646
River-names	647
Forest	647
Miscellaneous names	647
Alstoe Hundred	648
East Hundred	662
Martinsley Hundred	674
Oakham Soke	686
Wrangdike Hundred	697
The elements, apart from personal names, in Rutland place-names	711
Notes on the distribution of the elements	719
Personal names compounded in Rutland place-names . .	722
List of place-names containing the names of identified persons or families	723
Pre-Celtic and Celtic names	723
French names	723

Index of place-names in Leicestershire	724
Index of place-names in Rutland	742
Index of place-names in counties other than Leicestershire and Rutland	746

Maps (7) in pocket at end

1. Woodland elements.
2. Celtic place- and river-names.
3. OE -ingas, -inga-, -ingtūn.
4. OE hām and worð.
5. OE tūn.
6. Scandinavian settlement.
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]'.
 '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, v. 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. 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 The Chronicle of Æthelweard, ed. A. Campbell, London 1962.
- AIIR Auditors Inrolments - Land Revenues (various publications).
- al. otherwise, alias.
- AllS Catalogue of the Archives in the Muniment Room of All Souls' College, ed. C.T. Martin, London 1877.
- AN Anglo-Norman.
- Anderson O.S. Anderson, The English Hundred-Names, Lund 1934.
- Angl Anglian dialect of Old English.
- ASC The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, ed. B. Thorpe (RS) 1861; Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel, ed. J. Earle and C. Plummer, Oxford 1892.
- ASCharters Anglo-Saxon Charters, ed. A.J. Robertson, Cambridge 1939.
- Ass Leicestershire Assize Rolls in G.F. Farnham, Leicestershire Medieval Village Notes, Leicester 1929-33, and various publications.
- Ass Assize Rolls for Rutland in PRO.
- ASWills Anglo-Saxon Wills, ed. D. Whitelock, Cambridge 1930.
- ASWrits Anglo-Saxon Writs, ed. F.E. Harmer, Cambridge 1952.

- Banco Placita de Banco (PRO Lists and Indexes no.32),
London 1909, and De Banco Rolls in Farnham.
- BCS Cartularium Saxonum, 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 (30D31/1-30), 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
Library, ed. W.H. Turner and H.O. Coxe, Oxford 1878.
- 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 Breedon Cartulary (Latin MS 222), Rylands Library,
Manchester.
- Brit British.

- Burton William Burton, The Description of Leicestershire, London 1622.
- BurtonCa The Burton Cartulary in Salt vol.5.
- c. circa.
- Camden W. Camden, Britannia, London 1590; Britain, translated by Philemon Holland, London 1610.
- Cand The Chronicle of Hugh Candidus, ed. W.T. Mellows, Oxford 1949.
- Cannon Great Roll of the Pipe for the 26th Year of the Reign of King Henry III, ed. H.L. Cannon, Oxford 1918.
- CartAnt Cartae Antiquae Rolls (Pipe Roll Society 55,71 (New Series 17,33)).
- CCart A Cossington Cartulary (2/77/80) in the Middleton MSS, Nottingham University Archives.
- CCR Croxton Kerrial Court Roll for 1473, Duke of Rutland's collection, Belvoir Castle.
- cf. compare.
- Ch Calendar of Charter Rolls (PRO), 6 vols., London 1903-27.
- ChancP Calendars of Proceedings in Chancery in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 3 vols., London 1827-32; Index of Chancery Proceedings (series ii) (PRO Lists and Indexes, nos. 7,24,30).
- ChancR Chancellor's Rolls (as footnotes to Pipe Rolls (Pipe Roll Society), in progress).
- ChancW Calendar of Chancery Warrants (PRO), in progress.
- Chap Chapter Acts, Lincoln Cathedral, (LRS vols. 12,13,15).
- Charyte Charyte's Rental (Bodleian - Laud misc 625) in Nichols, Vol.2 Part 1.
- Chet Chetham Society publications.
- ChFor G.F. Farnham, Charnwood Forest and Its Historians and the Charnwood Manors, Leicester 1930.
- ChR Rotuli Chartarum (RC), London 1837.

ChronPetr	<u>Chronicon Petroburgense</u> (Camden Society no.47), London 1849.
Cl	<u>Calendar of Close Rolls</u> (PRO), in progress.
<u>Clayton</u>	Clayton MSS in Leicester Muniment Room, Leicester Museum.
CLR	<u>Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum</u> (RC), London 1833-44.
CN	<u>Carte Nativorum - a Peterborough Abbey Cartulary</u> (NRS 20), 1960.
Comp	Compotus Rolls (various publications).
<u>Comp</u>	Compotus Rolls (923-1183), Duke of Rutland's collection, Belvoir Castle; Compotus Rolls in Leicester Muniment Room, Leicester Museum; Compotus Rolls in the Middleton MSS, Nottingham University Archives.
<u>Conant</u>	Conant MSS (DE 53/39-288), County Record Office, Leicester.
CoPleas	Common Pleas (various publications).
Cor	Croners Rolls (various publications).
Coram	Coram Rege Rolls (various publications).
CoramR	<u>Placita coram domino Rege</u> (25 Edw I), ed. W.P.W. Phillimore, London 1898.
<u>CRCart</u>	Roll Cartulary of Croxton Abbey (II.29.iii), Duke of Rutland's collection, Belvoir Castle.
<u>Crox</u>	The Large Cartulary of Croxton Abbey (Add. MS 70), Duke of Rutland's collection, Belvoir Castle.
<u>CroxR</u>	Croxton Abbey Register (Add. MS 71), Duke of Rutland's collection, Belvoir Castle.
Ct	Court Rolls (various publications).
<u>Ct</u>	Court Rolls in the Ferrers MSS and Rothley Temple Deeds, Leicester Muniment Room, Leicester Museum; in the Hazlerigg MSS and Winstanley MSS, County Record Office, Leicester; in the Middleton MSS, Nottingham University Archives; in PRO.
Cu	Cumberland; <u>The Place-Names of Cumberland</u> (EPNS xx-xxii).

- Cur Curia Regis Rolls (PRO) in progress.
- Curtis J. Curtis, A Topographical History of the County of Leicester, Ashby de la Zouch 1831.
- CustRo The Customary of the Manor and Soke of Rothley in the County of Leicester, ed. G.T. Clark, *Archaeologia* vol. 47, 1882.
- D Devon; The Place-Names of Devon (EPNS viii, ix).
- Dan Danish.
- Dane F.M. Stenton, Documents illustrative of the Social and Economic History of the Danelaw, British Academy, London 1920.
- DB Domesday Book translated in VCHL I, VCHR I, VCHD I by F.M. Stenton.
- Db Derbyshire; The Place-Names of Derbyshire (EPNS xxvii-xxix).
- Deed Miscellaneous deeds in the County Record Office, Leicester, and in Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.
- Dennis The Registers of North Luffenham 1572-1812, ed. P.G. Dennis, London 1896.
- DEPN E. Ekwall, Dictionary of English Place-Names, 4th ed., Oxford 1960.
- Deposition Exchequer Special Depositions in PRO.
- Derby Descriptive Catalogue of Derbyshire Charters, ed. I.H. Jeayes, London 1906.
- DgP Danmarks Gamle Personnavne, ed. G. Knudsen, M. Kristensen and R. Hornby, Copenhagen 1936-64.
- Dixie MSS of the Dixie family of Bosworth Park; selected readings in Farnham.
- Dixie Dixie or Market Bosworth Grammar School MSS (DE 43/1-49), County Record Office, Leicester.
- IKR Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.
- Do Dorset; A. Fågersten, The Place-Names of Dorset, Uppsala 1933.

Dom	<u>Rotuli de Dominabus et Pueris et Puellis</u> (Pipe Roll Society 35).
DS	<u>Danmarks Stednavne</u> , Copenhagen 1922 ff.
Du	Durham; A. Mawer, <u>The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham</u> , Cambridge 1920
Du	Dutch.
Dugd	W. Dugdale, <u>Monasticon Anglicanum</u> , 6 vols., London 1817-30.
<u>Dula</u>	Duchy of Lancaster deeds in PRO.
DunsCart	<u>Dunstable Priory Cartulary</u> (BHRS <u>x</u>), 1926.
e.	early.
ECP	<u>Early Chancery Proceedings</u> (PRO Lists and Indexes nos. 1-10).
EDGr	J. Wright, <u>English Dialect Grammar</u> , Oxford 1905.
Edw	<u>tempore</u> King Edward.
EETS	Early English Text Society.
EFris	East Frisian.
Ekwall	v. DEPN; also OEDials, PN -ing, RN, Studies ¹ ., Studies ² ., Studies ³ ..
Elements	A.H. Smith, <u>English Place-Name Elements</u> (EPNS xxv, xxvi).
ELiW	<u>Early Lincoln Wills</u> , ed. A. Gibbons, Lincoln 1888.
EMBI	<u>Early Maps of the British Isles</u> , ed. G.R. Crone, Royal Geographical Society, 1961.
EnclA	Enclosure Awards (various publications).
<u>EnclA</u>	Unprinted Enclosure Awards preserved in the County Record Office, Leicester.
Engl	English.
EpCB	<u>An Episcopal Court Book for the Diocese of Lincoln</u> <u>1514-20</u> , (IRS vol.61) 1967.

EPNS	English Place-Name Society's publications.
E & S	Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association.
Ess	Essex; <u>The Place-Names of Essex</u> (EPNS xii).
Est	<u>English Studies</u> (Amsterdam).
<u>ExchKR</u>	Exchequer King's Remembrancer Memoranda Rolls in PRO.
<u>ExchSpC</u>	Exchequer Special Commissions in PRO.
Ex-Rel	<u>The State of the Ex-Religious and Former Chantry Priests in the Diocese of Lincoln 1547-74,</u> (IRS vol.53) 1959.
<u>Extent</u>	Ancient Extents in PRO.
FA	<u>Feudal Aids</u> (PRO), 6 vols., London 1899-1920.
FacCh	<u>Facsimiles of Early Charters</u> (NRS vol.4) 1930.
Farnham	G.F. Farnham, <u>Leicestershire Medieval Village Notes,</u> 6 vols., Leicester 1929-33.
<u>Farnham</u>	Transcriptions by G.F. Farnham in Leicester Muniment Room, Leicester Museum.
FConc	<u>Final Concords of the County of Lincoln,</u> (IRS vol.17) 1920.
Fees	<u>The Book of Fees</u> (PRO), 3 vols., London 1920-31.
Feilitzen	O. von Feilitzen, <u>The Pre-Conquest Personal Names of Domesday Book,</u> Uppsala 1937.
<u>Ferrers</u>	Ferrers MSS (26D53/67-2541), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.
FF	Leicestershire and Rutland Feet of Fines (various publications).
<u>FF</u>	Feet of Fines for Rutland in PRO.
Fine	<u>Calendar of Fine Rolls</u> (PRO) in progress.
FineR	<u>Excerpta e rotulis finium</u> (RC), 2 vols., 1835-6.
<u>Fisher</u>	Fisher MSS (DE170/1-115), County Record Office, Leicester.

Flor	<u>Florence of Worcester's Chronicle</u> in MHB.
For	<u>Select Pleas of the Forest</u> , (Seld vol.13) 1901.
<u>For</u>	Forest Proceedings in PRO.
Forsberg	Rune Forsberg, <u>A Contribution to a Dictionary of Old English Place-Names</u> , Uppsala 1950.
France	<u>Calendar of Documents preserved in France</u> (RS), London 1899.
freq	frequently.
G	German.
Gaimar	<u>Lestorie des Engles</u> by Geoffrey Gaimar in MHB; also (RS) 1889-90.
<u>GarCart</u>	Cartulary of Garendon Abbey (BM Lansdowne 415), British Museum.
<u>GarCh</u>	Garendon Abbey Charters (DE193/1-11), County Record Office, Leicester.
GauntReg	<u>John of Gaunt's Register</u> (Camden Society) 2 vols., 1911, 1937.
GIR	Gaol Delivery Rolls (various publications).
Gilb	<u>Gilbertine Charters</u> (LRS vol.18), 1922.
GildR	<u>Merchant Gild Rolls in Register of the Freeman of Leicester 1196-1770</u> , ed. H. Hartopp, Leicester 1927.
G1	Gloucestershire.
<u>Goodacre</u>	Goodacre MSS (T/79 BF 1-15), County Record Office, Leicester
Ha	Hampshire.
Hart	<u>The Early Charters of Eastern England</u> , ed. C.R. Hart, Leicester 1966.
Hastings	<u>The Manuscripts of the late Reginald Rawdon Hastings of the Manor House, Ashby de la Zouch, Vol.1</u> (HMC), 1928.
<u>Hazlerigg</u>	Hazlerigg MSS (DE902/1-42, DE303/5-9), County Record Office, Leicester.

- He Herefordshire; A.T. Bannister, The Place-Names of Herefordshire, Cambridge 1916.
- HHunt Henrici Huntendonensis Historia Anglorum (RS), London 1879.
- Hilton R.H. Hilton, The Economic Development of Some Leicestershire Estates in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, London 1947.
- HMC Historical Manuscripts Commission.
- HMCVar Historical Manuscripts Commission Reports on Manuscripts in Various Collections, 1901-23.
- Holinshed Ralph Holinshed, The Chronicles of England, London 1577.
- Hosp The Hospitallers in England (Camden Society 65), London 1855.
- HP Henry of Pytchley's Book of Fees (NRS vol.2) 1927.
- Hrt Hertfordshire; The Place-Names of Hertfordshire (EPNS xv).
- Hu Huntingdonshire; The Place-Names of Huntingdonshire (EPNS iii).
- Hy tempore King Henry.
- ib ibidem.
- Inq aqd Inquisitiones ad quod Damnum (RC), 1803.
- Ipm Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem (PRO) in progress.
- Ipm Inquisitions post mortem in local or private collections.
- IpmR Inquisitiones post mortem (RC) 4 vols., London 1802-28.
- ISLR F.A. Greenhill, The Incised Slabs of Leicestershire and Rutland, Leicester 1958.
- Jeaf J.C. Jeaffreson, Index and Key to the Leicester Manuscripts, London 1878.
- KCD Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, ed. J.M. Kemble, 6 vols., London 1839-48.

KRAccounts	King's Remembrancer Accounts for Leicestershire in Farnham.
Kt	Kentish.
L	Lincolnshire.
l.	late.
La	Lancashire; E. Ekwall, <u>The Place-Names of Lancashire</u> , Manchester 1922.
Lazamon	<u>Lazamon's Brut</u> , ed. F. Madden, London 1847.
LAS	Publications of Leicestershire Archaeological Society, later the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society.
Laws	<u>The Laws of the Earliest English Kings</u> , ed. F.L. Attenborough, Cambridge 1922.
<u>Laz</u>	Cartulary of Burton Lazars (BM Cotton Nero C <u>XII</u>), British Museum.
<u>ICDeeds</u>	Leicester Corporation Deeds (BR II/8a/1-311), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.
<u>lCh</u>	Leicestershire Charters (72'30/I/1-39, 72'30/II/1-36), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.
Lei	Leicestershire.
LeicRec	<u>Records of the Borough of Leicester</u> , ed. M. Bateson and H. Stocks, 4 vols. London and Cambridge 1899-1923.
LeicSurv	<u>The Leicestershire Survey</u> , ed. C.F. Slade, Leicester 1956.
LeicW	<u>Leicester Wills</u> , ed. H. Hartop, 2 vols., London 1902, 1920.
Leland	<u>The Itinerary of John Leland</u> , ed. L.T. Smith, London 1906.
LEpis	<u>Lincoln Episcopal Records</u> , (IRS vol.2) 1912.
<u>Letter</u>	Unpublished letters in local collections.
LForest	L. Fox and P. Russell, <u>Leicester Forest</u> , Leicester 1948.

- LG Low German.
- Lib Calendar of Liberate Rolls (PRO), in progress.
- LibCl Liber Cleri in The State of the Church I, (IRS vol.23) 1926.
- Lind E.H. Lind, Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn och Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden, Uppsala 1905-15; Supplement, Oslo 1931.
- LindB E.H. Lind, Norsk-Isländska Personbinamn från Medeltiden, Uppsala 1920-1.
- Lindkvist H. Lindvist, Middle English Place-Names of Scandinavian Origin, Uppsala 1912.
- LinDoc Lincoln Diocese Documents 1450-1544, ed. A. Clark (EETS, Original Series 149), London 1914.
- LM L Leicestershire Marriage Licences 1570-1729, ed. H. Hartopp, British Record Society, 1910.
- LN Liber Niger Scaccarii, London 1774.
- INPetr Liber Niger Monasterii S. Petri de Burgo, in ChronPetr.
- Löfvenberg M.T. Löfvenberg, Studies on Middle English Local Surnames, Lund 1942.
- LP Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII (PRO) 1864-1933.
- LPeace Some Sessions of the Peace in Lincolnshire 1360-75, (IRS vol.30) 1937.
- LRoll 'The Lincoln Roll' - a Noseley Cartulary in the Hazlerigg MSS (DE902/27), County Record Office, Leicester.
- LRS Publications of the Lincoln Record Society
- LTRM Exchequer Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer Memoranda Rolls in PRO.
- Lundgren-Brate M.F. Lundgren and E. Brate, Personnamn från Medeltiden, Stockholm 1892-3.
- LWills Lincoln Wills, (IRS vols. 5, 10, 24) 1914-30.

Lysons	D. Lysons and S. Lysons, <u>Magna Britannia being a Concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain</u> , London 1816.
m.	middle.
Map	Various printed maps.
<u>Map</u>	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	I.D. Margary, <u>Roman Roads in Britain</u> , vol.1 London 1955.
MDu	Middle Dutch.
ME	Middle English
MemR	<u>Memoranda Rolls</u> (Pipe Roll Society New Series 11, 21 31).
MGH	<u>Monumenta Germaniae Historica</u> 1826-1913.
MHB	<u>Monumenta Historica Britannica</u> , ed. H. Petrie, London 1848.
MHG	Middle High German.
<u>Mid</u>	Middleton MSS (Mid 3255-4777), Nottingham University Archives.
MinAcct	<u>Ministers' Accounts : Lists of the Lands of Dissolved Religious Houses</u> (PRO Lists and Indexes, Supplementary Series III, vols.1,2,3,4.).
<u>MinAcct</u>	Ministers' Accounts for Rutland in PRO.
<u>MisAccts</u>	Miscellaneous accounts in local and private collections.
Misc	<u>Calendar of Miscellaneous Inquisitions</u> (PRO), in progress.
<u>MktHPR</u>	Market Harborough Parish Records (1-127, II/3-7), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.

ML	C.J. Billson, <u>Mediaeval Leicester</u> , Leicester 1920.
MLG	Middle Low German.
MnE	Modern English.
MnNorw	Modern Norwegian.
Mon	Geoffrey of Monmouth's <u>Historia Regum Britanniae</u> , ed. A. Griscombe, London 1929.
(n)	New element not in Elements.
Names	<u>Names, Journal of the American Name Society.</u>
Nb	Northumberland; A. Mawer, <u>The Place-Names of Northumberland and Durham</u> , Cambridge 1920.
n.d.	undated.
NED	<u>A New English Dictionary</u> , ed. J.A.H. Murray and others, Oxford 1888-1933.
Nf	Norfolk.
NFris	North Frisian.
NI	<u>Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii</u> (RC), London 1807.
Nichols	J. Nichols, <u>The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester</u> , 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 v. 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	<u>Namn och Bygd.</u>
NordKult	<u>Nordisk Kultur</u> Vol.VII (Personnamn), Stockholm 1947.

<u>NosCart</u>	Cartulary of Nostell Priory (BM Cotton Vespasian E XIX), British Museum.
NPeace	<u>Rolls of Northamptonshire Sessions of the Peace</u> (NRS vol.11), 1940.
NRS	Publications of the Northamptonshire Record Society.
Nt	Nottinghamshire; <u>The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire</u> (EPNS xv.ii).
Nth	Northamptonshire; <u>The Place-Names of Northamptonshire</u> (EPNX x).
OblR	<u>Rotuli de Oblatis</u> (RC), London 1835.
ODan	Old Danish.
OE	Old English (Anglo-Saxon).
OEBeDe	<u>The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History</u> (EETS 95-6, 110-11), London 1890-8.
OEDials	E. Ekwall, <u>Contributions to the Study of Old English Dialects</u> , Lund 1917.
OFr	Old French.
OG	Old German.
OIceI	Old Icelandic.
OIr	Old Irish.
ON	Old Norse (chiefly OWScand cited in its OIceI forms).
Ord	Ordericus Vitalis, <u>Ecclesiasticae Historiae</u> Vols.2,3, Paris 1840, 1845.
Orig	<u>Originalia Rolls</u> (RC), London 1805-10.
O.S.	Ordnance Survey maps.
OScand	Old Scandinavian.
OSOFac	Ordnance Survey Office Facsimile of Domesday Book relating to Leicestershire and Rutland, London 1862.
OSut	<u>The Rolls and Register of Bishop Oliver Sutton</u> (IRS vols.39,43,48,52,60), 1948-65.

OSwed	Old Swedish.
OT	Bertil Thuresson, <u>Middle English Occupational Terms</u> , Lund 1950.
OWScand	Old West Scandinavian.
P	<u>Pipe Rolls</u> (Pipe Roll Society), in progress.
p.	<u>post.</u>
(p)	place-name used as a personal-name (e.g. Radulphus de Belton)
Pap	<u>Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers</u> (PRO), in progress.
<u>Parker</u>	L.A. Parker, <u>Enclosure in Leicestershire 1485-1607</u> , unpublished Ph.D. thesis, London University 1948.
Pat	<u>Calendar of Patent Rolls</u> (PRO), in progress.
PatR	<u>Rotuli Litterarum Patentium</u> (RC), London 1835.
PCCWills	Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, in Farnham.
<u>Peake</u>	Peake MSS (Neville of Holt) (DE221/2/1/1 - DE221/11/5/2), County Record Office, Leicester).
<u>PleaR</u>	Plea Rolls in Nottingham University Archives.
Pleas	<u>Select Civil Pleas A.D. 1200-3</u> (Seld vol.3), 1890.
p.n., p.ns.	place-name(s).
PN -ing	E. Ekwall, <u>English Place-Names in -ing</u> , 2nd ed., Lund 1962.
Polyolbion	M. Drayton, <u>Polyolbion</u> , London 1612, ed. J.W. Hebel, Oxford 1961.
Potter	S.P. Potter, <u>A History of Wymeswold</u> , London 1915.
PR	Parish Register of the township in which the reference occurs (various publications).
PraesR	<u>Praestitia Roll</u> (Pipe Roll Society 75, New Series 37), 1964.
PrGerm	Primitive Germanic.
Prep	<u>The Register of Bishop Philip Repingdon</u> (IRS vols. 57,58), 1963.

PRO	Records preserved in or published by the Public Record Office, London.
PrWelsh	Primitive Welsh.
QuR	<u>Quorndon Records</u> , ed. G.F. Farnham, London 1912; <u>Supplement</u> , Leicester 1922.
QW	<u>Placita de Quo Warranto</u> (RC), London 1818.
R	<u>tempore</u> King Richard.
R	Rutland.
R.	River.
RamsAb	<u>Cartularium monasterii de Rameseia</u> (RS 79), London 1884.
RBE	<u>Red Book of the Exchequer</u> (RS 99), London 1896.
RC	Record Commission publications.
Reaney	P.H. Reaney, <u>Dictionary of English Surnames</u> , London 1958.
<u>Recov</u>	Recovery Rolls in PRO.
Redin	M. Redin, <u>Uncompounded Personal Names in Old English</u> , Uppsala 1915.
Reg	<u>Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum</u> , Oxford 1913, 1956, 1968.
RegAnt	<u>Registrum Antiquissimum of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln</u> , (IRS vols. 27, 28, 29, 51), 1931-58.
Rental	Various published Rentals.
<u>Rental</u>	Various unpublished Rentals in local and private collections.
Req	Court of Requests Rolls, in Farnham.
<u>Rey</u>	Reynolds and Blackwell Deeds (15D41/1-10), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.
RFinib	<u>Rotuli de Finibus in Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londinensi</u> (RC), London 1835.
RGrav	<u>Rotuli Ricardi Gravesend Episcopi Lincolnensis</u> (IRS vol. 20), 1925.

RGros	<u>Rotuli Roberti Grosseteste Episcopi Lincolniensis</u> (LRS vol.11), 1914.
RH	<u>Rotuli Hundredorum</u> (RC), London 1812-18.
RHug	<u>Rotuli Hugonis de Welles Episcopi Lincolniensis</u> (LRS vols.3,6), 1912-3.
r.n.	river-name.
RN	E. Ekwall, <u>English River-Names</u> , Oxford 1928.
RontonCart	Ronton Priory Cartulary in Salt vol.4.
RotNorm	<u>Rotuli Normanniae in Turri Londinensi</u> (RC), London 1835.
RS	Rolls Series.
RSummPoit	<u>Roll of Summonses for Poitou</u> (Pipe Roll Society 75, New Series 37), 1964.
RTemple	Rothley Temple Deeds (44'28/3-1031), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.
Rut	Duke of Rutland's MSS (Deeds 2-8431; Royal Grants 11-635), Belvoir Castle.
RydCart	<u>The Rydware Cartulary</u> (Salt vol.xvi), 1895.
Sa	Shropshire; E.W. Bowcock, <u>The Place-Names of</u> <u>Shropshire</u> , Shrewsbury 1923.
s.a.	<u>sub anno</u> .
Saints	<u>Die Heiligen Englands</u> , ed. F. Liebermann, Hanover 1889.
Salt	Publications of the William Salt Archaeological Society (Collections for a History of Staffordshire).
Sandred	K.I. Sandred, <u>English Place-Names in -stead</u> , Uppsala 1963.
Saxton	C. Saxton, <u>Atlas of England</u> , 1576.
Searle	W.G. Searle, <u>Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum</u> , Cambridge 1897.
SelbyCa	<u>The Selby Abbey Cartulary</u> (YAA vols.x,xiii), 1891-3.
Seld	Publications of the Selden Society.

Sf	Suffolk; W.W. Skeat, <u>The Place-Names of Suffolk</u> , Cambridge 1913.
ShR	Shangton Records (34D56/3-101), Leicester Muniments Room, Leicester Museum.
Simeon	Simeon of Durham, <u>Historia de Gestis Regum Anglorum</u> in MHB.
SlCart	A Slawston Cartulary (DE221/13/2/31/1-8), County Record Office, Leicester.
Sloane	Sloane MSS in British Museum.
s.n.	<u>sub nomine.</u>
SNav	<u>Stamford Navigation : Report of Robert Whitworth, Engineer, Stamford 1786.</u>
So	Somerset.
SP	State Papers Domestic in PRO.
Speed	J. Speed, <u>The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain 1611-2.</u>
SPNLY	Gillian Fellows Jensen, <u>Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire</u> , Copenhagen 1968.
Sr	Surrey; <u>The Place-Names of Surrey (EPNS xi).</u>
SR	Leicestershire Subsidy Rolls in Farnham and IAS.
SR	Rutland Subsidy Rolls in PRO.
St	Staffordshire; W.H. Duignan, <u>Notes on Staffordshire Place-Names</u> , London 1902.
St.	Street.
Star	Star Chamber Proceedings, in Farnham.
Studies ^{1.}	E. Ekwall, <u>Studies on English Place- and Personal Names</u> , Lund 1931.
Studies ^{2.}	E. Ekwall, <u>Studies on English Place-Names</u> , Stockholm 1936.
Studies ^{3.}	E. Ekwall, <u>Etymological Notes on English Place-Names</u> , Lund 1959.
Surt	Surtees Society publications.

Surv	Surveys in various publications.
<u>Surv</u>	Unpublished Surveys in local and private collections.
s.v.	<u>sub voce</u> .
SW	Statuta de Wymondwold (MiM 242), Nottingham University Archives.
Swed	Swedish.
Sx	Sussex; <u>The Place-Names of Sussex</u> (EPNS vi,vii).
TA	Various printed Tithe Awards.
Tax	<u>Taxatio Ecclesiastica</u> (RC), London 1802.
Templar	<u>Records of the Templars in England in the Twelfth Century</u> , ed. B.A. Lees, Oxford 1935.
<u>Terrier</u>	Unprinted terriers in local and private collections.
Thorpe	B. Thorpe, <u>Diplomatarium anglicum ævi Saxonici</u> , London 1865.
TutP	<u>The Cartulary of Tutbury Priory</u> (HMC vol. JP2), London 1962.
v.	<u>vide</u> .
Val	<u>The Valuation of Norwich</u> , ed. W.E. Lunt, Oxford 1926.
VCHD	<u>Victoria County History of Derbyshire</u> .
VCHL	<u>Victoria County History of Leicestershire</u> .
VCHR	<u>Victoria County History of Rutland</u> .
VE	<u>Valor Ecclesiasticus</u> (RC), London 1810-34.
Visit	<u>Visitations of Religious Houses in the Diocese of Lincoln</u> , (IRS vols.14,21,33,35,37), 1918-47.
W	Wiltshire; <u>The Place-Names of Wiltshire</u> (EPNS xvi).
Wa	Warwickshire; <u>The Place-Names of Warwickshire</u> (EPNS xiii).
Wainwright	F.T. Wainwright, <u>Archaeology and Place-Names and History</u> , London 1962.

<u>WDB</u>	<u>The Westminster Domesday Book</u> in PRO.
We	Westmorland; W.J. Sedgefield, <u>The Place-Names of Cumberland and Westmorland</u> , Manchester 1915.
White	W. White, <u>History of the counties of Leicester and Rutland</u> , Sheffield 1863.
<u>Win</u>	Winstanley MSS (DE728/1-552), County Record Office, Leicester.
Wo	Worcestershire; <u>The Place-Names of Worcestershire</u> (EPNS iv).
<u>WoCart</u>	John de Wodeford's Cartulary (BM Claudius A XIII).
Works	Public Works in Mediaeval Law (Seld 40), 1915.
Wright	J. Wright, <u>The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland</u> , London 1684.
WRY	F.W. Moorman, <u>The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire</u> , Leeds 1910.
WSax	West Saxon dialect of Old English.
XenLid	<u>Xenia Lideniana. Festschrift Tilläggnad Professor Evald Lidén</u> , Stockholm 1912.
YAA	Publications of the Yorkshire Archaeological Association : Record Series.
YE	Yorkshire East Riding; <u>The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York</u> (EPNS xiv).
YearBk	<u>Year Books of Edward II</u> (Seld 19,26,33), 1904-16.
YN	Yorkshire North Riding; <u>The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire</u> (EPNS v).
YW	Yorkshire West Riding; <u>The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire</u> (EPNS xxx-xxxvii).

PHONETIC SYMBOLS USED IN TRANSCRIPTION OF PRONUNCIATION
OF PLACE-NAMES

p	<u>pay</u>	ʃ	<u>shoe</u>	tʃ	<u>church</u>	ei	<u>flay</u>
b	<u>bay</u>	ʒ	<u>azure</u>	dʒ	<u>judge</u>	ɛ	<u>jamais</u> (French)
t	<u>tea</u>	θ	<u>thin</u>	a:	<u>father</u>	ɛ:	<u>there</u>
d	<u>day</u>	ð	<u>then</u>	au	<u>cow</u>	i	<u>pit</u>
k	<u>key</u>	j	<u>you</u>	a	<u>mann</u> (German)	i:	<u>bead</u>
g	<u>go</u>	χ	<u>loch</u> (Scots)	ai	<u>fly</u>	ou	<u>low</u>
ʌ	<u>when</u>	h	<u>his</u>	æ	<u>cab</u>	u	<u>foot</u>
w	<u>win</u>	m	<u>man</u>	ɔ	<u>pot</u>	u:	<u>boot</u>
f	<u>foe</u>	n	<u>no</u>	ɔ:	<u>saw</u>	ʌ	<u>much</u>
v	<u>vote</u>	ŋ	<u>sing</u>	ɔi	<u>oil</u>	ə	<u>ever</u>
s	<u>say</u>	r	<u>run</u>	e	<u>red</u>	ə:	<u>bird</u>
z	<u>zone</u>	l	<u>land</u>				

Phonetic symbols are enclosed in square brackets : thus
 ['bi:və] Belvoir, ['nɔ:zɪŋtən] Knossington, [ti:] Teigh.
 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.¹ 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

1. The Domesday Geography of Midland England, ed. H.C. Darby and I.B. Terrett, Cambridge 1954, p.353.

light easily cleared soils was settled early in the Anglo-Saxon expansion from the Trent Valley, v. -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 DB. 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

2. H.C. Darby and I.B. Terrett, op.cit. p.349.

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, lēah, sceaga, wald and wudu, v. Distribution Map 1. OE bearu 'a wood' occurs on the skirts of Charnwood at Barrow upon Soar. The element lēah '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 IB) 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.⁴ 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.

4. LAS Vol.32, pp.17-35.

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 walh 'a Briton, a (British) serf'. Walton on the Wolds in the north of the county may be another example, although in this case OE wald cannot be ruled out as the first element. v. 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 enta geweorc. 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, v. 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

5. For detailed discussion of the period the following recent papers are useful: T.C. Lethbridge, The Anglo-Saxon Settlement of Eastern England: A Reassessment in Dark Age Britain, ed. D.B. Harden, London 1956; J.N.L. Myres, Romano-Saxon Pottery in Dark Age Britain *supra*; J.N.L. Myres, Anglo-Frisian Pottery in L'Antiquité Classique, Vol.17, 1948; Sonia Chadwick Hawkes, Soldiers and Settlers in Britain, Fourth to Fifth Century in Medieval Archaeology, Vol.V, 1961.

See also Audrey Meaney, A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites, London 1964 and J.N.L. Myres, Anglo-Saxon Pottery and the Settlement of England, Oxford 1969.

6. Medieval Archaeology, Vol.V, pp.41-68.

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 Mowbray⁷ 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.

7. Note the proximity of Wycomb four miles to the north. For discussion of the significance of the OE compound wīc-hām and its association with Roman habitation sites v. Margaret Gelling, English Place-names derived from the compound wīc-hām in Medieval Archaeology Vol. XI, 1967. For Wycomb, v. Scalford, Framland Hundred.

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 -ingtūn also, v. infra.

-INGAS AND -INGA- IN SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST LEICESTERSHIRE

John McN. Dodgson in Medieval Archaeology Vol.X pp.1-27 demon-

8. Audrey Meaney in Medieval Archaeology Vol.X, 1966, p.29 points out that the poorly attested 'inhumation' at Pentling Magna may not be a site at all.

strates how place-names in -ingas and -inga- 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 -ingas and -inga- 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.⁹ One would postulate perhaps post 650 for the -inga- spread in Leicestershire. The -ingas names may be slightly earlier.

-INGAS The group-name-forming suffix -ingas is rare and only found in the south of Leicestershire. Peatling (OE *Pēotlingas) 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 IB Lillinge (OE *Lillingas) 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

9. F.M. Stenton, Medieval England and its Colonies in Preparatory to Anglo-Saxon England, ed. D.M. Stenton, Oxford 1970, p.182.

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 such elements as hām, tūn 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 Brighthurst, Horninghold, Skeffington, Tur Langton and possibly Loddington in the south east and in Theddingworth, Kilworth and possibly Saddington in the south. With the exception of Brighthurst 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.

-INGTŪN NAMES IN WEST LEICESTERSHIRE

-INGTŪN 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 -ing-⁴ and OE tūn. For detailed treatment of the significance of OE -ing-⁴, 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 -ing-⁴ 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 -ingtūn 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 mearc' 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 Mercnafeld '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 -inga- villages in the south east and south bear to the pagan burials of Leicester and High Leicestershire, v. 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 wælla '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 eppel 'an apple' probably occurs in a twelfth century form for Appleby which is situated in the same region. ^{in Mercia}
11. We know that Friduric, ealdormann of Ethelred of ^{Anglo-Saxons} 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 Db, 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 ministrations. v. 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^ǵ. Only in the areas occupied by the -ingas, -inga- and -ingtūn place-names does word^ǵ appear in the county. The element word^ǵ 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^ǵ in north west Leicestershire matches that of -ingtūn it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the -ingtūn 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 -ingtūn 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 Hemington 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 -ingatūn is not substantiated by the Leicestershire material since the -ingtūn series seems contemporary with the -inga-

series but without having any points of contact spatially or formally. The distribution of -ingtūn does seem to suggest, however, a group of people from a homeland colonizing new territory rather in the pattern of the Danish bý 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 -ingtūn 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 wīc-hām) 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 stræt-tūn 'tūn on or near a Roman road'), the name of which records a lost Roman road hereabouts, v. Distribution Map 4.

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 (Lovesby). 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, hēan-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 hāms 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 stræ t-hyll) and may possibly be the extension of the ridgeway route which once ran from Lutterworth to Oadby, v. Roads and Ways, Route C.

WORD All the examples of OE word '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 Oadby. 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 word are compounded with -inga-, i.e. Kibworth and Theddingworth. In general the distribution of word 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 -ingtūn 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-, -ingtūn but there must be very little difference in date.

An interesting phenomenon is that whereas all ten of the hām 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 hām in Leicestershire may be very early indeed, perhaps even settled within the Romano-British structure.

TUN OE tūn '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-⁴ 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 (v. Distribution Map 5). The greatest and densest spread of tūn is to be found in Western Leicester-

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 tūns 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 bys 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.

14. v. The Scandinavian Settlement : Bȳ infra.

Four lost tūns occur on the borders of Charnwood, namely Grimyston and Polton in Quorndon, Mulneton in Long Whatton and alia Cuerton 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 tūns 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^{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

Bȳ 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 bȳ 'a village'. Place-names with bȳ 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 bȳs of the Wreake Valley are normally compounded with OScand personal names.^{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.

15. Now Toston Hill.

16. In Leicestershire as a whole 84% of all bȳs 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 bý 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.¹⁷ 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 bý 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

17. Of those Scandinavian personal names compounded with bý in Leicestershire the following twenty-three are not recorded in DB: Auði (Oadby), Berg-Skald (Bescaby), Blár (Blaby), Brók (Brooksby), Butr or Butsi (Bushby), Eindriði (Enderby), Frethi (Freeby), Gaddr (Gaddesby), Herrþór (Harby), Iarund (Arnesby), Kærir (Kirby Muxloe), Káti (Cadeby), Kilvert (Kilwardby), Lausi or Lauss (Lovesby), Nafni (Naneby), Reiðarr (Rearsby, Rotherby), Salte (Saltby), Sigulfr (Sileby), Skeifr (Shearsby), Stofn (Stonesby), Þræ ingr (Trangesbi - later Thringstone), Þræ ll (Thralsby), Þyrnir (Thurnby).

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

Only eight are common in DB : Gauti (Goadby, Goadby Marwood), Hrafn (Ravensby), Ingvar (Old Ingarsby), Ketil (Ab-, Eye Kettleby), Kofsi (Cosby), Saksi (Saxby), Sumarliði (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 bȳ. Barkby, Bushby, Thurnby, Oadby, 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, Þorsteinn, was early anglicized to 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 Dux Fresonum (Annales Lindisf. in MGH xix 502, Symeon of Durham (Surt) 144). Ekwall points out that Frisby is a wholly Scandinavian name (OScand Frīsabyr), v. NoB 152. Elements (q.v.) gives Frīsa only as an OE noun. In this study Frisby (2) is treated as purely Scandinavian.
20. For ease of discussion a bȳ compounded with an OScand personal name or ON significant element will henceforward be called a 'primary-bȳ'. 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 bȳs 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 - bȳ 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 Oadby to Lutterworth, v. Roads and Ways, Route C.

The west of the county is devoid of primary -bȳ settlements with the exception of Cadeby and Naneby (Farm) near the Roman road Margary 57B 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 -bȳs 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 bȳ (henceforward termed 'hybrid-bȳ') and the 'Grimston-hybrid', the type with an OScand personal name compounded with OE tūn.

It is difficult to decide in Leicestershire whether the hybrid-bȳ as a class is contemporary with the primary-bȳ 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-bȳs in south Leicestershire, namely Willoughby Waterless, Ashby (Magna and Parva), Cosby, Bittesby and Kilby (probably a Scandinavianized version of OE Cildatūn). These names may also be contemporary with the primary-bȳs 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-bȳs of the Wreake Valley, v. Distribution Map 6.

The western half of the county is devoid of these hybrid-bȳs 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-bȳ as a class is contemporary with the primary-bȳ but in the south of the county possibly continued later. Not all primary-bȳs, 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 tūn 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 880.²¹ He points out that whether such a village became known as tūn or bȳ 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.²² 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 bȳ (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).²³ He notices that Grimston-hybrids occur on the fringes of bȳ 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

21. J.E.B. Gover, A. Mawer and F.M. Stenton, The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire, Cambridge 1940, pp.xviii-xx.

22. F.T. Wainwright, Archaeology and Place-Names and History, London 1962, pp.78-84.

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 bý 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 tūn 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 OS cand 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 býs as English settlements taken over by the Danes.²⁵

In Leicestershire there are twenty-three Grimston-hybrids plus five doubtful cases, (v. 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

24. K. Cameron, Grimston-hybrids in the Territory of the Five Boroughs, (forthcoming).

25. In Leicestershire a proportion of them do seem to have been expropriated. Pagan Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemeteries are known at Oadby, 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 Whenham 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 bȳs 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 significant 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 replaced by ODan bȳ. 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 OS cand personal name Þorsteinn, 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-by 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 Gartree 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 Gartree 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.²⁸ 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 IB. They are Fótr (Foston), Iólfr (Illston on the Hill), Kátr (Coston and possibly Cayteston), Krókr (Croxtan Kerrial, South Croxtan), Slagr (Slawston), Snípr (Snibstone), Sprógr (Sproxton) and þræ ingr (Thringstone). To these may possibly be added Kroppr (Cropston) and Tōk (Toston Hill). Barkr (Barkestone) and Klakkr (Long Clawson) are

28. P.H. Sawyer, The Age of the Vikings, London 1962, p.162.

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 OS cand personal names which appear to be late. ^{Osbaston Thurlaston} Ásbjorn is ^{Þorleifr} common in Domesday Book. Þorleifr is of the late variety of name compounded of þor- 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 'tūn 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 ða ðe on Norphymbrum bugeab, ægþer ge Englisce ge Denisce ge Norpmen 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.

imp

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. Bíldr (Bilstone), Oddr (Odstone) and Þorleifr (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 bȳs and Grimston-hybrids hereabout imply.

ÞORP ODan þorp 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. DB þorps show a marked difference from those first recorded in the thirteenth century. The latter are usually compounded with elements signifying situation (such as ēast, nord, neðera/neðri, middel/meðal). All, with the exception of Easthorpe in Bottesford parish, have disappeared. In their case it seems certain that þorp signified 'an outlying farmstead'. The DB þorps (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 OG personal name and six are simplex. Of the DB 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, v. Distribution Map 6. Eleven of the twenty-two examples lie within three miles of the county boundaries.³⁰ In north west Leicestershire, Wifeles þorpe (near Wilson), Donisthorpe, Oakthorpe and Osgathorpe surround the important group of hybrid-b̄ys and Grimston-hybrids. In the south of the county Littlethorpe, Primethorpe, Ullesthorpe, Catthorpe and Bruntingthorpe surround another group of hybrid-b̄ys. In the south east of the county, Thorpe Langton, Othorpe (House) and Old Keythorpe fringe the main concentration of b̄ys 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 b̄ys 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 þorp 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.³¹ 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 east 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 Guth-

laxton 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. v. 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-

32. K. Cameron, An Early Mercian Boundary in Derbyshire in The Anglo-Saxons : Studies in some aspects of their history and culture presented to Bruce Dickens, ed. P. Clemoes, London 1959, p.32.

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.³⁴ 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

34. P.H. Blair, Anglo-Saxon England, Cambridge 1956, p.232.

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 geirtre 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 'Guðlāc'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). Guðlāc'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 ²one 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 meard 'a marten, a weas^al' had developed to merde by 1086. 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(1), 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 inspeimus 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 1373. 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 ^{reviled} ~~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 1282) 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.

THE -BY / -BERIE VARIATION IN TEN LEICESTERSHIRE PLACE-NAMES

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 DB, 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 Erendesbi 1086 DB ~ Erendesberie 1086 ib. All subsequent forms are in -by. The first element is the ODan personal name Iarund. 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 Osferdebie 1086 DB ~ Esseberie 1086 ib. For subsequent spellings of the first element v. Asfordby, East Goscote Hundred. All final elements subsequent to DB are in -by. This is a difficult example. The two DB forms are totally dissimilar and may

indicate that a Scandinavian Ásfróðesbý 'Ásfróðr's bý' 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 Wreake 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 -bȳ. 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 Hy 1 ib. All subsequent forms are in -bȳ. The first element is the OScand personal name Eindriði. The DB forms point strongly to bȳ 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), Gadesbir 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 bȳ. 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 -bȳ. 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 -bȳ in an area of heavy Danish settlement.

Quenby Queneberie 1086 DB. All later forms have bȳ 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 -bȳ. The first element could either be the OE personal name Sigeweald or the OScand 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 -bȳ is more likely. In the case of Shoby -berie again seems to be an AN attempt to render an unfamiliar sound.

Somerby Sumerlidebie 1086 DB, Summerdebi 1086 ib, Somerdebie 1086 ib ~ Sumerdeberie 1086 ib. All subsequent forms are in -bȳ. 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 -bȳ.

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

-
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:

Dalbury Db Dellingeberie 1086 DB ~ Delbebi 1086 ib. 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.

Kirby (in Gretton) Nth Chercheberie 1086 DB ~ Chirchebi 1163 P. Subsequent forms are in bȳ. This appears to be an anglicized version of the Scandinavian appellation kirkju-by(r) and -berie is not etymologically significant.

Naseby Nth Navesberie 1086 DB, Navzebe[r]ia 1094 France ~ Nauesbi 1167 P. Subsequent forms are in bȳ. The first element is the OE personal name Hnæf. ODan bȳ seems to have replaced OE byrig.

Thornby Nth Torneberie 1086 DB ~ Thirnebi R1 BM, Thurnebi R1 ib. Subsequent forms are in bȳ. Originally OE bornbyrig according to Ekwall DPN and later Scandinavianized to pyrneby with OScand pyrnir 'thorn-bush' as first element.

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

Monks Kirby Wa Chircheberie 1086 DB ~ Kirkebi Hy2 BM. Subsequent forms are in bȳ. This is an anglicization of the Scandinavian appellation kirkju-bȳ(r) and -berie is not significant.

Rugby Wa Rocheberie 1086 DB ~ Rokebi 1200 Cur. Subsequent forms are in bȳ. The first element is the OE personal name Hrōca. ODan bȳ may have replaced OE byrig but the evidence is inconclusive.

NOTES ON THE PHONOLOGY OF LEICESTERSHIRE AS ILLUSTRATED

IN ITS PLACE-NAMES.

1. OE, ON al 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 awl [ɔ:l] 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 [ɔ:l] with vocalization or loss of l appears from the 15th century as in Chadwell (Cald- 1353, Cawd- 1440), Colborough (Cal- 1539, Caw- 1586), Halstead (Hawl- 1604, Haw- 1607), Langton Caudle (Cauld- 1806) and Cord Hill (Cald- 13). 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 ō to [u:] 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 [ɔ:] appear to have existed side by side since at least the middle of the 14th century (Brawn- 1362-1462) with the eventual disuse of [ɔ:] 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 l.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 e 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 kn, x is occasionally diphthongized to aw [ɔ:] 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, Slaughs- 1546, Slaws- 1550) but in this case, vocalization begins much earlier (Slaws- 1232-1583). Cf. also § 42 infra.

6. OE, ON ā usually develops to ME ō. Occasionally it remains with eventual shortening as in Anstey, Bradgate, Bradley, Scraptoft and Stanton (2). When it retained its length ā in open syllables was ulti-

mately diphthongized to [ei] as in Blaby (Blay-1518) and Cadeby (Cayt-1517). Occasional forms for Cranoe (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 ā; thus Oakley (Ac-1.12 - 1440, Ake-1291-1603) which has only a few forms in o between 1235 and 1480, and Stoneywell (Stany-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 stān as first element: Stanton (2), Staunton and Stonton. All have spellings in a and au from 12th 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 stān often indicate interchange of OE ā with the cognate sound ON ei in some forms, as Staunton (Stain-c.1291), Wigston Parva (-stain 1195, 1197, 1202), Humberstone (-stain 1229, -stayn c.1291, -stein 1205). Such an interchange of cognate OE ā and ON ei may explain late forms for Goathouse (Got-1605, Goat-1673, Get-1605, Gate-1754).

7. OE ā before w, as in hlāw, 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 Allextun, 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) wælla, (Angl) wella appear as wall and well in ME. Modern forms are in well except in Pinwall, Mercian wælla 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 ē as in Budgmere, Donington le Heath, Merry Lees, Ridgmere, Streethill etc. Shortening of ē 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 e normally remains as in Hemington, Fleckney, Sweptstone etc.

but is raised to i before dentals in forms for Freeby (Frith-1273-1477) and before [ŋ] in early forms for Shenton where an intrusive g develops. Spellings in ei, ey occur in Freeby (1415-96) and in Shenton (1195-1541). In the west of the county a-spellings develop in Markfield from 1235 and from the early 16th century in Marston and Breedon Brand.

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

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

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

16. OE eo (together with ON ja, jo) becomes ME e as in Arnesby, Burrough, Peckleton, Wellsborough etc. Occasional o-forms have been noted and very rarely u.

17. OE ēo becomes ME ē as in Leesthorpe, Peatling etc. Desford, Prestgrave, Prestwold, Redmoor and Theddingworth also have e-spellings throughout but in all of these early shortening has taken place.

18. ME er becomes ar 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.ns. which contain a Scandinavian personal name in por-, o becomes ME u (with occasional o- spellings) as in Thrussington, Thurcaston, Thurlaston and Thurmaston.

20. ME o is often lengthened in the 16th century as in Croxton (2) (Crows- 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 (Bros- 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, Sweptstone and Thringstone.

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

22. ME ō is often raised to [u:] 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 Woulds, Boothorpe, Hoo 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 [ɔ:] in

the east of the county as in Noseley (Naw(e)s- 1430 et passim to 1540), Foston (Fors- 1493, 1539, Faws- 1693), Sproxton (Spraws- 1539, 1603), Houghton (Haw- 1430, 1435, 1468, Haugh- 1518, 1610). Cf. Stoughton (Staw- 1631, Staugh- 1610) and Knossington (Knaws- 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 lunðr 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 ū is often shortened early in compounds as in Dunton, Humberstone, 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 Hathern 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 ȳ is shortened to ME i (or y) 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 Hræfn), Stonesby (Stouen- DB < Stofn) and Thornton (Toren- 1201 < OE þorn); (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 (Esmed- DB), Stapleford (Estapel- 1223) and Stonton (Estan- c.1200).

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

30. OE (Angl) cald 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 c [tʃ] 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

Scheff- to 1406). OE sc [ʃ] becomes [s] in Sapcote (Scepe- DB, Sape- ib). Cf. § 32 infra.

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

33. ME s 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 Hugglescote 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- 1258), Houghton (Hoct- 1210, Hoght- 1220), Loughborough (Lucte- 1230, Lughte- 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-, Qw- form is found in both Wellsborough and Whitwick. OE cw appears as Qu-, Qw- 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, d commonly becomes th from the 12th to the 16th century in forms for Bottesford, Linford, Scalford, Sharnford, Stapleford, Swinford and Twyford. It is unvoiced to t finally in occasional early forms for Newbold, Prestwold and Swithland.

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

39. ME t is regularly lost in the 16th, 17th and 18th century forms of -ton as in Aylestone (Elson 1725), Branston (Branson 1611), Blaston (Blason 1594), Coston (Coson 1576), Grimston (Grimson 1537) etc. Such loss remains in MnE in Clawson, Sibson, Wilson (cf. also Sysonby) and in the local pronunciation of Croxton Kerrial ['krousen], Muston ['musən] and Sproxton ['sprousən].

41. OE, ME medial and final h which normally appears as gh in later spellings occasionally becomes [k] as in forms for Birstall, Burrough, Hallaton, Houghton, Knighton etc. ME gh has become [f] in Loughborough ['lɑfbərə]. Some 14th century spellings for Loughborough show the fricatives [χ] and [ʃ] interchanged.

42. OE, ON medial g is sometimes unvoiced to [k] by the 12th century as in Diseworth, Dishley, Sproxton, Sysonby etc.

43. ME -ks-, -x- often become later dialect [s,z], spelled s, 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 p usually remains (as ME th) but develops to d medially from DB to the 17th century in many forms for Guthlaxton, Rothley, Shawell, Stathern 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 d in early forms of p.ns. such as Blaston, Enderby, Freeby etc. ME d (< ð) is retained in the MnE form of Oadby. Occasionally early t- forms appear in Oadby, Somerby and Swithland.

47. OE, ON f, ME y medially is often vocalized to y 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 DB form for Orton on the Hill and many 16th century forms for Ullesthorpe and Ulverscroft. Prosthetic s is present in forms for Thringstone (Strenges- c.1160-1278 and Thurnby (Sturne- 1207 bis).

49. Of intrusive consonants the most common is g which appears when -ing- spellings are created by analogy with p.ns. derived from -inga- and -ing-⁴ 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, 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, lg to gg as in forms for Hallgate (Holgates 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 Sweptstone; (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, Thurmaston 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 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 Gunley, 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, -ys 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 garǫr for OE gāra in many forms). Cf. Melton (ON meðal for OE middel). ON kirkja 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 kirkja 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

Ledecestrescire 1086 DB bis

Leðecæ strescire 1124 (c.1124) ASC E

Lerecestrescira 1101-9 SelbyCa, 1125-8 LNPetr

Læ greceastrescira 1087 (c.1121) ASC E

Legrecestræ scira s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord, Legrecestrescira 1130
bis, 1155, 1156, 1157 P et freq to 1172 ib

Legercestresc(i)r(e) 1171 P, 1173 ChancR et freq to 1193 P, -scira
1184, 1185 bis, 1186 bis, 1187, 1188 ib

Legecestr(e)scr' 1173, 1175 P, 1177 ChancR, 1179 P

Leecestrasira 1126 RegAnt, Léécestrasira 1126 ib

Leircestr(e)s(c)ir(e) 1195, 1197, 1198 P et freq to 1215 ib, - scira
1166 LN, -schir' 1205, 1206 P

Leicestr' scir' 1199 MemR, Leicestresir' 1215 ChancR, Leycestrescira
1166 RBE, -shyre R1 (1253) Ch

Leicestersir' 1212 Fees, Lei-, Leycestershire 1360, 1361, 1362 Cl
et freq to 1610 Speed

On the name Leicester v. infra, v. scīr¹ '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 DEPN suggests a possible Brit cēto-dubron 'forest stream' as
the origin of this river-name, y. cēd 'a wood', dufer 'water'.

DEVON, R. ['di:vɪn] (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 1239 Rut

Diffne Hy3 Rut

Diwin Hy3 Rut

Deuene Hy3, 1310 Rut

Deuen', -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

Devon 1831 Curtis

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 *Dubnio- might have had OE i- mutation and have given OE

* Dyfene, v. dubno-.

EYE BROOK [ai] (rises at Tilton and from above Allextan 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 ib, 1299 For,

Litelye 1276 RH

Lytele 1269 For bis, Lytelee 1376 For

Litilhe 1218 Pat, Lytylhe 1414 Conant

Littleye 1276 RH

Little Eye c.1545 Leland

Little Ey 1610 Speed

'The little river', v. l̥ytel, ēa.

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. ēa. 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 *wæsse 'a wet place, a swamp, a marsh' which became transferred to
the stream in a swamp, v. wæsse.

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 ShR

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

Kristian Hald, 'Angles and Vandals' in Classica et Medievalia Vol.IV
Fasc. I, Copenhagen 1941, pp.66-7.

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 -ei-, -ey- and -ay- 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.

ROTHLEY BROOK (rises at Stanton under Bardon and flows to R. Soar
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. hæð, brōc. 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 Cl bis

Sence 1610 Speed, 1613 Polyolbion, 1622 Burton

The name is OE scenc '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 $[\int] > [s]$, cf. Netherseal, Repton and Gresley Hundred.

SENCE, 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 *glinn '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. ['smaɪt] (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 Saxton, 1613 Polyolbion, Snite 1622 Burton

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

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

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

SOAR, R. [sɔ:] (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

Sora 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, Soor 1397 Misc

Soure 1422 Fine, 1576 Saxton, 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 v. supra, Sor Brook O, 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 v. 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. Glene changed its name to Sence after 1400 and the earliest forms of the new name are not recorded before the early seventeenth century, v. hlūttor, swift.

TWEED, R. (a tributary of Sence 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 1.10 (e.11). Æthelweard

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 Ipm

Weyellaund 1286 Ass

Weilound 1247 Pat

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

Wylond 1377 BM, Wylondiam 1351 Peake

Welland 1505, 1553 Pat

This British river-name is discussed at length by Ekwall RN 445-6. He suggests that the first element may be Brit *vesu- 'good', the second a word for 'river' cognate with OIr lúaid- '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 Hy2·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, Wrethek' 1284 Ass

Wrethio l.12 (1404) Laz, Wrethyck m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) ib,

Wrethyke 1515 LCh

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 ICDeeds, 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, Wreik 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

Wreak 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 (> Wrepk by shortening of ei > e before two consonants)

from the Scandinavian adjective vreiðr, ON reiðr, OSwed vreþer 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, v. vreiðr.

FORESTS

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

Chernewod 1553 Pat, -wood 1553 ib

Chernwode ? 1474 Hastings

Charnwod(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 *carno-, 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
Cearnlēah, 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 IB

foresta Leycestrie c.1150, c.1200 LeicRec

foresta Leirc' 1205 Chr

Laycwtw foryste 1524 Mid

Leyrcester Forest c.1545 Leland

Leicester Forest 1610 Speed

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', v. here, herr, wudu, forest. For the history of Leicester Forest, v. Levi Fox and Percy Russell, Leicester Forest, Leicester 1948.

ROADS AND WAYS

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, v. 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.

Foss 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 Mid, 1308 Pat, 1357 Works, 1372 Cl, 1373 Pat, 1403, 1424 Cl, Fossa 1065 KCD 817, c.1135 HHunt, 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 ib, (1e) Stongate e.13, 13 ib, 1515 VCHL, Stantgate 1295 ShR, 'the stone road', v. stān, stāe niht, gata. The form Stantgate is probably from OE stāe niht 'stony'. The name survives as Stoneygate in Leicester Borough, v. Evington, 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, Strathawe 1428 Banco, (v. haga¹ 'an enclosure'). From Kirby Muxloe: Strathawe 1462 Cl, (v. haga¹ 'an enclosure'), Stratho 1506 Ip^m, Strathow 1506 ib, (v. hōh 'a headland, a spur of land'), v. stræt 'a Roman road'.

ROAD V, Watling Street (Dover, London to Chester), Margary's 1f and 1g. The OE form was Wæclingastræt, 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 v. Place-Names of Hertfordshire (EPNS 15) p.7.

B. MEDIEVAL

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

Westermanesweye c.1230 Farnham, Westermannesway 15 Nichols, Westermanne- weye, -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', v. 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 1831 Curtis. 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 Salteford Edw1 ib, Sauteford Edw1 ib, Salterford 1330 Nichols, Salter's Ford 1795 ib (v. saltere 'a salter'). Beside the ford was Saltefordil Edw1 CroxR (v. hyll '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, Saltgate 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, c.1288 (1404), 1288 (1404) Laz, Saltegate 1300 (1449) WoCart, cf. Saltegatelong (sic) l.13 (1449) ib, Saltgatte 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 Saltergateweye e.14 Wyg (v. weg 'a road, a track'), Saltergate 1318 ib. It apparently followed an ancient ridge-way since we also find Riggeweye 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 Oadby as Salt Riggewey 1.13 Wyg, (rigew 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 Saltergayett 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, saltere, gata, (ge)mære, stræt, weg.

MISCELLANEOUS NAMES

VALE OF BELVOIR, de valle Beauver 1250 Cl, the Vale of Beauer 1449 WoCart, le Vale de Beluero 1511 Wyg, 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 SETTLEMENTS1. GARTREE HUNDRED

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

2. GOSCOTE HUNDRED

BRUNSTANESTORP c.1055 (13) RamsAb, 1086 DB bis. 'Brūnstān's
 þorp', v. þorp. The personal name Brūnstān is OE.

NEVLEBI 1086 DB. Possibly 'Nagli's by', v. by. The form shows
 vocalization of g after a back-vowel to form a diphthong
 with the preceding vowel (v. SPNLY § 137) and AN substitu-
 tion of e for a. The OScand personal name Nagli is an
 original by-name 'nail, spike' v. ib 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

ELVELEGE 1086 DB. The first element is probably OE elf (genitive
 plural elfa) 'an elf, a fairy' or else possibly the OE
 personal name Ælfa. The second element is lēaga the
 dative singular of OE lēah '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 (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.

PLOTELEI 1086 DB. The first element appears to be OE plot 'a plot of land', v. plot, lēah 'a woodland glade'.

4. SPARKENHOE HUNDRED

BRANDESTORP 1086 DB. 'Brandr's þorp', v. þorp. The OS cand. 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, v. SPNLY 62. DB 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

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. 783 (a.1118) Flor, Leogerensis 811 Thorpe, (in) civitate

Leogera a.1118 Flor

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

s.a. 942 (c.1000) ASC B, Ligeracester 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, Leogereceastre 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,

Legecestr' 1173, 1195 bis, 1197 P

Ledeceastre 1086 DB 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

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

-cestrie 1184, 1185 bis, 1190 ib

Leiercestria c.1155 Dane

Leircestr(e) -y- 1185 Templar, 1190 CartAnt, 1194 ChancR bis, 1195 P

bis 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 Wyg bis

Leicestr(e), -y- 1.Hy2 Dane, 1189 bis, 1199 CartAnt, 1199 MemR et

passim to m.13, c.1250 RTemple, 1252 Fees et freq to 1520, 1525

Wyg et passim to 1544 Hazlerigg, -cestria c.1136 Mon, 1285 (p),

1286 (p), 1291 Cl (p) et passim to 1525 Wyg, -cestrie c.1130

LeicSurv (freq), 1158, 1199, 1200, 1204 CartAnt et passim to

c.1251-5 LCDeeds, -cetour 1519 Wyg

Laircestr' 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 Malmesbury 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 tributary 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 Abbeygate 1345 LeicRec (p), -del Abbeigate 1367 ib (p), Abbeigate 1416, 1445 Nichols, 1539 MinAcct, Abbay gate 1528 Visit, 1610 Speed, Abbey gate 1528 Visit, 1550 Deed, 1591 LeicRec, Abbye Gate 1584, 1595, 1596 ib, v. abbeie, gata 'a road'. Abbeygate 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.

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

ABBEY 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 waulles' 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 DKR, 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-
īacon 'an archdeacon of the Church', lane 'a lane'; for arcedīacon v.
OT 168.

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

1353

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, Barkebye Lane 1603 LeicRec bis, Barkebyweye 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,

y. biscop 'a bishop', wæ ter '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, þe 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 ould hawle al. Maiors haule 1567 ib, cf. le Oldgildehallecroft' 1407 Wyg 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. Bowebryge close 1597 Nichols, Boe bridge Close 1617 IAS, 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 foot-bridge, v. ML 102, v. boga 'a bow, an arch', brycg 'a bridge'.

BRAUNSTONE GATE, Braunstonegate 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 Brawnston 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 LCDeeds, Burgespament 1454 LeicRec, Burges paument 1483 LCDeeds bis, v. burgeis '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 Wyg, le Cank(e) 1331 bis, 1346, 1349, 1351 ib, 1352 LCDeeds, 1368, 1428 Wyg bis et passim to 1519 ib, le kank(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 Legercr' 1174 P, in castello Legercestr' 1177 ib.

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

LAS bis, 1330 Wyg, 1381, 1382 RTemple, 1403 bis, 1412, 1446 Wyg bis.

The lane led to River Soar (v. River-Names). The later Soar Lane extra portam borialem is not to be confused with this earlier Sorelane que ducit ad Castrum, v. ML 13 and Soar Lane infra, v. castel(1) '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 LCDeeds, 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 LCDeeds, 1360 GildR, c.1275 RTemple, le Berehill 1317 LeicRec, le Berehull in Humbirstongate 1346 RTemple, Berehill 1376 LeicRec, 1503 Cl, cf. Berehillcros 1484 LeicRec, Berehill Crosse 1505 ib, Berehyll Crosse 1525 ib, Bar(r)ell 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, Bearehill 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, Dannetts Hall 1566 ExchKR, Dannetthall 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 Walsche hall 1468 Nichols, Welshall 1525 Fine, Walchehall 1561 ib, Welch(e) Hall 1604 LeicRec bis, Walche Hall 1607 ib, Wellich Hall 1617 LML, Welchall 1625 LeicRec, Dannet 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 Mid, 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 Wyg bis, 1483 LCDeeds, Torchmer' 1428 Wyg. The second element is OE mere¹ '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. torch_e 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', mæd, mædwe 'a meadow'.

FREESCHOOL LANE was Dedelan' 1202 FF, le Dedelane c.1307, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326 Wyg et freq to 1367, 1403 ib et passim to 1468 LCDeeds, le Dedlane 1403 ib, 1403, 1406 Wyg, 1425 LCDeeds et freq to 1452 ib, Dedlane 1468 ib, 1484, 1492, 1494 LeicRec, Dedlane 1495, 1519 ib, Deed Lane 1521 ib, Deedlane 1546 Rental, Dead Lane 1578 LeicRec, 1596 Nichols, mortua venella 1274, 1282, 1294 bis, 1325 Wyg. 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. dēad 'dead', lane 'a lane'.

FRIAR LANE, Frer' lane 1391 Wyg, (le) Frerelane 1392 LCDeeds, 1403, 1412, 1446 Wyg 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. græg¹, 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',
lýtél 'little', norð 'north'.

GALLOWTREE GATE, viam qua itur versus furchas c.1220 RegAnt, (1e)

Galtregate 1290 LeicRec, 1294, 1337 LCDeeds, 1452 Cl, 1458, 1508, 1519,
1557 LeicRec, Galughtregate 1392 LCDeeds, Galowtregate 1461, 1469, 1481
ib, 1484 LeicRec, le Galotregate 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. Gallow-
tree feilde c.1620 ib, Galtrefurlong 1316 LCDeeds, Gallowtree furlong
c.1620 LeicRec, v. galg-trēow '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 1831 Curtis, 'Gilli's nook,
corner of land', v. vrá. For the OScand personal name Gilli v. SPNLY 100.

GOSLING STREET, cf. Gosselyncroft 1382 RTemple, Gosslynecroft 1433
LCDeeds, Gocelyncroft 1458 LeicRec, Gosling Croft 1614 Nichols, Goslinge
Croft 1624 ib, Gosling(e) Close 1624, 1625 ib, 1657 LeicRec, 'the
gosling paddock', v. gōs, -ing¹, -ling, croft 'a small enclosed field'.

GRANGE LANE, cf. Newarke Grange 1604 HMCVar, The Grange 1610 Speed,
1614 Nichols, (v. The Newarke infra), v. grange.

GRAVEL STREET, cf. gravel pitt 1576 LeicRec, (the pit was in Belgrave
Gate), v. gravele 'gravel', pytt 'an excavated hole'.

GUILDHALL LANE was Kirkgate 1460 Cl, (1e) Kyrkelane 1312, 1332 LeicRec, Kerkelane 1458 ib, Kirklane 1472 Wyg, þe chirch lane 1484 LeicRec, Seynt Marten Chirche Lane 1494 ib, Church(e) Lane 1518, 1519 ib, cf. 1e 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', rōd² 'a rood, a cross'. Later it was Town Hall Lane 1828 Map ((1e) Townhalle 1452 LeicRec, 1462 LCDeeds, v. tūn, 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, þe high cros 1484 LeicRec, hay crosse 1488 ib, hye crosse 1505, 1550, 1554 ib, high crose 1518 ib, Hygh Crosse 1518, 1520 ib, Hyege 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. hēah¹ 'high, tall', cros 'a cross'. It was also known as Alta Strata 1300 LeicRec, 1306, 1325 LCDeeds, 1370, 1391, 1399 Wyg, 1458 LeicRec, hye strete 1452 ib, (þe) high strete 1461, 1484 ib, Hy Stret 1523 ib, the hygh' strett 1524 Wyg, Hey stret 1535 LeicRec, the highe streate 1572 Wyg, Heighe Street 1577 LeicRec, v. hēah¹ 'chief', stræt 'a road, a street'.

HIGH STREET, 1610 Speed. It was formerly Forum porcorum 1334 LeicRec, in foro porcorum 1368 Hastings, 1408 Wyg, 1428, 1480 LCDeeds, (1e)

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. swīn¹ '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. hālig 'holy', bān '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
 1508 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'.

HUMBERSTONE GATE, Humbirstongate 1286, c.1300, 1317 LCDeeds, Humbyrston-
 gate 1301 RTemple, Humberstongate 1352, 1392 LCDeeds, 1407 Hastings,
 1458 LeicRec, 1466 LCDeeds et freq to 1610 Speed, Humberstongate 1452
 Cl, 1461 LCDeeds bis, v. gata 'a road'. For Humberstone v. East Goscote
 Hundred.

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 Outhebyweye 1316 LCDeeds, 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 LCDeeds, Plowmanlane 1314 LeicRec, 1362 LCDeeds, 1438 Wyg, 1453 Cl, 1604 LeicRec, Ploughmanlane 1335 RTemple, v. plōman 'a ploughman', 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, Saterdagmarket 1299 LCDeeds, Setterday Market 1499, 1505 LeicRec, Set(t)urday Market 1495, 1506 ib, le Saterdag Market 1549 Pat, Satterdayes market 1610 Speed, v. Sætern-dæg 'Saturday', market 'a market', place 'an open space in a town'.

MILL LANE, 1648 LeicRec, cf. Newarke 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 Wyg, 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, Neuwerk 1301 LeicRec, (le) Newerk 1315, 1319, 1361, 1366 ib, 1372 C1 bis, 1390 Pat, 1480 C1, Newark' 1403 Wyg, (The) Newark(e) 1493, 1497 LeicRec, 1499 Ipm, 1519 Wyg, 1608, 1617, 1629 IML, The new warke 1610 Speed, noui operis 1459 Wyg, 1478 Rut, noui operi Leycestr' 1493 LCDeeds, v. niwe 'new', (ge)weorc 'a fortification, a building structure'.

NEWARKE STREET, 1828 Map. It was Hengeman lane 1337 LCDeeds, Hangman lane 1519 Wyg 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 Wyg, Perchimynner 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, vico parcamenorum 1303 ib, Vicus Percaminarii 1.14 ib, for ME parcheminer v. OT 217, v. parcheminer 'a parchment-maker', parchemin 'parchment', gata 'a road', lane 'a lane'.

NORTH BRIDGE, pontem Borealem c.1284, c.1290 LCDeeds, pontem aquilon' 1286, 1292 ib, le Northbrugge 1398 LeicRec, (le) North Bryg(g)e 1452, 1484 ib, ¹⁴⁸⁶ 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 boriam 1329 GildR, North gate 1610 Speed, v. norð
 '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. norð 'north', gata
 'a road'.

PASTURE LANE, 1828 Map, cf. St. Margarets Cow Pasture c.1592 Nichols,
 1633 LeicRec, Margaretts Cowe 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. pākoc 'a peacock', lane.

PINGLE STREET, Le Pyngul(1) 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 rūgan, the weak oblique form of OE rūh 'rough' with the exception of le Roughdyk' 1316 LCDeeds which contains the strong rūh, v. rūh, rūgan, dīc 'embankment'.

REDCROSS STREET, Rede Cross 1494 LeicRec, Red Crose 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. rēad 'red', cros 'a cross', stræt '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 Wyg, Maurimede 1323 IAS, Mawrymedowe 1360 Pat, Mawremedowe 1428 (c.1604) LCDeeds bis, Mawrymedow 1433 ib bis, Mary Meadowe 1578 LeicRec, Mayrye

Meadowe 1585 *ib*, Marie Meadowe 1600 *ib*, Marye Meadowe 1604 *ib*, Marie meadowes 1685 *ib*, Mary Meadowes 1688 *ib*, St. Maries Meadowes 1675 *ib*. 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)māere 'a boundary'. The addition saint is not recorded before 1675 LeicRec, v. (ge)māere, myln 'a mill', holmr 'a water meadow', mād, mādwe 'a meadow'.

ST. NICHOLAS STREET, 1828 Map. It was (1e) Hotegate 1297 LeicRec, 1323 LAS bis, 1362 LCDeeds, 1363 Wyg et passim to 1495 LeicRec, Otegate 1323 LAS bis, Whotgate 1519 LeicRec, 1e Whotte gate 1549 Pat, 1553 Deed, hotgate 1607, 1675 LeicRec, Hott gate street 1694 Nichols, Calidus Vicus 1.14 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 Wyg, Seyntpetrelane 1406 ib, Petrelane 1438, 1452 ib, Seyntpeturlane 1445 Wyg bis, Petirlane 1459 ib, Saint Peter Chirch yerd lane 1484 LeicRec, St. Peter lane 1536 Wyg, 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, (1e) Senueygate 1392 LeicRec, 1415 Deed, Senveygate 1450 RTemple, Senvygate 1450 ib, 1452 LeicRec et passim to 1598 *ib*, Semuy gate 1482 *ib*, 1546 Rental, Sinuis gate 1610 Speed. Earlier it was Le Sckeyth 1316 RTemple, 1e 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 C1 is significant, the first element must be OE seofon 'seven' with later metathesis of sevn- > senv-. The second element could be either OE ēa 'a stream' or OE ēg '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 seofonēg 'seven islands' would thus seem a possible explanation, but a more definite interpretation must await the discovery of earlier forms, v. skeið, seofon, ēg.

SILVER STREET, 1828 Map. It was le schepesmarket 1408 Wyg bis, le Shepesmarket 1425 Mid, le Shepmarket 1428 ib bis, Le Shepesmarkett 1457 ib, Shepemarket 1458, 1484 LeicRec, Shepemarket 1478 Wyg, Shepesmarket 1478 ib, Shep Markytt 1506 LeicRec, Sheppys market 1506 ib, Shepis market 1508 ib, Shepys Market(t) 1508, 1518 ib, Shepes markett 1531 ib, v. scēap '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 Wyg, cf. Walkercroftes 1346, 1348, 1385 LCDeeds, 1452 LeicRec, Walkercroftis 1352, 1417 LCDeeds; in vico fullonum 1232 LeicRec, a.1250, 1265, c.1278, c.1292, 1293 LCDeeds, 1298 LeicRec, 1317 RTemple, v. walcere '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 Feld 1546 AAS, v. suð '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 Sloane, 1210 GildR, John BM, portam austral(em) c.1200 LeicRec, c.1220-50 RTemple, p.1250 LCDeeds, 1260 LeicRec, 1273 Wyg, v. suð 'south'.

SOUTHGATE STREET, Magna Strata vocat' Southgate 1360 Inq aqd, Southgate 1450 RTemple bis, pe Suthgate 1484 LeicRec, Sowthe Gate c.1497 ib, le Sowthgate 1519 Wyg, le Southgate 1553 Deed, cf. le South Gate end 1473 LeicRec, v. suð 'south', gata 'a road'.

STONEYGATE, cf. Stonygat House 1806 Map, v. Road II, Roads and Ways.

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, v. 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, Weast brydge 1574 LeicRec, West Bridge 1593 Win, v. west, brycg 'a bridge'.

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

WOOD GATE, le Wodegate 1243 GildR, 1382 ELiW, -de la Wodegate 1243

LeicRec (p), Woodgate 1535 VE, 1618 LeicRec, Wodgate 1539 MinAcct. The road led through Leicester Frith (v. Leicester Frith Farm infra) and on to Charnwood Forest, v. wudu 'a wood', gata 'a road'.

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

BROMKINSTHORPE

The settlement was once 'outside the west gate of Leicester' e.Edw1

Hastings. Its land is now in Leicester Borough.

Brunechinestorp 1086 IB

Brun(e)skimestorp' 1202 FF, 1233 Cl, Brunskynisthorp 1283 BM

Brunstinstorp 1202 FF

Bronskinstorp 1226 Fine

Brunkin(e)sthorp, -yn- 1270 Fine, 1283 Banco, 1318 LeicRec

Brunking(e)sthorp(e), -yng- 1323 LeicRec, 1445 HMCVar, 1457 Banco,

1524 Wyg, 1557 Nichols

Brunkingthorp(e), -yng- 1332 SR, 1380 Banco, 1386 Wyg, 1428 (c.1604)

LCDeeds bis, 1436 Fine, 1445 Nichols, 1464 Wyg

Bruntyngkyngethorp 1422 Wyg

Bruntyngthorp' 1424 bis, 1496 Wyg bis, (-iuxta Leycestr') 1424 ib

Bronekinstorp e.Edwl Hastings

Bronkyngesthorpe 1547 LeicRec

Brounkin(n)esthorp, -yn- 1314 LeicRec, 1328 Banco

Broun(e)kinge(s)thorp(e), -yng- 1369, 1378, 1383 Wyg bis, 1468 Nichols,

1494 Ipm, 1495 HMCVar, 1501 Wyg, 1539 MinAcct, Brownekyngis-

thorpp iuxta Leyc' 1527 Wyg, Brownkyngysthorpe, -is- 1527 ib

bis

Brounting(e)thorp', -yng- 1395, 1519 Wyg bis

Brounkysthorpe iuxta Leye' 1524 Wyg

Brumkinstorp 1272 Cur

Brumkynesthorp 1270 Fine, 1329 LAS

Brumkyng(e)sthorp(e) 1285 Fine, 1329, 1426, 1466 Banco, -thorpp

1557 Nichols

Bromking(e)sthorp(e), -yn- 1369, 1379, 1380, 1382 Banco,¹⁴¹¹/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 al. Brunskinsthorpe 1636 Win

As Ekwall DEPN suggests, the first element would appear to be an unrecorded Scandinavian by-name Brúnskinn 'one with brown skin', v. þorp.

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

WESTCOTES

Westcote 1205 Dugd, 1260 FineR (p), 1535 VE, 1557 Nichols, (-iuxta abb'iam) 1535 VE

Westcotes 1536 ISLR, 1557 Nichols, 1582 ISLR, c.1600, 1604, 1648 LeicRec, 1806, 1828 Map, -cottes 1539 MinAcct, -cotts 1607 LeicRec, 1610 Speed, -coat(e)s 1623 Hastings, 1648 LeicRec, 1719 IML

'The western cottage', v. 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 Wye, 1614 IML, 1671 LeicRec, -mond 1307, 1323 ib, 1428 FA, 1.15 CustRo, 1507 Pat, -mounte 1428 AAS, -mand 1510 LP

Beamount 1502 MisAccts, 1510 Rental, -mont(e) 1548, 1550, 1551, 1554

LeicRec, -munt 1554 ib bis

'Beautiful hill', v. beau, mont. To this was added late: -lese 1502 MisAccts, -lesse 1510 Rental, -Leas(e) c.1545 Leland, 1614 IML, -Leys(e) 1507 Pat, 1519 Wyg, 1550, 1551, 1554, 1671 LeicRec, v. læ s 'pasture, meadow-land'.

Beaumont appears in minor forms thus:

Beaumontdheye 1323 LeicRec, (v. (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'),

Beaumont Manor 1614 IML, 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 Fryth 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. fyrhð '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 IML, 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. nīwe 'new', park 'a park', bridd 'a bird', nest 'a bird's nest', and v. Leicester

Frith Farm supra. STOCKING FARM, 1e Stokkyng 1352 Ipm, Stockyng
 juxta Beaumond Leys al. Calverheye 1541 MinAcct, (v. calf, calfra
 'a calf', (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'), Stockyng 1553 LeicRec, Stockinge
 1615 IML, cf. Stocking Wood 1551 Pat, 1702 IML, 1801 Map, v. 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.

FRAMLAND HUNDRED

FRAMLAND HUNDRED

Franelund 1086 IB bis, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1167, 1168 P et freq to 1193
 ib, Franelun 1086 IB bis, c.1130 LeicSurv, Franeslund 1166 P,
 Franelund 1086 IB (freq), 13 (1404) Laz

Fralund 1170, 1171 P

Frenelund 1175 ChancR, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179 P, -lun 1195 ib, 1196
 ChancR, 1197 P, Freneslund'1175, 1191 ib, Fremelund 1180 ib,
 -land 1326 Fine

Framelund' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1184 P, 1241 (e.15) BelCartB et passim to
 c.1291 Tax (freq), e.14 BelCartA, 1307 Fine, -land(e) 1248
 Abbr, 1267 Cur et passim to 1428 FA, -lond(e) 1209-35 RHug,
 1241 (e.14) BelCartA et passim to 1314 GarCart et freq to
 1402, 1428 FA, -lound' 1284 Ass, c.1291 Tax, Edw1 (e.15)
BelCartB, Frameslund 1247 Fees

Framlund' 13 (1404) Laz, -lond(e) 1381, 1382 Cl, 1413 Pat, 1448, 1449
Rut, 1465 Cl, 1480 Mid, 1509 LP, -land(e) c.1291 Tax, 13
GarCart, e.14 BelCartA et passim to 1457 Ct, 1480 Mid et
 freq to 1610 Speed

The division was styled:

wap(p)entac, -k, -taco, -tacum, -tagio 1086 IB (freq) et freq
 to 1227 Fees, 1248 Abbr

hundred, -i, -um c.1130 LeicSurv, 1231 Cl, 1247, 1252 Fees et
 freq to 1610 Speed

'Fræ na's grove', v. lundr. The personal name is ODan. It was borne,

for example, by a Danish jarl killed in 871, v. Searle 245. The hundred is named from Great Framlands (g.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 land-mark in an area not particularly well-wooded.

BELVOIR

1. BELVOIR (122-8233) ['bi:və]

Bellouidere, -v- 1145 BM, Hy2 Rut, e.13 (e.14) BelCartA, e.13 (e.15),
Hy3 (e.15) BelCartB, Beluedeir(e), -v- 1146 Reg, e.13 (e.15)
BelCartB, 1269 (e.14) BelCartA, Belve(t)her Hy1 (1331), 1198
(1301) Ch

Beluar' c.1130 LeicSurv bis, -uair 1.12 Rut, -vario 1153 Reg, 1252 Ch
(p), Beluer(o), -v- c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1155-68, Hy2, e.13,
c.1228, 1253, 1254, Hy3 Rut (freq) et freq to 1511 ib, 1517
Wye, 1533, 1534 Rut, -uerio Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB, -ueer, -v-
Hy1 (e.15) ib, Stephen, Hy2 bis, 1154-89, 1.12, e.13 Rut,
-ue(e)ir, -v- 1152 BM, 1167, 1168 P et passim to 1.12 Rut bis,
1.12 (e.14) BelCartA, e.13, John Rut bis, -vour 1497 ib, Bello
Vere 1258 Cl, Bello Vero 1482 Rut

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

Bealuer, -v- 1174-82 Rut, 1206 Abbr, p.1250 (e.15) BelCartB, -ue(e)ir,
-v- 1168, 1172, 1183 P, -vour 1462 Pat, -voir 1464, 1467, 1475
ib, Beelueer Hy2 Rut, -ueir 1.12 ib

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, -uer,

-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, Blakeberough 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, Blakebargh' 1423, 1427 Comp,

Blakeborugh 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-wīc.

SALTBECK, Saltebec John Rut, 1252 (e.14) BelCartA, 1253, Edw1 Rut, Saltebek' 1292 (e.15) BelCartB, 1531 Comp, Saltbek(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', bekk' '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 IML, 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 Ipm, Old Park 1806 Map, v. park. THE PEACOCK, Pecokcroft 1275 (e.15) BelCartB, Pekokcroft' 1305 Rut, 'the peacock croft', v. pākoc, 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 CroxR, -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. hār², stān, cf. Harsondale Nb, Hoarstone
Wo, Horston Db. As Elements points out, OE hār '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 hār came to mean 'boundary'. In the case under
discussion, the use of the adjective in the definite declension (OE
hāraſtān) is probably significant since this usage usually indicated
that the item modified was the one expected in that context; thus the
combination hār + 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. KNIPTON (122-8231)

Cnipeton(e) 1086 DB, 1235-53 Dugd, Cnipton(e) 1086 DB, c.1245 Berkeley
(p), 1254 Val, Cnipeston' 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, Gnipton', -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), -tun(e) a.1166 (e.15) ib (p), 1.12 GarCart (p), 1.12 BHosp

(p), c.1235 (1404) Laz (p), 1236 Fees

Gnipton', -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 (1318) Ch, Hy2 Dugd, -tun/Fees, Knypeton 1539 Peake,

Knepton 1502 MisAccts

'The tūn beneath the steep hillside', v. gnípa, tūn, 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 tūn. The ON element may have replaced an earlier OE

first element. Pagan Anglo-Saxon burials have been discovered here.

MIDDLESDALE, Middlesdale 1449 WoCart, v. dæ1, dalr. For want of evi-

dence, the first element remains obscure.

BOTTESFORD

1. BOTTESFORD (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 Wyg, -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 Wyg, 1308 bis, 1313 Rut
 et passim to 1340, 1341 Wyg, 1344 Rut et freq. to 1426 Comp,
 1441 Wyg et passim to 1490, 1492, 1493, 1526 ib, 1533 Rut,
 (-in le vale) 1492 Wyg, -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 Wyg, Hy3 bis, 1281, 1287, 1307 Rut bis
 et passim to 1349 ib, 1427 Terrier, 1482 Wyg, -forth(e) Hy3
Rut, Hy3 Crox, Bot(t)yilisford' 1289 Rut, 1427 Terrier,
 Bot(t)ilsford', -y- Hy3 Rut bis, 1312, 1482 Wyg, Botilleford'
 1482 ib

Botullesford' 1342 Wyg (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 Wyg 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. bōđl, bōtl, ford. cf. Bottesford
 L. (OE bōtlesford 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)

Beclingtorp Edw1 Rut (p), -thorp Edw1 ib

Belingthorp Edw1 Rut

Beckingthorp(e) 1599 Rut bis, 1610, 1618 LeicW

'The porp belonging to Becling', v. -ing², -ling, porp. OE Becling is evidently a lost early settlement from OE bece¹ 'stream' plus the place-name-forming suffix -ing², -ling giving *Beceling '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 -ing². Scandinavian influence would account for [k] replacing [t].

LAWTON (lost), Lauutona 1.13 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.

HARDEWYK (lost), Herdewic e.13 Rut, Herdwic e.13 ib, Herdewyk' 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-wīc.

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, Toxtonehil 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. DS IX 40, XII 22, 125.

DEBDALES, Debbdalefeild 1626 Rut, Dibdale 1679 Terrier, Debdale Field 1771 EnclA, 'deep dale', v. dēop, djupr, dæ l¹, dalr. This may be either an OE or Scandinavian compound. EADY FARM, cf. Etyfurlong' Edw1 Rut, Etytong' 1427 Terrier, ye Etty 1427 ib bis, ye est syd Etty 1427 ib, Eatie Pasture 1771 EnclA, 'well-watered pasture land', v. ete, ēg. HILL FARM, cf. Hillfeilde 1626 Rut, Hill Field 1771 EnclA, v. hyll. 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 Wyg, Wynterbek(e) 1352 Rut, 1404 Wyg, 1427 Terrier bis, Wynturbek 1463 Wyg, Winterbeck 1771 EnclA, 'the stream that runs in winter', v. winter¹, vinter, bekkr.

3. EASTHORPE (122-8138)

Estthorp(e) c.1240 Rut, 1467 Pat, 1531 Wyg

Estthorp(e) Edw1 Rut, 1449 Wyg, 1458 Comp et passim to 1515, 1516 bis, 1518 Wyg bis et freq to 1539 Fine, -thorpp' 1486 Comp, -torp 1276 RH, -trop(e) 1482 Wyg, 1544 Rut bis, -tropp' 1487 Rut, 1488 Wyg

Easthorpe 1557 Ipm, 1609 IML, -tropp(e) 1579 Fine, 1626 IML

'The east þorp', v. ēast, þorp, cf. Westthorp' infra.

EASTHORPE MILL, cf. (1e) milnecroft 1252 (e.14) BelCartA, 1253 Rut, 1292 (e.15) BelCartB, e.14 BelCartA, 1374 (e.15) BelCartB, Husemilne 1252 (e.14) BelCartA, Husmilne 1253 Rut, Housemilne 1374 (e.15) BelCartB, v. myln.

WESTTHORP! (lost)

Westorp' 1249, 1305 Wyg, -thorp' 1287 Rut, 1450 Wyg, 1458 Comp, 1482
Wyg, 1486 Rut, -thorpp' 1486 Comp

Vestropp 1488 Wyg bis

Westthorp' 1516 Wyg, 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. SPNLY 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) ['musən]

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,

-tona e.13 Rut bis, m.13 (e.15) BelCartB, Mosston' 1323 Rut
 bis, Moseton' Hy3 ib
 Mous(s)ton' l.13, 1317 bis, 1333 bis, 1343 Rut bis, -toun 1317 ib
 'The tūn infested with mice', v. mūs, tūn .

HERSTON' (lost)

Herston' 1316, 1352, 1380 Rut

Possibly 'the tūn 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 GORSE, 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', v. Norðman, -manna; tūn.

The affix -in le Vale refers to the Vale of Belvoir. 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.

BUCKMINSTER

1. BUCKMINSTER (122-8822)

Bucheminster 1086 IB, -minestr' c.1130 LeicSurv

Buccemenistre 1180 P, Buckeminster 1236 RGros
1237

Bukeminstre, -y-/RGros, 1242 Fees, Hy3 Crox et passim to 1399 AD,

-minster, -y- 1320 Abbr, 1328 Ass, 1369 Banco, -ministr' 1195

P (p), 1212 Cur et passim to 1255 Cl (p), -minister c.1200 FF,

-menstre 1212 RBE (p), 1242 Fees bis, -menistre 1196 ChancR,

1198, 1199 (p), 1200 P, 1212 Cur, -munstr' 1202 Ass (p)

Bugemenistre 1223 RHug (p), Bugmenistre 1223 ib, -minstre 1223 ib

Bokeminster 1261 Cur (p), 1284 (p), 1311 Ass, 1327 SR (p), -mynstre

c.1291 Tax, 1313 Pat et passim to 1412 ib, -mynstir 1316 FA,

-ministre 1298 Ipm, 1298 Fine (p)

Buc-, Bukminstre, -y- 1254 Val, 1276 RH, 1279 RGrav et passim to 1451

Pat, -ministre, -y- 1266, 1272 RGrav, 1314 Pat (p), Bukminster,

-y- 1311 Banco, 1318 Inq aqd, 1398 Banco, 1451 Pat, 1502

MisAccts, 1520 Crox et passim to 1535 VE, -myster 1537 MinAcct,

1539 Peake, 1549 Pat, -menster 1535 VE, -menstre 1412 PRep

Bokminstre, -y- 1298 Fine (p), 1306 IpmR et passim to 1363 Inq aqd,

-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, BUCKMINSTER PARK, 1806 Map.

2. SEWSTERN (122-8821) ['sju:stə:n]

Sewesten 1086 IB, -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 Wyg (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), Hy3 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

Sousterne 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)streōn 'property'.

Ekwall DEPN compares the second element of Sewstern with that of Syderstone Sf and that of Tansterne YE. 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.1130 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 C1

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 C1

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, -Liesley 1552 BHosp

-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 Wyg, 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, -Saynt Lazar' 1449
WoCart, 1516, 1520 Wyg, 1540 Derby

-Lazars, -ers 1449 WoCart, 1504 Pat, 1513 LP et passim to 1610 Speed,
-Laysarse 1522 Mid

-Lazarus 1537 MinAcct, 1557 Cl, 1589 DKR, -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 1786 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,

v. park. 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)

Dalbi 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 bis, 1224 RHug, 1229 Pat et passim to 1276 RH bis
 Talby 1535 VE bis.

The affix is normally added as:

Chacombe-, -um-, Chakum-, 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 Wyg, 1537 MinAcct

-Magna 1238 RGros, 1404 Laz, 1442 Pap, 1535 VE, 1541 MinAcct

Majore- c.1450 TutP, Majori-1535 VE

'The bȳ in the valley', v. dalr, bȳ, 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', v. crumb, dæ l¹. 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) Laz, le stoc 1288 (1404) ib, Stok(e) m.13 (1404), p.1250 (1404) ib bis, 1.13 (1449) WoCart, Dalby Stoke 1300 (1449) ib, 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, v. west, stoc.

3. LITTLE DALBY (122-7714)

For the forms and interpretation v. Great Dalby supra.

The affix is normally added as:

Parva-, -ue- 1212 RBE, 1216 (1404) Laz, 1224 RHug, 1229 Pat et passim to 1492, 1494 WVG

-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. lýtēl, 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, neðri, 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. DEBDALE LODGE, SPINNEY, Depedale e.13 (1404) bis, p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1.13 (1449) WoCart bis, Magna Depedale m.13 (1404) Laz, cf. Depedalefurlong' 1333 (1449) WoCart, Depedaleheuedes 1.13 (1449) ib, 'deep valley' v. dēop, djupr, dæ l¹, dalr. THE HALL, 1795 Nichols. LANIFIELD SPINNEY, cf. Landlandes (sic) m.13 (1404) Laz, yland '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. hrīs 'shrubs, brushwood'.

CLAWSON AND HARBY

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,

Claxtun 1236 Fees, Hy3 (e.15) BelCartB, -ton(e) c.1130

LeicSurv, Hy2 Rut bis, 1199 FF, 12 ISIR, 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,
Edwl CroxR, Claston(e) a.1150 (e.15) BelCartB, 1209-35 RHug,
-tona e.13 Rut, -tuna Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB bis, 1.12 (14)

BrCart

Claucstuna 12 (e.15) BelCartB, Clauxston e.14 BelCartA, Clauxton' Hy3

Crox, e.14 BelCartA, 1564 Fine, (-in the vale) 1564 ib

Clauston 1505 Ipm bis, 1528 LWillis, 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, (-in le

Vale) 1505 Ipm, (Long-) 1725 IML, Clawston 1580 LEpis, 1582

Mid, Clauson 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. lang¹, val.

CLAWSON THORNS, 1806 Map, Claxton Thorns 1795 ib, v. þorn.

2. HARBY (122-7431)

Herdebi 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, Herddeby 1294 ib (p)

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

Herdbi 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

Hardeby 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

'Hjortr's or Herrþór's bý', v. bý, cf. Harby Nt. OScand hjórd (gen. sing. hjarðar) '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 Herrþór (gen. sing. Herruðar), ODan Heroth for this. However, OIcel, ODan Hjortr (gen. sing. Hjartar) is also a possibility since ja is regularly represented by e, and d sometimes replaces t medially after r. (v. SPNLY 142 and cf. Somerby infra).

HARBY HILL, Harby Hills 1806 Map, PIPER HOLE 1806 ib, Pipers Hole 1795 Nichols. Possibly OE pipere. '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 IB

Howes 1086 IB 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, 1.12 Rut, 1236 Fees, Houues Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB, Houwes c.1130 LeicSurv, 1236 Berkeley, 1275 RGrav, 1327 SR, 1333 Ch, 1349 Rut, Houis 1.12 (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, Houwys 1316 FA, 1326 Ipm, 1328 (e.15) BelCartB bis, Howys 1247 Ass, 1340 AD, 1413 Comp, 1420 Misc, 1439 Fine, 1539 Deed, Howyes 1539 ib, Hoys 1534 Rut bis, Hoes 1542 MinAcct, 1549 Pat, Hoose 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed, Hose 1544 Rut, 1554 AD, 1611

Rut

'The spurs of land', v. hōh, 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, v. 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, Jervise 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) ['krousen]

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,

Croxston' 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 FF, 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 Wyg,

-Kerrial, -y- 1500 Rut, 1535 VE, 1539 Deed et freq to 1629 IML

-Roos(e) 1590, 1609 Rut, -Rosse 1611 ib

'Krókr's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Croxby, Croxton L, Croxden St and v. South Croxton, East Goscote Hundred. The Scandinavian personal name Krókr appears in England as Crōc v. Searle 144. It is an original by-name 'crooked-backed', cf. OIcel krókr 'hook', or possibly 'crooked-dealer', v. SPNLY 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, v. Nichols s.n.. CROXTON BANKS, 1795 ib, 1806 Map, v. banke 'the slope of a hill'. CEDAR HILL, 1806 ib. CONEYGEAR WOOD, Conygear Wood 1806 ib, v. 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, v. 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, v. park. TIPPING'S GORSE was Tipping's 1806 ib, William Tippin lived in the parish in 1723 IML, v. gorst 'gorse, furze'. SWALLOW HOLE, 1806 Map, le swelu Edw! CroxR, v. swalg 'a pit, a pool'. WINDMILL HILL, cf. Mylnefield 1627 Rut, v. myln.

THORP (lost) 13 Nichols bis, Edw1 CroxR, v. porp 'outlying farmstead'.

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

2. BRANSTON (122-8129)

Branteston(e) 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1190 P (p), 1.12 (e.14)

BelCartA et passim to Hy3 Crox bis, 1276 RGrav, 1.13 CRCart,

-tona 1209-19 RHug, -tun 1283 Ipm, -tuna 12 (e.15) BelCartB

Brandeston', -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

Branceston', -is- 1285 FA, 1.13 CRCart bis

Braunteston' 1221 Fine, Hy3 Crox (p), 1284 (e.15) BelCartB, 1290 Ch,

1293 Ipm, c.1316 (e.15) BelCartB, -tona 1234 RegAnt

Braundeston', -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

Branston' 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

Braunston' 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, Brawnston'

1362 bis, 1456 bis, 1462 Rut, Braunceton' 1415, 1442 ib bis,

Braunson 1604 SR

'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. -aun- is an AN spelling for -an-. 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 BHosp 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 CCR, 1519, 1520 Wyg, 1520 Crox, -tona Hy2 Rut (p),
 Etton' 1218 Fine, 1500, 1508, 1509 Rut, 1535 VE, -ttona 1156
 (1318) Ch

Eaton 1576 Saxton, 1599 Rut

'The tūn on land partly surrounded by water', v. ēg, tūn. 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 LCDeeds (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
BHosp, 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..

PIPER HOLE FARM, v. Piper Hole, Clawson and Harby parish.

3. GOADBY MARWOOD (122-7826)

Goltebi 1086 IB

Goutebi 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1154-77 Rut (p), 1.12 (freq), e.13
GarCart, Edw1 Rut (p), -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by 1.12 GarCart,
 1.12 Wyg bis, 1202 FF et passim to 1265 BHosp, Hy3 Crox (freq)
 et freq to 1392 Fine et passim to 1428 FA, (-Quartremars) 1242
 Fees, (-juxta Waltham) 1308 Banco, 1346 Pat, Gouthebi 1.12
GarCart, -by p.1274 BHosp bis, 1340 Ch, Gowtebi 1251 RGras,
 -by 1.13 Wyg

Gawteby 1428 Mid, Gauteby 1429 Fine

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

Gaudeby 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 LML

'Gauti's by', v. by, cf. Goadby, Gartree Hundred. The ON personal name
Gauti (ODan Góti) 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..

GODEBY GRANGE (lost), grangia de Blesewelle 1265 BHosp, 'grangie de Bleswelle Hy3 Deed, Bleswelle 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, v. blesi, wella, grange.

BELLEMERE FARM, The Belle Mere 1795 Nichols, Belle-meer 1795 ib. THE HALL, GOADBY HALL FARM, Goadby Hall 1831 Curtis. WHITE LODGE, 1795 Nichols, 1806 Map.

FREEBY

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 CCR, 1496 Ipm

Frerthby 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 lb

'Frethi's by', v. by, cf. Freethorpe Nf. Frethi is an ODan personal name.

FREEBY WOOD, 1806 Map.

2. BRENTINGBY (122-7818)

Brantingebi 1212 P (p), Bratingebi 1190-1204 France, Brantingebi 1156
(1318) Ch

Brantingbia c.1130 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

Brentingebi 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)

Brenteby 1352 Fine, 1352 Ipm

Brentingbi, -yng- l.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,
(-juxta 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 a and e (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 bȳ. 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 (Aldwulf), Barnetby le Wold (Beornnōð), Barnoldby le Beck (Beornulf) all show a consistent genitival e rather than the usual es. Autby (Ælfwald) has es only in its IB form but subsequently has only e. Here then, Brantingeby is 'Branting's or Brenting's bȳ'.

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

3.SAXBY (122-8220)

Saxeby 1086 IB bis, 1176 P, 1198 Cur bis, 1200, 1201, 1207 P, p.1250
 (1449) WoCart (p), ¹²⁷⁰/RGrav, -bia 1175 P, -by c.1141 Dugd, 1163
 TutP, c.1200 (14) BrCart, 1207 RFinib, 1227 RHug, 1257 Rut et
 freq to 1334 (1449) WoCart et passim to 1380 GauntReg, Saxby
 c.1200 (14) BrCart, c.1291 Tax, 1321 (1449) WoCart, 1326 Misc
 (p), a.1350 BrCart, 1359 Pat et freq to 1610 Speed

Sexeby 1220 Cur, 1209-35 RHug, 1236 Fees, 1237 RGros, c.1250 (14)
BrCart, 1338 Pat

Sesseby 1202 P, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv

Sauceby 1199 P, Sawsby 1577 LEpis bis

'Saksi's bȳ', v. bȳ, cf. Saxby L. The common ODan personal name Saksi was an original by-name, OIcel sax 'short, one-edged sword'.

4. STAPLEFORD (122-8020)

Stapeford 1086 IB bis, 1159 France

Stapeleford' 1199 MemR

Stapelford(e) 1087-1100, 1094-1123 TutP, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1159, 1163

TutP, 1185 Templar, 1.12 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

Etapelforde 1223 RHug, Estapleford c.1200 France

Stapilford(e) 1242 Fees bis, m.13 (1404) Laz, Hy3 Crox (freq), 1.13

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 Stapeleford'

1199 MemR suggests the alternative OE stapolaforð 'ford marked by posts'.

The ford was across River Wreake, hence -super Wrethec, -Yreck'.

Brendebrocc' Hy3 Crox appears to have been a popular name for River

Wreake, from brende² 'of burnt colour', brōc 'a stream'. Brende²

generally means 'burnt', but when applied to a stream, it probably sig-

nifies 'of burnt colour, brownish'. v. brende², brōc.

JERICHO LODGE, Jericho 1714 LML, 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 SNav.

5. WYFORIBY (122-7918)

Werdebi 1086 IB

Wordebi 1086 IB

Wi-, Wyuordebi(e), -v- 1086 IB, 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, Wyuerdby 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, 1.13
(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, Wiworthebi e.13 (1404) ib,
Wywordby Hy3 Crox, 1417 (1449) WoCart, Wyworby 1473 CCR

Probably 'the bȳ at Wīgford', v. wīg, ford, bȳ. This place-name most
likely began as an OE topographical name Wīgford, after which the later
Scandinavian bȳ 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 wīg either in
its sense of 'battle', hence 'battleford' or as 'a temple, holy place',
hence 'ford at the holy place'.

MILL HILL, cf. Milneholme Edw3 (1449) WoCart, v. myln.

GARTHORPE

1. GARTHORPE (122-8320)

Geretorp 1180 P, Gertorp 1187, 1207, 1208, 1209 ib bis

Garetorp 1184, 1185 P, Gartorp! e.13 (1404) Laz, 1219 CLR, 1230 MemR,
1209-35 RHug, 1238 RGros, 1264 Cl, 1.12 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, -throp(p) 1530 Wills et passim to 1714 IML

Garsthorp 1274 Cl

'Geiri's porp', v. porp. The OS cand 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. SPNLY 98. Forms in Gar- are probably due to anglicizing, v. Feilitzen § 41. Ekwall DEPN suggests either an unrecorded personal name Gāra or else garth, about whose meaning he is not explicit.

2. COSTON (122-8422) [ˈkoustən]

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,
Kaston 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, Koston' 13 (1449) WoCart,

Coson 1576 Saxton, 1607, 1630 IML

Cooston' 1396 Rut, 1445 Nichols, 1487 Pat, 1520 Crox

Coaston 1630, 1631 IML, Coasen 1631 ib

Probably 'Katr's tūn, v. tūn. 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 Cāston (cf. Causton' 1219 CLR, Cooston 1396 Rut). The first element is probably the ON personal name Kátr (genitive Káts), with the subsequent loss of medial t.

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

THE GRANGE, -atte Grange 1381 SR (p), grange of Coiston 1539 MinAcct, v. 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 1.12 BM, 1199, 1200 Cur bis, -bia c.1160 BM, Ket(t)elby c.1130

LeicSurv, 1209-19 RHug, 1242 RGros, 1242, 1243 Fees, a.1277

BHosp (p) et freq to 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed, Kettlebi

1.12 GarCart, 1237 RGros bis, -by c.1130 LeicSurv, 1201 Cur,

1236 RGros bis, p.1274 BHosp (p), 1.13 (1449), 1449 WoCart,

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 ib, 1274 Cl et passim to 1518 Visit et freq to

1610 Speed

Appe- 1327 SR, 1378 Banco bis, 1413 BM, Ape- 1351 Cl, 1392 ELiW, 1449

WoCart, 1537 MinAcct, 1604 SR, 1610 Speed, Ap- 1358 Rut, 1397

Pat, 1401 Fine, 1428 ISIR, 1484 Cl, 1541 MinAcct, 1613 Fine

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

-Abbatis 1291 OSut

'Ketil's by, v. by. There are two Kettlebys in the county, one on the River Eye (Eye Kettleby q.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 v. Nichols s.n.. This caused the popular etymology of the affix forms in -Abbatis, Abby-, Abbey-.

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

HOLWELL MOUTH, Holwel Mouth 1737 Terrier.

2. HOLWELL (122-7323).

Holewell(e) 1086 IB bis, c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1166 LN, 1193 P (p), 1.12

GarCart et freq to 1301 (p), 1314 RTemple (p), 1331 (1449)

WoCart (p) et passim to 1428 FA, -wella Hy2 Dugd, -wel c.1130

LeicSurv, Hollewelle 1166 RBE, c.1308 Ipm, 1312 Banco, Olewell(e)

1265 Misc, 1326 Cl

Halewell c.1130 LeicSurv

Holwell 1267 bis, 1268 Cur, 1368 Ipm, 1378 Cl, 1411 Pat et freq to

1610 Speed

Holywell 1502 MisAccts

'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, dīc, dīk. OLD HILLS, WOOD, Ketylby wold 1403 Nichols,

Kettleby Woulds 1737 Terrier, 1e Woldes 1537 MinAcct, Old Hills 1806

Map, v. wald, cf. Old Dalby.

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

Worcnodebie 1086 IB

Wraenadebia 1177 P

Wargnodebi 1102-6 Reg, Warcnodbi c.1200 BM, Warenodbi Hy2 Dugd, c.1200

Derby bis

Warcnothebi, -k- c.1225, 1227 GildR, e.13 Berkeley (p), Warenothebi l.

Hy2 ib (p)

Warcnatebi 1169 P, Warknateby 1271 Wyg (p)

Warkenathebi ?John Nichols, Warcnathebi 1273 RGrav (p), -by 1.13 CustRo,

Warenathebi 1207 P, Warknathby 1276 RH

Warkeneteby 1209-35 RHug, 1278 RGray, Warkenethby 1372 SR

Warkenetheby 1285 Banco, Warnetheby 1.13 CustRo, Warkenethby, -on-

1355 IAS (p), Edw2 Hastings

Warnot(e)by 1328 Pat, 1333 Hosp, 1382 Pat

Warknedeby 1253-8 RHug, 1315 ChancW, Warkenedby 1377 Pat

Wark(e)naby, -eby 1262 (Edw1) CroxR, 1262 Ass, 1345 Coram, 1355 GildR

(p), 1381 Cl bis, 1416, 1445 Nichols, 1502 MisAccts bis, 1507

Ipm, 1523 IAS, Warkenamby 1504 Ipm

Werk(e)neby 1510 Rental, 1523 IAS

Wartnamby 1472 Hastings, 1529 Fine, 1537 CoPleas bis, -naby(e) 1524 ib,

1538 Fine, 1541 MinAcct, 1570 Rental, 1576 Saxton

This seems to be a hybrid place-name with Scandinavian bý 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 OS cand varð-knottr 'hill with a cairn'. But the first element is perhaps better explained as an OE personal name Weorcnoþ, Worcnoþ (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 noð, a typical OE personal-name-forming theme. Ekwall's cnotta and knottr are unlikely. In the case of varðknottr, consistent early loss of ð would not be expected (cf. e.g. Warcop We). Preferable

is an OE personal name such as Wærcnōð, Wræcnōð or Wracnōð. Both Wrac- and -nōð are evidenced as OE personal-name-forming themes, v. bȳ.

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

(la) 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, (la) Lande 1166 LN, 1210 P, 1220 Cur, 1237 Cl et passim to 1428 FA

(la) Launda 1333 Inq aqd, 1535 VE, (la) 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, Holbroke 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, hol². 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 Westwoode 1541 Nichols, Westwood 1604 ib, Laund West Wood 1800 Map, v. west, wudu.

LAUNDE WOOD FARM, Lawnde Wood Eliz1 DKR, Laund Wood 1806 Map (an alternative name for Westwood, v. Launde Big Wood supra).

MELTON MOWBRAY

1. MELTON MOWERAY (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 C1

Miauton' 1202 Ass, -tune c.1200 AD

Melton(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1.12 GarCart bis, 1198, 1200 Cur, e.13
GarCart, 1216 (1404) Laz et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona e.13
BHosp bis, e.13 (1404) bis, 1235 (1404), m.13 (1404), 1.13
(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) 1.12 GarCart, 1199 P, 1202 Ass (p) et passim to 1288 C1,
-tun 1243 AD

Meulton' 1299 Ipm

Malton' 1.12 GarCart, -tun(am) 1155-66 BM, 1166 Dane

Mauton' 1202 Ass, John Abbr

Meelton 1353 C1, 1353 Ipm bis, 1411 PREp, 1425 Pat

Milton 1401 Fine, 1405 Pat

Meylton' 1520 Wyg bis

The affix -Moubray (with various spellings) is common from 1284 C1 to
1610 Speed.

'The middle tūn', v. middel, me^oal, tūn, OE middel 'middle' appears to have been replaced by ON me^oal '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, Speyneye 1272 Ch, la Spyne 1318 Pat, Speney 1445, 1449 Cl, The Lytil and Gret Spyney 1501 AD, Spynet 1535 Hastings, Greate Spynney, Lytle Spynney 1539 Nichols, Melton Spinney 1806 Map, cf. Speneybroke 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 FF, e.13 (1404) Laz, 1215 Cur, Ket(t)elby, -il-, -yl- 1200 FF, 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

Ketlebi 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 LML

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 bȳ', v. bȳ, 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 v. River-Names.

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

SYSONBY LODGE, LODGE FARM, FARM, COTTAGE

Sistenebi 1086 IB bis, p.1250 (1404) Laz (p)

Si-, Syxtenebi 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv, Hy2 Dane, l.12 (p) bis, e.13

GarCart 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 (Edwl) CroxR (p) et passim to 13

GarCart, Edw1 CroxR (p) et freq to 1404 Laz, 1428 FA, (-Perer)

1242 Fees

Sixtenesbi 1196 Cur (p), -by 1236 Fees

Si-, Syxstaneby m.13 (1404) (p), p.1250 (1404) Laz (p), Sixtanaby m.13
(1404) ib, -eby m.13 (1404) ib (p), Syxtanby 1276 RH, Sixthanby
1.13 (1449) WoCart (p)

Sixtoneby 1.13 CRCart (p), Sixtonby 1323 (1449) WoCart (p), 1349 LCDeeds
(p)

Sixtinby 1326 Ipm (p), 1336 (1449), 1349 (1449) WoCart

Sextenebi 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), Sexstenebi 1201 ChancR; Sextanebi 1206, 1207 Cur,
-by 1207 ib (p), 1276 RH (p), Sextonby 1537 MinAcct

Sixenby 1402 (1449) WoCart

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

REDMILE

1. REDMILE (122-7935)

Redmeld(e) 1086 IB, 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 Wyg 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 Wyg, -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 Wyg, -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 Wyg, -meyll' 1518, 1524, 1530, 1531 ib, (-in le
 Vale) 1530 ib, -mild(e), -y- m.13 ib (p), 1288 Coram, 1371 Rut,
 1482, 1489 Wyg, -milda Hy2 (e.15), Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB, -myle
 1502, 1521 Wyg

Rademelde 1350 Pat, -milde, -y- c.1306 Wyg (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. Redmile lies in the Vale

of Belvoir, hence -in le Wall' 1519 Wyg, -in le Vale 1530 ib. The twelfth century forms in -melne, -melina, -milne are due to the errors of AN scribes, v. val.

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

Brakeston' 1531 Comp

Barkiston(e), -y- e.Hy3 Rut (p), 1243 Fees, m.13 Wyg bis, Hy3 Crox, Hy3 Rut et passim to 1311, 1340 Wyg, 1518 Rut, 1519 Wyg, -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 Wyg bis, 1385, 1386 Pat, 1410 Rut bis, 1413 Comp et
passim to 1441 Rut, 1445 Wyg bis et freq to 1539 Deed et
passim to 1610 Speed, (-in le vale) 1451, 1472 Wyg, 1480 Rut,
(-in the Valle of Bever) 1516 Wyg, (-in le vale de Bever)
1520 ib

Berkeston 1287 Abbr, 1408 Pat, 1420 Comp

Berston 1395 Cl, 1525 Wyg, 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. bqrkr (gen. barkar) 'bark'.

Bark is found as a by-name in Sweden, v. SPNLY 48. For the affix
-in le vale (with various spellings) v. Redmile supra.

3. PLUNGAR (122-7634)

Plumgar 1243 Fees, 1254 Val, 1525 Wyg

Plungard' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1187 (p), 1188 P (p), 1200 FF, 1242 Cl,

Hy3 Rut, -garth' c.1291 Tax bis, e.14 BelCartA et passim

to 1392 Wyg, 1411, 1448 Rut et freq to 1475 Pat, 1518 Rut

Plungar(e), -er- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1.12 Rut bis, 1225 RHug et passim

to Hy3 Rut, Hy3 Crox, 1.13 CRCart, 1311 Wyg bis, 1378

Rut, 1473 CCR et passim to 1516, 1520 Wyg et freq to 1610

Speed

Plungard(e) 1155-68, 1174-82 Rut et freq to 1293 Wyg, 1302, 1305 (p),

1308 Rut, -gart' 1312 Wyg, 1340 Ch (p), -garth(e) Hy3 Rut
 bis, 1.13, 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- 1.13 (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. plūme, gāra, garðr.
 Forms with -gard, -garth(e) show the substitution of ON garðr 'an
 enclosure', for OE gāra 'a point of land, a triangular plot of ground'.
 PLUNGAR 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, 1.12
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
 Scaudeford 1180 P (p), Hy2 Rut, 1200 OblR, e.13 BHosp bis, a.1211 Rut,
 1219 Cur et passim to 1270 RGrav, 1.13 CRCart (p), 1340 Ch
 Schaldeford(e) 1201 P, 1219 RHug, m.13 (1404) Laz (p), 1282 bis, 1293,
 1.13 Wyg (freq), 1314 GarCart, 1317 Rut bis
 Skaldeford 1326 Ipm, 1327 (p), 1330 Pat, 1332 Rut (p) bis
 Schalford 1440 Wyg, 1523 AAS, -fforthe 1527 LWillis
 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

Ringolfestorp 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 Wyg, 1340
Ch bis, -phorp e.13 Wyg

Ringualtorp 1.12 GarCart

Ringaltorp 1.12 GarCart

Ringeltorp 1.12 GarCart bis, Hy3 Rut bis, Ri-, Ryngelthorp(e) e.13
BHosp, 1315 Banco, 1317 Wyg, 1343 Banco, 1374 AD

Ri-, Ryngethorp Hy3 Rut, 1276 RH, Edw1 CroxR, 1364 AD

Ringiltorp 1.13 Wyg, -thorp(e) p.1250, 1.13, 1317 ib

Ri-, Rynglethorp(e) 1535 VE, 1537 MinAcct, 1558-79 ECP

'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

MAWBROOK LODGE, le More 1282 Wyg, cf. Watmor c.1294 ib, v. mōr¹, mōr
'barren waste land'. SCALFORD HALL, -of the Halle 1344 Banco (p), v.
hall.

2. CHADWELL (122-7824) (belongs to East Goscote Hundred)

K-, Caldewell(e) 1086 IB, c.1160 Fisher (p), 1184, 1192, 1193 P, e.13

RTemple bis, e.13 BHosp (p) bis et freq to 1317 (freq), 1318

Wyg bis et passim to 1351, 1353 ib, 1522 RTemple, (-iuxta

Wicham) 1.13 Wyg, -wel' 1.13, 1301 ib (p), -wella 1177 P et

freq to 1192 ib, -uell' 1284, 1.13 Wyg bis

Chaldewell' 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183 P, 1200 Cur, 1210 Abbr, -wel

1.12 GarCart, -wella 1185, 1191 P

Chadwella '1187 P

K-, Caudewell' 1201 Cur, e.13 BHosp bis, a.1250 RTemple bis et passim

to 1440, 1505, 1519 Wyg bis, -wel' m.13 (1404) Laz (p), Hy3

Crox

Caldwell(e) 1316 FA, 1317 bis, 1351 Wyg, 1804, 1815 Nichols, 1831 Map,

Callldwell 1582 Terrier

Caudwell 1510 Rut, 1576 Saxton, 1724 IML, Cawdwell 1440 Wyg bis, 1509

Deed, 1510 Rental et freq to 1524 Wyg, 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)

Sumerlīdebie 1086 DB

Sumerdeberie 1086 DB

Summerdebi(e) 1086 DB bis, Sumerdebi 1169 P, 1.Hy2 Dane bis, Hy2 Rut (p), 1199 (p), 1200 (p), 1201 Cur (p), m.13 (1404) Laz (p), 1268 Abbr, -bia 1177 P, -by 1227 CLR, 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)

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

Somerdebi 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 bȳ', v. bȳ, cf. Somersby L. For the ON personal name
Sumarliði v. Feilitzen 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 -bȳ/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire
 place-names.

2. BURROUGH ON THE HILL (122-7510) (belongs to Gartree Hundred)
 Burg (-o, -um) 1086 IB 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
Braye
 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 Braye et passim to 1514 AD, -borou 1306, 1360
Peake, -borow 1306 ib, 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 LML, Burrough 1626 Fine, (-on-
the-Hill) 1641 LML

'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, Bōrow Hilles 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. salt¹ '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)

Luvestorp 1086 DB, 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-, Lluestorp', -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, Liuistorp .

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 þorp', v. þorp.

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 IB 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, Picuella 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. pīc¹, 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) [¹sprousən]

Sprotone 1086 IB bis.

Sproxcheston' c.1130 LeicSurv

Sprochton' 1184 (p), 1185 P (p)

Sprokeston' 1183 P (p), e.13 (1404) Laz (p), 1236 Fees (p), -tona 1197
(e.14) RydCart (p), -tun e.13 (1404) Laz (p)

Sproxton(e) 1166 (p), 1190 P (p), 1200 Cur (p), 1202 (p), 1203 P (p),
e.13 (1449) WoCart, 1204 ChR et freq to 1610 Speed, (-Boby)
1242 Fees bis, (-Painell, -y-) 1534, 1548 Fine, -tona 1147 BM,
1155-8 Ch (p), -tun' 1226 Cur (p), 1236 Fees bis, -tuna 1209-19
RHug bis, Sproxston 1316 FA, Sprocston c.1300 AD (p)

Sprostona c.1154 Rut, 1.13 CRCart (p)

Sprouston' 1201 Cur (p)

Sprauston 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. SPNLY 261. g is sometimes replaced medially between vowels by c, ch, h, x. Also compare the forms for Sysonby, Melton Mowbray parish supra, where gs 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, 1.13 CRCart bis, 1290 Ch (p), Berscadeby 1224,
1225 ib

Berscaudebi Hy3 Rut (p), -by 1224 Cur, e.13 (e.15) BelCartB (p), 1229
Cur, Hy3 Crox bis, 1290 Ch, 1.13 CRCart, Edw1 CroxR,
Berschaudeby 1229 Bracton, Berscaudby Hy3 Crox

Berscoldebi e.Hy3 Berkeley (p), -by Hy3 Crox bis, 1299 Banco, 1316 FA,
1327 SR, 1356 (1449) WoCart (p), 1417 Rut (p)

Berscoudebi 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, Besckaudeby m.13 (1404) Laz, Bescaudby 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)

Bescolby 1445 Nichols, 1460 Pat

Bescoby 1539 Rut, 1539 Deed, 1609 Rut

Possibly 'Berg-Skáld's bý', v. bý. 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. SPNLY 243. Cf. also Skógketill 'Ketill from the forest', ib 251. The c.1130 form presumably shows confusion with OG Berthold.

HAMWELL SPRING, Holwell-spring 1795 Nichols, v. hol² 'lying in a hollow', wella 'a spring'. MARY LANE, cf. St. Maries close 1602 Farnham.

3. SALTBY (122-8426)

Saltebi 1086 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 OblR, 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.

SALTBY 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 1086 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

Stounesbi 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

Stownesby, -is- 1202 FF, p.1250 (1449) WoCart (p), c.1291 Tax, 1396

Rut (p)

Stonesby(e), -ys- 1317 Wyg (p), 1325 Pat, 1333 (1449), 1339 (1449)

WoCart (p), 1388 Banco, 1393 Rut (p) et freq to 1610 Speed

Possibly 'Stofn's by', v. by. 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 by 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 Stúfr, an original by-name from OIcel stúfr 'stump', v. SPNLY 267.

STATHERN

STATHERN (122-7731)

Stachedirne . 1086 IB, -dern' a.1166 (e.15), a.1168 (e.15) BelCartB,

-derne 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, -derne 1.12 (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 Wyg, -therne 1226 RHug, -thirn(e),

-y- 1242 bis, 1243 Fees, 1252 Rut, Hy3 Crox (freq), 1292 OSut

bis, 1.13 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, -derne 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) 1325 (1449) WoCart, 1337 Ch bis et passim to 1344 Rut et

freq to 1610 Speed, (-in 1e Val(1)e) 1541 MinAcct, 1553 Pat,

-thorne 1535 VE bis, 1592 Rut, 1604 SR, 1608 Rut

Literally 'stake-thorn', v. staca, byrne. 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.

MOOR LANE, cf. Midlemore stie 1630 LAS, Moreaker Meare 1644 ib, Moracker meare 1650 ib, Westmore 1658 ib, v. mōr¹, mór, 'barren waste-land'.

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, l.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 Coram

-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. porp. 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. brycg. The personal name compounded here is OE Æðelmær.

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 GarCart, 1204 BHosp et freq to 1610 Speed, (-super le Wolde) e.14 BelCartA, 1413 Inq aqd, 1539 Deed, (-on the Wold(y)s) 1441 ISLR, 1552 Rut, 1607 LML, (-on-the-Olds) 1707 ib, Waltham(ia) a.1158, c.1160, c.1200 Dane

Waltham c.1160 Dane, Walteham c.1200 ib bis

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

Wautham 1201 Cur, 1246 (Edwl) CroxR, Hy3 Crox (freq), 1276 RH et passim to 1328 (e.15) BelCartB

Valthona 1163 CartAnt

'The hām at the wood', v. 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 Kt, WSax weald in place-names has importance for the linguistic boundaries of OE (v. 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 DB

Wy-, Withcoc, -cok, -koc, -kok 1199 FF, 1205 P (p), e.13 (1404) Laz (p),

1226 FF, 1236 Cl bis et freq to 1345 GildR et passim to 1610

Speed, -coke, -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

Wytecok' 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 RHug, 1274 Ass, Whytecot 1258 Cl

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

Wy-, Withcot(e) 1235 RGros, 1414 PRep, 1720 LML, Withcott 1715 ib

Literally 'willow heap', v. wīđig, wīđe, cocc¹. It is not possible to distinguish between OE wīđig 'a willow' and OE wīđe 'an osier, willow' here. The second element OE cocc¹ '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 ib, 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

Sauvoye 1347 Fine

Sauweye 1316 Fine

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

Savaye 1462 Pat, -ey 1566 AAS, -oye 1566 ib

Saywaie 1561 AAS, - way 1620 Ipm

1406
Seuay(e), -v-/AD, 1510 LP

Seway 1406 AD, 1510 LP

Sabaud(ie) 1255 Cl, 1275 Fine, 1276 Cl, 1290 Miso

Possibly 'the dark island', v. salu, -ēg. 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, v. æsc 'an ash-tree', hyll 'hill'.

CASTLE HILL, Castell hill 1620 Ipm, v. caste(1) 'a castle', hyll 'hill'.

WITHCOTE LODGE (called WITHCOTE HALL O.S. 1") is Withcock house 1586 Map, cf. Haulle Close 1565 DKR, v. hall.

WYMONDHAM

1. WYMONDHAM (122-8518)

Wi-, Wymundesham 1086 DB, 1274 Abbr

Witmeham 1086 DB

Wi-, Wym(m)undeham 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) CroxR,

Hy3 Crox (freq) et freq to 1322 Pat et passim to 1460 Rut (p),

(-juxta Garthorp) 1309 Banco, Wymunham Hy3 Crox

Wymondesham 1330 FA, 1358 Pat

Wymondeham 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

'Wigmund's hām', v. hām, cf. Wymeswold, East Goscote Hundred.

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.

burh, 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

Alfricheton 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. EIMONDTHORPE (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
 Thorp(e) Ed(e)mer(e) 1290 Inq aqd, 1291 TutP, 1293, 1298 Cl, 1.13 (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

Thorp(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1158-66 TutP, 1242 Fees, 1263 RGrav, Hy3 Crox

et passim to 1326 Ipm, (-Chauars) 1242 Fees, (-Tybetoft) 1242

ib

Torp Edmundi 1298 Ipm

Thorp(e) Edmun(d) 1298 Cl, 1415 Banco, 1523 LAS, 1527 Fine et passim
 to 1610 Speed

Edmon(d)thorp(e) 1487 AD, 1490 Banco, 1527 Fine, 1532 CoPleas et

passim to 1707 IML, Edmoundthorpe 1502 MisAccts

'Edmæ'r's þorp', v. þorp. 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.

GARTREE HUNDRED

GARTREE HUNDRED

Geretreu 1086 DB (freq), -tre 1186, 1187, 1188, 1190 P, 1370 Ipm,
1390 Pat

Geretrewees 1086 DB

Gertreu 1086 DB bis, -tre c.1130 LeicSurv bis, 1175 P, 1177, 1178
ChancR, 1179 P et passim to e.14 BelCartA, 1227 Fees et freq
to 1413 Pat et passim to 1428 FA, -tree 1260 Ass, 1279 Fine,
1316 FA, 1336 Inq aqd, -trie 1166, 1195 P, 1196 ChancR, 1197
1198, 1199, 1202 P, -tru 1176 ChancR, 1177, 1178, 1180, 1181,
1182 P

Geyrtree 1306 Ass

Gairtrie 1203 P, Gayretre 1247 Fees

Gartre 1285 Cl, c.1291 Tax, 1330 Fine et passim to 1443 Pat et freq
to 1576 LibCl, -trey 1601 ib, 1604 SR, 1610 Speed

The division is styled:

wapentac(k), -taco, -tacum, -tagio 1086 DB (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 geirtre 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, geirtre 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 geirtre partly to Old Icelandic 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 : 3 163 ff. Assar Janzén includes the two English Gartree Hundred names with a number of other English names which may be thought to have the same first element, Old Icelandic 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 geirtre:

gret eigi mik modir

menn ok eptir avldrekka

ok geir tre i gegnum

geirr latið 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 geirtre 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 geirtre 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 Ordbog 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 geirtre 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, Gartree 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 geirtre 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. geirtre.

BILLEDON

BILLEDON (122-7102)

Billedone 1086 DB

Bil(1)esdon(e) 1156 (1318) Ch, Hy2 Dugd, 1190, 1191, 1192 P (p), e.13

(1404) Laz et freq to 1610 Speed, -down 1360 Ipm, 1394, 1395

Cl, -ton' 1229 Cur, 1354 Rut (p), Bisledon' 1195 P

Billedun' 1203 FF, 1229 Bracton

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

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

Bilsdon' 1385 Wyg (p), 1576 Saxton

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

Billeden, -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. dun. The OE personal name Bil is either a short form of early compounds in Bil(1)- 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 EnclA, 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'.

BILLESDON BROOK, Billsdon brook 1798 Nichols. COPLOW BROOK, cf. Westbrok 1477 (e.16) Nichols, v. brōc. GREEN HILL, Grenehil 13 (1404) Laz, Green Hill 1765 EnclA, v. grēne¹, hyll.

BLASTON

BLASTON (133-8095) ['bleistan]

Bladeston(e) 1086 DB, 1227 Fees

Blavestone 1086 DB, Blarestone 1.13 Peake (p)

Blaston(e) 1086 DB, 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 LP et passim to 1534 Rut

Blason 1594 Fine, 1610 Speed, 1611 LML

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

HUSBANDS BOSWORTH

HUSBANDS BOSWORTH (133-6484)

Baresword(e) 1086 DB, l.12 GarCart (p), 1205 Pap, 1214-21 SelbyCa

Bareswerde 1086 DB 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
l.12 Dane, -wurðe 1208 (p), 1209 P (p), -wurth 1243 RGros,
Bareswortha 1209-19 RHug, Barsewrdia Hy3 BM, Barswurth 1238
RGros, Barewurðe 1195 P (p), -w(u)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 lCh, 1431 Braye, 1553 Pat et passim to
1720 IML, -word l.Hy3 BM, c.1291 Tax, -wurd' 1230 ChancR (p),
-wurð(e) 1202 P, -wurth' 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', v. 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-', v. hūsbonda, hūsbóndi.

COTE HILL FARM, cf. Boresworthe Cootes 1551 Pat, Bosseworthe Cootes 1551 ib, Boresworth Cootes 1619 Ipm. 'The cottages', v. cot.

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

THE HALL, Husbands Bosworth Hall 1798 Nichols, WHEELER 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', -y- m.12 HC, 1292 (p), 1299 Wyg, 1331 Peake bis, -hurst 1041-57 (m.12) HC, e.13 Peake, 1231 Fine et passim to 1302 Ipm, Brinhi(n)khirst p.1150 Peake (p) bis, Briminghyrst 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), -hyrst 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)ghurst 1211 P (p), 1220 Bracton (p), 1276 Misc, -hyrst 1189 (1332) Ch

Brinegehurst 1279 Ipm, Brinegherst, -ig- 12 Peake bis, -hurst 12 ib (p), Bren(n)egest', -in- e.13 (p), 13 ib

Brinihirst' 1125-8 LN, 1293 (p), 1294 Wyg (p), 1320 Peake, -hurst

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)

Burtone 1086 DB bis

Bocton' c.1130 LeicSurv

Burtona 1156 (1318) Ch, Burthona c.1200 BM, Bertona 1209-23 RegAnt,

Borton(a) 1190-1204 France, 13 Peake

Burtun c.1220 Hazlerigg

Burton(e) 1227 Cur, 1306 Hazlerigg et freq to 1576 Saxton, (-Noueraí,

-ay-, -ey-) 1259 RGrav et freq to 1483 ShR, 1492 Deed, 1503

Wyg et passim to 1727 IML, (-Ouerey, -ay-) 1317 Cl, 1333 Ipm

et passim to 1473, 1516 Ferrers et freq to 1550 Deed, -toun

1360 Ipm

Bourton 1317, 1336 Ipm

'Fortified tūn' or 'tūn near an old fortification', v. burh-tūn. The manor was in the possession of Robert de Noveray in 1261 Cur. Burton Overly 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

Cherlentonæ s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord

Carlintone 1086 IB, Carlentona 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 Saxton,(-Curly) 1272 Cur et freq to 1457 Wyg, (-Corleue) 1410 ibK-, Carelton(e) 1.12 GarCart (p), e.13 (p), 1.13 Wyg, Karrelton 1.13ib (p)Karleton(e) 1234 RHug, 1240 RGros, 1245 Cl, Hy3 Hazlerigg, 1.13 ShRet passim to 1337 Rut, -tona c.1250 ib, -tun' c.1220 Hazlerigg

(p)

K-, Carlton' 1.13 (p), 1351 Wyg, 1375 Ipm, 1393 Wyg, 1428 FA, 1483

ShR, 1576 LEpis

'The tūn 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/^{here}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)

Craweho 1086 IB, Craveho 1086 ib

Crawenho(u) 1198 P, 1199, 1232 Fine et freq to 1348 (16) SlCart, -hoe

1285 Banco, 1328 Ass, -hoo 1327 Banco

Crowenho(u) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1247 Ass

Crauehou 1295 Peake (p), Crawhough 1361 Cl

Crauenhou 1254 Val, 1257 Ch, 1274 RGrav et passim to 1336 Pat, -howe

c.1291 Tax, Craunhou 1209-35 R^{Hug}

Cran(e)ho(u) 1306 Peake, 1342 (1449) WoCart, 1349 (16) SlCart 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) SlCart, 1385, 1427, 1428 Peake, 1429, 1450 Conant

et freq to 1550 LCh et passim to 1619 IML

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.

THRALSBY (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 (133-8392)

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

RRug, Hy3 Crox

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

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

Draython' e.13 Peake (p)

Drachton 1331 Ch, Dreghton 1577 Fine

'The tūn at a steep slope where hauling is necessary', v. dræg, 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)

Estone 1086 IB:

Estona 1125-8 LNPetr, 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,

Heston' l.13 Peake

Estoun 1361 Ipm, Esten 1444 Peake

Easton 1576 Saxton, (-Magna) 1619, (Great-) 1717 IML

'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 REug, 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. mirable. 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), Flecchenai 1166 ib

Flecneya c.1125 (c.1225) Sloane, c.1130 LeicSurv, Flecneye 1375 Wyg

Flekeneia 1192 (p), 1230 P (p), -ai 1166 RBE (p), -sie 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 Wyg et
 passim to 1415, 1417, 1434 ib, 1528 Comp

Flekk(e)ney(e) Hy3 Hastings (p), 1369 Banco, Fleykeneye a.1250 Peake

Fleckenai 1166 RBE, 1166 LN (p), -eya 1230 P (p), -eye 1242 Fees, 1317
 Cl, 1347 Banco, 1360 Peake, 1414 Banco

Flekney 1209-35 RHug, 1239 Cur et passim to 1435 Wyg, 1441 (e.16)Will, 1468 Wyg et freq to 1518, 1528 Comp, 1576 SaxtonFleckney 1467 Wyg, 1610 Speed

Probably 'Flecca's well-watered land' or 'Flecca's piece of dry ground
 in the fen', v. eg. cf. Flecknoe 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, Avintuna c.1160

Dane

Ev-, Euinton(e), -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1219 Cur, 1219 bis, 1209-35 RHug,

1239 Ch, 1242 RGros bis, 1248 Rut (p), 1259 RGrav et freq to

1.13 CRCart (p), c.1292 LCDeeds (p) bis et passim to c.1350

Deed (p), 1413 bis, 1435 Comp.bis, -tona 1156 (1318) Ch,

1190-1204 France, ? Hy3 Hastings (p), p.1250 (1404) Laz, -tun

c.1225.GildR (p), Hevintone 1166 RBE

Ev-, Euenton(e) c.1200 Hastings (p), 1268 Misc, 1273 LCDeeds (p), 1276

C1 (p) et passim to 1338 Banco

Euinton' Hy3 Crox (p) bis, -tun c.1215 RegAnt

Ev-, Euington', -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. tūn v. tūn. If so the g is intrusive and by analogy

with -ing- formations. Possible, however, is an -ing-⁴ construction

meaning 'tūn associated with Eafa' since spellings with -in- are early.

The presence of -en- spellings suggests an ordinary genitival construc-

tion. 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.

horstonsikeneyirhende 1.13 Wyg, 1e Horeston furlong c.1292 LCDeeds,

possibly 'the boundary stone', v. hār², stān. 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 IB

Forton(e) 1086 IB, 1109 Nichols, 1174, 1186 P (p), 1202 Ass et freq to
1476 MktHPR, 1502 MisAccts, 1508 MktHPR 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

Foctone 1166 LN (p)

'The tūn where foxes are common', v. fox, tūn.

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, dūn, hyll. The
form of the adjectival first element is the weak calewa rather than the
strong calu. -dūn in the second element was replaced by hyll in the
fourteenth century.

FRISBY

FRISBY HOUSE FARM (122-7001), FRISBY LODGE

Frisebie 1086 IB

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

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

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

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

Fryseby a.1250 Peake, 1282 Pat

Frysby 1277 Hastings, 1385 AD, 1399 Pat, 1411 PRep, 1442, 1523 Fine

et freq to 1544 BM, (-iuxta Gauby) 1255 AD

Frisby 1345 Pat, 1375 Cl, 1550 AAS, 1610 Speed, (-juxta Galby) 1611 IML

Frisbey by Galbey 1630 IML

'The bȳ of the Frisians', v. Frīsa, bȳ. cf. Frisby on the Wreake.

Frisby is a depopulated village now represented by Frisby House Farm.

For Frisby v. NoB 152.

GAIBY

GAIBY (122-6901) ['gɔ:lbɪ]

Galbi 1086 DB bis, 1206 Cur, 1206 P, 1306 Pap

Gaubi 1190, 1191 P, 1.13 (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

LCDeeds (p), 1.13 (1404) Laz, 1313 Pat

Galby 1232 RHug, 1254 Val, 1270 FConc et freq to 1296 Wyg et passim to

1357, 1364, 1368 ib et freq to 1435, 1452, 1465 ib et freq to

1502, 1510 ib et freq to 1607 ISLR, -bya 1286 BM, -bye 1523

Wyg, 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 Wyg

Galdbye 1527 Wyg

Gaulby(e) 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, 1716 IML

Probably 'the bȳ on poor soil', v. gal(l), bȳ. 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(1) 'barren spot' related to IG 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 tūns - 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 1086 IB, 1140 Reg, Stephen BM et passim to c.1220 Hazlerigg, 1238

RGros et passim to 1288 Wyg, 1306 (p), 1313 LCDeeds (p) et
freq to 1610 Speed

Glenne 1268 RGrav, 1436 Fine, 1546 AAS

Glene 1327 Pat, 1535 VE

Glynne 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 aet 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 *glīnn '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. glīnn, glano-, grēat, 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. 1" only), 1806 Map, v. gorst 'gorse, furze'. STACKLEY HOUSE, Stackley p.1674 Terrier, possibly 'the wood where stakes are cut', v. staca, lēah. STRETTON HALL FARM, cf. -at hall(e) 1352 LCDeeds (p), 1368 WYG (p), -atte Hall' 1368 ib (p), v. hall 'a hall'; (for Stretton v. Great Stretton infra).

GLOOSTON

GLOOSTON (133-7495)

Glorstone 1086 IB

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

Glorston 1293 Pat

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

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

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

Glooston' 1405 PRep, 1411 Cl, Glouston 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 Glorā in Gloran ige BCS 627.

CROSSBURROW HILL, Burrough or Grosborough 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 IB, 1182 BM

Gouteby 1156 (1318) Ch, 1259 Cur, 1267 Pat, Hy3 Hazlerigg, 1.13 Peake

et freq to 1363 BM et passim to 1517 CoPleas, (-iuxta Nousele)
 1314 Banco, Goutby 1275 Ipm
 Gauteby 1232 Cur, 1445 Nichols
 Gouth(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 Wyg, 1518 Visit, 1540 Hazlerigg, 1575 LEpis, Gaudebe
 1527 LWillis
 Godeby(e) 1509 CoPleas, 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed, Good(e)by 1512
 CoPleas, 1535 Ipm
 Goadeby 1641 IML

'Gauti's by̅', v. by̅. 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 (1.13) BCS 178

Godmundesleah 779 BCS 230, n.d. KCD 1360

Godmundelai 1086 DB, -le 1254 Val, Gudmundel' 1200 Cur (p)

Gutmundeslea 1086 DB, Gutmundelay 12 Dugd, -le(ye) 1229 RHug, 1305 Ipm,

Guttemundele 1208 Chr (p)

Gothemund(e)le 1307 (p), 1308 (p), 1313, 1320 (p), 1331 Wyg (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)undele(y) 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

Gormundele(y)(e) 1300 Ch, 1312 Win (p), 1371 Banco (p), Gormondeley

1357
1317 Inq aqd, -legh 1317 Ipm, Gourmundle/Wyg (p)

Grom(m)ond(e)ley c.1250 Berkeley bis et passim to Hy3 ib (p), 1480

Hastings, Gurmundeslay 1321 (14) BrCart (p), Gurmondele 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 lēah', v. lēah. 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 DB

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) Laz, Halugweton 1350 Ipm

Hal(1)oughton(e) 1330 Ipm et passim to 1402, 1407 Peake, 1415 Deed,

1419 Peake et freq to 1540 Hazlerigg, -gthon' 1393 Peake,

Haloghton(e) 1415 Wyg, 1427 Peake, 1444 ShR

Halug(h)ton(e) 1289 Peake, 1306 Hazlerigg, 1317 LCh, 1322 Peake, 1324

Rut et freq to 1389 Win et passim to 1451 Rut, -gthon' 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

Halouton', -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 Fearnas 1770 Nichols, Fearn Field 1771

Encla', Hallaton Ferns 1806 Map, v. fearn 'a fern'. HALLATON WOOD, cf.

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

Hauerberg(e) 1198, 1201 P et freq to 1311 Wyg, 1316 Peake, 1317 Wyg,
 1453 MktHPR, -bergh(e) 1227 Fees et passim to 1314, 1316.
Peake, 1325 MktHPR, 1329 ShR (p), 1343 MktHPR, 1345 Peake et
 freq to 1406, 1427, 1430 MktHPR et freq to 1491, 1501 ib,
 (mercati de-) 1219 ClR, -bargh' 1439 ShR, 1480, 1488, 1489,
MktHPR et freq to 1504 ib, -bar(o)ugh' 1465, 1471 ib, -boro(u)gh'
 1466 ib et freq to 1517 ib, -borgh' 1498 ib (freq), -borowe
 1556 Braye, -burgh' 1385 Peake, 1427 MktHPR, 1431 Braye et
 freq to 1550 MktHPR, -brugh(e) 1546 ib

Har(e)berg(h) a.1250 MktHPR, 1310 Cl, 1330 Pat et freq to 1350 LCDeeds,
 -burgh(e) 1347 Cl et passim to 1409 Braye, 1410 Fine et freq
 to 1520 MktHPR, 1522 Wyg, 1610 Speed

Har(e)berowe 1444 MktHPR, -borowe 1459 Wyg, 1475, 1479 MktHPR et freq
 to 1521 ib et passim to 1553 Pat, (Market-) 1553 ib

Herburgh 1424 Pat, 1425, 1450 Cl, (Mercat-) 1312 BM .

'The hill where the oats are grown', y. hæfera, hafri, beorg. OE
hæfera 'oats' is unrecorded. It is cognate with ON hafri 'oats'. For
 discussion of this element y. Ekwall Studies² 106.

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-,
y. 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 brún '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 gatemyll' 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) 1.Hy2 BM, 1199 FF, 1228 RHug, Bigedone 1086 DB

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

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

Bughedon' 1229, 1234, 1237 Cl, 1247 Fees

Bu(w)edon(e) 1230 ChancR, 1242 P, Budon' 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

Bowdon' 1415 Pat et passim to 1471, 1481 MktHPR

Bowdon' 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, ECP, 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, grēat, 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), Cranesworth 1439 MktHPR, Craneworth 1485 ib, 1507, 1523 Wyg, 'the word near which cranes (or herons) are seen'. v. cran, word. cf. Cranworth 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 Wyg (p), 1463 MktHPR (p), -en le hyrne 1439 ib (p), -in the hyrne 1471 ib (p), -a hern 1525 SR (p), Hyrnlane 1488 MktHPR, v. hyrne 'an angle, corner'. KNIGHT'S END, Thomas Knight was curate of Great Bowden in 1675, v. 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 v. lytel, parva.

Little Bowden was transferred from Northamptonshire in 1888.

NEVILLE HOLT

NEVILLE HOLT (133-8193)

Holt Hy1 Dugd, a.1150, 12 (freq), e.13 (freq), c.1230, a.1250 Peake (freq) et freq to 1280 Wyg, 1.13 (freq), 13 Peake (freq) et freq to 1525, 1537 ib, 1576 Saxton, (-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 FA, hence -Abbotes, v. abbod.

BRADLEY PRIORY, FARM

Bradeleia, -leya Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB, 1234 RHug, a.1250 Peake, 1275

(e.16) SlCart, 13 Peake, Bradala 1.12 GarCart (p)

Bradele 12 Peake, 1254 Val, 1264 RGrav, 1302 Ipm, -leg(h) 1226 ClR, 1.13

Peake, 1303 BM, -ley(e) 1279 Cl, 1.13, 13 (freq), 1326 Peake

(p) et freq to 1375 ib et passim to 1401 (e.15) BelCartB

Bradley(e) 1317 Cl, 1385 Peake (p), 1423 Comp, 1425, 1427 Peake et freq

to 1490 ib et passim to 1610 Speed, -leia, -y- e.14 Peake,

1328 (e.15) BelCartB

'The broad glade in the wood', v. brād, lēah. A priory for Augustinian canons was founded at Bradley in the reign of King John, v. Nichols s.n..

PRESTGRAVE (lost)

Abegrave 1086 IB

Prestegraue c.1130 LeioSurv, a.1150, 12 (freq), e.13 (freq), c.1230 (p),

a.1250 (freq), 1.13 Peake (freq) et freq to 1375 ib et passim

to 1384, 1427 ib

Prestesgraue 1173 ChancR (p), -graua 1174 P (p), 1175 ChancR (p)

Prestegrave e.13 (p), e.14 Peake (p), 1448 Ch

Prestgraue a.1250 Peake, 1279 Ipm, 1.13 Peake (freq) et passim to 1322,

1338, 1379 ib et freq to 1505 ib, -grave 1537 ib

Presgraue 1519 Peake, -grave 1525 ib

Formerly 'Aba's or Abba's grove' but becoming 'the priest's grove', v.
prēost, grāf.

HOLT WOOD, Holtwode 1377, 1425 Peake, Holte wood 1572 Parker, cf.

Wdegate 12 Peake, (1e) wodegate 13, e.14, 1395 ib, Wodessyke 1314 Banco,
v. 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'
v. mægden, wella.

WIGNELL HILL, cf. Wygenho dale a.1250 Peake, Wyginhoue dale a.1250 ib,

Wigenhoue 13 ib, Wygynhow 1335 ib, Wygonhohauedes 1336 ib, Wygenhowe 1395
ib, Wygenhowedale 1395 ib, Wygenhowehaued 1395 ib, Wignell field 1583
 LAS, 'Wicga's headland', v. hōh.

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, -ualt a.1155 (e.15) BelCartB, -uoud 1275 (e.15) ib
 Horninuald, -yn- Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB, -uuald 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 Wyg 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,
Horneinghold 1601 LibCl, 1604 IML

'The woodland of the Horningas', v. 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, v. nabbi 'a projecting peak'. MUCKELBOROUGH PLANTATION, LODGE, Michelberwe c.1270 (e.14) BelCartA, 13 (e.15) BelCartB bis, 'the great hill' v. micel, beorg.

HOUGHTON ON THE HILL

HOUGHTON ON THE HILL (122-6703)

Hohtone 1086 DB, -tona l.12 Dane (p)

Hoctona 1130 P (p), -ton(e) 1210 (p), 1211 ib (p) et freq to c.1247-60,
1280-92 Wyg, Hocthon' m.13, 1247-60 ib bis, -tun a.1166 HMC
(p), Hokton' a.1250 LCDeeds (p)

Houceton(e) 1242 RGros, 1253 Cur, 1280-92 Wyg, 1360 Peake (p), Houton(e)
1273 Wyg, 1301 Ipm, 1306 Wyg et passim to 1370 Pat

Hoghton(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),
 Houghton 1535 VE, 1539 MinAcct, Haughton 1518 Visit, 1610 Speed
 'The tūn on the spur of the hill', v. hōh, tūn..

ILLSTON ON THE HILL

ILLSTON ON THE HILL (133-7099),

Elvestone 1086 IB bis, Elueston' 1176, 1185 P

Nelvestone 1086 IB bis

Ilueston(e) c.1130 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
 1177 ChancR (p), Iueleston' 1327 SR (p), Illeueston' 1316
 (1449), 1327 (1449) WoCart

Ylueston' 1181 P, a.1250 (1404) Laz, -tona a.1250 (1404) ib (p)

Iluiston' m.13 Wyg, Hy3 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

Ylston 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS, Ylson 1537 MinAcct, 1545 SR

Probably 'Iólfr's tūn', v. 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 EGP, 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.

ASHLANDS, cf. Ascheforlong 1388 Wyg, v. æsc 'an ash tree'. BARN CLOSE SPINNEY, Barn Close 1663 Nichols v. bere-ærn 'a barn'. NEW INN, 1806 Map.

KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP

KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP (133-6793)

Chiburd(e) 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv bis, Chiborne 1086 IB, Cliborne 1086 ib, Chibeworth c.1150 Nichols (p), Chibwrthe 1166 LN, Chimbworthe 1166 RBE

Kibwrd' c.1130 LeicSurv, -word 1299 Wyg (p), Kybburth(e) 1311 ib (p) bis, 1311 GildR (p)

Kibewrda, -y- 1160 Dane (p), -wrd 1220 RHug (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 Wyg, -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 Wyg, 1334 Rut (p) et freq to 1457 bis, 1500 Wyg 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

'Cybba's 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)curt 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

1.KNOSSINGTON (122-8008) ['no:ziŋtən]

Nossitone 1086 IB, Closintone 1086 ib

Cnossintona, -ia a.1160 Dane bis, 1173 P (p), 1235-53 Dugd, Hy3 Dane,

Cnosintone Hy2 Dugd (p), Cnossenton' 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

Gnos(s)inton(e) 1187 P et passim to 1229 RHug, -enton 1253-8 ib,
 -incton' 1275 RH, Gnoston 1548 Fine, 1549 Pat

Gnossingtone 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
RTemple, 1352 LCDeeds 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, Knawston 1622 Burton

Ekwall DEPN 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, MIG knust, G dialectal chnûs 'a knot', MnE knot.
 But an OE personal name may also have developed from this stem, such
 as Cnoss or Cnossa. Cf. OSwed knös 'a goblin, a terrible person', Norw,
 Dan knøs '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. TAMPION'S COPPICE,
 Tampions Wood 1806 Map (Thomas Tampian was living in the adjacent parish
 of Braunston R in 1632 IML, William Tampion in 1700 ib). WINDMILL LODGE,
 cf. Mill Close 1723 LAS.

2. COLD OVERTON (122-8110) (belongs to Framland Hundred) .

(æst) Ofertune 1066-8 ASWillis

Ovretone 1086 DB

Caleverton c.1130 LeicSurv

Ouerton(e) 1198, 1199, 1201 P (p), 1203 Cur bis, 1212 RBE et freq to
1714 LML, 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 LML

Horton c.1291 Tax, Oreton 1460 Pat, Cold Orton 1550 Pat, 1576 Saxton
'The tūn on the ridge', v. ofer², tūn. 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.
þorp. 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)

Langhæstonæ s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord

Lagintone 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 MktHPR bis,
1472 Peake, -tona c.1245 AD (p), -tun 1189 (1332) Ch,
Languestona 1190-1204 France bis

Langton 1086 DB, 1414 Wyg (p) et passim to 1439, 1442 Peake, 1457 Ct
 et freq to 1576 Saxton, -tona 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 Ipm.

Est- 1211 FF et freq to 1536 Braye

'The long tūn', v. lang¹, tūn, ēast.

2. CHURCH LANGTON. (133-7293)

For the forms and interpretation v. 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), v. kirkja, cirice. v. West Langton infra.

WEST LANGTON

WEST LANGTON (133-7192)

For the forms and interpretation v. East Langton supra.

The affix is added as:

West- 1211 FF, 1243 Cur, 1278 Banco et freq to 1536 Braye et passim
 to 1717 IML

LANGTON HALL, 1831 Curtis.

LAUGHTON

LAUGHTON (133-6589)

Lachestone 1086 DB

Lacton' 1200, 1206, 1207 Cur, 1209-35 RHug, 1254 Val, -tona 1190-1204

France, Laghton' 1273 Coram (p), 1315 Cl, 1344 Deed et passim
to 1391 Cl, 1510 Visit, Lahton 1314 Ipm

Lectone 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 tūn where leeks were grown, vegetable garden',
v. lēac-tūn, cf. Laughton I, Sx.

LAUGHTON HILLS, 1806 Map. OLD MILL BARN, cf. Mill Field 1601 VCHL,
Watermill Close 1663 ib.

LUBENHAM

LUBENHAM (133-7087)

Lobenho 1086 DB, Wm2, p.1150 Dugd, Lobeho(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,
Luboho 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 LCh, 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, Lobonham 1430
MktHPR, Lobynham 1316 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 hōh!, v. hōh, dat.pl. hōm. 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 fre-
quency 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 (Studies³ 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 hōh and the dative plural hōm. 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 hōh, but the two minor
spurs might have given rise to a plural hō(a)s 'the spurs' (cf. Hose Lei).
If Lubenham was called alternatively Lub(b)anhōh or Lub(b)anhōs, the
dative plural would be (æt) Lub(b)anhōm. A ME interchange of Lub(b)enhō
and Lub(b)enhōm would develop, and in the latter form the vowel of the
final syllable would be shortened, hence -hōm > -hōm > -ham.

HOLME'S FARM, Thomas Holmes was resident in the parish in 1619 IML.
 LUBENHAM LODGE, Lubbenham Lodge 1700 LeicW. MILL HILL, Milhill 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

Merdfeld' 1177 ChancR

Merdefeld' 1177 P bis

Mertefeld' 1250 Fees

Mardefeld' 1199 P, 1224 CLR bis, 1227 Fees, 1238 RGros (p), 1252 Fees

bis et passim to 1.13 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) Laz, 1276 RH bis,

-feuda R1 (1253) Ch, -feuld 1287 Ipm bis, -fild' 1287 ib,

p.1290 Wyg (p)

Mardfeld 1310 Ipm, 1367 ALLS

Marthefeud 1270 (p), 1271 LeicRec (p)

Martefeuld 1233 Cur

Merefeld 1478 ALLS, 1478 Pat, 1483-5 ECP, 1523 LAS

Merfeld 1443 RTemple, 1464 Ct, 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, -feild 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 RTemple, 1464 Ct

'The open country infested by martens', v. meard^x, 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. v. Old Mardefield, Owston and Newbold parish infra. For the first element cf. Belgrave.

MEDBOURNE

MEDBOURNE (133-7992)

Medburna c.1076 Dugd, a.1150 Peake (p), 1165, 1167 P et freq to Hy2

(e.15) BelCartB et passim to 1.13 (1404) Laz, -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 Rut, 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) BelCartB,
 -burn(e) n.13 (1404) Laz (p), 13, 1451, 1519 Peake

Medeburna 12 (e.15) BelCartB, -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 LML

'The meadow stream', v. mæd, 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. tūn.

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),
^{IN}
-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 Wyg (p) et freq to 1331 Peake (p),
1355 Mid, 1387 Banco, -leg 1336 LeicRec (p), -ley(e) 1292
Cl (p) et passim to 1551 Pat

Mousle 1316 Ipm et passim to 1364 Pat, -leg 1357 BFR, 1361 Cl, -ley(e)
1358 Ipm, 1449 WoCart, 1535 VE, 1610 Speed

Mowesley, -is- 1502 MisAccts, 1524 Ipm, 1535 VE, Mowseley 1510 Visit,
1530 Dep et passim to 1604 Fine, Mowsley 1605 IML, 1621 Fine
'The lēah infested with field-mice', v. mūs, lēah.

PEASHILL LODGE, cf. Pesell Field 1601 VCHL, Peasehill 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 Wyg et freq to 1523 ib, 1524 LCh,
1527, 1528 Wyg 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 Wyg bis

The affix is added as:

Kinges-, -yn- Ric1 (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 Wyg

-iuxta Galby 1368 Wyg, 1392 RTemple, 1401 Wyg et freq to 1510 Wyg, 1524

Ich et passim to 1620 IML.

'The north tūn', v. norð, tūn.. There is no topographical evidence to indicate why this tūn was called 'the north tūn'. In Domesday Book, Norton is described as a parcel of the royal demesne appendant to the manor of Great Bowden, hence Kynges- 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. cuning, 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

Nouesle 1229 Cl, 1250, 1264, Hy3 Hazlerigg bis et passim to 1330 ib et

freq to 1402 ib, -ley(e) 1335 Inq aqd, 1346 ICDeeds (p) et
passim to 1438 Banco, Nouisll' c.1220 Hazlerigg, Nouysle
1276 RH

Nousele(e) 1209-35 RHug, 1327 Hazlerigg et passim to 1369 ICDeeds (p),
-ley(e) 1261 Cur, 1346 ICDeeds (p) et passim to 1438 Banco,
Nousele(e) Hy3 Hazlerigg, 1274 (1579) IRoll, -leye 1374 Cl
Noweselee 1334, 1335 Pat, 1344 Hazlerigg, Nowesle Hy3 ib et passim to
1415 Deed, -ley(e) 1389 Win, 1410 Ct, 1508 Wyg et passim to
1572 LEpis, Nowsele 1374 Cl, -ley 1471 Hazlerigg, 1516 Fine,
Nowsley(e) 1478 Peake bis, 1535 VE

Nawesley, -is- 1433 LAS, 1510 LP, Nawseley 1430 Ct, 1540 Hazlerigg,
Nawsley 1540 ib

Noseley 1509, 1524 Deed, 1529 Wyg et freq to 1610 Speed, Nosley 1510
Visit, 1576 LibCl

'Nōðwulf'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 1.17 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 Ricl (1253) Ch,
1243 Fees, m.13, 1287, 1354, 1361 Nichols, 1414 Pat, (-Saucy)
1414 ib, -bot 1227 ClR

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, Newbold 1309 Pat
 Newball 1721 IML

'The new dwelling', v. nīwe, bōd̃l, bōtl, bold. For discussion of the
 development of the second element v. 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', v. þorp, cf. Framland
 Hundred.

2. OWSTON (122-7707) ['oustən]

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)olueston(e) 1154 BM, a.1160 Dane, 1202 Fine, e.13 Rut et freq to
 1436 ib et passim to 1482 ib, -ton(i)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,
 -istona c.1130 LeicSurv, Ossoliston 1296 Peake
 Oselueston(e) 1202 Ass, 1208 FF, e.13 (1404) Laz et passim to 1346
RTemple, 1348 Wyg, 1352 LCDeeds et freq to 1454 ShR, 1497 Rut,
 Oselweston 1209-35 RHug (freq) et passim to 1481 Ct, 1493,
 1535 Rut
 Osel(1)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, Ouleveston 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.

CORN CLOSE FARM, cf. Great Corn Close 1848 Deed, FURZE HILL, FARM, Furze Hill 1806 Map. OWSTON GRANGE, Owston Grange Farm 1879 Deed. OWSTON WOOD, Osellweston wood 1586 Map, Owston Wood 1806 Map. OLVESTON ABBEY was founded by Robert Grimbold, justice of England, for Augustinian Canons in the reign of Henry II, v. Nichols s.n..

OLD MARDEFIELD al. NORTH MARDEFIELD (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, 1.13 CustRo, 1316 FA, 1478 Pat et passim to 1502

MisAccts, 1541 MinAcct

Old- 1798 Nichols

v. norð.

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 DB

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' 1297 Pat, 1302 RTemple, 1388 Wyg, 1390 Cl, Rolleston(e) 1195 P, 1199 MemR, 1200 Cur, 1249 GildR et freq to 1610 Speed,

Rolliston' 1242 GildR (p) et passim to 1286 LCDeeds (p), 1316 FA Rolston' 1346 (p), 1348 (p), 1379 (p), 1385 LCDeeds (p), 1535 VE,

Rolson 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 Hrōthwulf, 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 Wyg 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 CLR, m.13 (1404) Laz (p), Sadenton' 1230 Cur,
 Seddinton 1200 FF, Sedenston 1458 Pap

Setintone 1086 DB, Satinton' 1176, 1177, 1181 P

Sadingt(h)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, (-Moeles) 1316 Ipm

Saddington, -y- 1536 Braye, 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed

The etymology is obscure. Ekwall DEPN suggests 'The tūn 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, v. -inga-, tūn.

Nicholas de Moeles held the manor in 1316 Ipm.

BARFOOT LODGE, Barfoot Common 1770 Enola. BREACH FARM, Breach Field
 1601 VCHL, v. brēc '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, Skrapetoft 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

Scrapstofte 1391 Dugd, Scarpstoft 1397 Pap

'Skrápi's or Skrápr's toft', v. topt.

SCRAPTOFT HALL, 1804 Nichols.

SHANGTON

SHANGTON (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, 1.13 ShR bis,

-tona 1.12 ib, -tun 13 ib

Schanketon(e) 1206 Cur, m.13 ShR et passim to 1274, 1285, 1293, 1.13

(freq), 1310 ib et freq to 1378, 1427, 1439 ib, Schanqeton

1314, 1329 Ipm, Schankton' 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 1483, 1484 ib et passim to 1831 Curtis, Shanton'

1426 ShR

Schangeton' 1274, 1295, 1296 ShR et passim to 1444, 1491 ib, Schangton'

1274 ib, Shangton'. 1446 ib bis, 1535 VE, 1576 LibCl

Saun(c)keton' 1295 ShR bis, Scaungeton 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl, Shaunton'

1452 ShR

Scenkton 1209-35 RHug, Shenkton 1253 Cur

Sonketon' p.1250 ShR

'The tūn at the narrow spur of hill', v. scanca, tūn. 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 Studies² 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, -vek' 1295 (p), 13 ShR bis,

-vek 1.13 ib (p), -veyk 1.13 ib (p), -huye 13 ib, Herdiwik

1363 ib, Erdywyk 1426 ib

Herthewyk 1.13 (p), 13 ShR (p), Heredwic, -y- e.14 ib, Heruewyk 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-wīc.

GARTREE ROAD (q.v.) locally is (1e) Stangate m.13, 1.13, e.14 ShR,

Stanegate e.14 ib, (1e) Stongate e.13, 13 ib, 'the stone-paved road',

v. stān, gata. The variation Stantgate 1295 ShR also appears in which the first element is stāniht 'stony'. The Gartree Road is Roman (Margary 57a).

SHANGTON HOLT, Shankton Holt 1806 Map, v. holt 'a wood'.

SLAWSTON

SLAWSTON (133-7794)

Slagestone 1086 DB, -tuna 12 (e.15) BelCartB, Sclaghestunia e.12 (e.15) ib, Slaghestuna Hy1 (1333) Ch, Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB bis, Hy2 (e.15) BelCartA, Slachestone 1086 DB

Slahston 1353 Wyg (p), Slaston(e) 1225 RHug, 1226 Cur, 1.13 Peake (p), 1395 (16) SlCart, 1447 Peake

Schlawestone 1232 RHug, Sclawiston' a.1250 (1404) Laz (p), Sclauston' 1359 Wyg (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, Slaweston' 1238 RGros et passim to 1.13 Peake (p) et freq to 1465 Wyg, 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 Wyg et freq to 1583 LEpis

Slaughston 1546 AAS, Slawghston 1546 ib

Slawson 1550, 1551 Peake

'Slagr' s tūn', v. 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) SlCart, 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-, Oethorp(e), -k- 1199 (p), 1240 LeicRec (p) et freq to 1331 (e.15)

BelCartB

H-, Outhorp(e) c.1220-50 RTemple (p), 1282 LCDeeds (p), 1296 Peake,

1316 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1353 (16) SlCart

Hothorp' 13 Peake, 1307 Letter, 1339, 1345 Peake, 1499 Mid, Hoathorp

c.1530 Dep, Huthorp 1316 Peake bis, 1376, 1415 Wyg

Othorp(e) 1518 Wyg, 1524 Fine, 1535 VE

Ow(e)thorp(e) 1417 Peake, 1535 VE et passim to 1675 IML

'Áki's þorp', v. 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) SlCart, v. 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, v. 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 IB, 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

Smeton' 1311 Wyg (p) bis, 1343 MktHPR (p) et freq to 1427 Peake, 1429
ShR, 1443 Wyg, 1516 Fine, Smeaton 1604 SR, Smeeton 1606, 1615
IML

'The enclosure of the smiths', v. smið, tūn. Here OE tūn has the
meaning 'enclosure with a dwelling' rather than the later development
'village'. The form Smethe- is partly due to the OE genitive plural
smeoða 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 bȳ', v. vestr, vestari, bȳ. This village was presum-
ably to the west of Smeeton. It may be that here something of the idea
of bȳ as a secondary settlement is evidenced. v. Elements s.v..

As SMEETON WESTERBY:

Smetheton Westerby 1316 FA, 1327 SR

Smeton Westorby, -ur- 1402, 1411, 1421 Cl, Smeaton Westerby 1604 SR,
Smeeton Westerby 1615, 1629 IML

DEBDALE WHARF', Dibdale p.1601 Terrier, Debdale Wharf 1806 Map. Either
OE dēopdæl or ON djúprdalr 'deep dale', v. dēop, djúpr, dæl, dalr.

STOCKERSTON

STOCKERSTON (133-8397)

Stoctone 1086 DB bis, Stotone 1086 ib

Stocfatestone 1167 ChancR, Stoffateston' 1167 P

Stocfaston', -k- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1209-35 RHug, 1251 RGros, 1262 RGrav

et passim to 1305 (e.15) BelCartB, 1306 Hazlerigg bis, 1333Peake et freq to 1519 EpCB, 1576 Saxton, Stophastona c.1160Dane (p), Stopwaston' 1336 Peake (p)Stokefaston' 1254 Val, 1304 Ch, 1356 Cl, 1429 Peake et passim to 1535VE, 1573 LEpis, -uaston' 1284 (e.15) BelCartB, -waston 13 (16)SlCartStocaston 1391 SR, Stokeston 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', v. stocc, fæsten. The evidence of the early forms Stocfatestona and Stoffateston' suggests the possibility that OE tūn may have been added to the original elements to give stoccfæsten-tūn 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), Halyackm.13 ib (p), -ahc 1221 RHug (p), Halliak 1318 Peake (p)Halioc, -k e.13 Peake bis et passim to 1.13 ib, 1303 Ipm, 1369, 1375Peake et passim to 1535 VE, Halihoc, -k 1.13 Peake, 1296 SR(p), 13 Peake bis, Alihoc 13 ib (p), Halyo(c)k 1243 Cur, 1367

Pat, 1374 Cl, 1394, 1401 Peake et passim to 1537 MinAcct,

-hok 1303 Ipm

Oliac 1212 RBE (p), Holliok, -y- 1243 Cur (p), 13 Peake

Haly(h)oke 1428 Cl, 1480 Hastings, 1560 LeicW, Holyoke 1537 AAS,

Holliock 1606 ExchSpC, Holyoake 1698 LeicW, -oakes 1722 ib

'The holy oak', v. 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', v. bolt, wudu.

THE HERMITAGE, heremitagii de Mirabel 1232 RHug, Mirabel Hermitagium

1262, 1270 RGrav, v. ermitage. For Mirabel v. Little Merrible Wood

infra. LITTLE MERRIBLE WOOD, v. Great Merrible Wood, Great Easton

parish. HOLYOAKS WOOD, Hallick Wood 1806 Map. PARK WOOD, le Parke

1609 Ipm, v. park. STOCKERSTON HALL, -in the Hall 1396 Banco (p), cf.

le Hall Close 1609 Ipm.

STONTON WYVILLE

STONTON WYVILLE (133-7395)

Stanton(e) 1086 IB bis, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1.12 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, (-Wyuill') e.14 ShR,

Estantona 1190-1204 France

Staunton(e) 1230 RHug, 1232, 1252 Cur, 1265 Misc, 1268 Cl et passim to

c.1545 Leland, (-Wyville) 1265 Misc

Stonton' 1306 Hazlerigg bis, e.14 ShR, 1340 Pat et freq to 1426 ShR,

1439 Peake, 1452 ShR, 1496 Ferrers et passim to 1639 ISLR,
 (-Wyvyll) 1340 Pat

Either 'stone-built tūn' or 'tūn on stony ground', v. stān, tūn.

Robert de Wivele held the manor in 1230 RHug.

LANGTON CAUDLE, Langton Cauldwell 1806 Map, 'cold spring' v. cald, wella.

STONTON WOOD, Stanton Wood 1806 Map, cf. Brenwode 1507 VCHL, possibly

'burnt wood', v. brende², wudu. WATER MILL HOUSE, cf. Mill Field

1601 Terrier.

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), -tona 1156 (1318) Ch, 1174 BM,
 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 Wyg (p), 1384
LCDeeds (p), Stouton 1316 FA, 1318 LeicRec (p), 1464 AD,
 Stoughton' 1349 LCDeeds, 1357 Wyg (p), 1394 Banco, 1443 Wyg
 et freq to 1550 Pat

Staughton 1610 Speed, Stawton 1631 ISLR

Probably 'tūn with a stoc', v. stoc, tūn. For discussion of the element
stoc and its combinations v. Ekwall Studies² 11-43.

GREAT STRETTON

GREAT STRETTON (122-6500)

Straton(e) 1086 IB, 1190, 1192, 1193 P et passim to 1368 Wyg, -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
 Stretton(e) 1183 (p), 1184 (p), 1185 (p), 1193 P, c.1250 Rut, c.1306
Wyg, 1306 Hazlerigg et freq to 1434, 1452 Wyg et freq to 1610
 Speed, -tona c.1250 Rut, -tun' 1157 P, Strethton' 1352 LCDeeds

The affix is added as:

Magna- 1283 Dugd, 1301 Pat, 1344 Cl

-Magna 1305 (1579) LRoll, 1319 Banco et freq to 1629 IML

Much- 1467-72 ECP

Great- 1610 Speed

'The tūn 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 Wyg-Parua 1303 Banco, 1329 Ipm, 1357 Wyg 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, -uurda c.1155 ib bis, -wrde 1.12 ib, -wrth Hy2
Dugd, -wurda 1140 Reg, Stephen (1340) Dugd bis, Tangwrith
1156 (1318) Ch

Teingew(o)rth(e) 1200 (p), 1201 Cur, 1201 Pleas, Tingewrd' 1198 P,
Teingw(o)rth(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 BM

Tedingewrth' 1206 Cur (p), Tedingw(o)rth, -yng- 1208 FF, 1330 FA, 1361
Cl, 1535 VE, 1539 MinAcct, -wurth 1250 Cur, Teddingworth',
-yng- 1280 Banco (p), 1524 Braye, Teng(er)wrth' 1226 Fine,
1230 P (p)

Thedingew(o)rth', -yng- 1207 Cur, 1379 (p), 1575 LeicRec, Thedingw(o)rth(e),
-yng- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1242 Fees, 1247 Abbr et passim to 1362,
1398, 1399, 1400 Braye et freq to 1519, 1524, 1556 ib,
Theddingworth, -yng- 1316 FA, 1340 Peake, 1346 Pat, 1610 Speed

'The word of þēoda's people', v. -inga-, word. The OE personal name

Teoda is unrecorded but appears to be a short form of dithematic names such as Teodgār, Teodwulf. The form Teoda occurs (BCS 72 and 89), also a shortened form of dithematic personal names with Teod- as their first element.

THEDDINGWORTH LODGE, cf. Lodge close 1.16 Parker, v. loge.

THORPE LANGTON

THORPE LANGTON (133-7492)

Torp 1086 IB bis, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1156 (1318) Ch, Hy2 Dugd, 1209-35

RHug, 1243 Fees, (-iuxta Langton') c.1130 LeicSurv, Trop
1156 (1318) Ch

Thorp(e) c.1130 LeicSurv bis, Hy2 Dugd, 12 Peake, 1242 Fees, 1267, 1268
Pat et freq to 1610 Speed, (-iuxta Langton') 1294 OSut et
freq to 1337 (16) SlCart et passim to 1382, 1386 Peake,
(-langton') 1327 SR et passim to 1375 Peake et freq to
(-Langton) 1610 Speed

Thorpp(e) 1359 Wyg, 1427 Peake

Throp 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 Kalfr or Kali, 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.

THURNBY

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, Thirnb(e) 1535 VE, 1575
 LEpis, 1633 ISLR

Thorneby 1228 Ch, 1371 Ipm, 1535 VE, Thornby 1371 Cl, 1507 Ipm, 1535 VE
 'þyrnir's bȳ', v. bȳ. The ON personal name þyrnir is an original by-
 name, to be compared with OIcel þyrnir '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),
 Bucebi e.13 RTemple (p)

Buscebi 1199 FF (p), 1209 GildR (p), 1210 P, 1226 GildR (p), 1320 Wyg
 (p), 1323 LAS, -bia 1219 GildR (p), -by 1237 Cur (p), 1240
 GildR (p) et passim to 1298 RTemple (p), 1306 LCDeeds (p), 1314
RTemple (p) et freq to 1321 ib (p), 1323 Wyg (p), Bussceby
 c.1220-50 RTemple (p), Buszebia 1175 P (p), Buzcebi 1175
 ChancR (p), Busseby 1255 Fine (p), 1260 Ass (p) et passim to

1294 LCDeeds (p), 1301 (p), 1316 RTemple (p), 1317 LCDeeds
(p) et freq to 1334 RTemple (p), 1344 LCDeeds (p) et passim to
1398 Cl, Buzaby 1209-35 RHug

Buskeby 1331 LeicRec (p), Buskby 1410 ELiW, 1412 PRep, 1451 Pat

Boceby 1207 RFinib, Bosceby 1207 ClR, 1268 Abbr (p), Boisceby 1267 Cur
(p), Bosseby 1268 Abbr (p), 1416 Nichols, Bosby 1399 Pat

Bu(s)sheby 1259 Cur, 1342 (p), 1386 Banco, 1507 Ipm, Busshby(e) 1507 ib,
1525 Fine, 1526 CoPleas, 1541 Ipm, Busby 1396 Cl, 1428 FA, 1445
Nichols, Bushby 1540 Ipm, 1610 Speed

'Butr's or Butsi's by', y. by. Dr. Gillian Fellows Jensen points out
that the Scandinavian personal name Butr is found in two Danish place-
names in porp, Bustrup (2), and that Butr or an ODan by-name Butsi may be
found in Busseby (DS XI 210) and Busserup (DS 11 6). Either of these
personal names would explain the numerous spellings in sze and sce. The
Bush-spellings may be due to the later substitution of a common appella-
tive for an unfamiliar personal name.

BUSHBY SPINNEY, cf. -atte Spyneye 1327 SR (p), y. spinney topse'.

TUR LANGTON

TUR LANGTON (133-7194)

Terlinton(e) 1086 IB, 1206 RFinib, 1206 P, -ington' 1205 Cur

Tirlingeton' 1206 Cur (p)

Tirlinton', -y- 1165 ChanR, 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 Wyg
(p), 1416 Nichols

Turlinton(e) 1165 P, Hy2 Digd, 1200 P, 1205 Cur, -ington, -y- 1253 Cur,

1339 Pat, 1511 Ipm, 1617 IML, Thurlington' c.1130 LeicSurv

Tir-, Thur-, Turlangton 1526 AAS, 1576 Saxton et freq to 1688 IML

'The tūn of Tyrhtel's people', v. -inga-, tūn. 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

Welleham 1086 DB, c.1125 Dugd, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1.12 Rut (p), 1198 (p),
1199 P (p), e.13 ShR (p) et freq to 1260 Rut (p), 13 (p), e.14
(p), 1328 ShR (p), 1331 (e.15) BelCartB

Welleham 12, e.13 Peake (p), 1221 Fine (p), 1227 Cur (p), 1237 RGros,
1242 Fees et passim to 1297 OSut, 1315 GildR (p), 1362 LCDeeds
(p)

Wel(1)am c.1291 Tax, 13 ShR (p), 1384 Peake bis, 1402 Wyg, 1427 Peake,
1439 MktHPR, 1540 Conant, 1550 Peake bis

Welham 1208 FF (p), 1229 Cl (p), 1239 RGros, 1241 et freq to 1529 Conant
et passim to 1610 Speed

Ekwall DEPN interprets Welham as 'hām by the wella or river' (the Welland)
and suggests that the DB form Walendeham 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 Wele- 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) Æthelweard); 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 Wal- 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, -berege 1155 RBE, -berg(e) 1225 GildR, 1230 MemR,

1240 Cl et passim to 1267 LCDeeds (p), 1273 Wyg (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, -borugh 1473 Alls

Weteburg(h) Hy2 Alls bis, Wetteburg' e.13 Wyg (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. hwæte, 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..

WISTOW

1. WISTOW (133-6395)

Wistanestou 1086 DB, 1236 Fees, Witenesto 1086 IB

Wikstanesthowa e.13 Wyg, 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 ib, 1269 Cur

Wistenestow(e) 1208 ChancR, 1242 Fees, -stou' 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 Wyg, Wistow(e), -ys- 1282 Pat, c.1291 Tax, 1308 Banco et
freq to 1441 (e.16) Will, 1467 Wyg et passim to 1605 IML

'Wīgstān's stōw', v. stōw. cf. Wistanstow Sa. The OE personal name
Wīgstān is also found in the lost Wistanneshevd 1275 Cl in Leicestershire.

COAL PIT LANE, cf. Colepit Field 1632 Map, v. col¹ 'coal'. WISTOW HALL,
1795 Nichols.

2. NEWTON HARCOURT (133-6396)

Niwetone 1086 IB, Nieweton 1202 Fine

Neuton(e) 1086 IB, e.13 Rut, 1236 Fine, 1242 Fees, p.1247, 1247-60 Wyg
(freq) et freq to 1393 ib, 1402 Hazlerigg et passim to 1439
Cl, (-Harecurt) 1275 Banco, Neutona c.1250 Rut, c.1247-60
Wyg (p) bis, Neueton' 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, (-Harcourt) 1436 Fine

'The new tūn', v. 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, v. þorn, 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 BPR, -kote 1242, 1252 Fees, -gote

1183 ChancR, 1242 ChR, -cota 1168 ChancR

Gescote 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

{ Eastgoscott(e) 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 gōsacot, where gōsa 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 (122-8100)

Adelachestone 1086 DB bis

Aðelacheston' 1167 P, Aðelochestona 1167 ChancR

Ad(e)lakeston(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', -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, -lox- 1276 Pat et passim to 1375 Ass, Athelocston 1313

Cl, 1313 Ipm, Atelokeston 1228 Pat (p), 1301 Coram

As(e)lakeston(e) 1212 RBE (p), 1209-35 RHug, 1259 RGrav

Hal-, Alakestona l.12 Dane, l.12 BM, Alokeston' 13 (1449) WoCart (p),

Adloxton' 1333 Peake, 1358 Pat, 1364 BPR et freq to 1386 Pat et

passim to 1486 Ipm, Adlaxton' 1405 PRep, 1501 Cl

Al(1)ox(s)ton 1295 IpmR, 1327 SR (p), 1331 Mid (p), 1416 Fine, 1428 FA

Al(1)ex(s)ton, ~~-ax-~~ Hy2 All Souls, Hy2 Nichols, John Derby et passim to

1509 Deed, 1518 Visit et freq to 1610 Speed, Allxton 1653

LeicRec

'Æðellāc's tūn', v. tūn. The OE personal name Æðellāc is unrecorded. Ekwall DEPN suggests Ēadlāc, but the shortening of Ēad > Ēd > 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 aqd, Allxton Hall 1806 Map.

ALLEXTON WOOD 1806 Map.

ASFORDBY

ASFORDBY (122-7019)

Esseberie 1086 DB

Osferdebie 1086 DB

Osfordebi 1102-6 Reg bis, Hy1 Nichols, Orfordeby (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 ICDeeds (p) et passim to 1552 Mid, Asfortheby 1295

ChronPetr (p)

Aisfordeby 1156 (1318) Ch, Hy2 Dugd

As(s)h(e)fordeby 1294 Ass, 1335 LAS, 1412 Pat, -fordby 1291, 1294

OSut, 1412 Inq aqd, 1537 MinAcct, Aschfordby 1505 RTemple bis
Ass(e)fordeby 1367 Pat, 1375 (p), 1377 LCDeeds (p), -fordby 1316 FA,
1505 Peake

Es(s)efordebi c.1204 RegAnt bis, 1204 Chr, -by 1204 CLR, 1204 Chr,
1218 RegAnt et passim to 1254 Val, 1329 Ch

Esfordebi 1190-1204 BM, .e.13 (1404) Laz (p), -by 1205 Dugd, 1218 RegAnt
bis, .e.13 (1404) Laz (p), 1220 RegAnt et passim to 1263 GildR
(p), Eschefordeby m.13 (1404) Laz

Essefordby 1204 RegAnt bis, 1231 RHug

Eisfordby 1218 RegAnt bis

Esfordby 1218 RegAnt, 1234 RHug

Asfordby 1232 RHug, 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 LML

H-, As(s)orby(e) 1529 AAS, 1537 RTemple, 1576 Saxton

'Ásfrþór's bý', v. bý, cf. Asserby L. For detailed discussion of the
Scandinavian personal name Ásfrþór v. SPNLY 20. Osferdebie 1086 DB
probably shows confusion with Ásfríðr. 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
eski) seems to have had a strong influence on the subsequent development
of Ásfrþór 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. v. æsc, burh, byrig.
And v. Introduction : The -by/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire

place-names.

AUSTEN DYKE, Robert Austen 1524 SR, Henry Austin 1628 ib, John Austin 1666 ib were all freeholders in the village. OLD HALL, -atte Halle SR (p), v. hall. ASFORDBY HALL, 1831 Curtis. THE HOME FARM (O.S. 1" only), Holm c.1777 Terrier, cf. Holm leas c.1777 ib, Holm-Gate c.1777 ib, v. holmr 'a water-meadow'. POTTER HILL, Potters Hill 1631 Ipm, 1806 Map. THE VALLEY was Diminiggedale 1.12 GarCart, Dimsdale c.1777 Terrier, cf. Dumenyngeddewange 1297 Banco, v. dæl¹, dalr 'a valley'.

WELBY GRANGE, LODGE, HOUSE (Welby belongs to Framland Hundred)

Alebi 1086 DB bis, 1162-70 Rut (p), 1.12 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 1.12 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 1.13 (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

'Áli's bȳ', .v. bȳ. For the personal name Áli, v. 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 Áli, the name of the settler who gave his name to Welby. The meaning would thus be 'Áli's herding place'. It is conceivable, however, that we have here a lost Anglo-Saxon site. The first element could thus be OE Alhstān, as in the lost Alesthorp in Burley R, q.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, v. stōw.

WELBY GRANGE, grangie de Alebi 1.12 GarCart, e.13 Nichols, Halebi Grangia 1.12 GarCart, Grang' de Oleby 13 ib, v. grange. The grange belonged to Garendon Abbey v. 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 48. 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, cf.

Ravensthorpe Nth and YN. The OS cand. 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 Rampn 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

Thorp(e) 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 Barkeby) 1408 AD, (-Barkeby, -erk-) 1473, 1481,
1489 Mid bis, 1502 Ipm bis, 1539 MinAcct, (Bark(e)by(e)-)

1604 SR, 1610 Speed et passim to 1641 Fine

Thorph' 1295 Ipm

'The outlying farmstead' (i.e. of Barkby), v. porp.

ABBOT'S SPINNEY, cf. Abbot's close 1800 Nichols.

2. HAMILTON (122-6407)

Hamelton' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1199 Cur, 1200 FF et freq to 1346, 1347 MiD
bis et passim to 1449 ib, Hamellton' 1369 (15) CCart

Hameleton 1199 Cur (p)

Hamilton' 1268 AAS (p), 1.13 RTemple (p), 1294, 13 MiD (p), 13 AD (p),
1327 SR, 1408 AD

Hamulton' 1406 AD, 1434, 1435 bis, 1449, 1455, 1473, 1481 MiD

Homulton' 1489 MiD

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 BM, Hy2Dane, 1192-1227 Hastings,
-we 1198 GildR, 1212 GarCart, 1239 Cur et passim to c.1278

LCDeeds, (p), 1283 Mid (p) et freq to 1331 Deed et passim to
1375 Ferrers, 1400 Pat, 1415 LCDeeds (p)

Barewa Hy2 Dugd, 1228 RHug, -ewe 1182, 1184 P, 1228 RHug, a.1250

RTemple et passim to 1274 Wyg (p), 1284 Ferrers, 1.13 GarCart
et freq to 1371 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1403 RTemple, 1424
Cl, -ewh 1371 LCDeeds (p)

Barua 1.12, 12 GarCart (p), -uha John Berkeley, -ue 1261 Cur (p), 1273
Ipm, 1277 Hastings, 13 Mid (p) bis, -uwe 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 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1414 Ferrers et passim to
1450 bis, 1454 RTemple, 1457 Deed et freq to 1500 Wyg et
passim to 1517 Dixie, 1535 VE, -ouwe 1325, 1326, 1340 Ipm
Barrow(e) 1413 RTemple bis, 1452 LCDeeds 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 LCDeeds, 1449 RTemple, 1502
Ipm, -ugh 1395 Cl, 1403 AD, 1404 FF, 1420 Pat

Baro(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 Wyg

-juxta Sore 1331 IpmR

-upon Sore 1457 Win et passim to 1594 PCCWills

-vpon Zoram 1610 Speed

'(At) the wood', v. bearu, bearwe. The form of the place name is OE dat.sing. bearwe. Most likely, it was originally preceded by the OE preposition aet 'at', the expression for 'homestead' or 'village' being understood. Barrow stands on the River Soar.

BARLEY HILL HOUSE, Barlyhyll' 1391 Deed, Barlyhille 1454 RTemple, Barlyhul 1477 (e.16) Charyte, cf. Barlehillfeld 1544 Surv, v. bærlic 'barley', hyll 'hill'. BARROWCLIFFE, cf. Littleclyff ?1474 Hastings, Litelcliff al. Southcliff 1481 MinAcct, Southclyfffield 1560 Ct, v. lytel 'little', cliff 'a cliff, a bank', sūð '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 sīc 'a small stream', sīk 'a ditch'. Sīc came to denote 'a field, a piece of meadow along a stream', v. sīc, sīk. FISHPOOL BROOK, le Fisshpole(s) ?1474 Hastings bis, Fysshpole ?1474 ib, Fisshpole 1481 MinAcct, Fishpole 1560 IAS, 1564 Ct, Fishpoole(s) 1564 ib, 1615 IAS bis, le Fisshepooles 1615 Ipm, v. fisc 'fish', pōl¹ 'a pool, a pond, a pool in a river' and le Broke ?1474 Hastings, 1477 (e.16) Charyte, 1481 MinAcct, cf. Brokefurlonge 1454 RTemple, Brokefeld(e) 1544 Surv bis, v. brōc '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 RTemple (p), 1438 (15) Deed (p), -ad Graua 1327 SR (p), -at Groue 1381 (15) Deed (p), v. grāf 'a grove'. THE NOOK, NOOK LANE (O.S. 6" only) Nooke 1560 IAS, Spencers Nooke or Drift Nooke 1690 ib, v. nōk 'a nook of land, a triangular plot of ground'. NORTHFIELD, ye Northfeld 1568 Ct, v. norð 'northern, north', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'. RYCROFT FARM, Ryecroft(e) 1391 Deed bis, 1477 (e.16) Charyte, 1481

MinAcct, 1544 Surv.bis, (1e) Rycroft(e) 1454 QuR, 1544 Surv, 1568 Ct,
 Ri(e)crofte 1454-QuR bis, ?1474 Hastings, v. ryge 'rye', croft 'a small
 enclosed field'. STRANCLIFFE, LANE, Stranclyfe 1454 RTemple, Strankcliffe
 1544 Surv, cf. Strangcliffelde 1544 ib, Strangclyffeld 1544 ib, 'cliff
 made of firm, compact soil', v. strang, cliff.

BEEBY

BEEBY (122-6608)

Bebi 966 (12) BCS 1178, 1086 DB, c.1125 Ord, 1316 Pap (p), 1327 SR,
 -bia c.1130 LeicSurv

Bebv 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
RTemple et freq to 1576 LibCl

Bebe 1510 LAS, 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS, 1527 LWillis, 1536 ISIR

Beybe 1527 LWillis

Beebie 1603 LibCl, 1610 Speed

'The bȳ where bees are kept', v. bēo, bȳ. 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 DB bis

Merthegrava (quae nunc alio nomine Belegrava dicitur) s.a. 1081 (c.1131)

Ord

Mardegrauē c.1130 LeicSurv

Marthegreve(gate) a.1183 Potter

Belegraue, -v- 1185 P (p), a.1186 Dane (p), 1186 P (p), Hy2 (p), p.1189

- Dane bis, 1.12 GarCart (p), 1196 Chanor et freq to 1329
BHosp (p), 1331 (p) bis, 1332 RTemple (p), 1333 Mid et passim
to 1361 (p), 1362 (p), 1368 LCDeeds (p), 1442 RTemple, -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
RTemple, 1349 Pap, -greve 1252 Ch, -grawe 1202 Ass (p)
- Belagrove 1199 Cur (p), 1323 LAS (p), 1348 Pap
- Bellegraue, -v- 1205 P (p), c.1240 AD, 1308 Pap, 1311 GildR (p), -graua
1205 Chanor (p), 1211 P (p)
- Bellagrove 1199 Cur (p) bis, 1252 GildR (p), -graua, -v- 1211 P (p),
1234 Ch (p), 1265 GildR (p)
- Bellograua 1202 Ass (p)
- Ballegraue 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 RTemple bis, 1344 Mid
bis et freq to 1610 Speed
- Originally 'the marten grove', v. meard^x, grāf. Such AN forms as
Merdegrave 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. þorp 'an outlying farmstead', topt.
- BELGRAVE HALL, 1e Hall 1621 Ipm, cf. Hall Meadow 1662 Nichols, Great
Hall Meadow 1731 LAS, v. hall. THE GREEN, cf. -atte Grene 1260 Cl (p),

-on le grene 1332 SR (p), v. grēne². MILL HILL, cf. Belgrave mylne 1621
Ipm, v. myln. OLD BRIDGE, ponten de Belgrave 1357 Works, cf. le Bridge
close 1621 Ipm, v. brycg.

BROUGHTON AND OLD DALBY

1. NETHER BROUGHTON (122-6925) (belongs to Framland Hundred)

Brocton(e) 1086 IB, 1202 FF, 1203 Fine, 1212 Fees bis, 1223 RHug, 1233
(Edwl) CroxR et freq to Hy3 Crox bis, 1.13 CRCart bis, c.1291
Tax, Edwl CroxR bis, (-iuxta Warkeneby) 1262 Ass, 1262 (Edwl)
CroxR, -tona John Dugd, Droctona (sic for Broctona) c.1130
LeicSurv, Broctun 1236 Fees, 1236 Berkeley (p)

Brectone 1203 Cur

Brochton 1209-35 RHug, 1242 RGros, 1260 Cur, Brohton 1242 RGros

Broghton' 1258, 1259 Cur, 1273 Cl et passim to 1355, 1382 Pat, 1449
RTemple, (-iuxta Claxton) 1382 Pat, (Nether-) 1449 RTemple,
Broghton' 1316 ib (p)

Broucton 1290 IpmR, -tun 1235 Pat

Brout(t)on 1290 Inq aqd, 1296 Ipm, 1301 IpmR, 1316 FA

Broughton' 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,
-thon' 1502 MisAccts

Brughton 1351 Pat, 1387 Dugd

'The brook tūn', v. brōc, tūn, 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.

OLD GRANGE, cf. Great Grange Close 1764 Nichols, v. grange.

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

Dawbye 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 PRep 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 IML

-Hospital(i) 1254 Val, 1314 GarCart, 1340, 1344 Nichols

-Pital 1253-8 RHug

'The by in the valley', v. dalr, 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 Brok. 1316 RTemple, v. brōc. DALBY WOLDS, Dalby Wold. 1325, 1326 Ipm, Wold' de Dalby Edw2 Mid, le. Oldez 1543 Farnham, v. wald. 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), m.13 Nichols, -thon' 1314 GarCart

Burnitona 12 BHosp bis

The affix is normally added as:

-juxta Prestwo(u)ld 1295 Banco, 1719 IML

-super Waldas 1301 LeicRec, Edw1 BM, 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-tūn, 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.

BANDALLS FARM, BURTON BANDALLS, FARM, Bandale 1.13 BM, Burton Bandalls 1739 LeicW, v. dæl¹ 'a valley'. BROOK FARM, BROOKFIELD, -Ouer the brok 1327 SR (p), cf. Brook Closes 1799 Nichols, v. brōc. THE CLIFF, CLIFF HOUSE, Blaccliff 1212 GarCart, of. Blacclifueshende 1212 ib, v. blæc 'dark-coloured' (perhaps overgrown with shrub), clif 'a cliff, steep slope'. BURTON HALL, 1831 Curtis. HARROW FARM, Horrou 1212 GarCart, of. Horrousicha 1212 ib, perhaps OE horu 'filth, dirt', but also possible is horu-hōh 'filth headland', v. horu, hōh. SIX HILLS ROAD (and v. SIX HILLS, Hoby with Rotherby parish infra), cf. Seghishou Hy2 Berkeley, Seghishou 1.Hy2 ib, Seggeshou 1212 GarCart, John Berkeley, 'Secgge's spur of land', v. hōh. The OE personal name Secgge occurs in the lost Seggeswald in neighbouring Hoby with Rotherby parish, now Six Hills, the boundary point of several parishes which meet at the Fosse Way. Secgge must have been an influential Anglo-Saxon landowner.

COSSINGTON

COSSINGTON (122-6013)

Cosinton(e), -y- 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1242, 1243 Fees, 1245-55 (p),
a.1269 RTemple et freq to 1287, 1291 ib et passim to 1369 bis,
1389 ib, 1391 Wyg, -tonn' c.1280 RTemple, -tun 1236 Fees,
c.1237 GildR (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

Cosingetone 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

Cossyngton 1591 Surv

Cussington 1604 SR, 1604, 1613, 1625 IML

Probably 'Cusa's tūn', v. tūn. Spellings in -ing- tend to appear comparatively 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, v. tūn.

CARTHAGENA, 1806 Map. GLEBE FARM, the Glebe 1755 LAS. COSSINGTON GRANGE, le Grange 1551 RTemple, v. grange. COSSINGTON GORSE, 1806 Map. HUMBLE FARM, IANE, Lambowe 1287 RTemple, Lambie 1585, 1610, 1666 LAS, the Lambie 1676, 1708 ib, cf. Lambie gosse 1563 ib, Lamblesick(e) 1610, 1649 ib, Lambie Leys 1666 ib, probably 'the lamb headland', v. lamb, lamba, hōh. MARSHDALE FARM, Marshdales 1610 LAS, v. mersc 'watery land, a marsh', dæl¹ 'a valley'. COSSINGTON MILL, Cosyngton' milne 1450, 1479 RTemple, molendini aquatici de Cosyngton 1477 ib, The Mill 1591 Surv, cf. le milnedame 1477 RTemple, v. 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

Cootes, -ys 1396 LeicRec, 1541 MinAccts

Coat(e)s 1558 PCCWills, 1598, 1619, 1623, 1694 IML

'The cottages, the shelters', v. 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, v. hall. MOAT HILL, SPINNEY, Moat Spinney 1806 Map, v. mōt 'an assembly of people'. PARKS FARM, cf. Cotes park house 1719 Nichols, v. park.

SOUTH CROXTON

SOUTH CROXTON (122-6910) [^hkrousan]

Crocheston(e) 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv

Croptone 1086 IB

Crokeston(e) 1201 Abbr, 1203 Ass, 1297 AD, 1377 Pat (p), 1423 FA

Croxton 1202 FF, 1316 FA, 1343 Mid (freq), Crocston c.1300 AD

Croxton(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) Iaz bis, -tun 1236 Fees

Chroxton' 13 Mid bis

Crouxton' 1343 Mid 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 Mid

Suth- 1202 FF, 1202, 1203 Fine, 1264 RGrav et freq to Edw1 CroxR et

passim to 1324 Mid, Suht- 13 ib

Sou(t)- Hy3 Crox, 13 Mid, 1302 Rut, 1343 Mid (freq)

South(e)- Hy3 Crox bis, 1294 Mid bis, Edw1 CroxR et passim to 1343

Mid et freq to 1610 Speed

-South 1502 MisAcots

'Krókr's tūn', v. tūn, suð, cf. Croxton Kerrial. The OScand personal name Krókr is an original by-name 'crook-backed', cf. OIcel krókr

'hook' or possibly 'crooked-dealer' (Lind), v. SPNLY 181. The affix

suð distinguishes South Croxton from Croxton Kerrial in Framland Hundred.

BELL DIP LODGE, cf. Bellpits 1798 EnclA, Bellpits Furlong 1798 ib.

BRANCLIFF COTTAGE, cf. Brancliff Furlong 1798 EnclA, v. brant 'steep',
clif 'a slope, a cliff'.

FRISBY

1. FRISBY ON THE WREAKE (122-6917)

Frisebi(e) 1086 DB, Hy1 Dugd, 1190 P, c.1200 Dane, 1200 Cur, m.13

(1404), p.1250 (1404) Laz bis, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, e.13

(1404) Laz (p), -by, -ys- Hy1 Dugd, 1202 Fine, 1213 Cur,

1209-35 RHug, a.1250 (1404) Laz (p), 1242, 1243 Fees, m.13

(1404) Laz (freq) et freq to 1406 Pat et passim to 1444 AD,

Frisseby, -ys- m.13 (1404) Laz, 1351 (1449) WoCart (p),

1357 Pap, 1361 (1449) WoCart et passim to 1428 AD

Freseby 1244 Cl, 1280 Banco, 1316 FA, 1344 Cl, 1351 Wyg (p), 1354

Cl (p), 1367 Misc

Erisby, -y- 1304 Pat, 1356 (1449) WoCart (p), 1369 Fine (p), 1404 Laz

(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 ICDeeds 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

'The bȳ of the Frisians', v. Frīsa, Frīs(n)a, bȳ, cf. Frisby (by Galby). Frisby lies on River Wreake. The affix -Hernis is OE (ge)hērness 'a jurisdiction, a district', cf. Berkeley Harness Gl, v. (ge)hērness.

CHALK POOL HILL, cf. calklond 1407 Hilton, v. calc 'heavy clay'. CREAM LODGE, GORSE, Cream Lodge 1806 Map. HALL ORCHARD, -atte Halle 1362 (1449) WoCart (p), 1377 SR (p), v. hall. STUMP CROSS, The Stump Cross 1800 Nichols.

2. KIRBY BELLARS. (122-7117) (belongs to Framland Hundred)

Cherchebi 1086 IB

Chirchebi 1086 IB, -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, 1339

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 MisAccts 1537, 1539 MinAcct, 1539 Deed et freq to 1604 SR

The affix is normally added as:

-iuxta 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 RGrav, 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

-iuxta 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 bȳ with a church', v. kirkju-bý(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 Wreake v. 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 Ayvill held land in Kirby in the reign of John, v. Nichols s.n., while Robertus de Hevill' held a knight's fee here in 1236 Fees. Willelmus 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.,

ESTTHORP (lost), 1e Estthorp 1387 AD, Estthorp 1395-1407 Hilton, cf. Estthorpleys p.1250 (1404) Laz. 'The eastern þorp', v. ēast, þorp.

MEDILTHORPE (lost), 1e Medilthorpe 1412 AD, cf. middilthorpleya m.13 (1404) Laz. 'The middle þorp', v. middel, medal, þorp.

WESTTHORPE (lost), 1e Westthorp 1319 Dugd, 1e Westthorpe 1399 AD. 'The western þorp', v. west, vestr, þorp.

HERDWYK (lost), Herdwyk m.13 (1404) Laz., Herdewyc p.1250 (1404) ib., Herdwyk 1407 Hilton, 1428 Nichols, Hardwyk 1407 Hilton, Harewyk 1428 Nichols, cf. Herdwykhole 1407 Hilton. 'The herd-farm', v. heorde-wīc.

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, Saneholm' 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 saenna, OIcel senna 'quarrel, bickering', or perhaps the side-form ODan *sænn 'dispute, quarrel'. In a place-name saenna or sænn would indicate that there had been a dispute about the ownership. The form Saneholm' shows AN substitution of a for e, v. saenna, 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. cros (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)

Gaddebi 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 1798 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, 1831 Curtis (it was built on the site of PASKE HALL, -atte Paskehall 1398 IAS (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.), v. hall.) HILL TAMBOROUGH, Tamborough 1649 Nichols v. beorg 'hill'. MILL, cf. Mill Furlong 1798 Encla. PARK HOUSE, Park Hall 1831 Curtis. UNDERWOOD'S LODGE, William Underwood was resident in Gaddesby in 1630 IML.

2. ASHBY FOLVILLE (122-7011)

Ascbi 1086 DB bis

Essebi 12 (1449) WoCart, 1236 RGros, m.13 (1404) Laz, -bia c.1130

LeicSurv, e.Hy2 Dane, 1.12 (1449) WoCart bis, c.1200 Dane

bis, -by c.1180 (1449) WoCart, 1216 CLR, 1225 RHug, 1230

Cur, 1232, 1233 RHug 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

Aessebi 1185 Templar

Assebi 1318 (1449) WoCart, -by p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1294 Coram, 1317

Ipm, 1318 (1449) WoCart

Asssheby 1310 Fine, 1313 Banco, 1314 Ass, 1315 Pat et freq to 1507

Banco, 1535 VE

As(s)cheby 1310 Ipm, 1316 (1449) WoCart (p) et passim to 1349 (1449)

ib, 1351 BPR

Assshby 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, -Foluuil' 1232 RHug, 1236 RGros, 1243.

Fees, Hy3 Crox, 1294 Mid, 1310 Fine et freq to 1610. Speed

-Folwell 1526 AAS, 1528 Visit, 1533 Rental

-Fallows, -Follows 1718 IML, 18 Nichols

-on-the-Fallows 1722 IML

'The by at the ash tree' or 'the by where the ash trees grow', v. 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, v. pasture. CARINGTON SPINNEY,
Sir Charles Smith, holder of the manor of Ashby Folville, was created
Lord Carington in 1641 Nichols. POOL HOUSE, cf. Abbottispool 1390 Pat,
v. pōl¹.

NEWBOLD (lost)

Niwebold 1086 IB

Neubold(e) 1086 IB, 1236 Fees, Hy3 Crox (p), 1282 Banco, 1328, 1338

Pat, 1365, 1383 Banco, 1390 (1449), 1446 (1449), 1449 WoCart,

1453 Cl, 1499 Banco, (-iuxta Gaddesby) 1282 ib, (-Folluill')

1446 (1449) WoCart, (-Folluile) 1449 ib

Neubolt' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1449 WoCart, (-Foluile) 1449 ib

Newbold p.1250 (1449) WoCart, 1328 Pat, 1342 (1449) WoCart, 1402

LCDeeds, 1449 WoCart, 1535 VE, 1539 MinAcct

Newbolt Folluill' 1449 WoCart

'The new building', v. niwe, bōtl, bold. The manor was held by Willelmus
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 Wyg (p), Hy3 Crox bis, 1294 Mid, 1298 Wyg (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 IML

'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 e.13 GarCart et
freq to 1295 Deed 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

to 1453 RTemple, 1464, 1478 Ct, 1484 Cl, 1502 MisAccts et
freq to 1610 Speed

Gri-, Grymson 1537 BM, c.1570 Rental

Grinston' 1522 Deed

Grumleston 1276 RH

Grumston 1377 Pat

Either 'Grīm's tūn' or 'Grīmr's tūn', v. tūn. The Scandinavian personal name Grīmr was an original by-name that was often used of Óðinn in disguise, cf. OIcel gríma '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 (v. SPNLY 105) so that we have an exact parallel. Grimston is probably a hybrid place-name with Scandinavian Grīmr replacing an OE first element but may faithfully preserve an OE Grīmestūn (cf. Grimyston, Grimmeswelle, v. Quorndon).

SHOBY COTTAGES, LODGE, SCHOLLS

Seoldesberie 1086 DB

Siwaldebi 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

Siwaldbi 1242 RGros, -by 1386 Fine

Siwelideby 1207 RFinib (p)

Siwoldebi 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, Sywouldeby 1531 ISLR

Si-, Sywoldby 1316 FA, 1374 Pat (p), 1383 Fine, 1449 WoCart, 1510 LP

Si-, Sywolby 1362 BPR, 1465 Banco

Sywalby 1454 Pat, 1465 Banco, 1507 Cl, 1533-8 ECP

Sewoldeby 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 by̆' or 'Sigew(e)ald's burh (later by̆)', v. by̆, burh.

Ekwall DEPN suggests that the second element in Seoldesberie 1086 DB may be OE byrig which was later replaced by ON by̆. Thus it is possible that we have here an OE Sigew(e)aldesbyrig but the balance of evidence must favour by̆. Sigvaldi is an OScand personal name - ON Sigvaldr, OSwed Sighvald. It may either have replaced an OE Sigew(e)ald or be original. v. Asfordby supra and Quenby (in Hungarton) infra. v. also Introduction: The-by̆/-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, v. skáli 'a temporary hut or shed' (cf. Scholes La, YW).

2. SAXELBY

Saxelbie 1086 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

Saxeleyby 1261 Cur (p)

Saxebia c.1130 LeicSurv

Saxilbi 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, Saxhilby 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, Saxhulby 1539 Deed
 'Saksulfr's by', v. by, cf. Saxilby L.

HOBY WITH ROTHERBY

1. BROOKSBY (122-6716)

Brochesbi 1086 IB bis, 1196 ChancR, 1197-1227 Hastings
 Brocchesbi 1198 P
 Brocesbi 1158 France
 Brokesbi 1197 P, 1207 GildR, -bya c, 1130 LeioSurv, -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
 Brokisby, -ys- 1314 Hastings, 1330 Pat, 1533 AAS, 1544, 1558 ISLR
 Broksby 1285 Ass
 Brokeby 1254 Pat
 Broxesbie 1574 LEpis
 Broxby, -bie 1574 LEpis, 1576 LibCl, 1577 LEpis
 Brukesby 1386 Fine (p)
 Brookesbie 1610 LML

'Brók's bȳ', v. bȳ. Ekwall DEPN suggests 'the bȳ 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 -cch- and -ck-.

2. HOBY (122-6617) [^hhu:bi]

Hobie 1086 DB, Hobī 1183 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), l.12 GarCart (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)
Laz (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 BPR (p), 1367 Misc (p), 1387 Cl et passim to
1438 Peake bis, 1471 Pat

'The bȳ at the headland', v. hōh, bȳ. ON bȳ 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 ō 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. Alwoldmilneste 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' 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, dæl¹.

WILLOWES (lost, near Ragdale)

Wilges 1086 DB

Wil(l)eges c.1130 LeicSurv, 1201 Chr

Wi-, Wyl(l)ughes, -is 1316 FA, 1327 SR (p), 1375 IpmR, 1440 Ipm

Wylough(e)s 1403 AD, 15 Ferrers

Wel(o)ughes 1447 Ferrers bis

Wileés 1166 IN, Wileis 1166 RBE, Wylus 1243 Fees

Wi-, Wylewes c.1130 LeicSurv, 1285 Banco, 1300 LeicRec (p), 1340 Banco,
1365 Coram (p), 1375 Inq aqd

Wi-, Wylwes 1324 LeicRec (p), 1338 Banco, Wilwys 1422 AD

Wylhous 1428 FA

Wi-, Wylowes, -ys 1343 LAS, 1424 AD

Willowes, -us 1377 LAS, 1397 Misc, 1403 Cl, 1467 Ipm, 1492 Deed, 1516
Ferrers, 1553 Pat, 1580 Deed

Willows 1513 Ferrers

'The willows', v. willig, pl. wil(i)gas.

SIX HILLS 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,

Segeswalde s.a. 755 (a.1118) ib, Segeswold 1156 (1318) Ch, Segeswald

1184 YAA, Seggiswold Hy2 Dugd, Segheswald 1.12 GarCart bis, Seggheswald

1.12 ib, Seggeswold e.13 ib, Seggeheswald m.13 Nichols bis, Seggeswold
1340 Ch

Probably 'Secgge'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.' v. 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 RTemple

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

'Reiðarr's by', v. by. cf. Rearsby infra. Gilliam Fellows Jensen postulates a Scandinavian personal name Reiði, possibly a short form of names in (H)reið-, v. SPNLY 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 Reiðarr 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 IB

Holetone 1086 IB

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, (-iuxta Prestewold) 1369 Pat,

-tona 1.12 GarCart, c.1200 Dane bis, c.1261-70, Hy3 BM,

(-iuxta Prestewald) c.1261-70 ib, -tun 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 tūn on the spur of hill', v. hōh, tūn.

FOXCROFT SPINNEY, Fox Crafts 1806 Map. HARTS FARM, John Hart was
 resident in the parish 1712 IML. HOTON HILLS, Hoton Hill 1806 Map.

HUMBERSTONE

HUMBERSTONE (121-6206) (now in Leicester Borough)

Humerstane 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, 1.13 CRCart et passim to 1379, 1380 Pat, -stayn 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 Hazlerigg bis et
 freq to 1576 Saxton

Humbirston' 1359 (p), 1361 Rut (p) bis, 1374 LCDeeds (p), 1390 Misc
 Humberston(e) 1351 BPR, 1370 (p) bis, 1373 Wyg (p), 1377 LCDeeds (p)
 bis, 1419 Fine, 1459 LCDeeds

Humbreston(e) c.1299 Ipm, 1338 Banco, 1380 Fine (p), 1401 LCDeeds (p),
 1413 bis, 1435 Comp bis, 1436 Fine, 1439 bis, 1450, 1451
Comp, 1519 EpCB, Humbristona 1190-1204 France.

'Hūnbeorht's stone', v. stān. An ancient standing stone is marked on
 the O.S. 2½" map covering the parish.

CAIBY LODGE, v. Colby Lodge, Thurmaston parish infra. LITELMEDE,
 Littlemede c.1240 Berkeley, 13 Nichols, v. lýtēl 'small', mæd 'a meadow'.
 THE PORTWEY. le Portwey 13 Nichols, v. port² '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) 1086 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 Banco, 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'), v. hungōr, tūn.

BAGGRAVE HALL, PARK

Badegrave 1086 IB

Badesgraue 1169 P

Balbegrave, -v- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1247 Abbr (p), 1.13 CustRo bis

Balbgrave 1.13 CustRo bis

Babbegrave, -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, -graua 1177 P et freq to 1182 ib, Babbigraue 1199 ib,

Babbygrave 1316 Banco (p)

Babegrave, -v- 1190 P (p), c.1225 AAS, 1262 Fine, Hy3 Crox (p), 1286

Pat (p) et passim to 1328 Banco, -graua 1191 (p), 1192 (p),

1193 P (p)

Bebbegrave 1305 Pat

Bobegrave 1201 ChancR

Babgrau, -v- 1299 Ipm, 1312 Banco, 1352 LCDeeds, 1352 (1449) WoCartet passim to 1402 FA, 1478 CtBag(g)rave 1499, 1500 Ipm, 1502 MisAccts, 1510 Rental et freq to 1610

Speed

Evidently 'Babba's grove', v. grāf, 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, LODGE

Queneberie 1086 IB

Quenebi 1210 P (p), m.13 (1404) Laz, -bia c.1130 LeicSurv, -bya Hy3Crox, -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 Ipms

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 ELiW

Originally perhaps 'the queen's burh' (the second element OE byrig dat.

sg. of burh later replaced by Scandinavian bȳ), v. cwēn, burh, byrig,

bȳ. And cf. Asfordby, and Shoby (in Grimston) both supra. v. also

Introduction: The -bȳ/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names.

BAGGRAVE HALL, The Hall 1666 SR, v. hall. FOX HOLES SPINNEYS were

Spinney Covert 1806 Map. HARTFIELD LODGE, cf. Nether Hart 1625 Map,

Over Hart 1625 ib. QUENBY HALL, 1720 Lysons, 1800 Nichols, Quenby

House 1752 Map.

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)

Ingwerisbi m.13 Nichols (p), Ingwericby 1212 FF, Higwerisby p.1250

(1404) Laz (p)

Ingwarebi 1210 Cur, Ingwareby 1205 CLR, 1236 Cur (p), 1262 Nichols (p),

Inguaruibi 1190-1204 France, Ingwarebi 1210 Cur, Ingwareby

1278 Derby (p)

Ingarebi e.14 RydCart (p)

Ingwerebi m.13 Nichols (p), -by 1212 FF, Ingtwereby 1262 Cl

Ingwarby p.1250 (1404) Laz, 1252 Fees (p), Yng-, Ingwarby 1260 Cur,
1339 Cl, 1353 Nichols, 1356 BurtonCa

Ingwabi a.1298 Hastings (p)

Ingwerby 1330 Hastings (p)

Ingwardesby, -is- 1307 LeicRec (p), 1345 LCDeeds (p)

Ingwardeby 1249 (p), 1250 Cur (p), 1278, 1280 Banco et freq to 1341

Rut (p), 1346 RTemple (p), 1352 Pap, 1376 Dixie (p), 1412,

Cl (p), -bey 1306 Ferrers (p), Hingwardeby 1209-35 RHug,

Ingwardebi 1321 Ferrers, Ing-, Ynguardeby 1286 (1404) Laz,

1323 LAS, 1327 SR (p)

Ingewardeby 1319 Ch, 1328 Cl (p) bis

Ingwardbi 1323 LAS, -by(e) 1311 Cl (p), 1325 Inq aqd (p), 1330 Hastings
(p) et passim to 1440 Pat, 1535 VE

Inguerdby 1468 Pat

Ingarsby(e), -er- 1535 VE, 1540 Pat, 1604 SR et passim to 1624 IML

'Ingvar's by', v. by. Ingvar was a fairly common Scandinavian personal
name - ODan, OSwed Ingvar, ON Yngvarr. Ingarsby is a deserted village
now represented by Ingarsby Old Hall, a ruined chapel and earthworks.
v. 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

Cahiham c.1130 LeicSurv

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 LML

Possibly 'Cæga's hām' or 'the hām on gravel soil', v. cæg, hām. The OE personal name Cæga is unrecorded, but appears in Cainham Sa and Cainhoe Bd. Ekwall DEPN suggests a side-form Cæge to explain Keysoe Bd, Cassiobury Hrt and Cashio Hrt, and another side-form Cægin as the first element in Keynsham So. Löfvenberg, EST xliii 41 postulates an OE *cæg '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 *cæg had the extended meaning 'gravel' (and it may be cognate with OE cisel 'gravel' as Löfvenberg points out) then OE cæghām could mean 'the hām on gravel soil' which would suit the site very well.

LODDINGTON

LODDINGTON (122-7902)

Ludinton(e) 1086 IB, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1206 P (p), 1249 Cur et passim to 1265 Misc (p), 1483 Pat

Ludington 1248 Ch, 1.13 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
Dugd bis

Lodenton 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' 1.13
Peake, Loddington 1551 Ipm, 1576 Saxton

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 -inge- survive. It is at the heart of the -inga- area. The -ing-⁴ type appears to be limited entirely to the north west and west of the county, v. -inga-, tūn. Also v. Distribution Map 3.

LODDINGTON HALL, Lodington Hall 1800 Nichols. LODDINGTON MILL, cf. Mill
wong 1539 Parker v. myln, vangr. PARK WOOD FARM, parcum suum de
Lodinton Hy2 Nichols, v. park. LODDINGTON REDDISH, Reddish 1604
Nichols bis, Reddish Wood 1800 ib - probably OE hrēodisc 'the reedy
place'. Loddington Reddish abuts Eye Brook, v. hrēod, -isc.

LOWESBY

LOWESBY (122-7207)

Glowesbi 1086 IB

Losebi e.Hy2 Dane, -bia 1178-84 (1328) Ch, Hy2 Dugd, -by(e) 1269 Cur,
1576 Saxton

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,

1232 RHug, 1236 Fees, m.13 (1404) Laz, Hy3 Crox et freq to

1372 Deed, 1404 Laz et passim to 1428 FA

Lousheby Hy3 Derby (p)

Lowseby 1315 Alls, 1440 Fine, Lowceby 1412 FA

Lowesby(e), -bie 1241 RGros bis, 1265 Misc, 1317 Ipm, 1357 Wyg (p) bis

et passim to 1425 Rut bis, 1428 Wyg, 1435 Comp et freq to

1535 VE, Lowisby, -y- c.1233 GildR (p), c.1271 Wyg (p)

Louwisy 1278 LeicRec (p)

Lousby ?John (1404) Laz, 1270 FConc, 1308 (1404) Laz, 1332 SR (p)

Lowsby 1486 Pat, 1518 Visit

Loas(e)by(e) 1609, 1612, 1628 IML

Lawcebye 1562 AAS

Lawisbie 1580 LEpis

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 Lós is recorded in Denmark in 1298 (DgP 11 710) and there is an OSwed by-name Löse (XenLid 103). Ekwall DEPN (and Elements probably following him) prefers a Scandinavian *lausa 'slope' as the first element, but Janzén points out that OScand lösa 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. STREETHILL 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. stræt, 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)

Neweton(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, 1.13 (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. nīwe, 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.

PORTELLIS 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 IML,

(-juxta Haloughton) 1317 Banco, (-beside Gawdeby) 1449 Wyg,

-tona 1184 CartAnt, Hy2 Dugd, -tun 1236 Fees, -tuna Hy1 Dugd

North' 1233 Fees

'The north tūn', v. norð, tūn, ēast. 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-
brige 1376 For, cf..Finchesford' 1227 CLR, Fincheford 1266, 1269 For,
Hy3 Nichols, -atte brige 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, 1.Hy2, Hy2 Dane, 1.12
(freq), 12 GarCart et passim to 1251 BHosp bis, 1254 Cl, 1282
Coram (p), -walda 1175-81 RegAnt, Hy2 Dane, -walt 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 1.12 Dane bis,
John BM, -wde c.1200 Berkeley (p), -waud 1243 Cl, 1253, 1255
Pap, 1278 RGrav (p), -wold(e) 1252 Fees (p), 1253 Cur, 1271
Abbr, Hy3 Crox bis et passim to 1.13 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

Prest(e)would 1535 VE, 1553 Pat

Prystwoode 1539 Deed

Either 'the priest's wood' or 'the priests' wood', v. prēost, 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' v. (ge)mære, 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)

Cuinburg 1086 IB

Quenburg(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 RTemple (p) et
 passim to 1271 ib (p), 1286 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1361 (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 BPR, 1535 VE, -borow(e)
 1377 SR, 1.14 LeicRec (p), 1535 VE, 1540 Fine, 1542 RTemple,
 -boro 1576 Saxton

Queneburch 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, Qweneburgh 1492 LeicRec (p)

Queningburc, -y- 1236 Fees, -burg(h) 1252 GildR (p), 1258, 1260 SelbyCa
 et passim to 1394 Banco, 1403 Pat, -bor' 1299 Ipm, -burgh
 1361 ib, -borow(e) 1569 LeicW, 1576 LibCl, Qwenyngburgh 1354
 LeicRec (p), 1419 Fine, 1420 Pat

Queni(n)gbury, -y- 1271 Pat, 1298 Misc

Quenegburcht 1156 (1318) Ch (p)

Queinigburh 1233 Fees

Queingbur(g) 1241 RGros bis, 1253 Cur, 1276 RH

Quen(e)sborgh 1436 Pat, -burgh 1357 ib, 1502 Ipm, -byrgh 1506 ib

'The queen's (fortified) manor' y. cwēn, burh.

BARROWCLIFFE FARM, y. Barrowcliffe Spinney, Gaddesby supra. OLD HALL,
 -atte Halle 1377 SR (p), y. hall. RIDGMERE LANE, le Meere 1434 SelbyCa,
y. (ge)mære '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 aqd,
 -cleve c.1291 Tax bis, -clif(f)', -y- 1332 SR (p), 1360, 1365
 Coram et freq to 1396 Ferrers bis, 1403 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

-upon Wrethek, -Wreyk 1456 Mid, 1486 Ferrers

'The red cliff', v. 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, v. 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)

Redresbi 1086 IB

Reresbi 1086 IB, 1166 LN, -by, -is-, -ys- e.13 Berkeley, 1224 Cur (p), 1225, 1209-35 RHug, 1236 Fees et passim to Hy3 Crox et freq to 1508, 1509 Rut et passim to 1535 VE, (-Chauberleing) 1242 Fees, (-en le Mere) 1372 Pat, -bie 1546 AAS, 1549 Pat, 1574 LEpis, Reresseby 1442 AD

Resebi c.1130 LeicSurv, -bia c.1130 ib

Rieresby 1326 Cl (p) bis

Resby 1397 Misc, Reysby 1481 Ct

Reasby(e) 1576 Saxton, 1610 Speed

Rearesby 1590 SubAr, 1604 SR

Raresby 1687, 1688 IML, Raersby 1717, 1719 ib

'Reiðarr'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 Reiðarr 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. mere¹ '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. blæc, blacan (weak oblique case) 'dark-coloured', mōr¹ 'a moor'.

SEAGRAVE

SEAGRAVE (122-6117)

Satgraue, -v- 1086 IB, e.13 (p) bis, e.Hy3 Berkeley (p), 13 ShR (p),
-graua Hy2 Dane (p)

Sadgrave 1184 bis, 1.Hy2 Berkeley (p), 1190 AC (p), R1 (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 C1, c.1235 (1404)
Laz (p) et passim to 1281 (1449) WoCart (p), -grava 1.12
Berkeley (p), -gravia 1.Hy2 (p), 1.12 ib (p)

Sagraue, -v- 1.Hy2 (p), Hy2 Berkeley (p), 1194 (p), 1195 P (p), 1204 ChR,
1204 RegAnt, -graua 1193 P (p), 1.12 Dane (p)

Segraue, -v- 1086 IB bis, c.1130 LeicSurv, 1197 (p), 1200 P (p), 1201
Ob1R, 1204 ChR, 1204 RegAnt et freq to 1610 Speed, -graua,
-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 IML
 The first element is probably OE sēað 'a pit, a pool, a spring', while
 the second may be either OE grāf 'a grove, wood' or OE græf 'a ditch',
v. sēað, grāf, græf.

WISTOFT (lost), 13 Mid, Wistoftbroke 13 ib. Probably 'Visi's toft',
v. topt. The personal name is OScand.

GORSE LANE, the Gorse 1760 Nichols, v. gorst' gorse, furze'. MUCKLE
 GATE LANE, cf. -atte Gate 1327 SR (p), v. 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, v. pudd,
 wella. SEAGRAVE WOLDS, Waldis de Segrave 13 Mid, Segrave Wold 1325,
 1326 Ipm, Waldis 1352 Mid, Wald 1362 ib, v. wald 'elevated open
 country'.

SILEBY

SILEBY (122-6015)

Siglesbie 1086 IB

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 C1 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 LCDeeds
 (p), Hy3 Crox (p) et freq to 1610 Speed, -be 1457 Ct,

Silleby c.1233 GildR (p), 1327 SR (p), 1330 FA, 1361 Cl
 Siliby 1290 GildR (p), Silyby 1325 Cl (p), Syllyby 1205 RotNorm
 Syelby 1511 RTemple, -bee 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-, Skef(f)tinton(e), -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1165 (p), 1166, 1180, 1184

P et freq to 1300 LCDeeds (p), c.1306 (p), 1316 RTemple et
 passim to 1363 ib, -tun' 1226 (p), 1231 Cur, 1232-47 Rut,
 p.1250 (1404) Laz (p), 1279 Coram (p)

Csceftitun 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, Skeftincton', -kt- Hy3 Crox, Edw1 CroxR
 (p), 1311 Rut (p), Skeftihgton c.1300 Wyg (p)

Skiftyngton, -y- 1283 Banco (p), 1303 Pat (p)

Scheftinton', -y- 1179, 1181, 1182 P et freq to John Rut, 1250 Fees
 bis, c.1250 (1404) Laz et passim to 1294 Mid (p), 1310 Ipm,
 -tona c.1160 Dane, Shceftinton' 1214 P, Scheftinaton' 1.13
CRCart bis

Schef(f)tington', -y- p.1250 (1404) Laz (p), 1262 Ass, 1.13 CRCart,
 c.1292 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1317 Rut (p), Sheftyngton
 1324 Pat

Schefteton 1252 Cl (p)

Schyftington 1276 Cl (p)

Scaftinton(e) 1187, 1191, 1192, 1193 P et freq to 1212 ib, 1224 RHug,
 -tona 1177, 1178 ChancR

Schaftinton' 1177, 1178, 1188, 1190 P bis

Skoftenton 1209-35 RHug

Scoftinton' 1212 P

Schef(f)inton, -y- 1163 P, 1290 Inq aqd, 1360 Ipm

Schefffyngton 1290 Inq aqd, 1381 SR (p), -thon' 1406 Wyg

Skef(f)inton, -y- 1261 Cur, 1298 ChancW (p) et passim to 1428 FA,
 1476 Pat

Skef(f)ington, -y- 1254 Val, 1311 GildR (p), 1322 Fine (p), 1336
LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1409 LCh, 1440 Pat, 1472 Peake,
 c.1545 Leland, 1613 LML

Skeuington', -v-, -y- 1411 (1473) Wyg, 1434 Pat, 1469 Alls, 1471

Hazlerigg, 1473 CCR, 1499 Banco et freq to 1541 MinAcct

'The tūn of Sceaft'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. Randolphs 1.13 CRCart, Edw1 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

LCDeeds (p), 1370 Wyg (p), 1373 (p), 1374 LCDeeds (p) et passim to 1391 Wyg (p), 1391 LCDeeds (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 LCDeeds (p), 1380 Wyg (p),

1409 (p), 1420 Wyg (p) et passim to 1614 IML

Sison 1622 Burton

The second element is OE tūn rather than OE stān. 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 stān). The first element is an OE personal name showing early shortening, possibly Sigeðryð or Sigehæð, v. tūn.

MEADOW LANE, cf. Turnwater Meadow 1831 Curtis. SYSTON MILLS, molendini de Sytheston' 1276-91 RTemple, cf. Syston Milne Field 1634 LAS, v. myln.

THRUSSINGTON

THRUSSINGTON (122-6415)

Turstaneston(e), -is- 1086 DB, 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 BM, -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 VE,
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), þorstanton' 1282 (e.15) (p), 1.13 (e.15)

BelCartB

Thursanton 1282 OSut

Thursinton 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)yngton 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)

Thrussington, -yng- 1327 Fine, 1382 Cl, 1385 lCDeeds (p) et passim to
 1529, 1534 RTemple et freq to 1576 Saxton

Thru(s)shington 1518-29 ECP, 1576 LibCl, 1625 IML

þorsteinn's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Thrislington Ds. The Scandinavian
 personal name þorsteinn replaced the OE first element, leaving a hybrid
 place-name. Some spellings show a partially anglicized form of
 þorsteinn where the second element is replaced by OE stān. For
 detailed discussion of þorsteinn v. SPNLY 313-7.

OX BROOK, cf. Oxdale 1553 Pat bis, 1615 Ipm, 1619 Fine, v. ora, dæl¹,
 dalr. RAGDALE WOOD, cf. Woodgate 1700 Terrier, v. wudu. THRUSSINGTON
 GRANGE, COTTAGE, Thrussington Grange 1800 Nichols. THRUSSINGTON WOLDS
 GORSE, Thursington Woulds 1806 Map, Thrussington Woulds 1815 Nichols,
v. wald.

THURMASTON

THURMASTON (122-6109)

Turmodeston(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, Turemodestun' 1201 P

Tormodestonæ 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

Thormedeston' c.1130 LeicSurv

Turmundeston' 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 Mid et passim to
1294 GarCart et freq to 1610 Speed, (-iuxta Belegraue) 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

þormóðr's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Thormanby YN. The Scandinavian personal
name þormóðr 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 þormundr.

NORTHORP (lost), Northorp(e) 1298 Nichols bis, 1349, 1351 Wyg, 1360, e.16 Nichols, cf. Northorpfeld 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Northorpmore 1477 (e.16) ib, 'the northern þorp', v. norð, þorp.

SEWISTHORP (lost), 1534 Nichols. Because of lack of early forms the first element must remain obscure, v. þorp.

COLBY LODGE, Caleborge 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" O.S.) (122-7405)

Tillintone 1086 DB

Tiletone 1086 DB

Tilton(e), -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1163 (p), 1166, 1167, 1169, 1170 P et freq to 1610 Speed, (-Diggeby) 1242 Fees, (-on the Hill) 1688 IML, -tona 1165, 1167, 1168, 1173, 1175, 1179 P, m.13 (1404), l.13 (1404), 1298 (1404) Laz, -tun 1210 GildR, 1231 Ch, 1236 Fees

Thilton' 1230 P

'Tila's tūn', v. tūn. The Domesday form Tillintone retains the OE genitival construction Tilantūn. Robert de Diggeby was in control of the manor in 1322 Cl.

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 IB

Haldsted' 1230 MemR (p), 1230 ChancR (p), 1236 Cur (p)

Halt(e)sted 1249 Pat (p), 1257 Pap

Hautsted' 1230 P (p)

Hal(1)ested(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1198 GildR (p), 1242 P (p), 1276 RH,

1.13 CRCart (p), 1299 Ass (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.13 Peake, 1227 GildR et

passim to Hy3 Crox (p) bis et freq to 1345 Inq aqd, 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. hald¹, stede. The first element is OE Angl hald¹ '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 v. Ekwall Studies² 52 and Sandred 289.

COLBOROUGH HILL, Great Calborowe 1539 Nichols, Cawborow 1586 Map. The first element is possibly OE cald 'cold', v. cald, beorg 'a hill'.

TUGBY AND KEYTHORPE

1. OLD KEYTHORPE (133-7699) *in further HD*

Cheitorp 1086 DB

Caitorp 1086 DB, -thorp 1333 Cl (p), Caythorp(e) 1242 Fees, 1274 Ass (p), 1290 Ch (p), 1303 Ipm (p)

Keytorp' 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 CroxR 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 ISLR

Keuthorp' Hy3 Hazlerigg (p)

'Keyla's þorp', v. þorp. Ekwall DEPN suggests 'Cæga's þorp'. The OE personal name Cæga (side form Cæge) is early, forming place-names in combination with hām (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 ODan þorp, and this would be

unique in Leicestershire. The ON personal name Keyia, side-forms Keia, Kæia, 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

Thochebi ? John Hastings

Thokebi John Rut, Thokeb' 1228 Cl (p), Thokey 1252 Fees (p), 1274

Ipm, -bya 1240 GildR (p), 1220-50 RTemple (p), Thokey

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

Tougbye 1550 LCh

Tuk(e)by 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS

Tuggebye 1539 LCh

Tugby 1519 EpCB, 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed

'Tóki's bȳ', v. bȳ, cf. Tortex 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),

l.12, c.1200 Dane (p), 1204 Cur (p) et freq to 1243 Fees,

m.13 (1404), Hy3 (1404) Laz

Thorp(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1207 FF (p), 1227 Ch bis, 1234 Fees et

passim to Hy3 Crox et freq to 1610 Speed

The affix is normally added as:

-Sec(c)h(e)vill(e), -y-, Seg(g)evile, -y-, Segefeld(e), -Sacheville,

-feild 1262 Fine et freq to 1610 Speed

-juxta Melton' Moubrey 1296 OSut

-juxta Twyford 1324, 1325 Inq aqd, 1535 VE

'The outlying farmstead', v. porp. Radulfus de Sechevill 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. dæ¹l.

COLLEY GRANGE (lost), 1537 MinAcct, cf. -de la Graunge 1295 Banco (p), v. grange.

THE HALL, Thorpe Hall 1831 Curtis. THORPE TRUSSELS, 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
 Chaner, 1197, 1198, 1199 P et freq to 1610 Speed, Twyfford
 1366 Rut, 1502 MisAccts, -fort a.1250 (1404), m.13 (1404)
Laz (p) bis

Thuy-, Thuiford', 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. twī-, twinn, ford. Thwinford' 1204 RFinib is
 formed with the OE adjective twinn 'double' rather than the OE prefix
twī- '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, Walet' 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) WoCart (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 tūn 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', v. walh, wala, tūn, wald. The early forms represent OE walatūn in which wala would seem to be the genitive plural of walh '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, v. (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'. SHITTLEWOOD'S BARN, John

Shytylwood was resident in the parish in 1524 SR, Daniel Shittlewood

in 1628 ib. WALTON BROOK, torrentam de Waleton' 1212 GarCart bis.

WALTON THORNS, 1806 Map.

WYMESWOLD

WYMESWOLD (122-6023)

Wy-, Wimundeswald(e) 1086 IB, 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, -waud(e) 1253-8 RHug, 1267 Lib,

-wold' Hy2 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.13 bis, 13 BHosp bis

Wymyndewold e.13 GarCart

Wy-, Wimundwald 1247 Ass, 1254 Val, 1316 Pat, -waud' 1242 Fees, 1260

Ass, -wold' 1252 Fees, 1276 IpmR, 1276 RH, 13 BHosp bis et

passim to c.1425 SW

Wymmutwold 13 MiD (p)

Wymondeswold 1326 (p), 1329 Cl (p), 1330 FA et passim to 1362 Ipm et

freq to 1396 MiD bis et passim to 1449 RTemple, 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) WoCart 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 RTemple,

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.

MILL COTTAGE, cf. milnehil 1.12 GarCart, milne hill a.1183 Potter, v. myln 'a mill'. THE PEASLANDS, langapeselandes 1.12 GarCart, cf. Peysberghesyke 1412 Ct, Pesebarogh' 1418 Comp, the Pesefeld c.1425 SW, v. pise 'pease', land 'a strip of land'. WILLOUGHBY GORSE was Allsops Covert 1806 Map (Willoughby Gorse is on the parish boundary with Willoughby on the Wolds Nt.). WOLDS FARM, in Wolda de Wymundewold' e.13 BHosp bis, waldis de Wymundewold 1256 Mid bis, in Waldo 1293 ib, Wald 1412 Ct, lez Woldas 1418 Comp, cf. 1e Woldhull 1331 Mid, Woldhill' 1412 Ct, Woldashyll' 1418 Comp, v. wald 'elevated open country' and cf. Ballowold e.13 BHosp, Ballow wold ? 13 Potter, Ballewaldebrecche 13 BHosp, Balhobrecche 1.12 GarCart, Ballowebrechis e.13 BHosp, v. balg 'rounded', hōh 'a headland', wald.

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

Anestingⁱ 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 Ferrers 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), -ie 1277 Hastings, 1301 Coram, 1302, 1307 Banco, 1325, 1327
Coram et passim to 1352 (1449) WoCart (p) et freq to 1541 Rut,
1576 Saxton, (-iuxta Groby) 1302 Banco

Anstey 1537 MinAcct

'The narrow footpath', v. ānstiga.

ANSTEY PASTURES, Ansty Pastures 1809 EnclA. THE GREEN, -othe Grene
 1319 Pat (p), -on the grene 1332 SR (p), v. grēne² 'a grassy plot, a
 village green'. MILL, Ansty melne 1371 Cl, v. myln. GYNSILL LANE, v.
 The Gynsills, Glenfields (Sparkenhoe Hundred).

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE

1. ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE (121-3516)

Ascebi 1086 IB

Assebia c.1130 LeicSurv, -by 1267 (p), 1269 Pat (p)

Aessebi Hy1 Dugd

Essebi Hy2 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

Dixie, 1535 VE

Ayssheby 1464, 1467, 1468 Pat, Aisshebye 1550 ib

As(s)cheby 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 Saxton

The affix is normally added as:

-la Z(o)u(s)ch(e), 1203 RotNorm, 1240 RGros et passim to 1277 GarCart

et freq to 1406 MiD, 1414 Wyg et passim to 1513 Dixie

-la Souch(e) 1254 Val, 1314 Cl, 1398 RTemple, 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 bȳ at the ash-trees', v. æsc, bȳ. The Scandinavian bȳ may have replaced an OE second element. Alanus la Zouche held the manor in the reign of Henry II Dugd, Roger de la Zuche in 1202 FF.

2. KILWARBY (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 bȳ', v. bȳ, cf. Killerby Du and YN. For a discussion of the Scandinavian personal name Kilvert v. Feilitzen 215. Ekwall DEPN takes it to be a possible by-name ON *kylfu-vorðr '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, v. 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 pipe 'narrow channel, pipe, conduit' is also possible. Spellings in -wall are from the Mercian wælla, a variant of OE wella 'a stream', v. pipe, 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. lýtēl, littil, þorp.

NETHERTHORPE (lost), 1616 Deed, 'the lower þorp', v. neodera, neōri, þorp.

BLACK DITCHES, Ipswell or Black Ditch 1795 Nichols, Ipswell Close or Black Ditch 1795 ib. The first element of Ipswell is possibly OE hyppels 'stepping stones', v. hyppels, wella. BRICKFIELD PLANTATION, cf. Brickiln field 1628 Deed, Brikiln Common 1769 EnclA. BRYAN'S COPPICE, Briants Copy 1806 Map. BUTT LANE, cf. Butt-house Road 1807 EnclA, v.

butte 'a strip of land abutting on a boundary'. THE CALLIS, Caley's 1445 Hastings, Calice c.1580 ib, Callis 1621 LeicW, the Callis 1769 EnclA, The Calais 1804 Nichols. THE COPPICE, Stewards Copy 1806 Map, cf. Coppice Side Closes 1769 EnclA. CHEATLE'S BARN, Abraham Cheatle was resident in Ashby in 1705 IML. FIELD FARM, cf. The Great Field 1769 EnclA. GOOSE PEN, 1769 EnclA. THE GREEN, (Calice at the north west end of the said) Green c.1580 Hastings, v. grēne² 'a grassy spot, a village green'. HOLY WELL, HOLYWELL FARM, Halywell 1347 Ipm, cf. Holywell Close 1615 Deed, v. hālig, wella. LAWN BARN, la Launde 1347 Ipm, Wad Lawn 1628 Deed, Lawn Hille 1769 EnclA, v. launde 'an open space in woodland'. OLD PARKS, FARM, the great park 1576 Saxton, Ashbie parke 1598 Fisher, Olde Parke 1622 Burton, Ashby old park(e) 1627 LeicW, 1721, 1722 IML, Old Parks 1769 EnclA, Old Park 1806 Map, v. park. OLD PARKS HOUSE, Park House 1815 Map. PRESTOP PARK, FARM, Prestop Park 1576 Saxton, Prestope Parke 1610 Speed, Pristop Park Closes 1769 EnclA, cf. Brestopp field 1615 Deed, probably OE prēostahop 'the priests' valley', v. prēost, prēosta, hop¹. SOUTH WOOD, SOUTHWOOD FARM, Southwode 1282 LAS, Southwood 1589 Nichols, South Wood 1806 Map, v. sūð, wudu. TUNNEL WOOD, cf. Tunnel House 1806 Map. The Earl of Moira built a railway, with tunnels, from his coal mines to Ashby Canal between 1794-1804 Nichols. WICKET NOOK, 1806 Map. WOOD STREET (O.S. 6"), Wodgates 1506 Hastings, Woodgate 1574-85 ib, v. wudu 'a wood', gata 'a road'. NORRIS HILL FARM, v. Norris Hill, Ashby Woulds infra.

3. BLACKFORDBY (121-3318)

Blakefordeb' 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)

Blakeforby 1535 VE

Blaker(s)by(e) 1526 AAS, 1529 Nichols, 1569 LeicW

Blaugherby(e), -ou- 1525 AAS, 1576 Saxton et passim to 1692 LML

Originally 'the black ford', later 'the bȳ at Blackford', v. blæc, ford,
bȳ. 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

'The brook by the small wood', v. scegel, brōc, cf. Netherseal.

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, s.14 RydCart,

-leya c.1230 Nichols bis, -leye e.14 RydCart, 1328 Banco
 Wiuillesle, -is- Hy3 Crox (p) bis
 Wevelesleye e.14 RydCart
 Wi-, Wyfelesle, -is- c.1200-50 (p), m.13 Nichols (p), e.14 RydCart bis
 Wi-, Wyflesley(e), -is- p.1250 (p), l.13 Nichols
 Wiuesleia 1197 Derby, Wyvesle e.14 RydCart
 Weulesleye 1384 Nichols, Weullysley 1398 ib
 Wewlesley 1376 Dixie

Wi-, Wyllesley 1387 Hastings (p), 1412 Cl bis, 1431 FA, 1440 Cl, 1459

Fisher, Willusley e.14 RydCart

Wilsley 1576 Saxton

'Wifel's lēah', v. lēah, cf. Wilson. Willesley was transferred to
 Leicestershire from Derbyshire in 1897.

WILLESLEY HALL, 1804 Map.

6. WOODCOTE (121-3518)

Vdecote 1086 DB

Vodecote 13 AD

Wudecote ? e.Hy3 Hastings, 1226 Fine

Wdecote 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. wudu, cot. Woodcote is on the county boundary with Derbyshire and is represented by a couple of houses only.

ASHBY WOULDs

Ashby Woulds became a separate civil parish in 1894 and was taken from Ashby de la Zouch.

ASHBY WOULDs, 1795 Nichols, v. wald.

BARRAT POOL, 1815 Map, Barret Pool 1807 EnclA, cf. Barrot Mills 1804 Nichols, Pool Flatt 1614 Deed, v. pōl¹ 'a pool'. BRAMBOROUGH FARM, v. Bramborough Brook, Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe parish infra. DRIFT FARM, the Drift 1769 EnclA, cf. Drift Common 1769 ib, HANGING HILL, HANGING-HILL FARM, cf. Hanginghill Road 1807 EnclA, 'hill with a steep slope', v. hangende, hyll. NORRIS HILL, NORRISHILL COTTAGES, cf. Norris Hill Road 1807 EnclA. SWAINSPARK, cf. Swaines Croft 1807 EnclA. William Swain was resident in Ashby de la Zouch in 1718 IML. SWEETHILL LODGE, OAK, cf. Sweet Hill Oak Pool 1807 EnclA, v. swēte 'pleasant', hyll 'a hill'. WARREN HOUSE, 1807 EnclA, v. wareine 'a game preserve', later 'a warren'. WHITBOROUGH FARM, cf. Whitborrow Close 1807 EnclA.

1. BOOTHORPE (121-3117)

Bortrod 1086 DB

Boethorp' c.1130 LeicSurv

Bothorp' 1242 Fees, 1513 Fine

Buthorpe 1365 AD (p)

Bolthorpe 1535 VE bis

Bowthorp(e) 1537 MinAcct, 1549 Pat, 1564 LeicW

Boothorpe 1634, 1674, 1680 LeicW

'Bo's porp', v. porp. The Scandinavian personal name Búi, ODan Bo is an original by-name 'inhabitant' from búa 'to dwell', v. SPNLY 68.

2. LITTLEWORTH (121-3117)

Littlewurd' 1180 P (p), -wurda 1181 (p), 1182 ib (p), -wurthe 1181

ChancR (p)

Lyttelworth 1421 Banco

Lyttilworth 1525 Visit

Lettelworthe 1556-8 ECP

'The little word', v. lýtēl, 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, 1.13 CRCart, Edw1 CroxR, -tona 1.12 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 bēl¹ meaning 'beacon' in place-names, but this is unsatisfactory in combination with OE tūn. Ekwall, NoB xlv 139, wonders if this element appears in any place-names discussed by Smith in Elements s.v. bēl¹. For a detailed treatment of Belton v. Ekwall Studies² 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'. 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. ofer², tūn.

MERRIL GRANGE (2), Merell 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)mære '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

(1a) Grace D(i)eu 1241 Ch, 1242 RGros, 1243 Fees et freq to 1504 Ipm

(1a) Gracedieux 1331 Misc, 1336 Hastings

Gracedu Edw1 CroR

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 muns, 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) [¹bə:stal]

Burstel(1)e 1086 IB 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

Burcstal 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)

Borestall' 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(1)(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 LAS, 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

Briodun s.a. 731 (12) Simeon

Breodune 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, -down 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 *brez 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. brez, dūn, cf. Bredon Wo.

TOFTES (lost), 1e 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 ON brunnr 'a spring, a well', v. burna, brunnr, haga¹.

ASPLIN WOOD, COTTAGES', Aspeland Feld 1543 AAS, Aspy Land 1.18 Map, Aspy Land Wood 1.18 ib, Asplins 1806 Map, 'a tract of land overgrown with aspens', v. æspe, land. BRAND GATE, v. Breedon Brand, Worthington parish infra. BREEDON CLOUD WOOD, (1es) Cludes 1226 Fine bis, 1228 (14) BrCart, cf. Cloudebrigg' 1244-53 (14) BrCart, the Clowde Noke 1532 Wyg,

Cloudhill 1795 Nichols, Cloudhill close 1.18 Map, Breedon Clouds 1806 Map, v. clūd '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 Wyg. BREEDON LODGE, 1713 LeicW, The Lodge 1652 Nichols, Bredon lodge 1683 ib., v. 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 Burnhagh v. supra. The first element is OE burna 'a stream', but the second is probably OE ēg 'land partly surrounded by water', v. burna, ēg. BURNEY ROUGH, cf. Rogh corner 1532 Wyg, The Rough 1758 Map, v. rūh '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), 1208-37 (14), c.1250 (14) BrCart et passim to 1288 (14) bis, 1289 (15) BrCart et freq to 1346 Mise, -cherche c.1300 (15) BrCart

Andrekkirk 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

Anderchirch(e), -y- 1284, 1355 Ass, 1439 bis, 1444 bis, 1532 Wyg 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) 1086 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 BM
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-, Wiueleston', -v-, -is- 1203 Cur, 1228 (14) (p) bis, c.1230 (15)

BrCart, 1240 Fine, 1243 Fees et passim to 1.13 (14) BrCart

(freq), Edwl GarCart (p), 1329 (14) BrCart, -tona 1244 AAS

(p), 1.13 (14) BrCart, -tunia e.Hy2 Dane bis

Wiwelestona c.1144 Dugd

Weueleston', -is- 13 Wyg bis, 1312 Fisher (p) bis, 1345 BM, 15 Dane,

Wevelustone 1294 Hastings, Wevilliston 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

Wyclston' 1314 Ferrers (p)

Wyfelstona 1249 AD (p)

Wifleston', -is- c.1300 (15), 1333 (15) BrCart

Wy-, Willeston' 1345 bis, 1414 bis, 1419 Fisher bis, 1553 Pat,

Willyston' 1439 bis, 1444 Wyg bis

Weleston' 1321, 1322 Wyg, 1369 Banco (p)

Wuleston' 1332 Fisher

Wy-, Wilston 1429 BrCart, 1535 VE et passim to 1561 Fisher, 1610 Speed

Welston 1324 Ferrers

Wy-, Wil(1)son 1553 Pat, 1571 SR, 1612 LeicW

'Wifel's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Willesley Lei, Wilsford L, W, Wilsill YW.

Near Breedon on the Hill also was Wifeles borpe c.972 BCS 1283, now lost, but named from the same Wifel, no doubt, as in Wilson, v. porp.

BYGGYNS (a lost grange), Byggyns (grangia sic vocata) 1537 Dugd, cf.

Biggin Leyes 1683 LAS, Biggin Corner 1758 Map, Biggin Closes 1.18 ib,

Biggin Flat 1.18 ib, 'the buildings', v. bigging.

AMBR0 HILL, Hamborough Hill 1.18 Map, Hambro' Hill 1.18 ib, cf.

Hamborough Field 1.18 ib. The first element may be OE hēan, the weak oblique form of OE hēah¹ 'high', v. beorg 'a hill'. AMBR0 MILL, cf. Mill Bank 1.18 Map, Mill Home 1.18 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, -leia, -y- 1129 Reg, 1130 P

Cherlega c.1130 LeicSurv, 1240 FF, -leia 1203-6 France

Charley(e) 1240 GildR (p), 1271 Pat, 1271 Ipm, 1277 Hastings, 13

GarCart et freq to 1610 Speed, -leia, -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 *carno-, carnā) '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 lēah 'woodland' was added, giving OE Cearnlēah, v. carn, lēah.

Cearnlēah 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 KALENG (lost), le Chaleng(e) 1.12 GarCart bis, 1239 Cur, 1247 Ass,
1276 GCourtR, 1282 Farnham, del Challenge 1240 FF bis, la Chalench 1235
Cl, (le) Challenge 1240 FF, 1248 Nichols, 1250 Ass, Chalangs Hy3 (15)
Nichols, Chalangs 15 ib, Kalengiam c.1280 ib, Kalange e.14, 1336
GCourtR, (le) Kalenge 1317, 1336 ib, 'land in dispute', v. calenge.
Elements suggests that challenge in this example is the Central French
form of the word as opposed to the ONFr form calenge. 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'.

BAWDON LODGE, LOWER BAWDON, v. Bawdon Castle, Ulverscroft parish infra.

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', lēah '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, v. Blackbrook, Shepshed parish infra. BURROW WOOD, Borrowwod 1565 PCCWills, 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', v. cat(t), hyll. CHARLEY HALL, HALL FARM, Charley Hall 1754 Map, cf. Erleshall (antique aule de Charley que vocatur) 15 ib, v. eorl 'a nobleman', hall 'a hall'. CHARLEY KNOLL, FARM, Charley Knoll 1754, 1806 Map, v. 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, v. myln 'a mill', lēah 'a cultivated or developed woodland clearing'. FLAT HILL, 1806 Map. GUN HILL, le Gonhull 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Gunn hill 1609 LAS, v. hyll. HIGH TOR FARM, Highe Tor 1609 LAS, v. hēah¹ 'high', torr 'a rock peak, a rocky outcrop'. KITE HILL, KITEHILL PLANTATION, le Kute 1340 Ch, Kut' 1340 ib, Kyte hill 1609 LAS, Beggars Kyte hill 1609 ib, Beggars is ME *baggeres 'hawkers' or hawker's', cf. Bess Bagley supra, v. baggere, cȳte 'a hut', hyll 'a hill'. MOULT HILL, cf. Moults Lane 1754 Map. THE OAKS, OAKS COTTAGE, Smithsith Oaks (sic) 1754 Map, v. āc 'an oak tree'. SPRING PLANTATION, cf. Olde Spring(e) 1565 PCCWills, 1618 LAS, Ould Spring 1618 Ipm, le Spring 1618 LAS, v. spring 'a spring, a well'. TIMBERWOOD HILL, PLANTATION, Tymberwod(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, v. timber 'timber', wudu 'a wood'. WARREN HILLS, Warren Hill 1754, 1806 Map, v. 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)

Tabardoke c.1350 LAS, Tabardoke 1350-65 GCourtR, Talbott Oake 1609 LAS, The Abbots Oak 1754 Map, cf. Tabbard hayes 1632 Farnham, v. āc '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. æcer, akr, nōk.

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 Wyg, 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1347 Ipm

Donigton 1265 Misc

Doniton' 1.13 Wyg, 1332 SR (p)

Donyngton' 1.13 (1449), e.14 (1449) WoCart, 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) WoCart, 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-⁴, tūn, hæð. 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 greene 1609 LAS, le Green (called Burnt heathe) 1609 ib, v. grēne² 'a grassy spot, a village green'. KELHAM BRIDGE, 1815 Map.

6. HUGGLESCOTE (121-4212)

Hukelescot(e) 1227 CLR, 1227, 1233 Ch bis, 1322, 1336 Pat

Huckel(1)escote 1391 Fine, 1394, 1402, 1403 Cl, 1540 MinAcct

Huc(c)ul(s)cote 1365 (p), 1367 Banco (p), 1372 Pat (p), 1518 Visit

Hukilscote, -y- 1535 VE, 1537 MinAcct

Huc-, Huklescot(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

Hucclescot(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

Huklecote 1329 Fine

Hukescott 1229 Ch, -cote 1535 VE

Hokelescote 1331 Pat, 1427 Ipm, 1428 Fine, 1462 Pat, 1513 LAS,

Hocolescote 1376 AD, 1507 Ct, Hocuscote 1339 Pat

Hokelscote 1464, 1467, 1475 Pat, 1484 Ipm, 1512 AD, 1512 LP

Hoc-, Hoklescot(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

'Hucel's cot', v. cot, cf. Hucclecote Gl.

HUGGLESCOTE GRANGE, Hukkeslcott grange 1555 Fine, Hukkelscote grange

1580 ib, Huklescote Grange 1605 HMCVar, 1605, 1614 IML, Hugglescote

Grange 1630 Nichols, 1660 LeicW, The Nether Grange 1811 Nichols (cf.

Upper Grange Farm infra), v. grange. It was probably the property of

Garendon Abbey.

BREACH COTTAGES, ROAD (O.S. 6"), Hocklescotebreche 1427 Nichols,
 Huklescote breach al. Raunson breach 1609 IAS, v. 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. Huggles-
 cote Grange supra).

7. SNIBSTON (121-4113)

Snipeston', -y- 1200 Abbr (p), c.1200 Derby (p), 1201 P, 1201 Cur (p),

1209-35 RHug, 13 Wyg (p) bis et passim to 1331 (14) BrCart,

1338, 1339 Pat, -tona 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)

Snipston', -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1.12 GarCart (p), 1223-46 (15) BrCart

(p), 1249, 1250 Cl et passim to 1346 Wyg, 1360 AD, 1402 FA et

freq to 1499 Deed, 1499 bis, 1519, 1520 Wyg

Snybston 1499 Banco, 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed

Snibson 1549 Ipm, 1809 Encla

'Snípr's tūn', v. tūn. The Scandinavian personal name Snípr is an
 original by-name, cf. ModNorw snipa 'miser, unsociable person', v.

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', v. 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, -tona 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 LCDeeds (p)

Threngeston(e), -is- 1245 AD (p), 1257 GildR (p), 1276 RH et passim to
1261-91 (14), 1261-95 (14) BrCart (p), 1.13, Edw1 GarCart (p)
et freq to 1382 RTemple (p), 1427 Comp bis, 1437 Fisher bis,
1444 Wyg, Threngeston 1347 Pat, Threnguston 1391 ib, 1391 Cl

Therengiston 1248 AD (p)

Threnkeston 1332 Hastings, 1359 BPR, 1379 LCDeeds (p), 1426 Cl

Threnkston' 1461 Wyg, Threnxton 1378 Cl

Thri-, Thryng(g)eston(e), -is- 1268 Cur (p), Hy3 Hastings (p), 13 Mid
(p) bis, 1347 Pat, 1392 Wyg (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 OS cand
personal name præingr. In this case Domesday forms with a probably
represent AN substitution of a for e, v. SPNLY ^{SS} 40, 41. The second
element appears in 1086 DB as bȳ, but from c.1160 Fisher as tūn. This
alternation points to the probability that in this case Scandinavian

præingesbȳ replaced an OE place-name with tūn as the second element and that tūn happened to prevail. The post-Conquest use of tūn 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 bȳ here by a late use of the element tūn 'manor', v. bȳ, tūn.

THEREINGESTHORP (? lost) 1276 RH. This may be a genuinely separate settlement 'præingr's þorp' (v. þorp), 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 præingr.

TALBOT LANE, 1754 Map, cf. Tybotwast 1427 Comp, Tibtot Waste 1461 Nichols, Tybbottes Waste 1464 Pat, v. Abbot's Oak supra and cf. Whitwick Waste infra.

10. WHITEHILL (121-4311)

Whitehill 1427 Nichols, cf. Whytemor 1242 Fine bis, le Wyteleyes 13 AD, Whyteleye 1394 Pat, White Leys 1804, 1806, 1815 Map, v. hwīt 'white', hyll 'a hill'. Outcroppings of a white sandstone in the area may account for this name, but v. Whitwick infra.

BATTLE FLAT, LITTLE BATTLEFLAT FARM, Battle Flat 1719 IML, 1742 LeicW, 1815 Map, Battailwonge 1343-7 LAS, Bataylewonge ? 1350-65 Ct, v. bataille 'site of a battle' or 'judicial battle'.

11. WHITWICK (121-4316)

Wi-, Wytewic, -y- 1086 IB, 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 Wyg, 1428 FA,
 1535 VE, -wyck 1254 Val, Wittewike 1207 RFinib

Vitevyk 1319 Pap

Witeswic c.1130 LeicSurv

Wi-, Wythewic' 1204 CLR, 1204 RFinib, -wich' 1204 ib, -wik(e), -y-
 1264 Cl, 1319 Pat, 1321 Pap, 1330 Ipm, 1349 Wyg

Wih tewiche 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 Wyg 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-, Whytwik(e), -y- 1270 Cur, 1294 Banco, 1330 Cl et passim to 1427
Comp, 1461 Wyg et freq to 1479 bis, 1480 Wyg bis et passim to
 1539 Deed, -wick(e), -y- 1541 MinAcct, 1551 Pat, 1576 Saxton,
 -whyk 1520 Wyg, -wek(e) 1519 ib bis, 1527 LWillis, 1550, 1551
 LeicRec

Pwytewic 1243 RGros

Swytewyc Edw1 GarCart

Qwytewyk 1392 LAS

'The white wīc' or 'Hwīta's wīc', y. hwīt, wīc. A white sandstone out-

crops in the area and this may have been used in building. However, the OE personal name Hwīta is also possible as the first element, particularly as Whittington 'tūn associated with Hwīta' 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, Sharpoley 1613 Polyolbion, Sharp Hill 1754, 1806 Map, v. hēah¹ 'high', scearp 'sharp, pointed, steep', lēah 'woodland glade'. HOLLY HAYES FARM, WOOD, Halley 1427 Nichols, Hawley hayes 1609 LAS, cf. Halley hills 1609 ib, Halleheye 1369 Ipm, 1427 Comp, le Halle-croft 1427 ib, v. hall 'a hall', lēah '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)

Hovertton' 1242 Fees bis

Vuerton' 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 IML

The affixes are normally added as:

-Quatremars, -Quatermar(i)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(1)e- 1443 Pat, 1496 Banco et passim to 1610 Speed, Coolle- 1572
Mid bis, Coal- 1719 IML

'The tūn on the hill or ridge', v. ofer², ufer, tūn, col¹. Spellings
in Uver- 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 (Averetone 1277 Hastings and Le Overton 1357 Pat possibly refer to the latter, v. 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 Quatremars 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-minethere 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 Wyg (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 ClR, 1209-35 RHug, 1240 bis, 1242 Cl, -tona c.1115 (17) Chetham, 1154-60 (1329) Ch, R1 BM, -tum 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

Dunigton' 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

Donigton', -y- 1175-96 (14) BrCart, 1327 SR, -tona e.13 Ferrers

Dynnyngton 1546 AAS bis, Dinnyngton 1576 Saxton

The affix is normally added as:

Castel(1)- 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 tūn associated with Dunn', v. -inga-⁴, tūn, castel(1), cf. Donington

le Heath, Coalville supra. The settlement was later distinguished from

the latter by the affix castel(1) 'a castle'. Castle Donington forms

one of a crescent of -ingtūn settlements which border the great heath.

For discussion of the significance of this distribution v. Introduction:

-ingtūn names in west Leicestershire.

MILNETHORP (lost), 1462 LAS, Milne Thorp 1462 ib, 'the mill þorp', v.

myln, þorp.

BIG LAWN COVERT, La Launde 1331 Cl bis, the Lawnde 1585 LAS, The Great

Lawn 1778 Encla, v. launde 'an open place in woodland'. CASTLE HILL,

1778 Encla, cf. castro de Doninton' 1242 Cl, v. castel. CAVENDISH BRIDGE,

1778 EnclA, 1801, 1806 Map. DONINGTON HALL, HALL FARM, Donington Park Hall 1804 Nichols. DONINGTON PARK, parco de Dunyton' 1229 Cl, parco de Doninton' 1242 ib, Downyngton Parke 1522 Mid, Donnyngton Parke 1528 AD, Dunington 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, Swyneholme 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 1778 EnclA 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 surname 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, (1e) Spittell 1546 AAS, 1548 Pat, le Spyttle 1548 ib, Castell Donyngton Spytle 1553 ib, le Spitelcliffe 1323 LAS, Spetulclyff 1462 ib, le Spittel Flattis 1546 AAS, le Spittle Flattes 1548 Pat, Spyttylgate 1538 Rental, Spittle Close 1778 EnclA, Spittle Lane 1778 ib, v. spitel. The hospital was built by John, baron of Haulton and constable of Chester, in the twelfth century, v. Nichols s.n..

STUD BROOK, STUDBROOK, HOLLOW, cf. Stodefordschawe 1377 LAS (p), Studholme Bancke 1538 Rental, Steadholme bank 1579 Nichols, Steadholme meadow 1778 EnclA, v. stōd 'a herd of horses', ford 'a ford', holmr 'a water meadow'. WEST MEADOW FARM, West medowe 1462 LAS, Westmeadow 1515 ib, the west medowe 1538 Rental, West

Meadow 1778 EnclA, cf. Westmedowdokes 1440 Hilton, Westmeadow Sike
 1585 IAS, v. west, mæd, mædwe. THE WILLOWS, cf. Nowel Welowes 1462
 IAS ('late in the tenure of Alice Nowell' 1462 ib), Noell Welloyes 1515,
 ib, v. wilig, wil(i)gas.

ISLEY CUM LANGLEY

ISLEY WALTON (121-4225)

Waleton 1208 Nichols, -tona 1185 Templar

Walton 1325, 1326 Ipm, Edw1 Hastings, 1327 Banco, 1359 BPR

Isly Walton' 1327 SR, 1410 AD, Islialton' 1427 Deed

Iseley Walton 1462, 1464 Pat

Isley Walton 1543 AAS, 1604 IML, 1610 Speed

Esley Walton 1541 MinAcct, 1543 AAS

Walton Ysley 1.15 CustRo

Walton Yseley 1502 MisAccts, Walton Ysseley 1523 IAS

'The tūn of the Britons or of the (British) serfs', 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 countryside 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 unlikely 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 manuscript 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 lēah 'woodland, a woodland glade', while the first element may be an OE personal name such as *Isa (as in Isell Cu, Isfield Sr, v. Ekwall DEPN s.n.), v. lēah.

CHARNOCK HILL, 1831 Curtis.

LANGLEY PRIORY

Langeleia, -y- c.1186 BM, 1.Hy2, Hy2, 1.12 Dane, 1200 P, 1224, 1225 RHug, 1229-31 (14) BrCart et passim to 1276 RH, (-iuxta Bredonam) 1246 Dugd, -le(e) 1.Hy2 Dane, 1202 Ass, e.13 Berkeley, 1260 Cur et passim to 1326 Fisher (p), -lega 1209-35 RHug, -leg(h)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 lēah', v. lang¹, -lēah. 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, v. 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 lb, S(c)horte Langeleia a.1250 Nichols bis, Scorte Langel 1.13 BM, v. 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, Wavercroft 1209-35 RHug

Waretoft 1304-8 Hastings (p), 1332 LAS (p), 1335 AD (p), 1343 Pat

Wartoft 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', v. wāfre, wāfer, topt, grange, cf. Waverton Cu. The first element is either OE adjective wāfre 'unstable, restless, wandering' or OE *wāfer 'that which wanders'.

These words are ultimately from a PrGerm root web-, wab-, wāb, 'move back and forth'. In the name of River Waver Cu (with Waverton v. tūn) which follows a very devious course, may be OE wāfre signifying 'the wandering one'. Whartop Grange is on Diseworth Brook which also follows an extremely twisting course. Thus OE wāfre 'the wandering one' may be the lost name of the stream. But other meanings for the word are possible. The combination of wāfre with OE lēah and OE trēow (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 wāfre 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 wāfre, *wāfer. Whartop Grange belonged to Norton Priory in Cheshire, v. Nichols Vol.3, Part 2, p.785.

GEISCOE PLANTATION, LANE, Geylissco m.13 Dugd, Gelesco 1244 AD, cf. Goulischoudyck m.13 Dugd, 'Geilir's wood', v. skógr. For the Scandinavian personal name Geilir, v. SPNLY 98.

KEGWORTH

KEGWORTH (121-4826)

Cacheworde 1086 DB

Cogeworde 1086 DB

Cagewrdhe 1199 FF (p)

Caggworth' c.1130 LeicSurv

Cagwurth e.13 Berkeley

Ceggeworth 1289 (1507) Pat

Kagworthe 1209-19 RHug, -wortha 1209-19 ib, -wrth' 1196 FF, e.13
Berkeley, 1214-26 BM, e.Hy3 Berkeley (p), -word Hy3 ib (p),
-wordia 1336 (15) Ferrers, -wrdia c.1175-96 ib, -wurde e.13
Berkeley (p)

Kaggwrth' 1243 Cl

Keggeworth(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

Kegeworth' 1284 Cl, 1316 Inq aqd, 1350 Mid bis, 1541 MinAcct

Keggworth' 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 BM, 1296 OSut bis, Edw1
GarCart bis, -word c.1231 Berkeley, -wrd' 1279 RGrav, -wrdia
e.13 Ferrers (p), 13 Mid bis

Geggewrðe 1209 (p), 1210 (p), 1211 P (p), -worth 1327 Ipm bis

Perhaps 'Cægga's word', v. 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. OIcel kaggi 'keg, cask') for comparison. A

possible first element is an unrecorded OE personal name Cægga. The OE personal name Cægga is extant. OE ea became æ about 1000 and shared the subsequent development of æ, v. Feilitzen § 23. If *Cægga is to be discounted, Cægga with normal development of ea > æ > a and a hard initial consonant due to Scandinavian influence may be the first element. Early forms with C- spellings may be due to misreadings of C- rather than represent voiced initial consonants.

THINGHOU (lost), Thynghou m.13 Dugd, Thingouwe 1275 AD, Thinghou 13 Mid, v. þing-haugr 'an assembly mound or hill'.

BRIDGE FIELDS, cf. Kegworth Pons 1316 Inq aqd, Kegworth Bridge 1804 Map. THE MOORS, 1578 DER, v. mōr¹, mór 'a moor'. NETHERFIELD BARN, Nether Field 1614 Nichols, v. neoðera, neðri 'lower', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'. WHATTON MERE BARN, cf. Merfurlong 13 Mid, v. (ge)mære 'a boundary'.

LOCKINGTON-HEMINGTON

1. HEMINGTON (121-4527)

Aminton' c.1130 LeicSurv

Hemingeton' 1204 Cur (p)

Hem(m)ington(e), -y- 1233 (Edw1) CroxR (p), 1262 (p), 1264 Cl bis, 1277

Hastings bis et passim to 1315, 1316 (p), 1321 Peake (p) et

freq to 1610 Speed

Hem(m)inton, -y- c.1200 BM, e.13 Berkeley (p), 1209-35 RHug et passim

to 1322 AD, 1327 Ch

Hemigton', -y- 1338 (p), 1341 Peake (p)

Hemyton 1340 Ipm, Hemittona m.13 (1404) Laz

If the form Hemingeton is significant, then this is an OE Hemmingatūn 'the tūn of Hemma's or Hemmi's people', v. -inga-, tūn. But it is to be emphasized that this is a single form and that the weight of the evidence points to an -ingtūn formation, hence 'the tūn associated with Hemma or Hemmi'. If the latter interpretation is correct, then Hemington becomes one of a pattern of -ingtūn settlements in west Leicestershire. (For discussion of the significance of this distribution v. Introduction: -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire), v. -ing⁴, tūn.

2. LOCKINGTON (121-4627)

Lochentun 12 Nichols

Lokinton(e), -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1202 FF, 1216 CLR, 1223 RHug bis 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)

Lokington', -y- 1240 RGros, 1254 Val, 1264 Cl, c.1291 Tax bis et passim to a.1350 BrCart et freq to 1540 ISLR

Lockinton 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 tūn associated with Loo', v. -ing⁴, tūn. That Lochamtona 11 KCD 971 belongs here is doubtful. Lockington appears to be another in the western Leicestershire -ingtūn series, v. Hemington supra.

DUNSTER BARN, Dunstal 1346 (1477) Charyte, v. tūn-stall 'a deserted site'. LOCKINGTON HALL, HALL FARM, Lockington Hall 1804 Nichols, 1806 Map.

LOUGHBOROUGH

1. LOUGHBOROUGH (121-5319)

Lucteburne 1086 DB bis

Locteburne 1086 DB

Lucteburg(h) 1225 RHug bis, 1227 CLR, 1227, 1229 Ch, 1230 Cl et passim
to c.1284 LCDeeds (p), 1291 Cl, 1.13 Dixie bis, -burga l.Hy2
Dane (p), -burc(h) c.1200 (1411) Gilb (p), e.13 GarCart, -bur
1.12 ib, Lucteb' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1.12 GarCart bis

Luchteburc 1186 P, Luchterburg' 1243 bis, 1244 RGros

Luctheburg' 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

Luhteburht 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, Lutherburg' 1276 RH

Lut(t)eburg(h) 1221 CLR, 1254 Val, 1265 Misc et passim to 1.13 Dixie
bis, 1332 Pat, -burc 1180 (p), 1181 (p), 1185 P, -burch' 1179
ib (p)

Lugheburgh' 1434 Wyg

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 Wyg et passim to 1509 RTemple, -bourg
1528 ib

Louctheborg' 13 Dixie bis

Loughteburgh' 1313 Cl (p), 1321 Dixie, 1322 Pat,¹³²⁶/Dixie et passim to
1351 Wyg et freq to 1361 LCDeeds, 1410, 1413 Rut, -bourg
1330 Misc, 1363 Pap, 1363 RTemple (p), -borough 1446 (1473),
1473 Wyg, Loughtteburgh' 1389 Dixie bis, 1393 QuR et passim
to 1403 Banco

Lough(t)eburgh 1341 Fisher (p), -bourg 1322 (p), 1324 LeicRec (p)

Louteburc 1236 Fees, -boroug 1327 GildR (p)

Louth(t)eburgh' 1306 Ass, 1331, 1338 Cl et passim to 1445 Dixie bis,
-bourg 1315 GildR (p)

Loughtburgh' 1322 Pat, 1323 Cl, 1325 Pat (p) et passim to 1406 Rut,
1424 Ferrers et freq to 1464 Ct, 1471 LCDeeds, 1478 Ct bis,
1517 Dixie, -burght 1464 bis, 1478 Ct, -boro(u)gh' 1428 ISIR,
1447 Ferrers

Lougheburgh' 1464, 1467, 1475 Pat, 1525 Wyg

Loughburgh 1416, 1462 Pat et passim to 1525 Wyg, 1526 Rental, -bourg
1416 Pat, -brough 1539 bis, 1542 Dixie bis, -borough 1483
RTemple, 1508 Pat, 1517, 1529 Dixie bis et passim to 1576 Saxton

Louthborough' 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,
Lowg(h)borow 1523 bis, 1528 LWillis bis, Louthborowe 1411 AD,
Lowtheborou 1407 Wyg

'Luhhede's burh', v. burh.

BAXTER GATE (O.S. 6"), (le) Baxtergate 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 kyrkgate 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 1.13 Dixie, v. tūn-stall 'a deserted site'.

ALLSOP'S LANE, Thomas Allsopp was resident in Loughborough in 1727 LML.

HERMITAGE BROOK, cf. Holdebroc 1.13 Dixie, v. brōc 'a stream'.

LOUGHBOROUGH MEADOWS, Loughborough Meadow 1656 Nichols, cf. (the) Nether Meadow 1642 LAS, 1759 Nichols, Upper Meadow 1759 ib, Fallow Meadow 1759 ib, Fullfield Meadow 1759 ib, Tatmarsh Meadow 1759 ib, v. mæd, mædwe 'a meadow'. LOUGHBOROUGH MOORS, MOOR LANE, MOORLANE BRIDGE, The Moors 1759 Nichols, The Moor 1804 ib, cf. Le Morefeld 1394 QuR, v. mōr¹, mór 'a moor'. LOWER MILL, cf. Loughborough Mills 1804 Nichols. THE PARKS, PARK FARM, Loughtburgh park 1484 LAS, Lughborow Parke c.1545 Leland, Loughborow parke 1564 Nichols, Loughborow Parks 1710, 1716 LML, cf. le Park dyck 1321 Dixie, The Park field 1607 Nichols, v. park.

2. DISHLEY (121-5121)

Dislea 1086 DB bis

Dexleia 1086 DB

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, Dxeleia 1.12 GarCart (p)

Disseleye 1340 Ch, 1359 BPR, -lai 1133, 1136 Reg bis, 1.12 GarCart,
 -laia 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
 LML
 et passim to 1719/, -leya 1224 RHug

Dysshley c.1530 Star, Dishley 1603 LibCl, 1626 IML

Possibly 'Digoð's lēah', v. lēah, cf. Diseworth. Ekwall DEPN suggests
 an unrecorded OE personal name Digoð as the first element here and for
 Diseworth four miles away. If this is correct, Dishley shows early
 shortening of Digoð whereas Diseworth does not.

DISHLEY GRANGE, Grang' de Dixl' 13 GarCart, Dyxley Graunge 1535 Nichols,
 Dishley Grange 1610 Speed, 1711 IML, v. grange. The grange belonged to
 Garendon Abbey.

BAILEY'S PLANTATION, cf. Bayles close c.1675 LAS. DISHLEY MILL, Disheley
 milne 1612 LeicW, v. myln.

GARENDON 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, 1.12
 bis, 12 GarCart, -donia 1136 Reg, 1148, 1154, 1177 Nichols,
 1.12 GarCart (freq), 1441 Visit, -donie 1162-70 Rut, 1.12
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, 1.12 BHosp, 1.12 GarCart (freq), a.1250 GarCh,
 Gerolodonia 1.12 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, 1.12,
 1204 bis, e.13 BHosp (freq) et passim to 1265, 13 ib (freq)
 et freq to 1427 Comp, 1429 Mid, -dona Hy2 Rut, c.1265 GarCh,
 -dun' p.1250 Deed, -duna Hy2 Dane, Geroud' 1.12 (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 Mid (p)

Geruedon c.1277 AD, Ge[r]uedona 1139-47 RegAnt, Gerdueduna c.1150 BM

1409.Pat, -dona c.1190 Dane, -donia 1143 Dugd, -dun 1236

Fees, Hy3 BM

Gerwedon(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 RTemple, 1604,

1608 Rut

Gar(r)odon 1504 Pat, 1523 LWills, 1541 Rut, 1553 Pat bis, c.1660 LAS,

Garroudon 15 BrCart

Garrin(g)ton 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

Hag(h)ethirne e.Hy3 Berkeley, 1243 Cl

Hauekehirn' 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, Hawithern 1243 Cur

Hauthirn(e), -y- c.1130 LeicSurv, c.1225 RHug, 1255, 1259 Ipm et passim

to 1312 Hastings (p), -tirna c.1130 LeicSurv, -thern(e) 1271,

1272 Ipm, 1283 Banco, 13 Deed, 1302 Ass, -tern' 1264 Cl bis,

-thurne 1277 Hastings

Hawthern(e) 1243 Cur bis, 1283 Banco, 1315 Inq aqd, -thurn' 1316

GarCart bis

Hathirne 1323 LAS, -tharn' 1360 Pat, 1506 Ipm, 1529 Wyg, -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 þorp', v. norð, þorp.

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. Oícel
sót 'soot'. It is possibly an Anglo-Scandinavian formation, v. SPNLY
259. For doubling of the single consonant v. ib § 142.

HOLYWELL HALL, WOOD

Haliwell' 13 GarCart, Halywelle 1321 Inq aqd

Haliwellehag(e) 1.12 bis, 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 Loughtebourghe) Edw3 Nichols, -hauh 1329 Misc,

(-iuxta Loughteburgh) 1329 ib, -haw(e) 1340 Dugd, 1359 BPR,

c.1360 GCourtR, Hallewelhaugh 1414 Pat

Halynghawe 1349 Ipm, 1349 Cl

The name appears in later minor forms as:

Hollinghall (ground) 1656 Surv, 1716 IML

Hollingwell Hall 1725 IML, Holywell Hall c.1660, c.1675 LAS

Hallinghall Wood 1656 Surv, Hollywell wood c.1675 LAS

'The enclosure with the holy well', v. hālig, wella, haga¹. There was
a hermitage here (heremitorium de Haliwellehage 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, lēah.

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), 1.13 (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, 1388 Deed, 1392 GarCh et freq to 1461 Nichols, -Haueker 1319 BM, -Hawker 1535 VE, 1537 MinAcct, -Awker 1612, 1613, 1615, 1617 LML

Haukere- 1327 SR, Auker- 1396 QuR

-Aker 1579, 1637 LeicW, -Acre 1608 LML, 1610 Speed, 1612, 1617, 1628 LML

-iuxta Geroudon' e.13 Deed

Garradon-, -en- 1605, 1618 LML

-Garadon, -end- 1617 LeicW, 1809 EnclA

Dishley- 1620 LeicW, 1621, 1626, 1629 LML

'The outlying farmstead', v. þorp, 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. field. SHEPHERD'S HILL, John Sheppard was resident in the parish in 1699 LML.

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, Knighthorpe 1610 Speed

Kni-, Knygh(t)thorp(e) 1339 Ass (p) bis, 1553 Pat, 1554 Fine, 1564

Dixie et passim to 1716 IML

Knygthorp 1371 Pat bis

Knyththorp 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 þorp', v. cniht, þorp, 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, v. Nichols s.n.. His grandson John died holding it in 1530 Ipm. (cf. Boothes Farm 1569 Hastings).

BOOTH WOOD, v. 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(o)un(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

Wodthorp(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, þorp. The
 manor must at some time prior to 1²36 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, Searlesthorne 1809 EnclA bis, 1831 Curtis

Serlethorp' 1271 Pat, 1316 FA, 1321, 1326 Dixie, 1327 SR, 1416, 1445
 Nichols, 1456 QuR, 1490 Hastings

Thorp 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 þorp', v. þorp. 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, Muntsorel 1.12 GarCart, 1183, 1191 P et passim to 1294 Pat (p), 1.13 CRCart, -sorell' 1190, 1191 P, 1224 CLR (p), Hy3 GarCart

Munsorel 1.12 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, 1.13 CustRo bis, -Sorelli 1205 RFinib, 1207 CLR, 1234 RHug (p), 1301 Banco (p), 1307 Abbr, -Sorelly 1334 Cl, -Sorell' 1139-47 Hastings, 1205 RFinib bis, 1212 CLR, 1215, 1216 PatR et passim to 1334 IpmR

Montsorel(1) Hy3 Ipm, c.1301 RTemple (p), 1307 GildR (p) et passim to 1347 ICDeeds (p), 1372, 1375 Ipm, -sorell' 1204, 1205 CLR

Monsorel Hy3 Crox bis, 1273 Ipm et passim to 1323 ICDeeds (p), 1323 Pat, -sorell' 1236 Fees, 1.13 CustRo, 1454 RTemple

Mountesorel(1) 1340 Ch, 1343 LeicRec (p), 1413 Fine et passim to 1553 Pat

Mountsor(r)el(1) 1276 Pat (p), 1307 Abbr, 1312 Cl (p), 1313 Misc bis, 1316 FA et freq to 1610 Speed

Mounsorel(1) Hy3 Crox, 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', v. mont, sorrel. 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, v. clif.

NEWTOWN LINFORD

NEWTOWN LINFORD (121-5110)

Neuton 1325 Ipm, c.1350 Ct. 1371 Cl, Neuton' Lynforthe 1446 Deed

La Neweton 1331 Pat, del Neweton 1368 ib

Neweton 1474 Cl

le Newetowne 1405 Wyg

Newton 1534, 1610 Speed, -Lynford 1540 MinAcct

Newtown(e) 1513 RTemple, 1576 Saxton et passim to 1704 IAS, -Lyndeford
1512 MinAcct, -Linford, -y- 1513 RTemple, 1579 IML et passim
to 1723 ib, -Linfeild 1606 ib

'The new hamlet', v. nīwe, tūn. Newtown is a later form of Newton.
For -Linford v. infra.

Lyndenforth' 1327 SR, 1336 bis, 1337 GCourtr, 1371 IAS

Ly-, Linden(e)ford ? 1339 (15) Nichols, 1433 IAS

Lyndeford 1293 IAS

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 Wyg (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. brād, geat. The ruined house of Bradgate lies in the brādgeat. 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 ib, Bens Cliff 1754, 1806

Map, possibly 'cliff shaped like a bench or shelf', v. benc, clif,

(ge)hæg 'enclosure'. BLAKESHAY FARM, WOOD, (le) Blake Heye 1343 Ipm

bis, (le) Blakeheye 1344 bis, 1371 Cl, Blake Hays 1754 Map, Blākehay

Wood 1773 Map, Blake Hays Wood 1806 Map, v. blæc 'dark (with overgrowth)',

(ge)hæg '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, -throp 13 Fisher, Osgherthorp
1369 AD

Osegarthorp(e) 1293 Ipm, 1367 AD

Osgorthorpp 1502 MisAccts

Osgothorp(e) 13 AD, 1391 Fisher bis, 1423 Ferrers, 1504 Ipm

Osgathorp(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

Angodetorp Hy3 Hastings

Angotthorp 1266 RGrav

Hasgotetorp' 1236 Fees

Asgarthorp 1263 Ch, -thorpa 1275 RGrav

Chapmans Close 1773 Map. COVER CLOUD, Cover Cloud Wood 1773 Map, v. clūd 'a (rocky) hill'. CRAVEN'S ROUGH was Blake Hays Rough 1806 Map, cf. Blakeshay Farm, Wood supra. FOXLEY HAY, Foxley Hay Wood 1773 Map, Foxley hay close 1773 ib, v. fox 'a fox', lēah 'a woodland glade', (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'. HALGATE FARM, HALLGATE HILL SPINNEY, Holgate 1350 Ct, Howlgate 1564 Nichols, Hall Gate 1743 LeicW, Holgates 1753, 1759 ib, Hoggates 1762 ib, Hoggits 1811 Nichols, cf. Hallgate End 1754 Map, v. hol², holr 'sunken', gata 'a road'. HEYDAY HAYS, Heyday Hay Wood 1773 Map, v. (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'. HUNT'S HILL, Hunters Hill 1754, 1806 Map. LEICESTER HILL, cf. Leicester Close c.1790 Map. OLD JOHN TOWER, Old John 1754, 1806 Map, John's Hill c.1790 Map. ROECLIFFE FARM, HILL, MANOR, SPINNEY, Le Roweclif 1327 Cl, Roweclyf 1341 Ct, Rout Cliff 1754 Map. The first element is probably OE rūh 'rough' v. rūh, clif. SHEET HEDGES WOOD, Chitehegges 1343 Ipm, Shitehegges 1344 Cl bis, Shetehegges 1371 ib, Shete hedges 1513 LAS, Shete Hedgis 1513 MinAcct, sheete hedge 1618 LeicRec. The first element is probably OE scēat 'a corner of land, an angle, a projecting piece of land'. Sheet Hedges Wood lies in an angle of the parish boundary, v. scēat, hecg 'a hedge, enclosure'. For scēat v. Elements s.v. and Löfvenberg 186-7. SWITHLAND FARM, WOOD, Swithland Woods 1800 Nichols, Swithland Wood 1806 Map.

OSGATHORPE

OSGATHORPE (121-4319)

Osgodtorp 1086 IB

Osgodestorp c.1130 LeicSurv, -thorp c.1130 ib

Osgodetorp e.13 AD, Hosgodethorpe n.d. Nichols

'Asgot's þorp', v. þorp, cf. Osgodby L (3 examples), YE, YN, Osgoodby YN. The first element is the ODan, OSwed personal name Asgot, ON Ásgautr. The name is anglicized as Osgod, Osgot, v. Searle 374. It also appears in minor forms in the neighbouring Thringstone:

Ossegdishaug Hy3 Hastings and Hosgothawe Edw1 ib, v. haga¹, hagi.

(This is one of a series of names with OE haga¹, ON hagi 'an enclosure' which border the northern edge of Charnwood Forest.)

HUBERETORP (lost), c.1200 BM. The first element must remain obscure through lack of early forms, v. þorp.

CINDER HILL, Sinderhill 1609 LAS. The first element is OE 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 1608 Ipm. The first element is obscure. It may be an OE personal name such as Stur or Stori with early loss of the genitive, v. dūn 'a hill'.

QUORNDON

QUORNDON (or QUORN) (121-5616)

Querendon(e) Hy2 Dugd, ? John Hastings, 1228, 1209-35 RHug, 1244 Cl,

1247 Ass et freq to 1308 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
- Querondon 1319 QuR bis, 1326 Ipm, 1406, 1465 Banco, -doun 1399 Cl
- Queryngdon 1280 Coram, 1307 GildR (p), 1307 Ass (p), 1336 Pat
- Querndon* 1271 LeicRec (p), 1277 Comp, 1278 (16) SlCart 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 ib, -dun n.d. AD (p),
 Qwerdon 1399 Pat
- Quernden 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 Barowe) 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, Qwarn(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 tūn, 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 pol¹ 'pool, stream' and OE *pull 'pool, stream'. OE pol¹/*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 Blopol 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Blopole 1467-84 QuR (v. blá '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.

ONE ASH, cf. lez Asshez 1504 Ipm, Ash Tree Close 1752 QuR, v. aesc 'an ash-tree'. BUDDON WOOD, boys de Buddon 1396 Ferrers, bosci vocat' Buddon 1424 ib, Buddunwode ? 16 Nichols, Buddon Wood 1654 Hastings, 1795 Nichols, Beddon Wood 1806 Map, Buddon' 1379, 1381 Coram, 1403 AD, 1447 bis, 15 Ferrers, cf. Buddonlene 1424 ib, Buddon Brook(e) 1560 Ct, 1618 Hastings. The first element is possibly the OE personal name Bud(d)a, v. dūn 'a hill', wudu 'a wood'. THE COPPICE, 1618 Hastings, 1752 QuR, v. copeiz 'a coppice'. THE HALL, (the) Nether Hall 1554 Farnham, 1574 Nichols, 1583 LAS, Quorndon Hall 1800 Nichols, cf. (The) Hall Carr 1597 Nichols, 1656 Surv, 1752 QuR, Hallegate 1354 ib, Hall Leys 1752 ib, Hall Ley Close 1670 ib, v. neodera, neðri 'lower', hall 'a hall'. MOORFIELDS FARM, (le) Morefeld(e) 1322 Hastings, 1467-84 QuR, 1544 Surv, Morefeild 1602 QuR, The Morefield 1607 Nichols, La More 1312 QuR, The Moor 1752 ib, cf. Moregates 1560 Ct, Moregorse 1608 Surv, Dustmoor 1608 ib bis, 1752 QuR, Dusmoore 1670 ib, Dustmoor Pool 1608 Surv, (the first element here is OE dūst 'dust'), Short Moor Leys 1752, v. mōr¹, mór 'a moor', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'. QUORNDON MILL, cf. Le Middelmulne 1280 AD, Mylne dam 1541 Rental, le little Milne dam 1544 Surv, v. myln. QUORN HOUSE is on the site of The New Hall 1562 PCCWills, The Over Hall 1574 Nichols, the Upper Hall 1597 ib, v. hall. QUORN HOUSE PARK, cf. del park' de Buddon' 15 Ferrers, parco de Querndon 16 Nichols, v. park. ROWHELE WOOD, (The) Rucklewood 1641, 1691, 1752

QuR, cf. Rucklewood gate 1608.Surv, v. rūh 'rough', halh 'a secluded hollow in a hillside'. (Rowhele Wood stands at the foot of Buddon, v. supra). WESTFIELD FARM, (1e) Westfelde 1467-83 QuR, 1544 Surv, West Feld 1541 Rental, the Westfield 1607 Nichols, 1752 QuR, v. west, vestr, field 'land for pasture or cultivation'.

ROTHLEY

ROTHLEY (121-5812) ['roupli:]

Rodolei 1086 DB, -leia c.1130 LeicSurv

Roelai 1155, 1160, 1162, 1163, 1166 P, Hy3 Berkeley (p), -lay 1153 BM, 1219 CLR, -le 1184 (p), 1.12 (p), R1 Berkeley (p), 1208 Cur et freq to 1238 Cl (p), Hy3 Crox, -lea 1166, 1167, 1169 P et freq to 1182, 1195 ib, 1201 ChancR bis, -leia 1203 ChR, -lega 1175 P bis, 1177 ChancR, 1179, 1180 P et freq to 1194 ib, 1196 ChancR, -leg(h) 1200 P, 1201 ChancR, 1204 P et passim to 1237 Ch, Roel' 1203 P, 1203 ChR, 1205 CLR et passim to 1235 Cl

Rowell' 1238, 1241 Cl

Ro(c)helea 1168, 1169 P et freq to 1174 ib

Roclea 1180 P

Role 1206 P, 1217 CLR, 1231 Pat et passim to 1271. Wyg, 1272 RTemple

(p), 13 Mid (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,

-leia 1200, 1203 bis, 1204 P et freq to 1215 ib, 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, -leg^h 1221, 1222 ClR, Rol^h
 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 LML et
 passim to 1723 ib

Rodle 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),
 -lay(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^h 1255, 1261
 Cl, 1276 RH, 1327 SR (p)

Routheley 1539 Deed

Rowtheley 1520 Wyg

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)

Raley 1230.P bis, -leya 1230 ib bis, -leg(h) 1219 CLR bis, 1230 ChancR

(p), -1377. Pat . . .

'Woodland glade', v. roð, lēah. The Rothley area is described as Roelai Wapentac 1160 and soc(h)a or soka de Roelea 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, Lynkfelde 1526 ib, v. hline '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, Croseheges 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 Rotheley 1410 RTemple, la tempulle 1410 ib, -atte Tempull' 1410 ib (p), le Tempull 1492 ib, Temple iuxta Rotheley 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. tempel 'a temple'
 (i.e. of the Knights Templar).

SHEPSHED

SHEPSHED (121-4719)

Scepeshefde 1086 IB, -efd c.1180 BM, -heued c.1130 LeicSurv

Scepehefde 1086 IB, -heued 1195 P

Sepesheued, -is- 1230 P, 1282 Banco, Sepesh' 1133 Reg, 1.12 GarCart.

Sepeheued', -v- a.1150 GarCh, 1.12 GarCart, John Hastings (p), 1254 Val

et passim to 1318 Ch bis, -heue, -v- 1136 Reg, 1148 Nichols

(p), 1.12 GarCart bis, -heua, -v- 1156 (1318) Ch, 1.12 GarCart

bis, R1 BM, -heuia 1.12 GarCart bis, -heuid, -v- e.Hy3

Hastings (p), 1270 RGrav (p), Sepeh' 1.12 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

Schepeheued, -v- 1191, 1192 P, 1264-89 AD, 1292 OSut, -hed 1392 GarCh

Shepesheued(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 GCourR, 1340 Pat et passim to 1358 ib et

freq to 1486 Ferrers, 1.15 Comp bis et passim to 1580 LEpis,

(-Undercharnewode) 1424 Pat, -head(e) 1576 Saxton, 1604 IML

et passim to 1725 ib

Shepished(e), -y- 1346, 1428 FA, 1444 Wyg et passim to 1550 Pat.

Shepushed(e) 1354 Hastings, 1408 Cl

Shepsheued 1304 Banco, -hed 1490 Hastings, 1502 Deed, 1518 Visit, 1519

EPCB, -head 1576 LibCl, 1720 IML

Shepeheued, -v- 1209-35, 1253-8 RHug, 1275 Cl bis, 1287 Banco, -hed

1340 Ch.

Shepheved 1270 Pat (p)

Sheapsheade 1553 Pat, Sheep(e)shead(e) 1604 IML, 1610 Speed et passim
to 1629 IML

Sweepeseved! 1254.Val

Schepeham 1193 P

Probably 'the hill where sheep graze', v. scēap, hēafod.

BLACKBROOK, FARM, (1e) Blakebrok c.1280 Nichols, 1317, c.1350 GCourtr,

Blackbroocke 1610 Speed, cf. Blackbrooke warren c.1670 LAS, Blakeford

c.1350 GCourtr, v. blæc 'dark-coloured', brōc 'a brook'. COW HILL,

1605 Star, cf. 1e kowemedowe 1.15 Comp, v. cū 'a cow', hyll 'a hill'.

FENNY HILL, SPRING, Ferney Hill 1754 Map, Finney Hill 1806 ib. FISHPOOL

GRANGE, cf. Fishpool Head 1720 Lysons. THE HERMITAGE 1663, 1670 LeicW,

1754 Map, cf. Hermetclose ? 1474 Hastings, v. ermitage 'a hermitage'.

HOOKHILL COTTAGE, WOOD, 1e Hetherhekhilles ? 1474 Hastings, v. hōc 'a

hook, an angle', hyll 'hill'. IVES HEAD, IVESHEAD HOUSE, Iveshead 1656

Surv, 1754 Map, v. hēafod 'a hill'. LITTLE HAW FARM, Littelhawe 1323

LAS, Lutlehawe 1369 Ipm, Litelhawe 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Litulhawe 1477

(e.16) ib, Lytulhawe 1477 (e.16) ib, Litulhaugh' 1.15 Comp, Lytulhaugh

1.15 ib bis, Littelhawe 1641 Ipm, cf. Litelhawe Acre ? 1474 Hastings,

Littlehaw field 1777 Nichols, v. lýtél, lítill, haga¹, hagi 'an

enclosure'. LONGCLIFF COTTAGE, FARM, PLANTATION, Longcliff 1656 Surv
 bis, Long Cliff 1754 Map, v. lang¹ 'long', cliff 'a cliff'. LUBCLOUD,
 FARM, Lubscclouds 1754 Map, Lubsccloud 1804 ib. The first element is
 probably the OE personal name *Lubb which is the strong form of *Lubba
 (a geminated form of Lufa), v. clūd 'a (rocky) hill'. MILL VIEW, cf.
 Milneleys 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Shepished Mylles 1550 Pat, v. myln 'a
 mill'. MORLEY FARM, cf. Morleys Hill 1754 Map. OXLEY GRANGE, GUTTER,
 Oxele 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Oxley 1537 MinAcct, cf. Oxley Wood 1625 IAS,
 Oxhey 1512 IAS, Oxemedewe 1304 Hastings, Oxemedowe l.15 Comp, v. oxa 'an
 ox', lēah 'a woodland glade'. RING FENCE, "within the ring fence of
 the said fields" Nichols 1804. SHEPSHED NOOK, Sheepshead Nook 1754,
 1806 Map, v. nōk 'a nook, a triangular plot of ground'. TICKHILL LANE,
 Ticker Lane 1754 Map, v. ticcen 'a kid, a young goat'. TYLER BRIDGE,
 Tilebridge 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, Stauntonta 1342 Fisher

Staunston' 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

-Harold(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. Stonydelf 1425 Fisher, v. stān 'stone', (ge)delf 'a quarry'). The manor was held by Harald de Stanton 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-stall '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, -acr¹ 15 ib, -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.

DEER PARK, cf. parco de Staunton¹ 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 hall¹

feld¹ 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)

Heath End 1742 LeicW, 1806 Map, cf. Littelheet 1327, 1337 Ferrers, v.

hæð 'a tract of open uncultivated ground', ende¹ '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 ib, Staunton Lount 1707, 1742 LeicW, Ye Lount 1729 IML, Lount 1806

Map, cf. la luntsiche e.13 Ferrers, le lownte syche 1489 ib

'The small wood', v. lundr.

LOUNT WOOD, 1795, 1804 Nichols, 1806 Map.

SWANNINGTON

SWANNINGTON (121-4116)

Swaneton' 1199, 1206 FF, 1207 Fine, 1266 Cl

Swaniton(e), -y- 1209 P (p), 1242 Fees, 1.13 GarCart, 1.13 bis, 1333Wyg bis, 1336 Pat (p), 1340 Ch, 1341 bis, 1344 bis, 1349 Wyg
bis, (-Arraby) 1242 FeesSuaniton' 1.13 CRCart

Sweniton' 1195 P

Sueniton' 1207 Cur

Swaninton, -y- 1243 Fees bis, c.1245 AD, 1247 Ass, 1250 Cur et passim to

1326 Wyg, 1328 Banco, 1353 Wyg, 1502 MisAcctsSwanington', -y- 1274, 1282 Banco et passim to 1311 Wyg bis, 1311 Ch,1316 FA, 1321, 1322 Wyg et freq to 1610 SpeedSwanigton', -y- Edw1 bis, 1314 GarCart, 1322 Wyg, 1327 SR

Swannington, -y- 1507 Ipm, 1546 AAS, 1613 IML

Suaninton 1.12 Berkeley (p), -tona 1.12 ib (p), -tun 1.12 GarCart (p)Suanington' 1369 Wyg bis, 1376 FineSwanyngton al. Swalyngton 1519 Wyg.

Swalyngton 1412 FA

'The $\bar{t}\bar{u}n$ associated with Swan', v. -ing-⁴, $\bar{t}\bar{u}n$. Ekwall DEPN suggests the unlikely ' $\bar{t}\bar{u}n$ of Svein's people'. The two forms in Swen-, Suen- show AN e for a (v. SPNLY § 2) and do not indicate Scandinavian Sveinn, Oldan 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. v. Introduction: -ingtun names in west Leicestershire.

SWANINGTON GRANGE (lost), grang' de Swanyngton' 13 GarCart, Swanyngton grange 1535 VE, Swanington grange 1627 Ipm, v. grange. The grange belonged to Garendon Abbey, v. GarCart.

STOKE (lost), 1520 Terrier bis, v. stōc 'a dairy farm'.

BREACH COTTAGE, le breche 1.13 GarCart, 1344 Wyg, cf. le long Breche 1520 Terrier, Newebregche 1.13 Wyg, The Breach Pit 1760 Nichols, v. brēc 'land broken up for cultivation'. BROOMY HUSK, brome hurst 1520 Terrier bis, cf. brome leys 1520 ib bis, v. brōmig 'broomy', hyrst 'a wood, a wooded eminence'. FOAN HILL, fawyn hyll 1520 Terrier, v. hyll. LIMBY HALL, cf. the hall place 1520 Terrier, Hallecrofte 15 Nichols, hallemydowesyd 1520 Terrier, v. hall 'a hall'. RED HILL, REDHILL FARM, LANE, le Redhull 15 Nichols bis, Redhills 1760 ib, v. rēad '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..

SWEPSTONE

1. SWEPSTONE (121-3610)

Scopestone 1086 IB

Suepeston', -v- 1180 P, 1.12 GarCart, 1312 Win (p), -tuna 1209-19

RHug (p)

Suepist[on] 1199 GildR (p)

Swepeston' c.1130 LeicSurv bis, e.13 Dixie, 1209-35 RHug, 1269 Cl,
 1273 (15) Ferrers et passim to 1347 (p) bis, 1348 (p), 1349
 (p) bis, 1379 ICDeeds (p) et passim to 1402 FA, 1471 Pat
 Swepeston' 1349 (p), 1369 ICDeeds (p), 1417 Mid, 1428 FA
 Swepiston' 1.13 RTemple bis, 1292 (p), 1303 (p), 1318, 1336 ICDeeds
 (p) bis et passim to 1385 Cl
 Swpeston' 1385 ICDeeds (p)
 Suipeston 1276 Cl (p)
 Suepston' 1253 LeicRec (p), Hy3 Ipm, 1276 RH, 1300 ICDeeds (p), 1488 Ipm
 Swepston' 1234 GildR (p), 1209-35 RHug, c.1240 AD (p), a.1250 ICDeeds
 (p) bis et passim 1323 (p), 1325 ib (p), 1332 (p), 1334
RTemple (p) bis et freq to 1576 Saxton, -tona c.1240 AD (p),
 -tun c.1225 LeicRec (p), Swepson 1680 ib
 Swipston 1349 Cl, -tuna 1175-95 (15) BrCart (p)
 Swapston 1535 VE, 1540 MinAcct
 Swebston 1610 Speed, 1713, 1721, 1727-LML
 'Sweppi's tūn', v. tūn. The OE personal name Swæppa is extant. Ekwall
 DEPN suggests an OE *Sweppi a side-form of Swæppa as the personal name
 forming the first element here.

CATTOWS FARM, cf. Cathoston 1.13 RTemple, Middelcathe 1.13 ib. Both
 medieval and modern forms suggest an OE cattahōs 'headlands frequented by
 wild-cats', hence later 'the tūn at Cathōs', v. cat(t), catta, hōh, hōs,
 tūn.

CLOCK MILL, Clocke Mylne 1540 MinAcct, cf. melnehul e.13 Dixie, le
 melneweye 1.13 RTemple, v. myln. FLITLANDS, Flitlondys 1.13 RTemple,

'land over which there has been dispute', v. (ge)flit '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

Neweton 1313 Cl, 1434 Fine

Newton 1375 Ipm, 1376 Cl bis, 1428 FA, 1502 MisAcots, 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, -Burkelande 1563 ib, - Burgeland 1626 LML

-iuxta Heyther 1502 MisAccts

'The new tūn', v. nīwe, tūn. Roger de Burgylum held the manor in c.1225
Hastings, Will'o le Butiller in 1317 ib.

3. NEWTON NETHERCOTE (121-3609)

Nepercote 12 BHosp (p)

Nethercote 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1364 Ch, 1417 Mid, 1488 Ipm, 1564 Nichols,

-cott 1607 LAS bis, Nethircote 1385 Cl

Newton Netherco(a)te 1607 LML, 1610 Speed, 1618 LML

Newton Nethercott 1618 LML

'The lower cottage or hut', v. neodera, cot. The late affix Newton-
was added through Nethercote's proximity to Newton Burgoland.

SWITHLAND

SWITHLAND (121-5513)

Swithelund 1278 RGrav

Swi-, Swythelund(e) 1224 RHug bis, 1230, 1231 Cur, 1239, 1249 RGros,
 p.1250 GarCart bis, 1254 Val 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, Swytelond 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', v. sviðinn, sviða, lundr. The first
 element is either *sviðinn 'burnt, cleared by burning', the past part-
 iciples of ON sviða 'to burn, clear by burning', v. Janzén, Names v 109,
 or the substantive ON sviða 'land cleared by burning' (cf. OSwed svipa
 'land cleared by burning').

HALL FARM, cf. Swithland Hall 1804 Nichols. KINCHLEY HILL, cf. Kinsley
 Hill Farm 1798 ib.

THURCASTON

1. THURCASTON (121-5611)

Turchitelestone 1086 IB bis

Turketilston. ? 1253-8 RHug

Turketeston 1209-35 RHug

Turchil(l)estone 1086 IB bis, -tona s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord

Turkilleston(e) 1175 P (p), 1175 ChancR (p), 1176, 1177 P (p), 1224
RHug (p)

Turkel(l)eston', -is- 1175 (p), 1205 P (p), 1349 Pap bis, Turkeloston
1199 FF

Thurketeleston(e), -il- 1248 RGros bis, 1247, 1270 Fine, 1292 Pat,
1293 IpmR

Thurketleston', -is- c.1130 LeicSurv, 1260 GildR (p), 1284 Ferrers

Thurketelston, -il- 1226 Fine, 1282 Pat, 1290 Banco

Thurketiston c.1270 (p), 1271 LeicRec (p)

Thurkel(l)eston(e) p.1204 Hastings bis, 1246, 1247 RGros bis, 1266,
1269 Pat

Thurkeldestone 1444 Hastings

Torketilton 1211 GildR (p)

Torkilestona 1190-1204 France

Thorcateleston 1276 Cl bis

Thurkecaston' 1254 Val

Thurkeston' 1268 GildR (p), 1283, 1286 Banco et passim to 1298 lb et
freq to 1355 Cl, 1413, 1478 RTemple bis, 1479 Pap, 1528 Wyg

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 tūn', v. tūn. 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. 1b.

2. CROPSTON (121-5510)

Cropeston' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1299 Ipm, 1301 Coram

Croppeston 1301 Coram, 1344 Ipm, 1347 Pat, 1347 C1

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 C1

Cropson 1605 IML

Crepstona 1190-1204 France

Probably 'Kroppr's or Cropp's tūn', v. tūn. 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

VI-, 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

LCh et passim to 1553 Pat, Uviscroft 1277 Hastings
 Ulverscroft(e) 1598, 1666 LAS, (-in the Forest) 1666 ib
 Ulvecroft(e) 1324 Inq aqd, 1363 bis, 1378 Pat
 Vl-, Ulscroft(e) 1510 LAS, 1518 Visit
 Vullescroft 1527, 1529 AAS
 Ul(1)escroft(e) 1344 Ipm, 1540 MinAcct, 1607 LML et passim to 1727 ib,
 (-in-the forest-of-Charnwood) 1727 ib
 Wlvescroft, -is- 1174 BM, 1209-35 RHug, 1271 Ipm
 Wluecroft 1252 Fees
 Wolvescroft(e), -u- 1323 Pat, 1515 LCh, 1523 LWills et passim to 1609

Fine

Woullescroft 1527 AAS
 Wolyscrofte 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. SPNLY 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 MinAcct, 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

nearby Bardon Hill, (v. Bardon parish, Sparkenhoe Hundred). We possibly have here Little Bardon, with the presence of the OG personal name Baldwin due to AN or later medieval popular etymology, v. lýtēl, lýttil, dūn, castel(1). BLACK CLIFF (O.S. 6"), BLACK HILL, BLACKHILL FARM, le Blakeclyf 1350 GCourtr, Blak Clyff 1550 Pat, Blackeclyff hill 1578 Ipm, Blacke clyffe hill 1623 LAS, Nether Blakeclyffe 1578 Ipm, Nether Blackcliffe 1623 LAS, Upper Blackeclyffe 1578 Ipm, Upper Blackcliffe 1623 LAS, v. blæc 'dark with overgrowth', clif 'a cliff'. CHITTERMAN HILLS, Great Chattermenhylls 1550 Pat, Chyterman hyll 1550 ib, Shutermonhylls 1562 Will, Shittymnarhylls 1565 LAS, Shifferman Hills 1609 Nichols, Chitterman hill(s) 1620 Ipm bis, 1706 AAS, Chittermill Hill 1723 IML, cf. Shiltymnarhylls wood 1565 PCCWills, Chytermanhyll Closse 1550 Pat, v. hyll 'a hill'. COAIBOURN WOOD, Coleband Wood 1806 Map. GREEN HILL, Greenehyll 1578 Ipm, v. grēne¹ 'green', hyll 'a hill'. HAMMERCLIFFE LODGE, Hamerclyffe 1578 Ipm, Hammer's cliffe 1623 LAS, Hamer Cliff 1806 Map, v. hamarr 'a hammer-shaped crag, a rock', clif 'a cliff'. JOHN'S LEE WOOD, John Leys 1578 Ipm, John's leaze 1623 LAS, Johns Leys 1806 Map, cf. John's leaze springe 1623 LAS, (cf. Old John Tower, Newtown Linford supra), v. lēah 'a woodland glade'. LEA WOOD, COTTAGE, Lea Wood 1754, 1806 Map, Lee Wood 1773 Map, cf. le Leyefeld c.1275 Nichols, Lyefeld 1344 Cl, Leghfeld 1371 Ipm, Lee Meadow 1773 Map, v. lēah 'a woodland glade' or 'a cultivated woodland clearing', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'. NOWELL SPRING WOOD, Nowelles 1550 Pat, Nowell's Springe 1623 ib. Nowell was a Leicestershire surname. Alice Nowell is recorded as holding land in Castle Donington in 1462, v. Castle Donington supra. POULTNEY COTTAGE, FARM, WOOD, Poultnes Wood 1806 Map. The de Pulteneye

family was important in the county in the Middle Ages, (v. Poultney, Misterton parish, Guthlaxton Hundred). SANDHILLS LODGE, cf. Sandhills Close 1773 Map, Sandhills Wood 1773 ib, Sandhills Wood Spring 1773 ib, Sand Hill 1806 Map, v. sand, sandr 'sand', hyll 'a hill'. STONEYWELL WOOD (O.S. 6"), Stone Wells 1754 Map, Stony wells 1754 Nichols, Stoney Wells 1806 Map, cf. Stanywelhill 1578 Ipm, Stanwell hill 1623 IAS, Stanieway Springe 1623 ib, v. stānig 'rocky', wella 'a spring, a stream'. ULVERSCROFT MILL, cf. Milnehilles 1578 Ipm, v. myln 'a mill'.

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 1381 Pat, 1535 VE, -lepie c.1130 LeicSurv, -leppe 1231 RHug bis, -leappe 1231 ib, -lap' 1208 Cur, -lop(p) 1349 Pat (p), 1539 MinAcct

Anelep(e) 1205 ClR, 1208 Cur, 1234 RHug, p.1250 GarCart, 1272 RTemple bis, 1296 OSut, 13 Mid et passim to 1370 Wyg, 1391 Ch, -lop 1266 Pat, Haneleppe 1205, 1206, 1207 P

Andlep' 1225 Cur (p)

Andelepe 1230 Cur

Anslep(e) 1208 Cur, 1254 Val

Aneslep' 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 LibCl

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 ānlīepe 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, v. ānlī(e)pig, -līepe.

LONG WHATTON

1. LONG WHATTON (121-4723)

Wacton' 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, 1.12 GarCart, 1274 BM, -tun 1193-1207

Dugd, 1208 FF, c.1230 Berkeley bis, Wttona 1227 GildR (p)

Watona a.1173 Dugd, 1.12 GarCart, -tun 1.12 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) 1308 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 Wyg

Quatton(e) 1267 Fine (p), 1267 Cur (p), 1314 Ipm, Qwatton 1268 Cur (p)

The first element is obscure. The earliest forms appear to argue against its being OE hwæte '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. tūn, lang¹.

THORPES (lost), 1406 Farnham, 'the outlying farms', v. þorp, cf.

Westthorp infra.

WESTHORP, in 1e Westthorpslade 1347 Farnham, 'the western þorp', v. west, vestr, þorp.

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

Akele(e) 1291 TutP, c.1291 Tax (freq), 1518 Visit, -ley 1363 LeicRec

(p), 1428 FA, 1518 Visit bis et passim to 1603 LibCl

Ocle 1209-35 RHug, 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. āc, lēah. 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
Holmesmuth 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 Diseworth (v.
infra) in 1604 LML. 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. hrīs, hrīs 'shrub, brushwood'.

2. DISEWORTH (121-4524)

Diwort 1086 IB

Digbeswyrpe c.972 BCS 1283

Dig^xdeswrthia c.1180 BM

Digthesworthe 1227 RHug

Diga^xdeswr^x c.1180 BM

Digethesworth' 1207 (p), 1208 Cur (p), -worth 1184 (p), R1 Berkeley
(p), Digitheswurm 1184 ib

Digethelswrd Hy3 Berkeley

Digetheworth Edw1 Berkeley

Digevesurde 1227 RHug

Dy-, Digesworth^o 1175-95 (15) BrCart, 1247 Dugd, 1266 Cur (p), 1324 AD,

-wrthe 1193-1207 Dugd, -wurthe 1225 RHug, -wrd(e) c.1200

(1411) Gilb (p), 1225 RHug

Dighesworth 1226 Fine (p)

Diggewrth^o 1215 Cur

Dy-, Dichesworth(e), -is- 1207 Cur (p), c.1230, 1246 Dugd, 1249 RGros

et passim to 1296 Ipm, -wrth(e) 12 Dugd, e.13 Berkeley (p),

1236 Fees, 1249 RGros, 1254 Val, 1265 Misc, 1292 Ch, -wurth(e)

1208 Cur (p), 1243 Fees, -vrthe 1236 ib (p), -word c.1130

LeioSurv, -wrd c.1250 Berkeley bis

Dicchesworth 1196-1208 Abbr (p), -wrth e.Hy3 Berkeley, -wrthia e.Hy3 ib

Di(h)ceswrde 1209-35 RHug, -wrda c.1144 Dugd

Dy-, Dicheworth^o 1208 Cur (p), 1243 RGros, 1328 Banco (p)

Diotheswrth e.Hy3 Berkeley

Diothewurd^o 1196 ChancR

Dixthiswrth^o m.13 AD bis

Dy-, Dixeworth 1340 Ch, 1340 Dugd

Dy-, Dithesworth(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, -wrth(e) e.Hy3, c.1225 Berkeley,

c.1230 bis, 1244, 1245 AD et passim to Hy3 ib bis, -wrthia

1.12 Berkeley, -wrhe c.1200 Derby (p), e.13 Berkeley, -wurth^o

1230 P (p), c.1250 Berkeley, -uurth(e) Hy3 AD bis, Dithesword

c.1231 Berkeley (p), Dhit(h)eswrhe c.1200 ib bis

Dithewrde 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, -wrd^o 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, -wourth 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,

-wourth 1539 ISIR

Dueswrth 1236 Fees (p)

Deyesworth 1209-35 RHug

'Digoð's word', v. word, cf. Dishley, Loughborough parish supra. The OE personal name Digoð is unrecorded. Ekwall DEPN points out the similarity of its formation to Dogod in Dowdeswell Gl. In the case of Digoð, the noun-forming suffix -oð, -að seems to have been used with the root of the OE verb (ge)dīgan 'to endure'.

MULNETON (lost), 1275 AD, 'the mill tūn', v. myln, tūn.

WAIREDESTOCK (lost), m.13 Dugd, v. stoc 'a dairy farm'.

GELSCOE 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. pēof 'a thief', nōk 'a nook, a corner of land'.

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.

WINDESERS (lost), Windesers 1086 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. wind¹, 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)

Wudehus¹ 1226 Cur (p), 1284, 1289 Ass, -house 1247 ib (p)

(le) 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

Woodehous 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, hūs.

2. WOODHOUSE EAVES (121-5314)

les Eves 1481 Ct

Woodhowse Eves c.1570 Rental

Woodhouse Eves 1612, 1631, 1675 LML, -Eaves 1605 LeicW, 1610, 1611 LML

Originally 'the edge or border of the wood', v. efes (and v. Woodhouse supra).

ALDERMAN'S HAW

Aldermanneshaga 1174 Nichols, -hagh 13 ib

Aldreman(n)ehaga¹ Hy3 GarCart, -hage 1129 Reg

Aldermanhaga c.1130 LAS, -hagh 1247 bis, 1284 Ass, -hau 1220 RHug,

-hauwe 1277 Comp, 1278 LAS, -haw(e) c.1350 ib bis

Althermanehawe 1288 LAS

Halderman(s)hawe 1277 Comp, 1288 LAS

Alderman Hall 1810 EnclA bis

'The nobleman's enclosure', v. aldormann, haga¹.

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

Bewmaner 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

Mapilwelle 1341 Ferrers

Mapowelle 1377 SR (p)

Mapulwell 1341 GCourtR, 1504, 1538 Ipm, Mapullwell 1507 ib

Mapelwell 1620 LeicW

Mapplewell 1809 EnclA

'The maple-tree spring or stream', v. mapul, wella.

BEACON HILL, COTTAGE, LODGE, PLANTATION, Beacon Hill 1754, 1806 Map, cf.

Beacon Brook 1810 EnclA bis, Beacon Plain 1810 ib, v. (ge)bēacen 'a

beacon', hyll. BIRD HILL, 1754, 1806 Map, v. bridd 'a bird', hyll.

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, Brombriggs

16 Nichols, Broom brigs 1754 Map, Broombrigs Hill 1806 ib, Broombriggs

1829 Farnham, evidently 'causeways (through marshy ground) made of

branches of broom', v. brōm, 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, Garrett 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, v. 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 1.13 Dixie, 'hill with barren ground', v. hungor, hyll. LAWN LODGE, the Launde 1335 Comp, ye Lawnde 16 Nichols, v. 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', v. 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', v. hyll. POCKETGATE FARM, v. Pocket Gate, Loughborough parish supra, RUSHALL FIELD, Rissale 1326 Ipm, Russhale 1454 Banco, Russhall 1574 PCCwills, Rusha or Rushall fields 1597 Nichols, Rushall 1628 AAS, Rushall Feild 1645 ib, v. risc 'a rush', halh 'a secluded hollow in a hillside'. RUSHYFIELDS, Rushee Fields 1543 Ct, Rushy Fields 1806 Map, 'rushy fields', v. risc, -ig³. STOCKING FARM, cf. Stockynggate 1329 RTemple, v. stoccing 'a piece of ground cleared of tree-stumps'. TURVEY HOUSE, cf. Turvile Leez 1543 Ct bis, Turvile Lees 1564 Ipm, Turvile Leayes 1603 ib, Turvilleleas 1622 LML. This land must at some time have been held by the de Turville family, v. Normanton Turville, Thurlaston parish, Sparkenhoe Hundred. VICARY FARM, cf. Vicary Partie 1541 Rental, Vicary close 1542 Parker, Vicary Partie 1596 Hastings, Vicarie Partie 1624 Pat, The Vicardipards 1691 Nichols, 'the Vicardipards (or Victary Party) 1800 ib.

WORTHINGTON

1. WORTHINGTON (121-4020)

Werditone 1086 IB

Wrdinton' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1195 Cur, -tona c.1130 LeicSurv, c.1144

Dugd, c.1175-96 (15) Ferrers

Wrdentona 12 Dugd

Wrthinton', -y- 1199 FF, 1200, 1203 Cur bis, 1212 FF bis, 1253 Ipm,

1276 RH, 13 Mid bis, -tun 1212 FF, -thon' 13 Mid, Wr^xdintona

c.1175-96, e.13 Ferrers

Wrthenton' c.1160 Fisher bis

Wrpington' c.1130 LeicSurv, Wrthington' 1.12 (14), 1218-46 (14)

BrCart bis

Wrthdintona 1202 Dugd

Wrttinton' 1201 Cur

Wurdinton' 1169 P (p), 1195 Cur, 1196 ChancR

Wurthinton(e), -y- 1205 bis, 1212 FF bis, 1226 Fine, 1243 Fees bis,

1253 Pat, 1340 Ch

Wurthincton' 1211 Cur

Wurthington(e). 1254, 1255, 1261 Cur, 1340 Ch

Wurvinton 1253 Cur

Wordinton 1195 Cur, -tona 1132-66 (14), 1218-25 (14) BrCart

Wordington' 1261-95 (14) BrCart, 1321 Wyg (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 FConc, 13

Mid, 1314, 1315 Ferrers et passim to 1333 Dixie, 1335 Fisher

bis, 1356 BM, 1391 Fisher

Worhenton' p.1250 Ferrers bis

Worthington(e), -y- 1228 (14), 1223-46 (14) BrCart, 1260 Cur et passim
to 13 Fisher bis, 13 MiD bis, 1303 Ipm et freq to 1610 Speed,
-tona 1175-96 (14) bis, 1.13 (14), 1272-98 (14) BrCart, 1336
(15) Ferrers

Worinton' 1242 Fees, Woryntton 13 Fisher bis, Worhynton' p.1250 ib bis

Worington 13 Fisher bis

Worsinto' p.1250 Ferrers (p)

Wourthington Edw1 GarCart, 1518 Visit, 1523 AAS

Wirthinton 1360 Ipm

Wirthenton 1209-35 RHug

'The tūn associated with Wurd^x, v. -ing-⁴, tūn. The OE personal name appears to be an unrecorded Wurd^x which belongs to OE weord^x 'worth' or OE wyrde^x 'worthy'. The place-name is another in the -ingtūn series in this area, v. Introduction: -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire.

2. NEWBOLD (121-4018)

Newbold' 1212 FF, p.1250 Fisher, 1260 Cur, a.1291 (15) BrCart, 13
Fisher, 13 MiD et passim to 1321 Ferrers, 1335 Fisher, a.1350
BrCart, 1428 FA, 1495 Ipm, -bald' 1255 Cl, -bod' 1210 bis,
1211 Cur, -bolt c.1144 Dugd, 1132-66 (14) BrCart, 13 MiD,
1317 Cl, 1321 Ferrers, 1356 BM, 1360 Pat, 1437 Fisher,
(-iuxta Worthynton') 1321 Ferrers, -bot' 1205 FF, 1218-46
(14) BrCart (p)

Newbold(e) 1254 Cur, 1335 (15) BrCart, 1345, 1391 Fisher bis, 1392
(15) BrCart, 1428 FA, 1490 Ferrers et freq to 1572 MiD,

-bolt(e) 1439 Wyg, 1529 BrCart, 1553 Pat

Newebold 1508 Ipm, 1535 VE, (-on le heth) 1508 Ipm

'The new building', v. nīwe, bold, hæð.

BARROW HILL, LODGE, Barowe Hilles 1529 Wyg, Barowe hylls 1529 CoPleas, Barrow(e)hillis 1532 bis, 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 1392 (15) BrCart, the Brande 1532 Wyg, cf. Brande Common 1652 Nichols, the Brande Syde 1532 Wyg, v. brende¹ 'place cleared by burning'. GELSMOOR, Geldesmor 1205 FF, 1295-1332 (14) BrCart, Geltesmore 1212 FF, Gilsemor 1294 Ass, Gillesmore 1590 Fine, 1608 Ipm, Gyllesmore 1625 ib, Gillsmore 1625 ib, Gelsmore 1802 Nichols, 'Gyldi's moor', v. mōr¹. The OE personal name Gyldi is a short form of names in Gold- (as Goldwine), and is to be found also in Geldeston Nf and Guilsborough Nth. GRIFFYDAM, 1676 LeicW, (The) Griffy Dam 1707 LML, 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, Outwoodes 1590 Fine, The out woods 1694 LeicW, v. ūt, ūt 'on the outskirts', wudu 'a wood'. THE SMOILE, SMOILE FARM, Smoyle 1802 Nichols, The Smoile 1806 Map. WORTHINGTON FIELD, FARM, Worthington Field 1804 Nichols, campum de Wrthdintona 1202 Dugd.

GUTHLAXTON HUNDRED

GUTHLAXTON HUNDRED

Gutlacistan 1086 IB (freq), Gutlakestan 1202 ChancR

Gudlacheistan 1167 P

Guthlakestan 1247 Fees

Gudlacheistan 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 1.13 GarCart, 1300 LeicRec, Guthlaxston 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, Gutlaxston 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, 1408 Fine, 1409, 1413 Pat, 1441 C1

Godelakston 1317 Fine

Godlokston 1441 Pat, 1441 Cl, Godloxton 1432 Pat, 1492 LeicRec

Godlaxton' 1413 Fine, 1457 Ct, 1465, 1550 Pat

Goodlokston 1408 Pat

Goodlaxton 1510 Visit, 1535 VE et passim to 1610 Speed

The division is styled:

wapentac(-o, -um), -tagio 1086 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

'Gūðlāc's stone', y. 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 Gūðlāc's stone was a Roman milestone, a landmark at which the men of the hundred met. y. 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 Wyg

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 Wyg (p) bis, 1285 FA, Herndesbi 1199 Cur (p)

Erndeby 1230 MemR

Erdnisby 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 LML

Earnsby 1576, 1601 LibCl

Arnesby(e) 1548 Fine, 1576 Saxton

Arnesby(e) 1610 Speed, 1695 LML, Harnesby 1533-8 ECP

Yerenesby 1518 Visit

'Iarund's by', v. by. The personal name is ODan Iarund (ON Iqrundr).
v. also Introduction: The -by/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names.

ASHBY MAGNA

ASHBY MAGNA (132-5690)

Essebi 1086 IB bis, 1176 BM, 1.12 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, 1.13

CRCart, 1.13 bis, 13 bis, 1301 Goodacre bis, Hesseby 1236

Fees

Bissebi 1203 (p), 1207 (p), 1212 P (p)

Esseby 1285 FA (p), 1328 Banco

Aissebi 1189-95 AD, 1189-95 AC, 1.12 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 Wyg

bis et passim to 1615 Fine

As(s)cheby 1316 Misc bis, 1330 FA, 1352 Goodacre bis, 1510 Visit

Asshby 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- 1.12 Dane, 1209-35 RHug, 1266 Pat (p) et passim to 1330 FA

-Magna 1254 Val, 1316 Misc, 1320 Cl, 1321 Inq aqd 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 by̅ at the ash-trees', v. æsc, by̅. It was later described as Magna to distinguish it from Ashby Parva (v. infra), v. nicel, mycel, mikill, magna.

ASHBY PARVA

ASHBY PARVA (132-5288)

For forms and interpretation v. Ashby Magna supra.

The affix is normally added as:

Fees

Parua-, -v- 1086 IB; c.1130 LeicSurv, 1212 FF, 1243/et passim to 1278,

c.1280 Goodacre et freq to 1352, 1384 ib, 1444 Peake, 1502

MisAccts

-Parua, -v- 1176 BM, 1251 Cur, a.1300 Goodacre et passim to 1510 Visit

et freq to 1576 Saxton

Luytel- 1347 Ipm, Litle- 1441 (e.16) Will, Lytell- 1515 Deed, 1583 DKR

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-, Aylleston(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 Wyg, 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 Wyg

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 i to form a diphthong with the preceding vowel, v. SPNLY 8 137. For the first element Ekwall DEPW 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.

AYLESTONE MILL LOCK, molendinum de Ayleston' 1367 Rut, Aileston mill 1795 Nichols, cf. Hawysmylle 1424 Rut, le Milnedam 1426 ib bis, le milnedome 1469 ib, milnedame 1470 ib, Mulneholme 1371 ib, Mill Holme 1768 EnclA, le ouermylneholme 1424 Rut, Ouermilneholme 1469 ib, Nethirmylnholm 1469 ib, Ouermylnehill' 1494 ib, Mylne Hill Close 1590 Win, Mill Field 1768 EnclA, v. myln 'a mill', holmr 'a water meadow', dammr 'a dam' or 'a pond formed by a dam'. ROWLEY FIELDS, Ruelawe c.1220-37 Hastings, Rowelawe 1285-93 ib, Ruwelowe 1285-93 ib, Rouwelowe 1285-93 ib, Rowley Field 1590 Win, cf. Rowley Close 1626 Rut, v. rūh, rūgan 'uncultivated', hlāw 'a hill'.

BITTESBY

BITTESBY HOUSE

Bichesbie 1086 IB

By-, Bitlesby 1315 C1, 1328 Banco, 1329, 1335 Ipm, 1344 C1 bis,

Bittlesby 1258 Ch, 1327 SR

Bittlesby 1428 FA

Butlesby, -is- 1271, 1274 Ipm, 1277 Hastings, 1285 FA, 1327 SR (p),

Buttlesby 1275 C1

Buttelesby 1274 IpmR

Buttesby 1325 SR (p)

Bettesby 1383 Cl

Bittesby 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

Byttic occurs. The settlement is now represented only by Bittesby House.

BITTESWELL

BITTESWELL (132-5385)

Betmeswell(e) 1086 IB, e.Hy3 BM bis, -wel 1086 IB, Behtmeswelle 1.12

Dane

Hy-, 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

Bithmiswell ? 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

Buthmeswell(e) 1.12 Dane, e.Hy3, c.1250 BM, -wella 12 Dane

Butneswelle 1330 FA

Butteneswell' 1361 Cl

Butimeswell 1254 Val, Butemuswell 1342 Pap (p)

Butleswell' c.1280 Goodacre

Buttiswell 1260 Cl

By-, Bit(t)eswell', -is-, -ys- 1416 Fine, 1428 FA, 1434, 1437 Wyg bis,

1437 RTemple bis, 1444 Peake et freq to 1610 Speed,

Byttuswelle 1407 Wyg

Bitchwel(1) 1720 IML bis

'The stream or spring in (the head of) the valley', v. bytme, bytnes, wella. OE 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 DB

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 ICDeeds (p), 1289 Cl (p), 1316 Ipm, -by 1209-19 RHug, e.Hy3 Hastings (p), 1222, 1235 RHug et passim to c.1250 ICDeeds, 1247-60 Wyg, 1267 ICDeeds (p) et freq to 1610 Speed, Blab' e.13 RTemple, 1235 RGros bis

Blayby 1518 Visit

Bleby 1316 FA, 1337 ICDeeds (p), 1552 AAS

Bloby 1285 FA (p)

Probably 'Blár's by', v. by. The Scandinavian personal name, Blár is an original by-name, cf. ON blá(r) 'black, dark'. The ON adjective blá(r) 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 Wyg bis, Portgate 1348, 1393 ib, Porteweye 1417 ib, v. port² 'a market; outlying fields of a parish'.

BROUGHTON ASTLEY

1. BROUGHTON ASTLEY (132-5297)

Brocton(e) 1086 IB, 1195 P (p), 1196 ChancR (p), 1220 Cur, 1254 Val,
1257, 1265 Misc, 1269 Wyg (p) et passim to 1303 Pat

Brohtone 1086 IB

Brotone 1086 IB, Brotton c.1291 Tax, 1301 Ipm

Brostone 1086 IB

Broxtona 1190-1204 France

Brochton 1322 Pat, 1428 FA, (-Astele) 1322 Pat

Broughton' 1286 Pat, 1296 OSut 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, Broutton 1316 FA

Brouhton 1308 Misc

Broughton' 1327 SR, 1330 FA, 1376 Cl, 1377 ELiW et freq to 1610 Speed
(-Asteley(e)) 1376 Cl, 1377 ELiW et passim to 1492 Cl,

(-Astley) 1535 VE, 1576 Saxton, (-Ashley) 1518 Visit et
passim to 1624 IML

Browhton' Asteley 1417 Mid

'Thé tūn on the brook', v. brōc, tūn. 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 þorp', v. þorp. 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' Asteley) 1430 Peake, -tona 1156 (1318) Ch, 1240-6

BM

Soltona 1190-1204 France

'The south tūn', v. sūð, tūn. The affix -in the Elms is modern,

(Sutton-in-the-Elms 1932 Kelly).

IRELAND HOUSE, 1717 LeicW. SOAR MILL BRIDGE, Soar Mill 1718 IML.

STONEY BRIDGE, 1811 Nichols.

BRUNTINGTHORPE

BRUNTINGTHORPE (132-6089)

Brandinestor 1086 DB

Brentingestorp' 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, 1333 Banco

Brentingstorp e.13 RTemple

Brentingthorp', -y- c.1299 Ipm, 1370 Mid, 1441 (e.16) Will bis, 1507

Wyg et passim to 1528 Comp, 1607 IML, Brenttyngthorp 1518 Deed

Brantingestorp' e.Hy3 BM, 1228 Rut, 1247 Abbr, 1254 Val, Hy3 BM,

-torph' 1339 Wyg, Brantingesthorp; -y-, -is- 1261 Cur, 1271

Fine, 1273 GildR (p), 1278 Coram et passim to 1346 (p), 1348

Wyg (p), 1384 Cl; 1424, 1435 Wyg

Branthingessorpe c.1240-6 BM

Brantyngsthorp 1298 Wyg (p)

Brantyngethorp 1302 IpmR

-Brantingthorp(e), -y- 1236, 1243 Fine, 1285 FA (p), c.1291 Tax, 1293

Pat, e.14 Wyg (p), 1312 Win (p) bis et freq to 1505 Banco et

passim to 1610 Speed

Brountingthorp 1519 Deed

Bruntingthorp(e), -y- 1496 Wyg, 1502 Pat, 1502 Ipm et passim to 1611 IML

'Brenting's or Branting's porp' v. porp, 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 DB form, but the evidence is inconclusive.

CATTHORPE

CATTHORPE (132-5578)

Torp 1086 DB, 1209-35 RHug, 1243 Fees, 1243 Cur

Torpkat 1276 RH

Kattorpt 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 Braye, 1517 EpCB, 1576 Saxton,
(-iuxta Lilleburn') 1343 LCh (p)

Cattesthorp(e) 1289, 1311, 1328, 1397 Banco, 1443 Pat, (-iuxta Lille-
burn) 1311 Banco, Catesthorp 1311, 1330 lb

Cathorp 1381, 1391 Pat, 1417 AD, 1477 Pap, 1627 LML

Catethorpe al. Thorpe Thomas 1574 LEpis

Thorpthomes 1510 Visit

Thorp(e) Thomas 1518 Visit, 1526 AAS, 1535 VE et passim to 1601, 1603
LibCl, 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. hlāw '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 Wyg (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 Wyg (p) bis, 1526 AAS, -brook(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)

1265 Abbr, 1267 Cur (p), 1268 Abbr, 1276 Cl et passim to 1428
Wyg (p) bis, 1437 RTemple bis, 1492 Ipm bis, 1515 Deed et
 passim to 1571 LEpis, -brouc' 1277 Hastings, -brook 1721 IML

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, brōc. The village is later distinguished by the affix magna- 'great' or nether- 'lower' to avoid confusion with Claybrooke Parva (v. infra), v. neodera, 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.

CLAYBROOKE HALL, 1807 Nichols, cf. le Hall land 1615 Ipm, v. hall.

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 GildR, 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 OScand 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. Kofs- > 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-, -y- 1517 LAS, 1541
Ipm, 1576 LibCl, 1581 LEpis, 1608 LML

Cotesbech(e), -is-, -ys- 1274 Ipm, 1286 OSut, 1.13 CRCart, 1303 Pat,
Edw1 CroxR, 1308 (p), 1312 (p), 1316 Cl et freq to 1507 Pat,
-becche 1384 lb, -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, Codesb' 1209-35 RHug

Godesbeche 1224 RHug, 1312 Fine (p)

Godebeche 1224 RHug

Catisbek 1285 FA

Catebache 1308 Fine (p)

Possibly 'Cott's valley (with a stream)', v. bece¹, cf. Cottesmore R, Cottesbrook, Cossal Nt. The OE personal name Cott occurs in Cottes hyrst 962 BCS 1085. The three early forms with G- spellings are probably misreadings of C- 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 bece¹.

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

Thorp(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, EdwI Rut bis et passim to
 1362 ib bis, 1373 Cl, 1381 (p), 1397 (p), 1399 Rut (p), 1425
Wyg, 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(se)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 Wyg,
 1505 Ipm, 1508 Banco et freq to 1610 Speed

'The outlying farmstead', later called 'the countess's porp', v. porp,
 cuntesse. 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, v. 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

RHug bis, 1243 Fees, 1257 Ch et freq to 1591 Terrier,

(-Basset(t)) 1409 Pat, 1409 AD, 1526 Fine et passim to 1591

Terrier, -tona 1148 Nichols, -tun 1241 RGros bis

Donton^o 1254 Val, 1308 Deed bis, 1360 Cl, 1375 AD, 1414 Ferrers, 1493
Deed bis et passim to 1539 Ferrers, (-Bassett) 1539 ib
Dounton^o 1403, 1424 AD, 1431, 1447 Ferrers bis, 1489 Pat, 15 Ferrers,
1537 MinAcct, (-Bassett) 1537 ib

'The tūn on the hill', v. dūn, tūn. 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 Mid, -wrthie ? Hy2
Berkeley

Fredleswurð 1175 ChancR (p), -wurða 1176 P (p), -aurða 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, 1.13 Goodacre bis, 1.13 Peake bis,
13 Goodacre, -wurth' 1236 Cl, 1243 Fees bis, 1248 RGros, 1296
OSut bis, -wr' 1.13 Peake

Frolesworth c.1291 Tax, 1301 Ass, 1308 Ipm, 1309 Cl, 1518 Visit et
passim to 1610 Speed

Frowlysworth 1480 Pat, Frowlesworth 1611, 1614 IML

'Freodulf's word', v. word. The OE personal name Freoduwulf gives the extant shortened form Freodulf. Ekwall DEPN suggests as an alternative OE Freodulaf, but this apparently gives Freolaf 849 (a.1118) Flor. If one takes into account forms in Fred- < Freod-, it seems that Freodulf is preferable.

FROLESWORTH HILL (O.S. 1" only), cf. Pesehull' e.14 Peake, Hill end meadow 1626 IAS, 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, Guldene Morton 1293 Ipm bis

Gy-, Gildemorton' 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, Gyldon' Moreton' 1471 Hazlerigg, 1547 Pat
 Gildenmourton 1410 Pat

Gy-, Gildemorton 1266 Cur, 1376 LeicRec (p), 1511 Fine, 1540 Hazlerigg
 et passim to 1564 LeicW

Gildemoreton 1407 LAS, 1518 LeicRec

Gy-, Gildmorton 1336 Banco, 1551 Fine, 1558 ECP, 1641 IML, Guyldmorton
 1553 Pat.

Gy-, Gilemorton 1515-18 ECP, 1535 VE

Gy-, Gil(1)morton 1567, 1568, 1571 AAS et freq to 1610 Speed

'The tūn on the moor', later described as 'wealthy, splendid' (literally
 'golden'), v. mōr¹, 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/^{RHug} 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'Eyvill 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

Gleen 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, Gartree 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 Wyg, 1.15 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 youths of noble birth' (v. cild, tūn, cf. Kilton Nt and YN, Kildwick YW). Forms with Ke- are due to AN substitution of e for i, v. Feilitzen § 12, v. bȳ.

2. FOSTON (132-6095)

Foston(e) 1086 DB, 1200 Cur (p), 1207 GildR (p), e.13 Wyg, 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 Wyg bis, -tun 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, Fotiston'

1199 MemR, -tona 1109-22 (1356) Ch

Fotston' 1233 Cl, -tun 1202 FF (p)

Fodstona 1173 P

Fosceton' 1203, 1230 P

Foscinton' 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1203 P

Fozinton' 1193 P (p), 1196 ChancR

Fozton' 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. SPNLY 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. pōl¹ 'a pool'.

NORTH KILWORTH

NORTH KILWORTH (132-6183)

Chivelesworde 1086 DB

Cleveliorde 1086 DB bis

Ky-, Kiuelingeworth', -v- 1207 bis, 1208 Cur bis, -wrth(e) 1207 ib (p) bis, 1207, 1208 FF, 1211 Cur (p), 1223 RHug bis, -wurðe 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 Chaner bis, 1220 Cur (p), -wr 1207 ib

Kyuillingeworth 1236 BM bis

Keuelingewrthe 1212 RBE (p), -wurd' 1196 Chaner

Ky-, Kiuelingworth(e), -v-, -yng- 1206 Fine, 1207 Cur, 1208, 1221 Fine, 1235 Ch bis et freq to 1339 Peake (p) et passim to 1386 Banco, -wrðe 1198 P (p), -wrth(e) 1203 Ass, 1220 Cur (p), Hy3 BM, 1273 Wyg, 1290 OSut et freq to 1295 Cl bis, -wrde 1197 P, -wurda 1191 ib

Ky-, Kiuil(l)ingworth, -v- 1237 RGros, 1324 BM, -wrth(e) e.13, e.Hy3, 1229, Hy3 ib bis, -wurð e.13 ib, -wrd 1200 FF, Kivil(l)igworth 1237 RGros bis

Keuel(1)ingworth(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

Cuuelingwurd' 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

Keueliwrðe 1198, 1199 P, -wrda 1200 ib

Kiueleswurð 1208 ChancR (p), -wurth 1205 RFinib, -wrðe 1208 P (p)

Ky-, Kil(1)ingworth(e), -yng- c.1291 Tax, 1337 AD (p), 1339 Wyg 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(1)eworth' 1203 P (p), 1274 Coram, 1360 Pat, 1380 Banco et
 passim to 1406 Ich, 1425 Wyg bis, 1447 BM, -wurth 1266 Pat

Ky-, Kil(1)worth(e) 1412 Ass, 1416 Banco, 1424 bis, 1433 Wyg 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', v. -inga-, word, norð. 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, v. Feillitzen § 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. hlāw '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 Ferrers, 1316

FA et passim to 1376 Wyg et freq to 1610 Speed

-South 1376 Wyg, 1502 MisAccts

Australis- ? Hy3 BM

-Rogeri 1249 RGros, ? Hy3 BM, -Rog' 1254 Val

-Regis 1428 FA, 1510 Visit, -Reg' 1276 RH, c.1291 Tax

v. suō. Roger de Suthkiuelingworth 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.

KIMCOTE AND WALTON

1. KIMCOTE (132-5886)

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 Rey, e.13 RTemple (p), e.13 Wyg bis et passim to 1315 ib, 1317 Rey, 1318, 1321, 1325 Wyg et freq to 1348 ib et passim to 1376, 1379 ib, Kynnemundecote 1431 ib bis

Ky-, Kinemundcote Hy3 BM, 1384 Goodacre

Kynemondcote 1.13 Wyg bis, 1344 Rey, 1428 FA

Kynemoundescote 1382 Wyg

Kynemoundecote, -kote 1344 Rey bis, 1359 Wyg, 1367 Rey

Kynemoundcote 1383 Wyg, -kote 1380 ib

Kynnemouncote 1405 Wyg

Kynemindecote 1.13 Wyg

Ky-, Kimmundecote 13 AD, 1335 Wyg bis

Kymmondencote 1380 Wyg

Kynmindecote e.13 Wyg (p)

Ky-, Kimnindecote e.13 Wyg bis

Kynnindecote e.13 Wyg

Kyllemundescote 1243 Cur

Killemundecote 1243 Cur bis, Kylemundecote 1239 ib

Ky-, Kilmundecot(e) 1209-35 RHug, 1243, 1260 Cur et passim to
1322 Deed, 1366 Wyg, 1404 Laz, 1428 Wyg et freq to 1443
bis, 1469, 1470 ib

Kilmoundecote 1384 Wyg

Ky-, Kilmondecote 1310 Banco, 1316 FA, 1473 Wyg bis, 1480 Cl,
1493 Rey

Kilmindecote 1404 Laz, Kylmyndecote c.1465 Wyg

Kylmundkote 1375 Wyg

Ky-, Kilmondcote 1327 SR, 1392 Cl, 1492 Wyg bis, 1510 Visit

Kylmyncote 1424, 1427 bis, 1433 Wyg et freq to 1469 bis, 1481 ib,
1524 Ipm bis, Killmyncote 1524 ib

Ky-, Kilmecote 1453, 1454 Pat, 1508 Ipm, 1607, 1608, 1610 LML,
-cott 1580 LeicW, 1612, 1626 LML, -coat(e) 1603 LibCl
1610, 1614 LML

Kylmcote 1519 EpCB

Kympecote 1502 MisAccts

Ky-, Kimcote 1507 Ipm, 1518 Visit, 1521 Wyg et passim to 1720 LML,
-cott 1526, 1527 AAS, 1533 CoPleas, -coyte 1538 Ferrers

Kynd(e)cote 1521 Wyg, -cott 1519, 1521 ib

Kynecot 1502 MisAccts

'Cynemund's cot', v. cot.

2. WALTON (132-5987)

Walton(e) 1086 DB, 1160-1200, e.13 Rey, e.13 Wyg bis, 1202, 1239,
 1243 Cur et freq to 1573 LEpis, (-iuxta Kynemundecote,
 -Kilmundecote, -Kympecote etc.) c.1290 Rey, e.14, 1315
Wyg et passim to 1524 Ipm, (-negh' Kymcoyte) 1538 Ferrers,
 -tona e.13 Wyg, -tun 1367 Rey bis, 1380 Wyg bis

Waleton' 1199 Chr bis, 1209-35 RBug bis

Wauton' 1231 Fine (p), 1243 Fees, 1268 Misc

'The tūn of the Britons or of the (British) serfs', v. walh, wala, tūn.

BREACH BARN, cf. Edricheslowebreche 1328 Rey, Edreslawbreche 1344 ib.

The first element is the OE personal name Eadrīc, v. hlāw 'a hill,
 a burial mound', brēc 'land broken up for cultivation'. BUDGEMERE

FARM, cf. Bodlismerebuttis 1.13 Wyg, Bodlesmerebroc 1333 Rey. Budgemere

Farm is on the parish boundary which is here formed by a brook, v.

bōōl, bōtl 'a dwelling place, a house', (ge)māre 'a boundary'.

TABBERMEAR'S FARM, Tebberdemeys 1.13 Wyg, Teberdesmeys 1328, 1344

Rey, þēodbeorht's marsh', v. mēos 'a moss, a marsh, a bog'. WALTON

HOLT, 1806 Map, v. holt 'a wood, a thicket'.

KNAPTOFT

KNAPTOFT GRANGE, HOUSE, COTTAGE

Cnapetot 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 Pat

Knaptoft(e) 1274 Ipm, 1330 FA, 1340 Pat (p) et passim to 1352

ICDeeds (p) et freq to 1610 Speed

Probably 'Cnapa's toft', v. topt. The OE personal name Cnapa is a by-name, cf. OE cnapa 'a young man, a servant, a menial'.

PYNSLADE (lost)

Pineslade 1156 (1318) Ch

Pinslad(e), -y- 1328 Banco, ? 15 bis, Hy7 Nichols, c.1529, c.1530

Parker, 1535 VE bis, 1551 Pat bis

Pinselad(e) 1301 Ch, n.d., ? 15 Nichols, (grangiam nostram de-)
n.d. ib

Pynselade Grange 1798 Nichols

The second element is OE slæd '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, v. Elements s.v.. The grange belonged to the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, (Charyte's Rental), v. slæd, grange.

KNAPTOFT LODGE, 1807 Map. WARREN FARM, 1e Warren 1620 Ipm, v. wareine
'a warren'.

KNIGHTON

KNIGHTON (121-6001) (now in Leicester Borough)

Cnihteton(e) 1086 DB, 1215, 1218 RegAnt bis

Cnic(h)teton' c.1215 RegAnt (p), -tun' c.1204 ib bis, Knict(t)eton'
1204 bis, c.1215, 1258-79 ib, -thon' 1258-79 ib bis

K-, Cnigteton 1160-3 RegAnt, -tuna 1160-3 ib

Cniththeton 1218 RegAnt

Knihteton 1217 BodlCh, 1218 RegAnt

Cnihtinton(e) 1205 Dugd bis, 1205 ChR, Cnithtinthona c.1200 Sloane

Knictinton 1200 Cur, 1258-79 RegAnt

Cnictenton 1231 Cur

Cnichtingtunam 1146 RegAnt

Cnichinton 1318 Pat

Knytinton 1267 Cur

Knit(t)eton 1241 Fine, 1258-79 RegAnt (p)

Knicht(t)on 1269 Cl, 1293 OSut

K-, Cniction, -y- 1196 ChancR, 1288 (p), 1292 LCDeeds, 1294 RTemple

(p) bis, Cniction c.1215 RegAnt (p)

Knithton(e), -y- 1285 FA, 1318 (p) bis, 1320 LeicRec (p)

Kniht(t)on, -y- 1208 FF, 1379 LCDeeds (p), -tona e.13 Wyg (p)

K-, Cnition, -y- 1195 P (p), 1267, 1272 Cur, 1277 RGrav, c.1278 (p),

1278 LCDeeds (p) bis, 1285 LeicRec (p), -tona ? Hy3 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

Knyngton 1377 Wyg (p)

Knygton 1307 GildR (p), 1312 Rut (p), 1336, 1370 Wyg (p), 1380

Fine (p)

Knyghton(e) 1297 Cl, 1301 Inq aqd, 1308 (p), 1310 (p), 1311 GildR

(p) et passim to 1342 (p), 1343 (p) bis, 1344 LCDeeds (p)

et freq to 1514, 1516 Wyg et passim to 1547 Chap, Knighton

1501 Wyg, 1547, 1551 Pat

'The tūn owned by the retainers', v. cniht, tūn. OE cniht signifies the companion of a nobleman, a chosen warrior.

NETHERTHORP (lost), 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Nedurthorp 1477 (e.16) ib, 'the lower þorp', v. neoðera, neðri, þorp.

GOLDHILL FARM, v. Gold Hill, Wigston Magna infra. KNIGHTON FIELDS, in campo de Knytton 1272 HMCVar, in campo de Knicteton' 1258-79 RegAnt. RATCLIFFE ROAD, Radeclif 1292 LeicRec, Radecluye 1294 RTemple, Radclyve 1477 (e.16) Charyte, 'red cliff or steep slope' v. rēad, 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), v. 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 RHug, Hy3 Goodacre, 1277 RGrav, 1.13 Goodacre bis, e.14 Wyg (p) bis

Leure 1303 Ipm (p)

Lear(e) 1576 Saxton, 1576 LibCl, 1604 LML et passim to 1627 ib

Lyre 1205 Cur (p), 1328 Banco

Layer 1502 MisAccts, 1723 LML

Layr(e) 1510 Visit, 1517 AAS et passim to 1546 MinAcct, 1723 LML

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.

STEMBOROUGH MILL, Steinesberue 13 AD, Steynesberwe 1323 Mid,

Steyneborrowe mill 1616 Ipm, 'Steinn's hill', v. beorg. OScand

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. SPNLY 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)

Luttreworth(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), -wurth' 1243 Fees, 1369 Ipm

Luttereworth(e) 1305 Ipm (p)

Luteworth' 1208 MemR (p)

Lutteworth(e) 1219 RHug, 1360 Ipm bis, 1360 Cl, -wrth 1236 Fees,

1279 RGrav (p)

Luttirworth(e) 1249 GildR (p), c.1260 LeicRec (p), 1316 LCDeeds (p),

1324 Ipm, -wrthe 1251 GildR (p), -worde l.13 BM

Luturworth 1401 Cl

Lutturworth(e) 1274 RGrav (p), 1276 RH, 1309, 1317 Ipm et passim to

1388 Cl, 1435 Pap

Luthrewrth' 1242 RGros

Lutherworth 1242 RGros

Lucterworth' 1331 Peake, 1347 LCDeeds (p) bis

Luchterwurth 1243 RGros

Lottreworth(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

hlūt(t)or 'clear, pure, clean, bright'. Ekwall DEPN suggests it is a

river name Hlūtre. This would be an old name of River Swift on whose

banks Lutterworth stands. v. hlūttor, 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', lēah 'a woodland glade'. LORD'S FARM, Francis Lord was resident in nearby Bitteswell in 1615 IML, Samuel Lord in 1725 ib. MOORBARNES, Morebarne 1532, 1610 Nichols, Moorebarne 1617 IML, 1629 Nichols, cf. Morebarne fields 1576 BM, Moorebarne field 1629 Nichols, v. mōr¹, mór 'a moor', bere-ærn '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

Ministerton' 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 1283 Ipm

Musterton(e) 1151-73 SelbyCa, 1222 RHug bis, 1327 Banco, 1328 AD

bis, 1338 AAS

'The tūn with a church', v. mynster, tūn.

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. holr 'lying in a hollow', bekr 'a stream'.

THORNBOROUGH SPINNEY, Thornebrowe 1595 AD bis, Thornborowe 1600 Ipm,

Thunborough p.1697 Terrier, Thumborough 1710 Nichols, 'hill overgrown

with thorns', v. þorn, beorg. WARREN FARM, the Warren 1595 AD bis,

1600 Ipm, v. wareine 'a warren'.

2. WALCOTE (132-5683)

Walecot(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 Edw1 Rut

(p), 1316 Cl (p), 1322 Pat (p), -cota 1176 (p), 1177 P (p),

Wallecot(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

Welecota 1175 P (p)

'The cot of the (British) serfs', v. walh, wala, cot.

HIGHFIELD FARM, Heighfeld 1547 Fine, the Higefeilde 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 1.12 ib, 1219
GildR (p), 1228 RHug (p), -ay 1285 FA, 1329 Cl (p), 1333
Pap (p) et passim to 1397 Cl (p) bis

Poltene(e) 1314 Ipm, 1315, 1325 Cl (p), 1329 Ipm, 1339 (p), 1362
Cl, -ee 1202 FF, -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, 1598 AD

'Pulta's ēg', v. ēg. In this case OE ēg 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 Waca 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 YW 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.

OAI BY

OAI BY (121-6200)

Oldebi 1086 DB bis

Outhebi 1199 FF, 1204 P, 1225 LeicRec (p), 1236 Fine, 1319 Pap, -bia
e.13 Wyg (p), -by 1226 Fine, 1209-35, 1235 RHug bis, 1247
Ass (p) et passim to 1247-60 bis, 1260 Wyg et freq to 1334,
1342 ib, 1355 Mid et passim to 1379 bis, 1399 Wyg bis, -bya
1260 ib, Outheb' e.13 ib, c.1273 RTemple (p), Houtheby
1219, 1220 Cur, 1221 RHug et passim to l.13 Wyg bis

Owthebi 1236 Fine bis

Outebi 1203 P, -by 1226 Cur, 1254 Val, 1326 Fine (p), 1371 Cl et
freq to 1393 Wyg bis, 1397 Pat, Houteby ? 1253-8 RHug

Oudebi o.1125 Dugd, 1209-34 Alls, 1367 Wyg, -by 1204 (p), 1219, 1220
Cur, 1223 Fine, c.1290, 1320 Wyg et passim to 1374 Deed (p) et
freq to 1514, 1518 Wyg bis et passim to 1535 VE, -bie 1519
Wyg, Houdeby 1377 LCDeeds

Owdeby 1400 bis, 1412 Wyg, 1446 Pap, 1446 (1473) bis, 1473 Wyg bis
et passim to 1535 VE

Ouhdeby 1463, 1472 bis, 1473 Wyg bis

Outhdby 1277 Hastings

Oudby 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

'Audī's by', v. by. The OS cand personal name Audī is a short form of names in Aud-, v. SPNLY 39.

BROCKS HILL, FARM, cf. Brochilslade 1273 Wyg bis, Brochulslade c.1280-92 bis, c.1306 ib, Brokhulslade c.1306 ib, Brockelissladeouerende 1273 ib, v. brōc 'a brook', hyll 'a hill', slæd 'a valley'. BROOKSIDE FARM, cf. Holbroc 1.13 Wyg, Holbrocouerende 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 ChancR (p), 1197 (p), 1198 (p), 1199 (p), 1200 P (p),

1237 RGros bis

Pellinges c.1160 Dane (p), 1166 IN (p), 1203 Cur, Pellingis s.a.

1081 (c.1131) Ord, Pellinguis 1190-1204 France bis

Petlinge 1086 DB, 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 aqd, 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 Wyg (p), 1375 LCDeeds (p)
et passim to 1502 MisAccts, 1535 VE, Pettlyng' 1347 Pat,
1347 Cl, 1355 LCDeeds (p)

Pethling', -y- 1199 GildR (p), e.Hy3 Derby (p), 1342 LCDeeds (p), 1369
Pat

Pedling' 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 Conant bis, 1509 Win et passim to 1564 Fine, Petteling
1266 RGrav

Peutlyn 1314 Ipm

Peetling 1350 Pat

Peytling, -y- 1517 AAS, 1521 Wyg, 1523, 1526 AAS

Peatling(e), -y- 1480 ISLR, 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 IML

Mykyll- c.1440 LAS

Much(e)- 1499 Mid, c.1500 ECP, Moche- 1507 Cl

Great- 1610 Speed

'Pēotla's people', v. -ingas, micel, mycel, magna. The unrecorded OE personal name Pēotla is a diminutive of OE Pēot. It appears here in the group-name Pēotlingas, 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. Ekwall 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 IB, 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. lýtēl, 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 RGrav, 1276 RH, 1316 FA, 1317 Cl, 1317 Ipm,
1327 SR et freq to 1428 FA, 1497 Braye, 1517 Hastings

Schatewell' 1254 Val

S(c)hadewell(e) 1224 RHug bis, c.1291 Tax, 1328 Ipm bis, 1328 Cl,
1338 Hosp, Shaddehewell 1336 Ipm

Shathwell 1432 ECP, 1.15 CustRo, 1518 Braye

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', v. sceað, 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, v. infra.

ALESTERTUNE (lost), 1205 FF. The first element must remain obscure through lack of forms, v. tūn.

CODESHETHE (lost), 1205 FF, 'Cott's heath', v. hæð, 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 Rey (p), e.13 (p) bis, 13 Wyg (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 Wyg, 1292 Ipm et freq to 1455

Fine, Chevysby 1271 Ipm

Shewesby 1488 Ipm

Scheveby 1306 Pat

Shethesby(e), -is- 1436 Banco, 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', v. by. The ON personal name Skeifr (ODan Skef) is a by-name, cf. ON skeifr 'askew, crooked', v. Feilitzen 356. In this case an original Scandinavian [sk] seems to have undergone anglicization to [ʃ] (v. SPNLY § 131) in an area of only light Scandinavian influence. Ekwall DEPN suggests the OE personal name Swæf as the first element basing his interpretation, one assumes, on the single DB form Svevesbi. The weight of the evidence, however, would indicate OE

sc as the initial sound. Perhaps there was early association with the mythical OE Sceafa.

SWINFORD

SWINFORD (132-5679)

Suineford' 1086 DB, 1175 (p), 1184, 1185, 1199 P (p), e.13 EM, 1254
C1 (p) bis, -forda c.1155 Dane, -fort c.1200 ib, Suyneford'

1209-35 RHug, 1254 C1 (p) bis

Swy-, Swineford(e) c.1130 LeicSurv, 1166 LN, 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 C1

Sueinesford' 1188 (p), 1190 P (p)

Suinford' 1086 DB bis, 1176 (p), 1177 P (p), 1178 ChancR (p), 1179

(p), 1190 (p) bis, 1191, 1192, 1193 P, -forda Hy2 Dane

bis, Suynford' 1332 SR

Sueinford' 1175 ChancR (p), 1176 (p) bis, 1177 (p), 1178 (p), 1180

(p), 1181 P (p)

Sweinford' 1182 P (p), Sweynford 1391 C1

Suneford 1155-9 France, John EM

Sunford' 1177 ChancR (p)

Swynford(e) 1277 Hastings, 1327 SR (p), 1348 C1 bis et passim to 1374

Mid (p) et freq to 1555 Fine, -forth' a.1250 (p), c.1250-80

SelbyCa (p), 1510 Visit, Swinford 1576 Saxton

'Pig ford', v. swin¹, ford.

ULLESTHORPE

ULLESTHORPE (132-5087)

Vleestorp 1086 DB

Oleestorp' 1190 P (p) bis, John BM, 1243 Fees, 1261 RGrav, 1.13 (p),
 13 Goodacre (p), -thorp(e), -is- 1233 Fees, Hy3 RBE, 1278
 Ipm, 1293 Banco et passim to 1414 LCDeeds bis, 1424, 1440
 Pat

Holestorp 1129-46 France, -thorp 1285 FA

Halestorp 1236 Fees

Olvestorp 1278 Ipm

Olsthorp(e) 1231 Cur, 1285 FA, 1369 Ipm

Oulesthorp' 1325 (1449) WoCart (p)

Oulsthorpe 1429 Cl bis

Ulvesthorp(e) 1285 Abbr, 1311 Banco (p)

Ullestorp 1278 Ipm, Ullesthorp(e) 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

Wollestthrop al. Ollerstthrop 1512 BM

Wolstroppe 1536 AAS

'Ulfr's þorp', v. þorp, cf. Ulverscroft. The OS cand personal name
Ulfr (ODan Ulf) is an original by-name 'wolf', or perhaps a short form
 of compounds in Ulf-, -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 Stormefeld 1480, 1487 Nichols (v. field 'open country') also appears.

STORMESWORTH (lost)

Stormeorde 1086 DB

Stormode 1086 DB

Stormesworth(e) 1151-73, a.1250 SelbyCa (freq), 1276 RH, 1279 Banco, 1298 Cl (p) et freq to 1424 Wyg et passim to 1578 Braye, -word' 1229 bis, a.1250 SelbyCa bis, Stormusworth 1316 Misc (p), Stormysworth(e) 1497, 1518 Braye, 1530 CoPleas, 1536 Braye

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 Braye, 1519 Wyg bis, -wrth 1265 Lib (p), -(w)urth(e) 1243 Fees, a.1250 SelbyCa, 1302 Cl bis, -word' a.1250 SelbyCa

Stornwurth' 1229 Cur

Stormysworth' al. dict. Stormore 1518 Braye bis

Stormore al. Stormysworth 1518 Braye

'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)

Westerhyll Quarter 1578 Braye

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 Stornesworth. The name can be compared with Billingham 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

H-, Wetstan¹ 1.12 Dane (p), 1220 Cur, 1225 Fine, 1255 Ipm, 1318 Ch,
 -ston¹ e.13 Peake (p), 1209-35 RHug, c.1280-92 Wyg, 13
Peake (p)

Whet(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

Weitston 1285 FA

Wetyston 1285 FA

Westan¹ p.1204 Hastings, 1205 CLR, c.1250 BM, 1255 Cl bis, 1277
 Hastings bis, 1340 Ch, -ston(e) 1254 Val, 1277 Hastings,
 c.1280-92. (p), 1292 Wyg bis, 1301 Coram (p) et passim to
 1502 MisAccts, 1537 MinAcct

Wheton(e) e.13 GarCart (p), 1226 RHug, 1255 Cl et passim to 1295
Wyg, 1312 Win (p), 1326 Fisher (p) et freq to 1550 Pat et
 passim to 1615 LML, (-iuxta Blaby) 1304 Banco

'The whetstone', v. 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 whetstones. 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), v. brōc. WHETSTONE GORSE EAST, WEST, Whetstone Gorse 1806 Map, v. gorst 'gorse, furze'.

WIGSTON MAGNA

WIGSTON MAGNA (132-6099)

Wy-, Wichingestone 1086 DB bis, -tona 1155-8 (1316) Ch, -tun 1205 Pap,

Wichingest' 1109-1122 (1356) Ch

Winchingeston 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, 1382

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-, Wikineston', -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

Wygeneston' 1352 Pat, 1386 Cl, 1412 Wyg bis, 1449 Deed

Wy-, Wikinston(e), -yn- c.1247-60 Wyg (freq), c.1291 Tax, c.1280-92
bis, 1348 Wyg, 1348 LCDeeds (p), 1351 Fine, 1428 Wyg bis,
1428 FA, 1503 LCDeeds, -tona c.1247-60 Wyg (p)

Wykenston' 1431, 1443 Wyg

Wy-, Wig(g)inston', -yn- 1346 Pat, 1366 Ipm bis, 1411 Pat, 1455 Wyg

Wy-, Wikeston' c.1280-92, 1456 Wyg

Wy-, Wixton' 1401 Wyg, 1553 Pat

Wy-, Wig(g)eston(n), -is- 1410 Wyg, 1416 Fine et passim to 1503 Wyg,
1507 Ipm, 1515 Wyg bis, 1535 VE

Wy-, Wigston' 1453 Cl, 1457 Wyg, 1463 Coram, 1473 bis, 1491, 1493 Wyg
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 'Vikingr's tūn' but possibly 'the viking's tūn', v. wicing,
vikingr, tūn, cf. Wickenby L, Wiganthorpe YN. OE wicing 'a pirate'
was already in use in England before the Viking invasions. The cog-
nate ON vikingr was introduced to the Danelaw later, certainly as a
personal name, and the OE and ON words cannot be kept apart. For
wicing and vikingr v. Elements s.v.. For the personal name Vikingr 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. stēpel.

HUNGERTON (lost), cf. Hungertonhill c.1280-92 bis, 1393 Wyg, Hungertonehull' 1305 ib, Hongertonehul c.1306 ib, Hungirtonhull 1342 ib, Hungirton' Hull' 1376 ib, Hungerton(e)sike c.1280-92, c.1306, 1393 ib, 'the tūn with poor soil', v. hungor 'hunger' (usually as a term of reproach in allusion to 'barren ground'), tūn, hyll.

BUSHLOE END, Bussclow(e) 1455 Wyg bis, cf. Bushloe House 1704 LAS, Busloe Townes End 1705 ib, v. busc 'a bush, a shrub', hlāw 'a mound, a hill'. BUTT CLOSE, le Buttes 1405 Wyg, v. butte 'a short strip of land abutting on a boundary'. CROW MILL BRIDGE, cf. Crowewell' 1395 Wyg, Crow Bridge 1686, 1766 LAS, Croobridg 1687 ib, Crow Mill 1766 EnclA, Crow Mills 1806 Map, v. crāwe 'a crow', wella 'a stream'. GOLD HILL, cf. Goldhulfot c.1280-92 Wyg, 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), v. gold, hyll. HORSEWELL LANE, Horswelle 1348 Wyg, cf. Horsewell close 1766 LAS, v. hors 'a horse', wella 'a spring, a stream'. KILBY BRIDGE, 1686 LAS, cf. le Brodestanibrig c.1280-92 Wyg bis, Stanbrig c.1280-92 ib, Stan(e)brigge, -y- c.1306, 1318, 1321, 1393, 1395 Wyg, Stonebridge 1639 LAS, v. brād 'wide', stān 'stone', brycg 'a bridge'. LITTLE HILL, 1766 LAS. MUCKLOW FIELD, Muklowe felde 1417 Wyg, Mokilhow c.1280-92 ib, Mokelow 1393 ib, Mucklow(e) 1639, 1731 LAS, Muckloe 1704, 1736 ib, cf. Muckloe Close 1698 ib, v. micel 'big, great', hlāw 'a mound, a hill', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'. In this case OE mycel shows the influence of ON mikill 'big, great'. NORWOOD HOUSE, cf. (le) Wodegate 1273, c.1280-92, c.1306 Wyg, Wodgate 1348 ib, v. 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. scēacere, dæl¹. SPRING LODGE, cf. Wellespringhul 1304 Wyg, Wolspringehill 1395 ib, Wellesprynghill' 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, Gartree Hundred. WATER LEES, le Wattrie 1324 Wyg, Wattry 1393 ib, Watery Leys 1639 LAS, Watry leys 1704 ib, 'the wet place', v. wæter, -ig³. WIGSTON FIELDS, Great Wigston Fields 1764 Nichols.

WIGSTON PARVA

WIGSTON PARVA (132-4689)

Wicgestane 1002-4 ASWills

[W]iggestane 1002-4 ASWills

Witgestane 1004 KCD 710

Wicestan 1086 IB

Wiggestan 1196 ChancR (p), 1198 P (p), -stain 1195 (p), 1197 P (p),

Wyggestanam John (1227) Ch

Wiggestan 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 BM bis

Wichestain' 1202 Ass (p)

Wiggenston 1445 Nichols

Wy-, Wiggeston' 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', v. 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 IB

Wy-, Wilebi, -ll- 1086 DB, 1183, 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, Wilegeb' 1210 P

Wilegeby 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

Weleweby 1262 Cl

The affix is normally added as:

-Waterles 1420 Fine, 1430, 1484 Pat, 1507 Ipm et passim to 1579
 LEpis, -lesse 1518 Visit, 1539 MinAcct, 1614, 1630 LML

-Waterlies 1535 VE, 1623 LeicW.

-Waterleas 1628, 1629 LML, 1629 LeicW, -leys 1610 ib

'The by̅ among the willows', later '-(with the) water meadows', v.
 willig, by̅, wæter, lēah. Ekwall DEPN notes the common occurrence of
 this hybrid name and suggests that in most cases it is a Scandinavian-
 ized form of OE Weligtūn (in this case Angl Wiligtūn). As its name
 'by̅ 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 lēas, the
 plural of lēah '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

Sparchenhou 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

Sparkeho 1209-35 RHug

Sparkinhou, -yn- 1.13 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, hōh. When discussing OE *spearca Smith in Elements writes, "probably 'brushwood' or 'a shrub' of some kind; it survives as 16th-century spirk 'a sprout, a shoot'. The element is cognate with OE spræc '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 LAS ⁸³⁻⁹²XXVI/ mistakenly suggests that Sparkenhoe is to be identified with Croft Hill

in Croft parish (v. infra), and equates it with the lost (at) Hundehoge c.1124 ASC E (OE hundahōh '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 hōh '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, v. Anderson 45.

ASTON FLAMVILLE

ASTON FLAMVILLE (132-4692)

Eston¹ 1209-35 RHug, 1236 Fees, 1247 Fine, 1263 AAS¹, -tona 1190-

1204 France

Aston¹ 1243 Fees, 1247 Abbr, 1247, 1252 Fine, 1254 Val, 1261 Cur,

1269 Cl et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona 1270 RGrav, Haston

1285 FA

Hayston¹ 1233 Fees

Astyn 1519 Wyg

The affix is normally added as:

-Perer 1243 Fees

-Flanuill 1327 SR, 1361 Ipm, -Flamuill', -v-, -vyle 1346 Banco, 1369

Wyg et passim to 1378 ib et freq to 1610 Speed, -Flavell,

-y- 1526 AAS, 1535 VE bis et passim to 1560 ISIR

'The east tūn', v. ēast, tūn. Hugo de Pirar held land in Aston in 1243 Fees, Robert de Flamvile in 1247 Ass.

ASTON FIRS, Aston Furze 1785 Map, v. fyrs 'furze'. MICKLE HILL, FARM, The Great Mickle Hill 1726 Nichols, Mickle Hill 1811 ib, v. micel, mikill 'great', hyll. SHEPHERD'S HOUSE, Thomas Schepherd was living in the parish in 1377 SR.

BAGWORTH

1. BAGWORTH (121-4408)

Bageworde 1086 DB, -wurth 1255 C1

Baggeworth(e) 1270 Ch, 1272 Pat, 1277 Misc (p), 1309 GildR (p), 1311

Pat et freq to 1361 Wyg (p), 1366 Mid (p) et passim to 1408 C1, -wrð 1205 CLR, -wrth 1291 Pat, 1291 C1, -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', v. word.

BAGWORTH HEATH, FARM, Bagworth Heath 1741 LeicW, 1797 Encla, 1806

Map, v. hæð 'a heath'. LITTLE FOX COVERT was Hoar Stone Covert 1806 Map.

2. THORNTON (121-4607)

Torrenton', -in- 1201 (p), 1202 P (p), 1202 ChancR (p), 1203 (p), 1207
P (p), 1231 Fine, 1231 Berkeley, 1265 Misc, Torrenton
1209-35 RHug

Thorenton' 1239 Ch bis, 1255 Cl, ? 1253-8 RHug, 1271 RGrav, 1272
Pat, 1273 RGrav, -tona 1156 (1318) Ch

Thorneton' 1276 RGrav, 1289 Coram, c.1291 Tax bis, c.1294 (p), c.1301
(p) bis, 1302 (p), 1316 RTemple et passim to 1550 Deed,
1608 LML et freq to 1714 ib

Thornigton' 1254 Val

Tornton 1242 RGros

Thornton' c.1274 (p), 1275 (p) bis, 1277 (p), 1281 (p), 1283 RTemple
et passim to 1317 ib et freq to 1610 Speed

'The tūn where thorn-trees grow', v. þorn, tūn. The form Thornigton'
1254 Val has OE þornig '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 LEES, 1721 LML, 1806 Map,

Merry Leas 1797 EnclA, the first element is possibly OE myrge

'pleasant, agreeable'. NEW HAYS, cf. Okay 1477 (e.16) Charyte,

Brocker Hays 1797 EnclA, v. (ge)hæg 'an enclosure'.

BARDON

For the village of Bardon v. Coalville, West Goscote Hundred.

BARDON HILL, FARM

Berdon 1240 FF, 1270 Cur, 1285 FA, 1291 Pat, 1309 Abbr et freq to
1475 LAS

Berghdone 1438 Visit

Bardon¹ 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.

BARDON HALL, 1754, 1806 Map. BIRCH HILL FARM, v. Birch Hill, Charley, West Goscote Hundred. IRISH FARM, cf. Irish Hill 1806 Map.

BARLESTONE

BARLESTONE (121-4205)

Berulvestone 1086 DB bis

Berleston(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

Berluston(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 (121-4003)

Boseword(e) 1086 IB bis, 1148 Nichols, 1.12 GarCart (p), 1364 LCh bis, -worth(e) 1232 Cl, 1209-35 RHug, 1247, 1258 Fine et passim to 1.13 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, -wrd(h)e 1222 bis, 1224 RHug bis, -wurda 1182, 1192, 1193 P

Bosseworth(e) 1344 Cl, 1349 LCDeeds (p), 1370 Ipm, 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(t)-) 1518 Visit, 1526,
1538 AAS, 1590 SR, -worht 1429 LCh bis, -wurth' 1454 ib
bis, -worde 1364 ib, Bossworthe 1505 Dixie

'Bōsa's word', v. word. The affix Market- was added in the sixteenth
century to distinguish Market Bosworth from Husbands Bosworth, Gartree
Hundred, v. market.

2. FAR COTON (121-3⁸02) 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, 1.13 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 cotes is a plural
with analogical s. The modern form Coton preserves the OE dative
plural cotum. v. Studies³ 29-34 on variation of forms.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCHE CANAL, 1795 Nichols. DEAKIN'S BRIDGE, John Deakin
was resident in Market Bosworth in 1715 LML. JACKSON'S BRIDGE, John
Jackson lived in the parish in 1729 LML. MARKET BOSWORTH MILL,

molendino de Bosewrthe 1185 Templar, Boseworth molend' 1294 IpmR, cf.
 Mill holme 1638 Terrier, Mill Damme 1638 ib, Millmeadow 1638 ib, v.
 myln. OLD PARK SPINNEY, le Holde park 1293 Ipm, v. ald, park (and cf.
 parker's mor a.1250 Dixie, 'the parker's moor', v. parker, mōr¹, mór).
 BOSWORTH PARK, 1785 Map, le Parke de Boseworth' 1382 LCh, v. park.

BRAUNSTONE

BRAUNSTONE (121-5502)

Branteston(e), -is- 1086 DE, 1207 CLR, 1208 P (p), 1212 (p), 1214 Cur
 (p) bis et passim to c.1292 (p), 1317 (p), c.1350 LCDeeds
 bis, -tona m.13 AD

Brandeston(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 ib (p)

Branceston(e) 1239 Cur (p), 1243 Fine (p), 1247 Ass (p), c.1290
Hastings (p)

Braunteston', -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
Win, 1313 Rut, 1325 LCDeeds (p), 1344 MiD et freq to 1367
Pat (p) et passim to 1395 Cl, -tona 1313 Rut

Braunceston', -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 tūn', 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 century records, v. SPNLY § 7.

BRAUNSTONE FRITH, Branston Frith 1712 LML, Braunston Frith 1811 Nichols, (cf. Braunston Wode 1436 Fine, v. wudu '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 Doye Db- (derived from PrWelsh *duß 'black, dark' v. RN 129-33), v. duß, 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 IForest.

Kirby Muxloe is the adjoining parish to Braunstone, v. wareine 'a 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, v. myln 'a mill', hyll 'a hill'. THE POOL, cf. Pool(e) Close 1649, 1651 bis, 1769 Win, Poole Stile 1769 ib, v. pōl¹ '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 DB, 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', v. by, cf. North Cadeby, South Cadeby L. The OS cand personal name Kati is probably an original by-name from ON kátr 'glad' or from ON kati 'boy', v. SPNLY 163.

NANEBY FARM (NANEBY HALL FARM O.S. 1")

Nauenebi, -v- 13 LCh, 13 Wyg (p), n.d. AD (p), -by 1221-40 DunsCart (p), e.Edw1 Hastings, 13 LCh (p), 1315 Ferrers (p), 1349 Wyg (p), Naueneb' e.13 Dixie (p)

Nauenby, -v- 1276 RH, 1318 LeicRec (p), 1383 Pat

Naueby 1.13 Dixie (p), 1316 FA, 1356 Pat

Naneby 1.13 CRCart, Edw1 CroxR, 1315 Banco (p), 1321 GildR (p), 1327

SR (p) et freq to 1429 LCh et passim to 1628 LML, (-iuxta

Cateby) 1506 Deed, Nanneby 1416 LCh

(the farme called) Nanby 1638 Terrier

'Nafni's by', v. by, cf. Navenby L. The OS cand 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

Karleton' 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, (-iuxta Boseworth') 1317 Pat, 1327 SR, 1387

LCh et passim to 1430 Fisher, -tun 1.13 AD (p) bis,

Carlletton 1505 Dixie

Karelton', -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, (-iuxta Boseworth') 1387 LCh, Karlton 1513

Dixie

Probably 'the tūn of the free men or peasants', v. ceorl, karl, tūn.

Carlton represents OS cand Karlatūn which is usually a Scandinavian-

ization of OE Ceorlatūn but may represent OScand Karla tūn 'Karli's tūn'.

? BUFTON, Bouinton 1276 RH. The first element is possibly the OE personal name Bōfa, v. tūn, 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 IB

Crec 1086 IB

Creft' 1139-47 Hastings (p), 1156 (1318) Ch bis, c.1160 AC, 1165 P,
Hy2 Dane (p) bis, a.1189 (15) Wyg (p), 1.12 Dane (p), 1.12
GarCart, 12 Peake (p), a.1250 GarCh (p)

Craft(e) 1136-53 Reg (p), 1.12 Dane bis, 12 Ferrers (p), 1201 FF,
1201 Cur, 1208 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. Cræfte 931 BCS 678 Brk or W.
OE cræft perhaps refers to some kind of mill.

CROFT HILL, p.1593 LAS, Crafthull p.1250 Nichols, Crafte hyll 1546
Star, v. hyll 'a hill'.

DES福德

1. DES福德 (121-4703)

Deresford 1086 IB bis, c.1200 Sloane, 1209, 1210, 1211 P, e.Hy3

Berkeley, 1232 Cl, 1272 Pat, 1362 BM, -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

Dirsford 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

'Dēor's ford', v. ford, cf. Desborough Nth. The frequent early forms in the genitive singular point to a personal name rather than to OE dēor 'animal, deer'. The OE personal name Dēor may be a by-name, cf. OE dēor 'brave, bold, ferocious' or else a short form of names in Dēor-, 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 ib, 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-ærn '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 (121-4804)

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

Buchardeston 1285 AD

Bocherdston 1416 Nichols, 1428 FA, 1445 Nichols

Bochereston 1397 Misc

Bocherston', -ar- 1340 Cl, 1340, 1427 Ipm, 1484 LAS, 1492 Deed bis

Boscherston', -ssh- 1491, 1497, 1509 Comp

Bocheston', -as- 1360 LCDeeds (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. LINDRIDGE (121-4604)

Ly-, Lindrich', -y- 1306 (p) bis, 1316 LCDeeds (p), 1317 Banco, 1318 Pat (p), 1319 RTemple (p), 1322 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1368 ib (p), 1407 Wyg (p) bis

Lynderiche 1322 Pat, 1323 LAS (p)

Ly-, Lindridge, -y- 1598 Ipm, 1641 LeicW

'A strip of land growing with lime-trees', v. lind, ric.

LINDRIDGE HALL FARM was Lindridge Farm 1797 EnclA. LINDRIDGE WOOD,
1806 Map.

4. NEWTOWN UNTHANK (121-4904)

Neuton' 1282 Banco, 1309 Pat, 1309, 1312, 1326 Cl, 1327 SR et passim
to 1484 Ipm, 1512 AD, (-Unthanke) 1512 ib

Neueton 1363 Pat

Newton 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, (-Unthank(e)) 1609 LAS, 1709 AAS, (-Parva) 1622 IML,
(Litel-) 1697, 1699 AAS

'The new tūn', v. nīwe, tūn. 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.

ELMESTHORPE

ELMESTHORPE (132-4696)

Ai-, 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

Ai-, Aylmerstorp' 1196-1208 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

Aillemersthorp 1361 Hastings

Ai-, Aylmestorp 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

Aylmerthorp(e) 1285 FA bis, 1371 Ipm, 1428 FA

Ellmerestorp' 1216 CLR

Eylmeresthorp' 1273 RGrav bis

Ei-, Eylmersthorp' 1247 Ass, 1327 SR

Elmertorp' 1250 Cl

Ei-, Eylmerthorp 1297, 1331 Cl

Elmesthorp(e) 1458 Pat, 1467 Banco, 1467, 1488 Pat, 1501 Ipm et freq
to 1610 IML, -throp(p)e 1535 VE, 1549 Pat

'~~A~~oelmær's porp', v. porp, cf. Ailmeresbrigge, 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

Andredebi 1188 (p), 1190 (p), 1191 (p), 1192 (p), 1193 (p), 1195 P (p)

Andredeberia 1100-2 Reg

Andrebi 1196 ChancR (p)

Endrebi 1086 DB, -by 1207 CLR, 1234 RHug, Hy3 Crox bis et passim to
1381 Pat

Endredeby 1204 Chr bis, e.Hy3 BM, 1226 bis, 1234, 1209-35 RHug et
 passim to 1286 Win, 1.13 CRCart bis, 1.13 RTemple (p), 1330
 FA, -bya 1204 Chr, Endredéb' 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 WYG
 (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 Wyg
 'Eindriði's by', v. by, cf. Bag Enderby L, Mavis Enderby L, Wood
 Enderby L. The OS cand 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 A- 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. SPNLY 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 bȳ', v. ald, bȳ, 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 (VCHL 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.

THE HALL, Enderby Hall 1806 Map. FROUNE'S HILL, cf. -atte hill 1332 SR (p), v. hyll. WARREN FARM, cf. Enderby Warren 1806 Map, v. wareine 'a warren'.

GLENFIELDS

GLENFIELD (121-5306)

Clanefelde 1086 DB bis, -felda 1209-19 RHug (p)

Glenefeld(e) s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord, 1175 (p), 1176 P (p) bis, p.1204 Hastings, 1203-6 France (p) et freq to 1278 LCDeeds (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, -fild(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. clāne, feld, cf. Clanfield Ha. OE clāne 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 C- may be due to AN orthographical confusion of C and G.

GLENFIELD FRITH PARK, FARM, -del Frith 1301 Coram (p), -de Fryth 1305 Banco (p), The Frith 1609 IML, Le Fryth 1639 Ipm, Glenfield Frith 1698 Nichols, cf. Frith Hall 1806 Map, v. fyrhō 'a wood, woodland'. THE GYNSILLIS, Kyngkeshull' 1323 LAS, cf. Kyngeshulgate 1323 ib, Kingeshulgate 1323 ib, Kingeshulyate 1323 ib, 'King's hill'. The first element is OE cyning, 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. mād, mādwe '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)

Groeby 1180 P

Groueby 1371 Fine

Growby 1449 LeicRec, 1537 MinAcct, -bie 1553 Pat

Grooby(e) 1576 Saxton, 1675 IML, -bie 1624 LeicRec

'The bȳ at the pit', v. gróf, bȳ. 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, Brenting Hills 1809 Nichols. CARTER'S ROUGH, Carters Rough c.1790 Map, 1806 Map. CASTLE HILL, cf. (1e) Tourhull(e) 1343 Ipm, 1344 Cl, v. tour 'a tower', hyll 'a hill'. GROBY LODGE, 1525 Visit, 1705 AAS, Grooby Lodge 1645 IAS, 1729 IML, v. loge 'a lodge at the entrance to a park'. GROBY POOL was le Mikkelpol 1343 Ipm, le Mikelpol 1344 Cl, Grooby Pool 1806 Map, v. micel, mikill 'great', pōl¹ '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), v. hlæfdige, (ge)hæg. 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, (v. tōt-hyll 'a look-out hill'), v. 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) [ˈhiːðəː]

Hadre 1086 DB

Hedreia 1199 ChR

Hethre 1221 Cur, 1221 Fine (p), .c.1291 Tax, 1309 DKR (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. heioðr. ON heioðr 'heath, uncultivated land' has possibly replaced OE Angl hæð '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 (132-3696)

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)

Heiham, -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, (-Basevyl1)

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 hām', v. hēah¹, hām. Guarinus de Busâ Villâ held land in Higham c.1180 Nichols; Gilbertus de Basvile in 1279 ib.

HIGHAM FIELDS, Higham Field 1631 Nichols. HIGHAM HALL, HALL FARM, cf. -Atte halleyate 1327 SR (p), v. hall.

LINDLEY 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, -legh¹ 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 IML

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', v. līn, lēah.

HUNGRY HILL, Hunger hill 1528 (1623) Nichols, 'hill with barren ground',

v. hungor, hyll. LINDLEY HALL FARM, Lindley Hall 1785 Nichols, cf.

Hallsuch 1528 (1623) ib, v. hall. LINDLEY WOOD, cf. Wode Feild 1535

Nichols, les Woodfieldes 1631 ib, v. 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', v. rūh, rūgan, dūn.

HINCKLEY

1. HINCKLEY (132-4293)

Hinchelle 1086 DB, -lai 1152 BM, c.1170 CartAnt bis, -lay Hy2 Dugd, c.1170 CartAnt, 1327 Ch, Hinchel' c.1130 LeicSurv bis, p.1150 GarCart (p)

Hinchleia 1163 BM

Hy-, Hinkle(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, -leg 1342 Pap (p), 1395 Pat, -ley(e) 1227 AD, 1265, 1271 RGrav, 1272 Pat et passim to 1372 Deed et freq to 1432 Wyg, 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-, Hinkle(e) 1323 bis, 1352 LAS, -ley 1410 LCh, Hinkel' 1250 RGros, 1254 Val

Hingkeleia 1225 RHug

Hyngeley 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,

1401, 1409 Pat, 1431 Deed bis, 1452 LCh bis, 1461 Deed et
passim to 1496 LCh et freq to 1576 Saxton, -leia 1209-35

RHug

Hinckley 1578 AD, 1580 LEpis, 1610 Speed

'Hynca's woodland glade', v. lēah. The town of Hinckley had two divisions or liberties: the Borough and the Bond, (Hinkley 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, Hynlebondis 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 bóndi '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, v. bóndi.

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), v. hyll 'a hill'. NEALE'S FARM, John Neale was resident in Hinckley in 1604 LML. PARK HOUSE, cf. parcum de Shidey(e), -y- 1323 LAS bis, Shedey 1507 Pat (v. scydd 'a hovel, a shed', eg 'land enclosed by water'), Hinkeley Park 1553 Nichols, Hinckley park 1589 ib, Hinckley Wood al. Hinckley Ast wood al. Hinckley park 1604 ib, v. park.

2. BARWELL (132-4496)

Barwalle 1043 Thorpe, -well(e) a.1057, 1.12 Dugd (p), 1251 Pat, 1261 Cur, 1265 Misc, 1313 Ipm et passim to 1378 R^{Temple} et freq to 1576 Saxton

Barewell(e) 1086 DB, 1.12 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 ib

Barrewell' 1269 Cl, 1401 ICDeeds (p), 1431 Deed bis

Bareswell 1284 Ass (p)

'The boar stream', v. bār², wella.

DUNSTALL (lost), cf. Dunstall fielde 1607 Ipm, Dunstall Close 1611 Deed, v. tūn-stall 'a deserted site'. For discussion of this element v. Sandred 76-7, 92.

ABRAHAM'S BRIDGE, cf. -atte Brigge 1303 Pat (p), -atte Brig 1377 SR (p), -atte Brygge 1409 Pat (p), v. brycg 'a bridge'. THE BROCKEY, Brochay 1266 Pat, Brockey 1655 ChancP, v. brōc 'a brook', ēg 'land partly surrounded by water'. CRABTREE, cf. Crabtree Close 1640 LAS, v. crabbe 'a crab-apple', trēow 'a tree'. RED HALL, 1703 LeicW, 1785 Map. WEST GREEN, cf. -super le grene 1327 SR (p), v. grēne² '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, bece¹. 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. Hall House 1678 LAS. BURBAGE LODGE, 1822 Map. BURBAGE WOOD, 1785 Map. HOGUE HALL, SPINNEY, Hog Hall 1785, 1811 Map. LASH HILL, 1811 Nichols, cf. Lash Meadow 1793 EnclA, (probably OE *læc(c) 'a bog, boggy land') v. læc(c). SOAR BROOK SPINNEY, v. Soar Brook, River-Names.

4. EARL SHILTON (132-4697)

Scelton(e) 1086 DB bis, 1195 P, e.13 Rut (p), c.1271 Wyg (p), -tonæ
 s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord

Selton' 1191, 1192, 1209 P

S(c)helton(e) 1209, 1210, 1211 P, p.1250 LCDeeds (p) et passim to
 1282 ib (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 Saxton, (Erle-) 1576 ib, 1576

LeicW, (Earle-) 1603 LibCl, 1606, 1612 LML

'The tūn on a bank or ledge', v. 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, v.

Nichols s.n..

THE HEATH, HEATH FARM, Heuth 1316 FA, 1e Heth' 1323 LAS, the Heath

1604 ib, 1618 Nichols, v. hāð. HUIT FARM, the Hewitts 1618 Nichols,

The Huits 1716 LML, The Hute 1811 Nichols, v. hīewet '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

Sketchlie 1596 LeicW, -ley 1610 Speed, 1728 LML

Schetchley 1586 LeicW, 1611 LML

Compare also the lost Sketteclyff infra:

Sekeitesclive 1236 Fees

Skaytesleue 1316 FA

Skeytesclef 1377 SR

Sketesclive, -is- 1287, Edw1 Nichols, -clif(f)(e), -y- 1327 SR, 1344,

1347, 1416 Nichols, 1513 Fine

Sketecclif 1449 Nichols, Sketteclyff 1509 Ipm

Sheitesclive Edw1 (1622) Burton

Shetesclive 1243 Fees, 1287 Nichols

Possibly this is an original OE sceaðesclif 'steep slope at the boundary'. If so, OE sceað has been influenced by ON skeið 'a boundary road, a boundary' (both from the root *skaip 'separate, divide', cf. OHG skeida 'boundary'). The boundary here is Watling Street beside which Sketchley is situated. The road marked the southern limit of the Danelaw. ð is occasionally represented by t 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 Skiótr, an original by-name, cf. ON skiótr 'swift, fleet', v. Feilitzen 366. OScand ió became identified with OE eo > ē. (If either Scet or Skiótr is correct, we have AN ei for ē 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 lēah 'a woodland glade, clearing', v. sceað, skeið, clif, lēah.

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 snōchāmtūn 'the home-farm on the point (of land)'. Smockington is sited at the end of a promontory. 'Snocca's tūn' is another possibility, v. snōc, hām-tūn, tūn.

7. STOKE GOLDING (132-3997)

Stochis a.1173 Dugd

Stokes 1200 Cur bis, 1209 Abbr, 1223 Fine, 1.Hy3 BM, 1293 Ass

Stok' 1156 (1318) Ch, 1209-35 RHug, 1297 Wyg (p), 1306, 1328 Banco,
1331 Wyg (p)

Stoke 1201 FF, e.Hy3 BM, 1284 Banco, c.1299 Ipm bis, 1313 LCDeeds
(p), 1316 FA, 1319 Wyg 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 Studies² 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

Wykyn 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. wīc, wīcum. The form here is the OE dative plural wīcum. OE wīc '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 IB bis, 1207 LeicRec (p), 1211 GildR (p), c.1220

RegAnt (p), c.1225 LeicRec (p), 1236 Fine et passim to 1329

Ipm, -cota 1.13 RTemple (p)

Honecot(e) 1156 (1318) Ch, a.1250 LCDeeds (p), 1267 Cur, 1271 Ipm et passim to 1.13 Wyg (p) bis, c.1280-92 RTemple bis, 1292

LCDeeds (p) bis et freq to 1312 Win, 1322 LCDeeds et
 passim to 1383 Wyg (p), Honek' c.1282 LCDeeds (p)
 Huncot(e) 1259 Cur, 1277 Hastings, 1296 Cl (p), 1319 RTemple (p) et
 passim to 1339 Wyg (p) et freq to 1576 Saxton, -kote 1314 Ipm, 1315 Cl
 'Hūna's cot', v. cot, cf. Huncoat 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 RTemple (p), 13
Fisher et freq to 1326 Wyg bis et passim to 1463 LCDeeds

Hibbestoch' Hy2 Rut (p)

Ibbstoke 1463 LCDeeds

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

Ipstok(e) 1325 Ipm, 1387 Pat, 1443, 1486 LCDeeds bis, 1489 Cl,

-stock(e) 1570, 1571, 1572 LEpis

'Ibba's dairy-farm', y. stoc, cf. Ible Db, Ibstone Bk. For extended discussion of the element stoc y. Ekwall Studies² 11-43. The form Ybestokes probably reflects the fact that there were two dairy-farms belonging to Ibba in close proximity, y. Overton infra.

2. OVERTON (O.S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 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 Ibstock 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', y. ōðer, tūn, ofer², parva.

PICKERING GRANGE FARM

Swinefen Grangia 1.12, 1.13 GarCart, grangia de Swynfen 1276 RH, 1277,

Edw1 GarCart, Swynfen Grange 1314 ib, Svinefen 12 ib, grangiam de

Swynfen 12 ib, Grang' 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. swin¹, ~~swin~~, fenn, grange. ~~OF swin 'a pig' has been influenced in some forms by ON swin 'a 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' 1.12 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 1.12 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, 1314, 1316 GarCart, 1316
Deed et freq to 1428 Wyg et passim to 1504 Deed, 1508 bis,
1511 Wyg 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 Wyg et freq to 1510 Deed et passim to

1514 bis, 1518 Wyg bis, -be 1460 RTemple, -bie 1521 Wyg

Keerby 1460 Pat, 1504 Wyg

Ky-, Kirby(e) 1432 Wyg, 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 LML et passim to
1729 ib

-Muxleise 1634 Win

-Muckles 1631 Fine, 1639 Ipm, 1639 LeicW et passim to 1673 DKR

-Muckless 1640 LeicW, 1649, 1650 Win, -Muclesse 1634 ib

'Kærir's by', v. by. The OS cand personal name Kærir is an original
by-name from the ON verb kæra 'accuse, make a charge' probably indi-
cating 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 LML. An affix was adopted when the spelling of Kirby
(Muxloe) became identical with that of Kirby Bellars (q.v.). The

affix of a local surname can be paralleled by the adoption of the surname Unthanke 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 DEPN that Muxloe is a modification of Muckless is clearly untenable since the latter form is later in development. imp

Whether Muxloe is the original affix, however, is questionable. The earliest forms are Muckelby(e), Muckleby. It is possible that Muckelby is a late nickname 'the great by' (with ME mickle, muckle), eventually replaced by the surname Muxloe, v. LAS XLII 82-3.

HETHELVE (lost), le Hethilie 1281 Nichols, Hethelegh 1314 MinAcct, Hethilegh 1322 LAS bis, Hethilie 1323 ib bis, Hethelie 1323 ib, del Hethilye 1323 ib, Hetheley 1361 GauntReg, 1361 Fine, Hethelye 1444 Nichols, Hethlee Wood 1560 ib, cf. Heath Lodge or Cater's Lodge 1695 LForest, 'a woodland glade overgrown with heather and brushwood', v. hæðig, lēah. Fox and Russell in LForest 125 argue that Ashby Shrubs (v. infra) is the site of Hethelye, the lodge where the Leicester Forest woodmote was held. For Leicester Forest woodmote v. LAS XX 308.

ASHBY SHRUBS, Ashby shrubbes 1628 Win, Shrubs 1777 Map, v. scrubb 'a place overgrown with brushwood'. BOYER'S LODGE, 1716 LML, 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', v. hyll 'a hill'. COTON HOUSE, Kotene 1278 Win (p), cf. Colton hey

1484 LAS, 'the cottages, shelters', v. cot, cotum. 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'. HOLMEWOOD, cf. Pak(e)manswod(e) 1418, 1419, 1421, 1422 Fine, 1428 Cl, (Robert Pakeman held the manor in 1271 Ipm.) v. wudu 'a wood'. KING'S STAND, 1811 Map, Kings Stand 1806 ib, cf. the Kinges wood 1628 Win, (King's Stand was designed as a hunting stand for James I, v. lForest 97), v. stand. KIRBY FIELDS, in campis de Kereby 1477 (e.16) Charyte. KIRBY PARK, Kerby Park 1525 LAS, Kirbie Park 1631 Win, cf. Whetecroft Park 1525 LAS, Whete croft parc 1525 ib, Watercroft 1235 Ch, Whatecroft 1316 Win, Whatecrofte 1316 Hastings, Whetecroft 1317 Banco, Whatecroft 1346 Ipm, Whatescroft 1364 Nichols, Whetecroft 1423 Ct, Whet Croft 1436 Fine, Wheatcroft(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 Muxloe in 1415 Nichols), v. āc 'an oak-tree'. POOL HOUSE, le poole 1484 LAS, cf. Wulsipol 1235 Ch, Wolsepol 1317 Banco, 'Wulfsige's pool', v. pōl¹ 'a pool'.

LEICESTER FOREST WEST

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. bræc¹ 'brushwood, a thicket'. ROES REST, 1806 Map.

LUBBESTHORPE

LUBBESTHORPE survives only as the name of the parish.

Lupestorp 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

Lubstorp' 1209-35 RHug, 1372, 1377 Rut, -thorp' 1389 Win, 1470, 1472 Rut, 1576 Saxton

Lubethorp 1252 Cl, 1.13 (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 þorp', v. þorp. 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, Narborowe Wood 1633, 1649 Win, Narborough Wood 1762
Nichols, v. wudu 'a wood' (and v. Narborough infra).

MARKFIELD

1. MARKFIELD (121-4810)

Merchenefeld 1086 DB

Merkenefeld(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 LCDeeds (p), 1325, 1326 Ipm

Merkingfeld, -y- 1258 LeicRec (p), 1261 (p), 1263 GildR (p) et passim
to 1325 Banco, -feud 1271 (p), c.1273 (p), c.1274 (p), 1275
RTemple 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 RTemple 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) Laz (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
RTemple bis, 1355 Hastings, 1484 Ipm

Markfeld(e) 1425 Wyg, 1576 Saxton, -fyld(e) 1529 bis, 1530 AAS;
 -field 1575 LEpis

'The open country of the Mercians', v. Merce, Mercna, feld. v. also
 NoB 41 p.141.

2. LITTLE MARKFIELD (121-4809)

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, Gartree 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. Feilitzen § 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, Cliffe
 Slade 1683 IAS, Clyfslade lane 1609 ib, Cliffe Slade Close 1673 ib,
 Whiteclyf 1350-65 Ct, v. clif 'a cliff', slæd 'a valley'. GROBY PARKS,
 GROBY UPPER PARK, Groby parke 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. hræfn, clif. SHAW LANE,

1609 LAS, 1806 Map, cf. Markfield Shaws 1754 Map, v. sceaga 'a copse'.
 STOKE HAYS (O.S. 6"), Stoake heys 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 Coppudhok c.1230 Farnham, le Cuppudhok c.1230 ib, (le) Coppudoke
 c.1350 Ct bis, (le) Coppedoke 1343-71 LAS bis, Coppyd 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', āc 'an oak-tree'.

4. STANTON UNDER BARDON (121-4610)

Stanton(e) 1086 DB, 1209 P, 1209-35 RHug, 1276 RH, 1285 FA, 1.13

GarCart, 13 Wyg (p), 1314 GarCart et freq to 1576 Saxton,
 -tona 1156 (1318) Ch, 1.12 bis, 13 GarCart, -tun 1.12 ib,
 -tunia 1.12 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 1.12 GarCart

-subtus Berdon, -ar- 1285 FA, 1314 GarCart, 1316 FA

-undirberdon' 1327 SR, -under Bardon 1502 MisAccts et passim to 1610

Speed

-iuxta Berdon 1324 Pat, 1368 IpmR

-Ysabel(1e) 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 Bardōn, v. supra. Forms in au are due to AN influence. Isabella was wife of Robert de Harcourt, lord of Stanton under Bardōn, also lord of Kibworth Harcourt in 1202 Ass.

HORSEPOOL GRANGE, grangiam de Horspol 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Horspole 1486 Banco, Horsepole 1539 MinAcct, 1551 Pat, Horspoole 1616 LAS, Horsepoole 1621 ib, Horsepol Graunge 1535 VE, Horspole Grange 1539 MinAcct, 1592 LeicRec, Horsepole Grange 1551 Pat, Horsepoole Grange 1610 Speed, 1630 LAS, v. hors 'a horse', pōl¹ '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, (Potters-) 1437 ib, 1445 Fine et passim to 1540 MinAcct, -tona 12 Peake, c.1240-50 BM

Mershton' 1323 LAS (p) bis, 1332 SR (p), 1360 IpMR

Mers(s)heton' 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 Poteresmerston 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(1)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 Wyg (p), 1437 Banco, 1460 Pat, 1518 Visit et

passim to 1576 LibC1

Ney-, Neileston' 1224 Cl, 1247 RGros (p), 1251 Cur, 1263 RGrav et

passim to 1314, 1362 Cl, Neylliston 1209-35 RHug

Neilston 1612 bis, 1618, 1621 LML

Nelston 1605 Fine, 1610 Speed, 1617 LML

Ney-, Neilson 1513 Will, 1500-29 ECP, 1613, 1615, 1617 LML

Nel(1)son 1509 LP, 1571 SR, 1576 Saxton 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 Dugd, 1199 FF, -brug 1234 FineR,

-borough 1452 LCDeeds, -borough 1484 LAS, 1586 Fine, -borow(e)

1526 AAS bis, 1535 VE, 1576 LibCl

Nordburc 1212 P

Nortburgh 1316 Ipm

Norhtburgh' 1355 LCDeeds (p)

Northebur' 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, -bourgh 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 a as in Narborough. Cf. Brascote and Ratby. Narborough is situated on rising ground beside the Fosse Way, seven miles south-west of Leicester.

COOK'S LODGE, Richard Cooke was resident in Narborough in 1610 LML. HARDWICK LODGE, cf. Hardwick Closes 1657 LAS, Hardwick Field 1752 Nichols, v. heorde-wīc 'a herd-farm'. LANGHAM BRIDGES, Langham al. Long Holme Bridge 1619 Win, Langham Bridge 1807 Map, Langham Bridge Meadow 1633 Win, v. lang¹, langr 'long', holmr 'a water-meadow'. PINGLE HOUSE, Pingel 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Pingil 1477 (e.16) ib, The pyngell 1581 ExchSpC, The Pingle 1769 Win, v. pingel 'a small enclosure'. RED HILL, FARM, cf. Redhill field 1752 Nichols.

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 Northebur') 1.13 (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 þorp', later 'the little þorp', v. þorp, lýtēl, lýtill. 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

Neubold 1274 Ipm, 1275 Cl, 1276 RH, c.1291 Tax, 1309 Ipm, 1316 Cl et
freq to 1425 Deed, 1425 Ich bis et passim to 1462 Cl, -bolt
Hy2 Dane, 1226 RHug, 1241 RGros bis, 1254 Val, 1.13 CRCart,
Edwl CroxR et passim to 1438 Fine, -bald' 1295, 1296 OSut bis,
1377 Pat, -baud' 1295 OSut

Newbold(e) 1226, 1209-35 RHug, 1459 Cl, 1521 MisAccts 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', v. nīwe, bold. Nicholaus de Verdun 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), v. 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 Edwl CroxR, 1316 FA

Brochardiscote 1.13 CRCart

Brakardescote c.1280 AD

Brokariscot 1276 RH

Broscote 1429 Ich

'Broch(e)ard's cot', v. 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)

Normenton 1209-35 RHug

Normonton' 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 tūn of the Norwegians', v. Norðman, -manna, tūn, hæð. 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 Wyg, v. brōc. (The brook marks the parish boundary with Ravenstone with Snibston, Repton and Gresley Hundred.)

OSBASTON

1. OSBASTON (121-4204)

Sbernestun 1086 IB

Osberneston' 1194, 1195 P, 1200 Pleas, 1200 Cur, 1230 P, 1230 Cl, 1230, 1233 Ch, 1251 Cur (p)

Oseberneston 1276 RH

Osebeneston' 13 LCh

Osberston' 1253 Cur (p), 1262 Fine, 1271 Cur (p), 1276 AD, 1288 Banco
et freq to 1425, 1443 LCh

Oseberston' 1239, 1271 Cur, 1316 FA, 1329 Cl et passim to 1387 LCh,
1442 Banco

Osbarston' 1428, 1429 LCh, 1430 Fisher

Osbeston' 1401 Cl, 1429 LCh

Osberton' 1279 Fine (p), 1394 Cl, 1506 Ipm

Osbaston' 1329 LCDeeds (p), 1364 LCh, 1374 AD, 1420 Cl, 1425 Deed bis
et freq to 1610 Speed, Hosbaston' 1419 LCh

'Ásbjorn's tūn', v. tūn. For the OScand personal name Ásbjorn 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 hām where goats are kept', v. gāt, hām, cf. Gotham Nt.

PECKLETON

1. PECKLETON (121-4601)

Pechintone 1086 DE

Pequintona 1190-1204 France

Pecclinton e.13 Nichols, Hy3 BM, Peklinton 1266 Pat

Peyklinton, -c- 1265 Nichols, 1267 Cur

Petlinton 1285 FA

Peyhtlinton 1441 Cl bis

Pechelington 1252 Fine (p)

Pechlington¹ 1272 RGrav, c.1291 Tax

Petelington 1272 RGrav

Petlington¹ 1180 P

Peghtlyngton 1401 ELiW

Pikelington 1250 RGros

Peyttelton 1265 Misc

Peyhtelton 1265 Misc

Peghtelton¹ 1292 Cl, 1348 (p), 1379 LCDeeds (p)

Pey-, Peightelton¹ 1312 (p), 1345 GildR (p), 1354 LeicRec (p), 1361
LCDeeds (p)

Pey-, Peightilton¹, -y- 1314 GildR (p), 1327 SR, 1330 FA, 1336 LeicRec
(p), 1344 GildR (p), 1361 Cl

Peygthylton 1414 Coram

Peg(h)ilton 1416 Pat, 1431 FA

Peytilton¹ 1303 Pat (p), 1323 LAS

Peccilton¹, -ck- 1209-35 RHug, 1349 LCDeeds (p), Pekilton¹, -y- 1349
ib (p), 1394 Cl bis, 1446 Hastings, 1450 Ich, 1462 Cl, 1510,
1518 Visit

Pechilton¹ 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

Peyculton 1314 GildR

Peighculton 1394 Cl bis

Peighilton 1323 LAS

Peghelton' 1351 Wye, 1427 Pat

Pekhalton 1509 Win.

Peckleton 1576 Saxton

Either 'Peohtla's tūn' or 'the tūn associated with Peohtla', v, -ing-⁴, tūn. The unrecorded OE personal name Peohtla is a shortened version of names in Peoht-. v. Introduction : -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire.

SHERICLES FARM, Sherakehilles 1553 Pat, Sheracles 1553 ib. The first element is OE scīr¹, 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 Broomhills overlooking the Roman road from Watling Street at Mancetter to Leicester, is the lost Sparkenhoe (v. Sparkenhoe Hundred supra), v. scīr¹, āc, 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, -loo 1507 Pat, -ly 1525 LAS, 1610

Speed, Tol(1)ey 1486 Pat, 1525 IAS bis

Thol(1)ow 1630 Fine bis, -l(e)y 1525 IAS bis

Toulowe park 1373 GauntReg

Towley Park c.1545 Leland

Tool(e)y Park 1621, 1629, 1711 IML

The first element is obscure. It is possibly OE tōh 'sticky', referring to poorly drained soil, or OE tōt '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. tōh, tōt, hlāw, park.

ALDER HALL, 1811 Map. BROOMHILLS, v. Sparkenhoe Hundred supra.

HANCOCK'S FARM, John Hancock was resident in the parish in 1772 Nichols.

PECKLETON HALL, cf. Hall Wood 1553 Pat, v. hall. STOCKS HOUSE, 1792

Nichols, The Stocks 1675 IML, v. stocc, stokkr 'tree-trunk, stump, a stock'.

2. KIRKBY MALLORY (121-4500)

Cherchebi 1086 IB bis, 1109-1204 France, -biæ s.a. 1081 (c.1131) Ord

Cherebi 1086 IB 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(1)or(r)e, -ur-)

1269 RGrav, 1280, 1286 Banco et passim to 1376 Fine,

(-Mal(1)ory(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 VE 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, (-Malor(i)e) 1518

Visit, 1539 MinAcct, (-Malory) 1610 Speed

'The bȳ with a church', v. kirkju-bȳ(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, 1e Bekfeld 1477 (e.16) Charyte, Beckefeild pastures 1608 Nichols, Beekfeilde pastures 1609 ExKR, v. bekkir '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), 1.13 Goodacre et freq to 1327 SR et passim to 1376 Cl

Stapulton(e) 1277 Hastings, 1323 Mid, 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 tūn 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. brād '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 LP, 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

'Rōta's bȳ', v. bȳ, 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- 1298 Banco (p), 1363 Pat

Whi-, Whytenton 1309 Pat, 1309, 1312 Cl

Wythyngton' 1327 SR

Wytington(e) 1282, 1294 Banco, 1316 FA, 1321 Inq aqd, 1379 Gildr (p)

Whi-, Whytyngton, -ing- 1294 Banco bis, 1309 Abbr, 1325 Banco, 1331

Pat et passim to 1540 MinAcct, Whittington 1609, 1621 LAS,

1624 LML, (-Grange) 1610 Speed, 1630 LAS, 1713 LML

Probably 'the tūn associated with Hwīta', v. -ing-⁴, 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 t.

BONDMAN 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 bóndi 'a peasant landowner' and ON maðr, OE mann 'a man'. In ME bóndi was used of 'unfree tenants' which is its probable meaning here, v. bóndi, mann, maðr, (ge)hæg. 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, Launderashay 1535 VE, Lowndershey 1539 MinAcct, Lawndershey 1550 Deed, Lawnd Hey 1584 Ipm, Launderhey 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 IB

Scapecotes 1230 P (p)

Sapcot(e) 1086 IB bis, c.1225 GildR, 1209-35 RHug, 1248 Pat, p.1250

ICDeeds, 1252 RGros bis et freq to 1343 Peake bis et passim

to 1366 Mid, 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 RTemple

'The sheep shelter', v. scēap, cot. The spelling with [s] for OE [ʃ]
is due to AN influence, v. Feillitzen § 125. Similarly ā for ē, v. ib
§ 1. Ekwall DEPN 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'.
WORKHOUSE COTTAGES, cf. House of Industry 1811 Nichols.

SHACKERSTONE

1. SHACKERSTONE (121-3706)

Sacreston(e) 1086 DB, 1221 RHug bis, 1258, 1268 Cur

S(c)hakereston(e) p.1250 GarCart (p), 1294 Coram (p), 1313 Ipm bis,
1320 Cl, 1354 Ipm, 1355 Cl, 1383 Pat, 1397 Cl bis,

Shakaryston 1507 Ipm

S(c)hakreston(e), -c- 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 Mid et freq to 1535 VE et passim to 1619 IML,
Shakirston' 1327 (p), 1332 SR (p), 1406 AD

Shekerston c.1291 Tax

Sakiston' 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 tūn of the robber', v. scēacere, tūn.

OXHAY FARM, Ox-hay 1795 Nichols, v. oxa '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)

Berton' 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 Fabis 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 DB, 1243 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 OS cand personal name Bíldr (ODan Bild), an original by-name
'blade', v. SPNLY 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)

Cuningeston(e) 1086 DB bis, 1166 RBE (p), 1208 MemR (p), e.13 Dixie (p)
Coning(g)eston(e), -yng- 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

Kinigston 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

Congeston', -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 ICDeeds, 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 tūn', v. cyning, kunung, tūn. The first element OE cyning
'a king' has been strongly influenced by ODan kunung 'a king' rather
than replaced by it. The form Coning- probably shows the OFr, ME spell-
ing o for u.

5. ODESTONE (121-3907)

Odeston(e), -is- 1086 DB, 1202 FF, c.1230 Hastings (p), 1236 Cl (p),
1247 Abbr (p), Hy3 Crox (p), 1.13 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 OScand personal name Oddr is an original by-name, cf. OIcel oddr 'point of a weapon', v. SPNLY 202. For d for dd, v. Feilitzen § 147.

ODSTONE 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 Wyg (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 Wyg (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 1.13 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, -ig'
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, -egh' 1244 Cl (p), -eighe 1328 Mid bis, -ay(e) 1381 AD
(p), 1478 Pat, -he 1268 RGrav, -hey(e) 1269 Cl (p), 1272 Fine
bis, 1273 AD bis et passim to 1347 Pat (p) bis

S(c)hepehey 1343 Mid, 1404 Fine (p) bis, 1519 EpCB

Scapeie 1209-19 RHug

Shapeye 1320 Pat

Sheehey 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 IML

Great(e)- 1538 MinAcct, 1610 Speed

'The sheep ēg', v. scēap, ēg, mycel, magna, grēat. The OE common noun ēg in this case is probably 'a piece of dry ground in a fen'.

2. SHEEPY PARVA (121-3301)

For forms and interpretation v. 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

v. parva.

NEW HOUSE GRANGE, Newhouse Graunge 1538 Dugd bis, le New Howse Graunge 1550 Pat, Newhouse Grange 1702 LeicW, 1811 Nichols, v. nīwe 'new', hūs 'a house', grange 'a grange'.

PINWALL GRANGE, Pynwall Graunge 1550 Pat, Pynvall Graunge 1550 ib, Pinwell Grange 1811 Map; for Pinwall v. infra, v. 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 v. Ekwall RN s.v., v. hyll 'a hill'. BENN HILL, Bean Hills 1811 Map, 1815 Nichols, 1831 Curtis, Bean Hill 1831 Map. FROG HALL, cf. Frogemere

Close 1550 Pat, Frogmere Close 1550 ib, Frogmores 1801 Map, Frogmore 1811 ib, v. frogga 'a frog', mere¹ 'a pool'. HIGHFIELDS, Highfelde 1550 Pat, v. hēah¹ 'chief, important', feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'. MOOR BARNS, Morebarn(e) c.1347 Nichols, 1498 Derby, 1535 VE, 1610 Speed, 1614, 1618 Fine, 1622 Burton, 1655 Fine, Moorebarne 1811 Nichols, cf. Morebarne grange 1543 MinAcct, 1574 Ipm, 1811 Map, Morebarne grounds 1632 Nichols, v. mōr¹, mór 'a moor', bere-ærn 'a barn', grange 'a grange'. The grange probably belonged to Merevale Abbey.

3. PINWALL (132-3099)

Pynvell 1346 Nichols, -well c.1347 ib, 1390 Banco

Pynwall 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 wælla, a variant of wella, v. pinn, wella.

FIELDON BRIDGE, 1801 Map, Feldenbrigg by Atherston over Ancre 1332 Pat, Fyldenbyrge 1497 AOMB, Feldon Bridge, Felde 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 fildenestret KCD 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. 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 IML, 1811 Map, Mithe 1488 Pat, 1622 Burton, v. (ge)m̄yðe 'a confluence of rivers' (i.e. the Sence and Anker).

4. SIBSON (121-3500)

Sibetesdone 1086 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 Wyg 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 IML, -dun 1253 Ch bis

Siberdon¹ c.1130 LeicSurv

Sy-, Sibeston¹ 1371 Pat, 1480 Wyg, -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 1.12 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(1)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

Wheglesbergh 1354 LeicRec (p)

Wheylesbergh 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, -beruwe 1316

FA bis

Wel(1)esberwe 1293 Banco (p), 1294 Coram (p), -berewe 1332 LAS (p), 1338

Pat (p), -beruwe c.1299 Ipm

We(y)leberwe 1266 Pat (p), -berue c.1290 AD (p)

Wechelesbur' 1.13 AD (p)

Wel(1)esburgh 1328 Banco (p), 1378 Pat, 1403 AD, 1510 Rental

Whel(1)esburgh 1328 Pat (p), 1339 Coram (p), 1351 GildR (p) et passim

to 1425 Ich, 1430 Fisher et freq to 1502 MisAccts, 1542 ISIR

Weyl(e)sburgh 1440 AD, 1502 MisAccts

Wellesboroght 1426 Ich, -brough 1507 Ipm, -borough 1510 LP, -borow 1502

MisAccts

Whellesborough 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 pre-historic 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, (-iuxta Wellesberwe) 1311 Banco, (-iuxta 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.

HOO HILLS, cf. The Hoo field 1554, 1680 Nichols, v. hōh 'a spur of land'.

TEMPLE-FARM, 1811 Nichols. TEMPLE HALL, 1621 Ipm, c.1632 Nichols, 1686 LeicW, 1811 Map. TEMPLE MILL, cf. Temple Hall Mill 1728 LeicW.

SNARESTONE

SNARESTONE (121-3409)

Snarchetone 1086 DB

Snarkeston(e), -is- 1188 (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

Saxton

Snarson 1502 MisAccts, 1523 LAS

'Snarc's tūn', v. tūn. The first element is in all probability an unrecorded OE personal name Snarc, an original by-name, cf. English dialectal snark 'to snore, to snort' (cf. MLG, LG snarken, NFris snarke, Swed, Norw snarka, MHG snarchen 'to snore'). Cf. also the English dialectal variant snork 'to snore' (cf. MDu, MLG 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 DEPN suggests an unrecorded OE personal name Snaroc as the first element but offers no evidence to support his case.

STONEY STANTON

STONEY STANTON (132-4894)

Stanton(e) 1086 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 LWillis

-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 RHug, 1261 Cur, 1262 Fine (p), 1266 IpmR et
freq to 1610 Speed

The affix is normally added as:

-iuxta 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 LML

West- 1484 Nichols, 1498, 1505 Ipm

'The south tūn', v. sūð, 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), bēam. 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.

AMBION HILL, 1811 Nichols, Ambiem hill 1770 ib, Amyon hill 1770 ib.
 AMBION WOOD, 1811 Map, v. Ambion supra. DICKEN'S NOOK, 1770 Nichols.
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. REDMOOR 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 hrēod 'a reed, a rush', v. hrēod, mōr¹ 'moor, barren waste ground', (cf. White Moors infra).

2. DADLINGTON (132-4098)

Dadelinton(e), -yn- 1216 CLR, 1209-35 RHug bis, 1271 Ipm bis, 1276 RH,
 1284 Banco et passim to 1369 ib, -tona p.1189 bis, c.1200 Dane
 Dadelington, -yng- 1266 Misc, 1274 Ipm, 1282 Pat (p), 1284 Banco, 1285
 FA et passim to 1349 Cl et freq to 1419 ib
 Dathelyngton' 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 Dædelingtūn
'tūn associated with Dædela' but could possibly be OE Dædelantūn
'Dædela's tūn', v. -ing-⁴, tūn. v. Introduction: -ingtūn names in
west Leicestershire.

GREENHILL FARM, BELT, COVERT, cf. Greenhill's Pastures 1795 Nichols, v.
grēne¹ 'green', hyll 'a hill'.

3. SHENTON (121-3800)

Scen[ct]une 1002-4 ASWills, Scenctune 1004 KCD 710

Scentone 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 1.13
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 MinAcct

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 scenc 'a draught, a drink', v. River-Names.

BRADFIELDS 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 hwīt 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. hwīt, mōr¹.

THURLASTON

1. THURLASTON (132-5099)

Turlaueston' 1196 ChancR, 1197 P, 1200 FF, 1204 (p) bis, 1205 P (p),

1230 ChancR, 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

Thurleston(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 Wyg (p) bis

Thurlaston 1292 OSut (p), 1326, 1327 Cl (p), 1382 Pat, 1576 Saxton

Thyrleston' 1510 Deed

'Þorleifr's tūn', 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 -lāf.

NEWHALL PARK, Newehall(e) 1333, 1382, 1434 Cl bis, 1442 Wyg, Newhall(e) 1381, 1386 bis, 1431 Cl bis, 1485 Rut, 1506 Ipm bis, 1507 Cl, 1508 Wyg bis, 1510 LP, 1518 Wyg, 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^t 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, (-iuxta Thurleston) 1314 Ass, 1314, 1322, 1328 Banco

'The tūn of the Norwegians or Northmen', v. Norðman, -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, Bassethowes 1509 Cl, Bassethewses 1510 LP, Bassett houses 1553 Pat, Bassettes House 1525 LAS, Bassettys 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,

y. hūs '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. Danton 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 DE, 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 Mid, 1419
Pat, 1440 Cl et freq to 1576 Saxton, -keros 1276 RH bis

Tuycrosse 1428 FA

Thuyeros 1318 Pat

Toucros l.Hy3 BM

'The two crosses', y. twī-, 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 l.Hy3 BM contains tū, a neuter form of the OE numeral twēgen 'two'.

GOPSALL HALL, HOUSE, PARK, WOOD

Gopeshille 1086 DB, -hull' 1308 Peake, 1343 Pat.

Goppeshill 1415 Wyg, -hull 1461 Banco, Goppishill 1588 BodlCh

Goupushill 1325 Coram

Gopehull 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', v. gōp, 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
ECP, v. lēah 'a woodland glade', grange. The grange probably belonged
to Merevale Abbey in Warwickshire.

COPTON ASH, cf. Copthurnehul n.d. AD, Copton Hill 1811 Nichols, v. coppod
'having had the top removed', byrne '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 TWYXCROSS (121-3206)

Norton(e) 1086 DB, 1223 Fine, 1209-35 RHug, 1243 Fees, c.1265 Hastings
(p), 1276 RH et freq to 1576 Saxton, -tona e.Hy3 BM

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

Hogge- 1333 Inq aqd, Hog(g)is- 1535 VE bis, 1540 MinAcct, Hogges- 1576
Saxton, 1610 Speed, 1622 Burton, Hogs- 1718 IML

'The north tūn', v. nord^x, tūn, 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-, Overton(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 Coram, 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 tūn', v. uferra, tūn. Orton is on the crest of an imposing spur of land. The 'lower tūn' 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)

Widredele Hy2 Dugd, -legh' 1224 ClR, Widredel' 1236 RGros bis

Widredesly a.1173 Dugd

Whittridel 1212 ClR

Witheredele 1228 Cur (p), Wy-, Witheredel' 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(1)', -y-

1254 Val, 1284 Ass (p), 1351 Pap

Witherdale 1282 IpmR, 1355 Pap bis

Wy-, Withederle 1203 Ass, 1331 Cl

Withedel' 1209-35 RHug

Witheresdal' 1202 Cur

Wy-, Witherele 1202 Ass bis, -leie 1220 RHug, -leia 1204 RFinib,

1220 RHug

Wyrithale 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

'Wīgōryð's woodland glade', v. lēah. OE Wīgōryð 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 aulam 1332 ib (p), v. hall 'a hall'.

2. ATTERTON (132-3598)

Atreton a.1173 Dugd, 1236 Fine

Attreton(e) 1227 CLR, 1209-35 RHug, 1277 Hastings

Aterton' 1205 P

Atterton' 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)

'Æðelræd's tūn', v. tūn.

3. FENNY DRAYTON (132-3597)

Draiton(e) 1086 IB, a.1173 Dugd, 1227 CLR, 1232 (p), 1209-35 RHug, 1316
FA, 1349 LAS, 1352 Pat

Drayton' 1227 CLR, 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, Feni- 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 Mancetter 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 dræg.

The affix OE fennig 'marshy' distinguishes this village from Drayton in Gartree Hundred.

⁴ 3. RATCLIFFE CULEY (132-3299)

Redeclive 1086 IB

Radecliue, -y-, -v- 1226 Fine, 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

Radcliue 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 MisAccts, -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. rēad, 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 Cuyilly held the manor in 1228 Cur. Merevale Abbey is nearby across
the Warwickshire boundary.

REPTON AND GRESLEY HUNDRED

Several Derbyshire parishes of the Repton and Gresley Hundred now belong to Leicestershire. In 1884, 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 q.v.) also.

In the 1897 adjustment of boundaries, Netherseal and Overseal were transferred to Derbyshire, v. Distribution Map 7.

For the Repton and Gresley Hundred v. EPNS ~~xxix~~ 622.

APPLEBY MAGNA

1. APPLEBY MAGNA (121-3109)

Æppelby 1002-4 ASWillis

Apelbi 1086 DB, ? John Hastings (p), 1252 Ipm, 1265 Misc, 1292 Hastings (p), -by 1086 DB, 1205 (p), 1206 (p), 1253 Cur (p), 1254 Val, Hy3 BM, Apell' 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 Wyg bis et passim to 1381 Pat
 Appulby(e) c.1275 Hastings, 1.13 GarCart, 1.13 (1449) WoCart (p), 1333
Dixie (p), 1341 Wyg (p), 1351 Dixie bis et passim to 1427,
 1430, 1433, 1437 Comp et freq to 1505 Deed et passim to 1535
 VE bis, -be 1509 Derby, 1511 Rut bis
 Appleby(e) 1234 RHug bis, 1362 Wyg (p), 1576 Saxton

The affix is normally added as:

Nethur- 1450 Pat, Nether- 1476, 1477, 1500, 1501 Banco
 -Magna 1506 Ipm

'The apple bȳ', v. æppel, epli, bȳ, neoðera, neoðri, magna. Probably
 Scandinavian bȳ has replaced an OE final element (? tūn), 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, v.
infra.

APPLEBY HALL, -de la Hall c.1381 SR (p), cf. Halcroft 1430, 1433 Comp,
 Hallecroft 1437 ib, v. hall. WHITE HOUSE, 1801 Map.

2. APPLEBY PARVA (121-3008)

For forms and interpretation v. 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

v. lýtēl, lýtill, uferra, petit, parva.

With reference to Appleby Magna and Parva v. also Introduction:

The -bȳ/-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, Chyldecot' 1346 Wyg (p)

Cheldecot' 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', v. 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, v. 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, v. hors 'a horse', lēah 'a woodland glade, clearing'.

The parish was transferred from Derbyshire in 1897.

MEASHAM

MEASHAM (121-3312) [mi:ʃəm]

Messeham 1086 IB

Meisham, -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,
Meiseham 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

Messam 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', v. 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 mēos 'bog, marsh, moss', v.
River Mease.

MEASHAM FIELDS FARM, Measham Field 1801 Map, 1804 Nichols, (in) campo de
Meysam e.13 ib. REIBANK HOUSE; cf. Redhul 1308 Derby, v. rēad 'red'.

The parish was transferred from Derbyshire in 1897.

NETHERSEAL

NETHERSEAL (121-2813)

Sela 1086 DB

Scela 1086 DB, Scella 1086 ib

Sceile, -y- c.1141 Dugd, 1150-9, 1163 TutP, 1242 Fees, 1308 RydCart,

Sceyla c.1130 LeicSurv

Seil(e), -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

Scheil(e) 1243 Fees, 1247 Ass, 1247 Abbr, 1257 GildR (p), 1278 Wyg bis
et passim to 1316 (p), 1323 LCDeeds (p) et freq to 1353, 1359
Wyg 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
Sheil(e), -y- 1227 GildR (p), 1209-35 RHug bis, 1247 Abbr, 1253 Cur et
passim to 1349 Wyg et freq to 1495 ib bis et passim to 1511
Rut, 1525 Wyg bis, 1535 VE, 1544 Wyg, Sheill', -y- 1487,
1488, 1491, 1494 Rut

Scheleg' 1242 Fees

Shele 1250 Cur, 1546 Rental, 1549 Pat

Sheill' 1527 Wyg

Seall 1576 Saxton, Seale 1576 LibCl, 1615, 1616 IML

Schayl 1330 FA

Shail(1)(e), -y- 1271 Cl, 1330 FA, 1412 Cl, 1431 Rut, 1433 Comp bis,
1469 Wyg, 1535 VE, 1544 Wyg

Shayell' 1431 Rut bis

The affix is normally added as:

Netre- 1200 Cur (p), Nete(r)- 1200 ib (p) bis, Nether- 1396, 1399 Wyg,
 1401 Cl, 1428 FA et passim to 1576 Saxton, Nethur- 1359 bis,
 1361 bis, 1365 Wyg bis, 1450 Pat, Nethyr- 1474, 1475, 1476
Rut et freq. to 1480 ib, Neder- 1469 Wyg bis, 1502 MisAccts
 Chirch(e)- e.14 bis, 1331 RydCart, 1346, 1347 Pat, Church(e)- 1331
 Banco, 1506 Ipm bis

Kirke-, -y- 1362 Wyg bis

Magna- 1247 Abbr, 1313, 1314 RydCart, 1320 Pat, 1321 Inq aqd, 1402 FA
 -majore ? e.13 Nichols

'Small wood', v. scegel, neodera, cirice, kirkja, magna. The unrecorded
 OE scegel is a diminutive of sceaga 'a wood, a copse'. The affix neodera
 '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 cildestūn 'tūn of
 the young nobleman' or even 'Cild's tūn' with a genitive singular
 formation plus tūn. v. cild, tūn.

THE GRANGE, grangie de Seila l.12 Nichols, grangie de Magna Seile 1314
 ib, Sheilgraunge 1469 Wyg, Sheale Grange 1558 LeicW, Seal Grange 1690 ib,
v. grange. It was possibly the property of Merevale Abbey.

EASTFIELD, in campo orientali 1359 Wyg. 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 Wyg, v. brōc 'a brook, stream'. SEALWOOD FARM, cf. -atte Wode 1332 (p), 1361 Wyg (p), -at the Wode 1353 ib (p), Seal wood side 1667 LeicW; cf. also Grymiswode m.13 Nichols, Grymmeswode 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 DB 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 Wyg (p), -thorp 1331 RydCart bis, Dorandessorp 1265

Misc

Dorantesthorp 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

Donasthōrp(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 porp', v. porp. The personal name Durand is OG in origin, v. Feilitzen 229. Ekwall DEPN suggests that it came to England with the Normans.

BRAMBOROUGH LANE BRIDGE, cf. Bromberewalle Edw1 Rut, Bramborough Brook 1795 Nichols, Bramborough Lane 1804 ib. The final element of the earliest form is wælla, 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 IB

Actorp c.1130 LeicSurv

Ockethorp(h) 13 Dixie bis

Okethorp(e) Edw1 Hastings, 1345 Pat bis, 1396 Banco, 1412 Cl bis, 1415
Wyg, 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 Wyg
 (p) bis et passim to 1425, 1426 LCh, -thorp' 1361 Wyg (p),
 Hocthorp 1239 GildR (p), 1273 (e.14) RydCart (p)
 'Áki's porp', v. porp, cf. Othorpe House in Slawston, Gartree Hundred.
 The personal name Áki is ODan.
 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 IB, 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 Wyg 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 IB: it stands on higher ground, hence the affix uferra

'higher'. 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', hæð '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 (21-3514)

Pakynnton^t 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^t 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^t 1227 Fees

Pachinton(e) 1086 IB bis, 1221 Pap

Pakenton^t 1200 Abbr, 1201 Cur bis, 1209-35 RHug, 1265 RegAnt

Parkenton 1043 (1267) Ch

Pakengton 1513 Dixie

Paketon^t 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

Pokinton' 1200 Abbr, 1200 Cur

Packington, -y- 1535 VE, 1540, 1541 MinAcct et passim to 1610 Speed,
(-on the heath) 1629 BodlCh

Either 'Pac(c)a's tūn' or 'the tūn associated with Pac(c)a' v. -ing-⁴,
tūn, cf. Packington St, Great and Little Packington Wa, Packwood Wa.

An unrecorded OE personal name Pac(c)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(c)antūn or Pac(c)ingtūn could be the original form of the name.
v. Introduction : -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire.

BREACH FARM, HILL, cf. Suthlondbreche 1330 Hastings, Suthland breech
subtus Alton 15 Nichols, v. brēc 'land broken up for cultivation', (for
Alton, v. Ravenstone with Snibstone infra).

The parish was transferred from Derbyshire in 1884.

RAVENSTONE WITH SNIBSTONE

RAVENSTONE (121-4013)

Ravenestorp 1086 DB

Rauenestun(e), -v- 1086 DB, 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

Rauenston', -v- 1262 Fine (p), 1323 Inq aqd, 1326 Wyg bis, 1327 Ipm,

1353 Wyg bis et passim to 1427 Comp, 1437 LCDeeds, 1534

RTemple, 1535 VE, -tona 1152 BM

Rauneston 1352 AD, 1523 LAS

Raueston' 1326 Wyg

Raunston' 1462 BM, 1462, 1464 Pat, 1499 Deed, 1499, 1519 Wyg et passim
to 1641 IML

Raunson 1641 IML

Rawnston' 1502 MisAccts, 1510 Rental, 1520 Wyg

Ranstone 1522 Wyg

'Hræfn's or Hrafn's tūn', y. tūn. The OScand personal name Hrafn is common. Feilitzen 292 points out that there is no conclusive evidence for an OE Hræfn. However, Professor K. Cameron in Place-Names of Derbyshire 652 suggests that Ravenestorp 1086 IB 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 Hræfn.'

ALTON HILL, HOUSE, THE ALTONS (belongs to West Goscote Hundred)

Heletone 1086 IB

Alton' c.1130 LeicSurv, 1236 Fine, 1.13, 13, 1314 GarCart, 1314 Ipm,

1315 C1 et freq to 1550 BodlCh, -tona 1188 P (p), Halton

1484 LAS, 1537 MinAcct, 1541, 1582 Hastings

Aulton 1326 Ipm

Aleton 1484 LAS, Aletton 1484 ib, Haleton 1484 ib

Possibly 'the old tūn', y. ald, tūn.

ALTON GRANGE

grang' de Alton' 13 GarCart, Alton gra(u)nge 1535 VE, 1549 Hastings,

1561 Ipm, 1576 Saxton, Alton Grandge 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.
 hōh '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

Stretone 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 Meysham) 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
 passim to 1475 Wyg, -in ley feylde 1518 ISLR, -in le Field
 1617, 1623 LML, -en le Field 1795 Nichols, -super le Feld
 1431 FA

'The tūn 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.

THE ELEMENTS, APART FROM PERSONAL NAMES, IN LEICESTERSHIRE

PLACE-NAMES

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 Farn, 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.

āc OE, 'oak-tree'. (a) Oakley; (c) Abbot's Oak, Copt Oak, Holyoaks,
The Oaks, Shericles; (d) in comparative forms for Oaks Farm.

æcer OE, akr 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'. Asplin.

ald OE, 'old'. Aldeby, Alton, Old Park.

aldormann OE, 'nobleman, chief officer of a shire'. Alderman's Haw.

ān(a) OE, 'one, solitary'. Ambion.

angel OE, 'bend of a river'. Ankle Hill.

ānli(e)pig, -līepe OE, 'single, solitary'. (b) Wanlip.

ānstiga OE, 'path for one, narrow footpath'. (b) Anstey.

arcedīacon OE, 'archdeacon'. Archdeacon Lane.

bæcestre OE, 'baker'. Baxter Gate.

*bæc-hūs OE, 'bakehouse'. Bakehouse Lane.

bærlic OE, 'barley'. Barley Hill.

bær-tūn 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.

bān OE, 'a bone'. (c) Holy Bones.

banke ODan, 'bank, slope'. (c) with p.n., Croxton Banks.

bar² OE, 'boar'. Barwell

bataille OFr, 'site of battle' or 'judicial battle'. Battle Flat.

(ge)bēacon OE, 'beacon'. Beacon Hill.

bēam OE, 'tree'. (c) Ambion.

bearu OE, 'a wood'. (b) Barrow.

beau OFr, '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 OFr, 'beautiful'. Beaumanor, Beaumont, Belgrave, Belvoir.

benc OE, 'shelf, bank'. Benscliff.

bēo OE, 'bee'. Beeby.

beorg 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, Stenborough, Tamborough, Thornborough (2), Wellsborough, Whatborough.

bere OE, 'barly'. Berehil (on site of Clock Tower).

bere-earn OE, 'barn'. (a) Barn Close, Barron Park; (c) Moorbarns, 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.

blæc OE, 'black, dark'. Blackberry, Blackbrook, Blackfordby, Black Friars, Black Hill, Blakeshay, Bleak Moor, and in comparative forms for The Cliff.

blá(r) ON, 'dark, cheerless'. In comparative forms for Polton.

blesi ON, 'bare spot on a hillside'. In the earlier name of Godeby Grange.

boga OE, bogi ON, 'bow, arch'. Bow Bridge.

bold OE, 'a building', v. bōðl.

bolt OE, 'headland, ridge'. Bolt Wood.

bóndi ON, 'peasant landowner'. (a) Bondman Hays; (c) with p.n., The Bond.

bōðl, bōtl, bold OE, 'dwelling'. (a) Bottesford, Budgenere; (c) Newbold (3).

brād OE, 'broad, spacious'. Bradgate, Bradley, Bradshaws, and in a comparative form for Kilby Bridge.

bræc¹ OE, 'thicket'. (b) Old Brake.

*brakni ON, *bræcan OE, 'bracken'. Bracknall's Barn.

brand OE, 'place cleared by burning'. (b) The Brand.

brant OE, *brant ON, 'steep'. Branclyff, Bran Hills.

brēc 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.

*brende¹ OE, 'place cleared by burning'. (b) Breedon Brand.

brende² ME, 'burnt, of a burnt colour'. In a comparative form for Stonton Wood, and in an early affix to Stapleford.

*brez PrWelsh, 'hill'. Breedon.

bridd OE, 'bird'. Bird Hill, and in early forms for New Parks.

brōc OE, 'brook'. (a) Brocker, Brockey (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.

brōn OE, 'broom'. Bramborough, Broombriggs.

brōnig OE, 'overgrown with broom'. Broomy Husk.

brun² ON, '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.

bucca OE, 'he-goat'. Buck Hill, Buckwell.

burgeis OFr (n), 'burgess'. Burgess St., and in the earlier name of Freenen'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

butt² 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, Nevlebi,

Oadby, Ratby, Ravenesby, Rearsby, Rotherby, Saltby, Saxby,

Saxelby, Shearsby, Shoby, Sileby, Somerby, Stonesby, Sysonby,

Thralsby, Thurnby, Tugby, Wartnaby, Welby, and in the DB form

for Thringstone.

bytne OE, 'head of a valley'. Bitteswell.

*cæg 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.

*canc OE, 'steep, rounded hill'. (b) Cank.

*carn PrWelsh, 'heap of stones, cairn'. Charley, Charleyston, Charnwood.

carr OE, 'a rock'. (b) Car Hill.

castel(1) 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.

*cēd 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.

clæg OE, 'clay'. Claybrooke (2).

clæne OE, 'land without thorns'. Glenfield.

clif OE, 'cliff, steep slope'. (a) Cliffe Hill; (c) Barrowcliffe (2),

Benscliff, Black Cliff, Branchliff, The Cliff, Hammercliffe,

Hawcliffe, Longcliff, Ratcliffe (3), Rauncliffe, Roecliffe,

Strancliffe, and in comparative forms for Sketchley.

*clodd OE, 'clod, lump of earth'. (b) Clotts Farm.

clūd OE, 'rock, mass of rock, rocky hill'. (b) Breedon Cloud Wood;

(c) Cover Cloud; (d) Lubcloud.

cnēo(w) OE, kné ON, 'bend in a road or river'. Netone.

cniht OE, 'youth, servant, soldier'. Knighton, Knight Thorpe.

cnoll OE, 'hill-top, summit'. (b) Knoll Farm; (c) with p.n., Charley Knoll.

*cocc OE, 'heap, hillock'. (c) Withcote.

col¹ OE, 'coal'. (e) Coleorton.

coninger ME, 'rabbit-warren'. Coneygear Wood.

copeiz OFr, 'coppice'. (b) The Coppice; (c) with r.n. in comparative forms for Dove Brook.

copp OE, 'summit, peak'. Billesdon Coplow.

*coppod OE, 'pollarded'. Copt Oak, Copton Ash.

corn¹ 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.

cræft OE, 'machine, engine'. (b) Croft.

cran OE, 'crane, heron'. Craneworth.

crāwe OE, 'crow'. Cranoe, 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.

cross OIr, kross ON, cross 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.

cū OE, 'cow'. Cow Hill.

cuntesse OFr (n), 'countess'. Countesthorpe.

cwēn OE, 'queen'. Quenby, Queniborough.

cweorn OE, 'quern, hand-mill'. Quorndon.

cyning OE, 'king'. (a) Congerstone; (e) King's Norton.

cýte OE, 'hut'. (c) Kite Hill.

dæel¹ OE, dalr ON, 'valley'. (a) Dalby (2); (c) Bandalls, Marshdale, Shackerdale, Debdale (2), Debdales, Middlesdale, Ragdale, and in comparative forms for Crown Hill, Ox Brook; (d) Cusingedale, and in comparative forms for The Valley.

*damm OE, dammr late ON, 'dam'. (c) Griffydan, and in comparative forms for Aylestone Mill.

dēad OE, 'dead'. In the earlier name of Freeschool Lane.

(ge)delf OE, 'pit, quarry'. (c) In a comparative form for Staunton Harold.

dēop OE, djúpr ON, 'deep'. Debdales (3).

deu OFr (n), 'God'. (c) Grace Dieu.

dīc OE, dīk ON, 'dike, ditch'. (c) Landyke, Raw Dykes.

draeg OE, 'a drag, portage'. Drayton (2).

*duß PrWelsh, 'black'. (b) Dove Brook.

*dußr PrWelsh, 'water'. (c) R. Chater.

*dubno Brit (n), 'deep'. (b) R. Devon.

dūn 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.

dūst OE, 'dust'. In a comparative form for Moorfields.

ēa OE, 'stream, river'. (b) R. Eye; (c) Eye Brook.

ears OE, 'buttock'. (c) Windsers.

ēast OE, 'east, eastern'. (a) Aston, East Gates, Easthorpe, Easton, Eastwell, Estthorp; (e) East Langton, East Norton.

efes OE, 'eaves' or 'edge of wood'. (b) Woodhouse Eaves.

ēg 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.

-en² OE adjectival suffix, 'characterized by, made of'. (c) Fieldon.

en⁴ OFr, 'in'. (e) Stretton en le Field.

ende¹ 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.

eorðe OE, 'earth'. In early forms for Burrough.

epli 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, South Fields, Westfield (2), Wode Feild, and in comparative forms for Lea Wood, Lindley Wood, Wakeley; with p.n., Mucklow Field; (d) Markfield, Stormefeld; (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.
- (ge)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.n.s., Charnwood Forest, Leicester Forest.
- *foss¹ 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.
- Friſa OE, OScand, 'a Frisian'. Frisby (2).
- frogga OE, 'frog'. Frog Hall, Frog Island.
- fyrhð 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(1) ON (n), 'barren spot'. Galby, Gallow Lodge.
- gāra OE, 'triangular plot'. (a) Garlands; (c) Plungar.

garite OFr, 'watch-tower'. Garat's Hay.

garōr ON, 'an enclosure'. (c) Plungar.

gat OE, 'goat'. Goathan, Goathouse.

gata ON, 'a road', and 'a street' in street-names in Leicester and Loughborough. (a) In comparative forms for Mill Hill; (c)

Abbeygate, Applegate, Baxter 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.

geirtre 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.

*glano- Brit, 'clean, holy, beautiful'. (b) Glen (2), and in the earlier name of R. Sence.

*glinn PrWelsh, 'glen, valley'. (b) Glen (2), and in the earlier name of R. Sence.

gnipa ON, 'steep rock, overhanging rock in a valley'. Kipton.

gold OE, 'gold'. Gold Hill.

gōp 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.

gōs 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.

græf OE, 'a digging, pit, trench'. (c) Seagrave.

græg¹ OE, 'grey'. In early forms for Friar Lane.

gräf 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 Graunge, Burton Grange,

Colley Grange, Dishley Grange, Godeby 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.

gravele 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.

grēne¹ OE, 'green'. Green Hill (4).

grēne² OE, 'grassy spot, village green'. (b) The Green (4), West Green.

gróf ON, 'pit'. Groby.

gryfja ON, 'small deep valley'. Griffydam.

gylden OE, 'golden'. (e) Gilmorton.

hæfer¹ OE, hafr ON, 'he-goat'. Haverwic.

*hæfera OE, hafri ON, 'oats'. Harborough, Haverwic.

(ge)hæg OE, 'enclosure'. (b) The Hays; (c) Blakeshay, Bondman Hays, Garat's Hay, Heyday Hays, Lady Hey, New Hays, Old Hays, Oxhay, and in a comparative form for Stocking Farm; with p.n.s., Benscliff Hay, Foxley Hay, Holly Hayes, Stoke Hays, and in a comparative form for Beaumont Leys.

hæð^x 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) Codesheth; (e) Donington le Heath, Normanton le Heath, and in an early form for Newbold (Worthington).

hæðig OE (n), 'heathy, growing with heather'. Hethelye.

hafocere OE, 'hawker'. (e) Thorpe Acre.

haga¹ OE, 'hedge, enclosure'. (c) Alderman's Haw, Burnhagh, Little Haw, and in comparative forms for Road IV (Roads and Ways); with p.n., in comparative forms for Holywell Hall; (d) Ossegdishaug.

hagu-byrne OE, 'hawthorn'. (b) Hathern.

hald¹ OE, 'shelter, refuge' or 'stronghold'. Halstead.

hald² OE, 'sloping'. Long Holden.

halh OE, 'nook, corner of land'. (a) Hallaton; (c) Rowhele, Rushall.

hālig 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.

hām OE, 'homestead, village'. (d) Coldham, Goatham, Higham, Keyham, Legham, Waltham, Whenham; with r.n., Measham; (d) Welham, Wymondham.

hanarr ON, 'a rock, cliff'. Hammercliffe.

hām-tūn 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.

hār² OE, 'grey, hoar'. Harston, Horston.

hāt OE (n), 'hot'. In the earlier name of St. Nicholas St.

hēafod OE, 'head'. (c) Shepshed; (d) Ives Head (?).

hēah¹ 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.

heior ON, 'heath, uncultivated land'. (b) Heather.

heorde-wīc OE, 'herd farm'. (b) Hardewyk, Hardwick (2), Herd(e)wyk (2).

here OE, herr ON, 'army'. In the earlier name of Leicester Forest.

(ge)hērness OE, 'obedience, jurisdiction, district'. (e) In an early form for Frisby.

*herse OE, 'hill top'. Herston.

hīewet OE, 'hewing, place where trees are cut down'. (b) Huit.

hlæfdige OE, 'lady, Our Lady'. Lady Hay.

hlaupingi ON, 'fugitive'. Loupingtorp.

hlāw OE, 'mound, hill'. (b) Bushloe, Billesdon Coplow, Mucklow, Rowley, Tomley, Tooley; (c) Wakeley; (d) Ainsloe, Wakeley, and in comparative forms for Breach Barn.

hline OE, 'ridge, bank'. Linkfield.

hlūttor OE, 'clear, bright'. (b) In the old name of R. Swift (which appears as the first element of Lutterworth).

hōc OE, 'hook, angle, spit of land in river bend'. (c) Hockhill.

hogg OE, 'hog'. (e) In early forms for Norton juxta Twycross.

hōh 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.

hol² OE, holr ON, 'sunken, lying in a hollow'. Hallgate, Hamwell, Holwell, Oback, and comparative forms for Brook Farm, Brookside Farm.

holmr ON, 'water meadow'. (b) Home Farm (2), Homefield; (c) Bracknall'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.

hop¹ OE, 'plot of enclosed land', later 'small enclosed valley'.
(c) Prestop

horn OE, ON, 'something shaped like a horn'. Horninghold.

hors OE, 'horse'. Horsefair St., Horseley, Horsepool, Horsewell.

horu OE, 'filth, dirt'. (b) Harrow.

hraca OE, 'throat', used in some topographical sense such as 'a pass'.

Ragdale.

hræfn OE, 'raven'. Raunsccliffe.

hrēod OE, 'reed, rush'. Loddington Reddish, Redmoor.

hring OE, 'ring, circle'. In an early form for Burrough Hill.

hrīs OE, hris 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.

hūs OE, hús ON, 'house', but also used of buildings for special purposes. (c) Goathouse, New House, Woodhouse; (d) Basset House.

hūsbonda OE, hūsbondi ON (n), 'householder', later 'husbandman'.

(e) Husbands Bosworth.

hwæte OE, 'wheat'. Whatborough, and in the earlier name of Kirby Park.

hweowol OE, 'wheel'. Wellsborough.

hwet-stān OE, 'whetstone'. (b) Whetstone.

hwīt OE, 'white'. Whitehill, White Moors, Whitwick.

hyll OE, 'hill'. (a) Hill Farm, Hill Foot; (b) Glen Hill; (c) Ankle Hill, Ash Hill, Barley Hill, Barrow Hill, Beacon Hill, Berehil (on the site of Clock Tower), Bird Hill, Broad Hill, Brocks Hill, Buck Hill, Castle Hill (2), Cat Hill, Chitterman Hills,

Cinder Hill, Cow Hill, Croft Hill, Foan Hill, Frolesworth Hill, Froune's Hill, Gallow Hill, Gold Hill, Gopsall, Green Hill (4), Gun Hill, Gynsills, Hanging Hill, Hill Top, Hunger Hill, Hungry Hill, Kite Hill, Mere Hill, Merril, Mickle Hill, Mill Hill (2), Peashill, Portells, Red Hill, Sandhills, Shericles, Sparrow Hill, Streethill, Sweethill, Tythorn Hill, Westrill, Whitehill; with p.ns., Anker Hill, Toston Hill; in comparative forms for Copton Ash, Long Holden, Hungerton, Mill Field, Salt Ways (Roads and Ways), Spring Lodge; (d) Brickmans Hill.

*hyppels 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.

-ig³ OE adjectival suffix. (c) Rushyfields, and in comparative forms for Water Lees.

-ing¹ OE common noun-forming suffix. (c) Bilingburg, Gosling St.

-ing² OE p.n.-forming suffix. (c) Beckingthorpe.

-ing⁴, -ing(tūn) 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, Loddington, Saddington, Skeffington, Theddingworth, 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 Anderchurche; (e) in early forms for Church Langton, Netherseal.

kirkju-bý(r) ON, 'village with a church'. (b) Kirby, Kirkby.

kunung ODan, konungr ON, 'king'. Influences early forms for Congerstone.

*læc(c) OE, 'stream, bog'. Lash Hill.

læs 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., Newark St., New Bond St., Soar Lane, St. Margaret's St.; (d) Barkby Lane, Loseby Lane, Peacock Lane, St. Peter's Lane.

lang¹ OE, langr 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, Foxley, 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) Theddingworth Lodge; (b) Lodge Mill, and in comparative forms for Leicester Frith Farm; (c) with p.n.s., 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.

lytel, 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.

mæd (mædwe dat.sing.) OE, 'meadow'. (a) Medbourne; (c) Litelmede,

West Meadow, in the earlier name of Freeman's Common, and in

comparative forms for St. Mary's Mills; with p.ns., Loughborough

Meadows, and in comparative forms for Oakmeadows.

mægden OE, 'a maiden'. In comparative forms for Holy Well.

(ge)mære 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, Claybrooke 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, maðr 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.

mere¹ 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.

mersc 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). Medilthorpe, Melton.

mirable OFr (n), 'wonderful, marvellous'. (b) Merrible.

mont OFr, 'hill, mount'. (a) Mountsorrel; (c) Beaumont.

mōr¹ OE, mór ON, 'moor', originally 'barren waste land'. (a)

Gilmorton, Moorbarns, 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.

(ge)mōt OE, 'assembly of people'. (a) Moat Hill; (c) Swannymote.

mūs OE, mús ON, 'mouse'. Mowsley, Muston

*mylde OE, 'soil, earth'. (c) Redmile.

myln OE, 'mill'. (a) Mill Hill, Millstone Lane, Milnethorp, Mulneton, 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)myðe OE, 'confluence of rivers'. (b) Mythe.

nabbi ON, 'a knoll, hill'. Knob Hill.

neat OE, 'cattle'. Netone

neodæra 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.

niwe OE, 'new'. Newarke, Newbold (3), Newhall, New House, New Parks, Newton (3), Newtown (2).

nōk ME, 'nook of land'. (b) The Nook; (c) Agar Nook, Stretch Nook, and in comparative forms for Wooden Nook; with p.n., Shepshed Nook.

norð OE, ON, 'north'. (a) Narborough, North Bridge, Northfield, Northgate, North Gates, Northorp (2), Norton (3); (e) North Kilworth, Old Mardefield al. North Mardefield.

Norðman (-man gen.pl.) late OE (from ON Norð-maðr), 'Northman, Norwegian'. Normanton (3).

*ofer², ufer OE, 'slope, hill, ridge'. Coleorton, alia Ouerton,
Overton (2).

oðer OE, 'other, second'. Overton.

oxa OE, 'ox'. Oxhay, Oxley, and in comparative forms for Ox Brook.

pakoc ME (n), 'peacock': (a) In the earlier name of The Peacock; (b)
Peacock Lane.

parchemin ME (n), 'parchment'. In an earlier name for New Bond St.

parcheminer ME (n), 'parchment-maker'. In an earlier name for New Bond St.

park 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.ns., 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.

parker ME (n), 'park keeper'. In a comparative form for Old Park.

parva 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.

pasture 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.

pavement OFr, 'paved way, pavement'. (c) In a comparative form for
Burgess St.

petit OFr (n), 'small, little'. (e) In early forms for Appleby Parva,
Little Dalby.

pīc¹ OE, 'pointed hill, conical hill'. Pickwell.

pingel ME, 'small enclosure'. (b) Pingle, Pingle St.

pinn OE, 'peg, pin'. Pinwall.

pipe OE, 'pipe, conduit'. Pipwell.

pipere OE, 'piper', and possibly used as a name for a bird of some sort. Piper Hole.

pise 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.

plōman ME (n), 'ploughman'. In the earlier name of Mansfield St.

plot OE, 'small piece of ground'. Plotelei.

plūme OE, 'plum, plum-tree'. Plungar.

pohha, pocca OE, 'pouch, bag', in p.ns. probably applied topographically to a feature resembling a pouch. Pocket Gate.

pōl¹, pull OE, 'pool', and also in p.ns. 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.

port² OE, 'town, market-town, market'. Portells, Port Hill (2), Portwey.

*pottere OE, 'potter'. (e) Potters Marston.

preost OE, 'priest'. Prestgrave, Prestop, Prestwold.

pudd OE (n), 'ditch'. In comparative forms for Paudy.

pytt OE, 'pit, natural hollow, excavated hole'. (c) In a comparative form for Gravel St..

rēad OE, 'red'. Ratoliffe (3), Redcross, Red Hill, Redmile, and in comparative forms for Hall Farm, Redbank.

*ric OE, 'narrow strip'. (c) Lindridge.

risc OE, 'a rush'. (a) Rushall, Rushyfields; (b) The Rushes.

rōd² OE, 'rood, cross'. (c) In an earlier name of Guildhall Lane.

*rōð OE, 'clearing'. Rothley.

rūh (rūgan weak oblique) OE, 'rough'. Raw Dykes, Roecliffe, Rowden, Rowhele, Rowley, and in a comparative form for Burney Rough.

ryge OE, 'rye'. Rycroft.

sænna, *sænn ODan (n), 'dispute, quarrel'. Sanham.

Sætern-dæg 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.

sceacere OE, 'robber'. Shackerdale, Shackerston.

sceaga 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.

sceap OE, 'sheep'. Sapcote, Sheepy, Shepshed, and in the earlier name of Silver St..

scearn OE, 'dung, muck'. Sharnford.

scearp OE, 'sharp, pointed'. Sharpley.

sceat OE, 'corner of land, angle'. Sheet Hedges.

scēað OE, 'boundary'. Shawell, Sketchley.

*scegel OE, 'small wood'. (a) Shellbrook; (b) Seal (Nether-, Over-).

scelf, scylfe OE, 'shelving terrain'. Shilton.

scenc OE, 'a drink, a cup'. (b) R. Sence.

sc(e)ort OE, 'short'. Short Heath, Short Wood.

scīr¹ OE, 'shire, administrative district'. (a) Shericles; (c) with
p.n., Leicestershire.

scīr-(ge)rēfa 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^χ OE, 'pit, hole'. Seagrave.

seofon OE, 'seven'. Sanvey Gate.

sīc OE, 'small stream, especially one in flat marshland', sīk ON,
'ditch, trench'. (d) Catsick.

sinder OE, 'cinder, slag'. Cinder Hill.

skal¹ ON, 'a hollow'. Scalacres.

skali OWScand, 'hut, shed'. (b) Scholes.

skeið ON, 'race-course, boundary'. (a) Sketchley; (b) in the earlier
name of Sanvey Gate.

skógr ON, 'a wood'. (d) Gelscoe.

slæd OE, 'valley'. (c) Pynslade, and in comparative forms for Cliffe
Hill; with p.n., in comparative forms for Brocks Hill.

*smīte OE, 'gliding'. (b) R. Smite.

smið^χ OE, 'smith'. Smeeton.

*snaep OE, 'boggy piece of land'. (b) Sinope.

snap ON, 'poor pasturage'. (b) Sinope.

sōcn 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.

spearwa 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.ns. 'boundary post'. Stackley,

Stathern.

stæniht OE, 'stony'. In a local form for Gartree Road.

stān OE, 'a stone, stone, rock'. (a) Stanton (2), Staunton, Stonton,

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.

stānig OE, 'stony, rocky'. (a) In comparative forms for Stoneywell;

(e) Stoney Stanton.

stapol OE, 'post, pillar'. Stapleford, Stapleton.

*steapol 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.

stēpel 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 (?).

stocc 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.

stōd OE, 'stud, herd of horses'. In comparative forms for Stud Brook.

stōw 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 Croxton, South Kilworth.

sviða ON, 'land cleared by burning'. Swithland.

*sviðinn ON, 'burnt, cleared by burning'. Swithland.

*swalg OE, 'pit'. (b) Swallow Hole.

swān² OE, 'peasant'. Swannymote.

swete OE, 'sweet, pleasant'. Sweethill.

*swift OE (n), 'sweeping'. (b) R.Swift.

swīn¹ 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.

tōh OE, 'tough, sticky, hard'. Tooley.

topt 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.

trēow OE, 'tree'. (c) Crabtree.

trog OE, 'valley'. (c) In a late local form for King Charles's Well.

tūn OE, 'enclosure, farmstead, village' (v. also bær-tūn, burh-tūn, hām-tūn, lēac-tūn, tūn-stall). (c) Alton, Aston, Belton, Broughton (2), Carlton (2), Chilteston, Congerstone, Drayton (2), Dunton, Easton, Eaton, Foxton, Gilmorton, Hallaton, Herston, Hoton, Houghton, Hungarton, Hungerton, Knighton, Knipton, Langton, Lawton, Marston, Melton, Misterton, Mulneton, Muston, Netone, Newton (3), Newtown (2), Normanton (3), Norton (3), Orton (2), alia Ouerton, Overton (2), Polton, Shackerstone, Shangton, Shilton, Smeeton, Stanton (2), Stapleton, Staunton, Stonton, Stoughton, Stretton (2), Sutton (2), Thornton, Upton, Walton (3), Weston, Whatton; with p.ns., Cathoston, Charleyston; with r.n. Shenton; (d) Alfricheston, Allerton, Atterton, Aylestone, Barkestone, Barlestone, Bilstone, Blaston, Botcheston, Branston, Braunstone, Bufton, Cayteston, Clawson, Cossington, Coston, Cropston, Croxton (2), Dadlington, Donington (2), Evington, Foston, Glooston, Grimston, Grimyston, Hamilton, Hemington, Illston, Lockington, Loddington, Nailstone, Odstone, Osbaston, Owston, Packington, Peckleton, Ravenstone, Rengeston, Rolleston, Saddington, Skeffington, Slawston, Smockington, Snarestone, Snibston, Sproxton, Swannington, Sweptstone, Syston, Thringstone, Thrussington, Thurcaston, Thurlaston, Thurmaston, Tilton, Toston, Tur Langton, Wethington (?), Whittington, Wigston, Wilson, Worthington.

With obscure first elements are: Alstertune, Bilton, Couston.

tunge OE, tunga ON, 'tongue', in p.n.s. 'tongue of land'. (b) Tonge.

*tūn-stall OE, 'deserted site'. (a) Dunestale, Dunstall; (b) Donstale,
Dunstal, Dunster.

turf OE, 'turf, greensward'. Turvey.

twēgen (tū neuter) OE, 'two'. In an early form for Twycross.

twī- OE prefix, 'double, two'. Twycross, Twyford.

twinn OE, 'double, two-fold'. In an early form for Twyford.

þeof OE, 'thief, robber'. (a) In a comparative form for Wooden Nook;
(c) in a comparative form for Wooden Nook.

þing-haugr ON, 'assembly mound or hill'. (b) Thinghou.

þorn OE, ON, 'thorn-tree, hawthorn'. (a) Thornborough (2), Thornton;
(c) Tythorn; with p.n., Clawson Thorns.

þornig OE, 'growing with thorns'. In an early form for Thornton.

þorp 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, Milnethorp, Netherthorp(e) (3), Northorp
(2), Overthorpe, Westthorpe (2), Westorp; with p.n.s.,
Beckingthorpe, Redmyldthorp; (d) Boothorpe, Brandestorp,
Brasthorp, Bromkinsthorpe, Brunstanestorp, Bruntingthorpe,
Cawthorpe, Donisthorpe, Edmondthorpe, Elvesthorpe, Franethorp,
Garthorpe, Gillethorp, Huberetorp (?), Keythorpe, Leesthorpe,
Lesethorpe (?), Loupingtorp, Lubbesthorpe, Oakthorpe,
Osgathorpe, Othorpe, Sewisthorp (?), Shelthorpe, Threingesthorp,
Ullesthorpe, Wifeles þorpe, in the earlier name for Goldsmith
Grange, and in a DB spelling for Ravenstone.

præll ON, late OE, 'thrall, serf'. Thralsby.

pyrne OE, 'thorn-bush'. (c) Copton 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.

ūt OE, ut 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.

vangr ON, 'an in-field'. (c) West Wong, and in a comparative form for Loddington Mill.

vápntax ON, wæpengetæc 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.

víkingr ON, 'viking'. Wigston Magna.

vra ON, 'nook, corner of land'. (d) Gilroes.

vreiðr OScand (n), 'crooked, twisted'. (b) R. Wreake.

*wacu OE, 'a watch, a wake'. Wakeley, Whatton.

wād OE, 'woad'. Wadlands.

wæfre OE, 'unstable, restless, wandering', *wæfer 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.

wald 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.ns. Ashby Woulds, Dalby Wolds, Seagrave Wolds, Thrussington Wolds; (d) Horninghold; (e) Burton on the Wolds, Old Dalby, Waltham on the Wolds, Walton on the Wolds.

walh OE, 'foreigner, Welshman, serf'. Walcote, Walton (3).

walcere OE (n), 'a fuller'. In the earlier name of Soar Lane.

wall OE, 'wall'. (c) In comparative forms for Corn Exchange.

wang OE, 'piece of meadowland'. (c) West Wong.

wareine OFr, 'warren'. (a) Warren Hills; (b) Warren Farm (2); (c) with p.n., Warren Farm; (d) in comparative forms for Gallard's Hill.

weg 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, wælla 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 Hay-market, Holy Well, and in comparative forms for Crow Mill, Paudy; with p.ns., in comparative forms for Bramborough, Cank

St.; (d) Bitteswell, Pipwell, and in a comparative form for Grimyston.

(ge)weorc 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.

wēste OE, 'waste land'. (d) In a comparative form for Whitwick Waste.

*wester OE, 'west, western'. Westmanway, Westrill.

wīc (wīc nom.pl., wīcum dat.pl.) OE, 'dwelling, farm' and in the pl. 'hamlet, village'. (b) Wyken; (c) Haverwic, Whitwick; (d) Whitwick.

*wīc-hām OE, '? settlement associated with a Roman vicus'. (b) Wycomb.

wīcing OE, 'pirate'. Wigston.

wīg OE, 'battle' or holy place'. Wyfordby.

*wilig OE, 'a willow'. (a) Willoughby; (b) Willowes; (d) in comparative forms for The Willows.

wind¹ OE, 'wind', used in p.ns. to denote places with windy exposed situations. Windsers.

winter¹ OE, vinter OEScand, 'winter'. Winter Beck.

wīðig OE, 'a withy, a willow'. Withcote.

wiððe OE, 'tie, thong, osier or twig used as a band'. Withcote.

word OE, 'enclosure'. (c) Craneworth, Littleworth; with r.n. Lutterworth; (d) Bagworth, Bosworth (2), Diseworth, Frolesworth, Kegworth, Kibworth, Kilworth, Stormesworth, Theddingworth.

wudu OE, 'wood'. (a) Woodcote, Wood Gate (2), Woodhouse, Woodthorpe, and in comparative forms for Lindley Wood, Norwood, Plungar Wood, Ragdale Wood, Skeffington Wood, Stathern Wood, Wood St.; (c) Bolt Wood, Charnwood, Coneygear Wood, Out Wood, Outwoods, Short Wood, South Wood, Timberwood, in comparative forms for Kirkby Wood, Seal Wood, Stonton Wood, and in the earlier names of Birch Hill, Leicester Forest, Launde Big Wood, Old Dalby Wood; with p.ns., Holt Wood, Narborough Wood, in comparative forms for Beaumont Leys, and in the earlier name of Braunstone Frith; (d) in comparative forms for Holmewood, Sealwood, Skeffington Wood.

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.

æsc 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.

bȳ is common in Leicestershire. As a final element it occurs 65 times with a further two examples in the compound kirkju-bȳ(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 bȳ are compounded with them, v. EPNS xxxvi 272). 4 of these bȳs are no longer extant. Only 4 examples of bȳ 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 bȳ, 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 DB, 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 Ravenesby in Barkby, East Goscote), 1 in the seventeenth century (the lost Thralsby in Cranoe, Gartree). 10 names in bȳ have the variant spelling -berie in some early forms, v. The -bȳ/-berie variation in ten Leicestershire place-names. As a place-name-forming element, therefore, bȳ is overwhelmingly pre-DB in Leicestershire. 84% of the primary-bȳs are compounded with OScand personal names. 38 primary-bȳs lie to the east of Fosse Way, only 8 to

the west. If the hybrid-bȳs 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-bȳ. 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 bȳs occur. In south Leicestershire only Arnesby and Shearsby are primary-bȳs: the 3 other examples of bȳ are hybrid formations. In the south west of the county Cadeby and Naneby (Farm) are primary-bȳs. Otherwise the rest of the south west of the county is devoid of the element. Charnwood Forest is empty of names in bȳ. In the west and north west only the hybrids Appleby, Ashby de la Zouch and Blackfordby and the primary-bȳs Kilwardby and Trangesbi (later Thringstone) are present. The heart of the bȳ settlement pattern in the county is therefore the Wreake Valley. Leicestershire is in marked contrast to Rutland which has no examples whatever of bȳ.

cat(t) occurs in Charnwood Forest and its neighbouring heath indicating the erstwhile home of the wildcat.

ceaster 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.

clif 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 Gōsa.

cros appears 8 times, twice in the names of villages, Twycross and Acresford. OE nynster also occurs twice in major names -- Buckminster and Misterton. All are indications of pre-Conquest Christianity.

dæl¹, 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'.

ford 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.

gata 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.

geitré, a rare Scandinavian compound, is found 3 times in east Leicestershire, in Gartree, Gartre hill and Gartree Hill.

grāf 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), v. Introduction: Monastic Granges.

(ge)hæg 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.

hæd occurs 9 times, 6 instances of which refer to the heathland

west and south of Charnwood. ON heior has replaced OE hæo in one instance in the same area.

haga¹ 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 nīwe and eorl occur. It is common later. 36 instances occur. 2 of these are compounded with family names.

hām 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.

hōh 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 tūn, twice with OE hyll and in all instances indicates land of poor quality.

hūs 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 dūn. Western Leicestershire was developed much later than the eastern half. By contrast beorg and dūn 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 Brighthurst.

-ing-⁴ 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 tūn. For discussion of these place-names v. Introduction: -ingtūn names in west Leicestershire.

-ingas, -inga- is found twice in Leicestershire forming simplex group-names (Peatling 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 Oadby. The element also forms group-names in compounds with hyrst (1), tūn (4), wald (1), word^x (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.

lēah is very common. 33 examples occur, 1 of which appears in OE, 11 in IB. 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 IB. 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.

mōr¹ 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.

Norōman occurs 3 times in the county, compounded in each case with tūn, 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.

port² 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 tūn. ON steinn affects early forms only in Wigston Parva.

stōw is known only in 2 place-names, Wistow and the lost Alestow in Asfordby.

stræt is frequent and usually refers to the Roman roads with which the county is well endowed. It is compounded twice with tūn.

topt is infrequent. Of 6 examples, 3 are no longer extant and Knaptoft and Whartop survive as granges. Only Scraftoft is now a major settlement.

tūn 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-tūn etc.) (plus one possible), and 7 are compounded with obscure first elements. 20 instances of tūn are no longer extant. 5 are already recorded in OE and a further 92 in DB. Of the 62 personal names compounded with tūn, 33 are OE (plus 3 possible), 23 are OScand, 5 could be either OE or OScand 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 bȳ 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 DB 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, lȳtel, līfīll, neodera, neōri, uferra, niddel, meōal, 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 OScaand. Of the 59 instances of porp, 2 already appear in OE, 21 in DB, 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 OScand personal names, 6 with OE personal names, 1 with an OG personal name. The personal names compounded in OE and IB porps show no pattern according to area: OE and OScand 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 -OScand 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 bȳs 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-bȳs. 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 borps 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 Wolds in the north west is not recorded before 1795.

walh 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 wælla is found in Pinwall, Pipwell, and a comparative form for Bramborough.

wīc-hām occurs once, at Wycomb, which is close to the Roman road Margary 58a.

word^x 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^x (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, v. 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), Ælfrīc (Alfricheton), **Æðellāc (Allextan), Æðelmær (Elmesthorpe, and in a comparative form for Thorpe Bridge), Æðelræd (Atterton), Alw(e)ald (in a comparative form for Old Mill), Andreas (Anderchurch), Babba (Baggrave), Bacga Bagworth, *Bār (Husbands Bosworth), Beorhtmund (Brickmans Hill), Beornwulf (Barlestone), Berwulf (Barlestone), Bil (Billa Barrow, Billesdon), **Blēað (Blaston), Bōfa (Bufton), Bōsa (Market Bosworth), *Brant (Branston, Braunstone), Branting (Brentingby, Bruntingthorpe), Brenting (Brentingby, Bruntingthorpe), Broch(e)ard (Brascote), Brūnstān (Brunstanestorp), Brynī (Bringhurst), Bucca (Buckminster), Bucga (Bowden), Bud(d)a (Buddon), Bug(g)a (Bowden), *Byttel (Bittesby), *Cæga (Keyham), *Cægga (Kegworth), Cild (Chilteston), Cnapa (Knaptoft), *Cossa (Cosby), *Cott (Codeshethe, Cotesbach), **Cropp (Cropston), Cusa (Cossington, Cusingedale), *Cybba (Kibworth), **Cyfel (Kilworth), Cynemund (Kimcote), **Dædela (Dadlington), Dēor (Desford), *Digoð (Diseworth, Dishley), Dunn (Donington (2)), Eadmær (Edmondthorpe), Eadrīc (in comparative forms

for Breach Barn), Eafa (Evington), *Flecca (Fleckney), Freoðulf (Frolesworth), Gærwald (Garendon), Glor (Glooston), Godmund (Gumley), *Gōsa (Goscote), Grīm (Grimmeswelle, Grimston, Grimyston), Guðlāc (Guthlaxton), *Gyldi (Gelsmoor), *Hamela (Hamilton), Hemma (Hemington), Hemmi (Hemington), *Hersa (Herston), Horn (Horninghold), *Hræfn (Ravenstone), *Hucel (Hugglescote), Hūna (Huncote), Hūnbeorht (Humberstone), Hwīta (Whittington, Whitwick), Hynca (Hinckley), Ibba (Ibstock), *Isa (Isley), **Lēof (Leesthorpe), Lēofhēah (Leesthorpe), Lilla (Lilinge), Loc (Lockington), *Lubb (Lubcloud, Lubbesthorpe), Lub(b)a (Lubenham), Luda (Loddington), Lude (Loddington), Luhhede (Loughborough), *Nægl (Nailstone), Nōðwulf (Noseley), Ōswulf (Owston), *Pac(c)a (Packington), **Peohtla (Peckleton), **Pēotla (Peatling), Pin (Pynslade), *Pinna (Pinwall), *Pippa (Pipwell), Prim (Primethorpe), Puda (Paudy), **Pulta (Poultney), Randulf (in a comparative form for Skeffington Wood), *Rōta (Ratby), Sægeat (Saddington), Sæwīg (Sewstern), *Sceaft (Skeffington), Scet (Sketchley), Secgge (Six Hills), Sigebed (Sibson), Sigehæð (Syston), Sigedryð (Syston), Sigew(e)ald (Shoby), Sket (Sketchley), **Snaro (Snarestone), Snocca (Smockington), **Storm (Stormesworth), **Swan (Swannington), **Sweppi (Sweepstone), Tila (Tilton), Tone (in the DB form for Cotes de Val), Tyrhtel (Tur Langton), *Tyrli (Tur Langton), **þeoda (Theddingworth), þeodbeorht (Tabbermear's Farm), *Waca (Wakeley), Wærcnōð (Wartnaby), *Weola (Welham), *Wicg (Wigston Parva), Wicga (Wignell, Wigston Parva), *Wifel (Wifeles borpe, Willesley, Wilson), Wigmund (Wymeswold, Wymondham), Wigstān (Wistanneshevd, Wistow), Wigðryð (Witherley), **Wracnōð (Wartnaby), Wulfsige (in comparative forms for Pool House), *Wurd (Worthington).

B. SCANDINAVIAN

Áki (ODan) (Oakthorpe, Othorpe), Áli (Alestow, Welby), Api
 (Acresford), Ásbjörn (Osbaston), Ásfróðr (Asfordby), Asgot (ODan)
 (Osgathorpe), Auði (Oadby), Barki (Barkby), Barkr (Barkestone), Barn
 (Barsby), **Berg-Skald (Bescaby), Bíldr (Bilstone), Blár (Blaby), Bo
 (ODan) (Boothorpe), Brandr (Brandestorp), Brasi (Brasthorp), Brók
 (Brooksby), **Brúnskin (Bromkinsthorpe), Butr (Bushby), Butsi (ODan)
 (Bushby), Egill (Aylestone), Eindriði (Enderby), Fótr (Foston), Fræna
 (ODan) (Framland, Franethorp), Frethi (ODan) (Freeby), Gaddr (Gaddesby),
Gauti (Goadby (2)), Geilir (Gelscoe), Geiri (Garthorpe), Gilli
 (Gillethorp, Gilroe's Cottage), Grimr (Grimston, Grimyston), Guðmundr
 (influenced OE Godmund in early forms for Gumley), Herrþór (Harby),
Hjórtr (Harby), Hrafn (Ravenesby, Ravenstone), Hrólf (Rolleston),
Iarund (ODan) (Arnesby), Ingvar (ODan) (Ingarsby), Iólfr (Illston),
Kærir (Kirby), Kalfr (Cawthorpe), Kali (Cawthorpe), Kati (Cadeby), Katr
 (Cayteston, Coston), Ketil (ODan) (Kettleby (2), and in a comparative
 form for Home Farm), Keyia (Keythorpe), Kilvert (Kilwardby), Klakkr
 (Clawson), Kofsi (Cosby), Krókr (Croxtan (2)), Kroppr (Cropston), **Lauai
 (Lovesby), **Lauus (Lovesby), Louping (ODan) (Loupingtorp), *Lundvarr
 (in the earlier name of Old Hays), Nafni (Naneby), Nagli (Nevlebi), Oddr
 (Odstone), Reiðarr (Rearsby, Rotherby), Ringulfr (in the earlier name of
 Goldsmith Grange), Saksi (ODan) (Saxby), Saksulfr (Saxelby), *Salte
 (Saltby), Sigsteinn (Sysonby), Sigulfr (Sileby), Sigvaldi (Shoby), Skeifr
 (Shearsby), *Skiótr (Sketchley), Skrápi (Scraptoft), Skrápr (Scraptoft),
Slagr (Slawston), Snípr (Snibston), *Sótr (Zouch Bridge), Sprógr
 (Sproxtan), Steinn (Stemborough), **Stofn (Stonesby), Sumarliði

(Somerby), *Tōk (ODan) (Toston), Tóki (ODan) (Tugby), Þorketill (Thurcaston), Þorleifr (Thurlaston), Þormóðr (Thurmaston), Þorsteinn (Thrussington), Þræingr (Threingesthorp, Thringstone), Þræll (Thralsby), Þyrnir (Thurnby), Ulfr (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), Bochard (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

The manorial holder's name is added in Ashby de la Zouch, Ashby Folville, Aston Flamville, Broughton Astley, Burton Overy, Carlton Curlieu, Cotes de Val, Croxton Kerrial, Dunton Bassett, Goadby Marwood, Kibworth Beauchamp and Harcourt, Kirby Bellars, Kirkby Mallory, Melton Mowbray, Newbold Verdon, Newton Burgoland, Newton Harcourt, Newtown Unthank, Normanton Turville, Ratcliffe Culey, Staunton Harold, Stoke Golding, Stonton Wyville, Sutton Cheney, Thorpe Arnold, Thorpe Satchville. Other examples which are found in early documents, but which have not survived include: Aston Perer (al. -Flamville), Branston Wandeville, Burton Burdet, -Lisley, -Pantouf (al. -Lazars), Cotes Poutrel, Croxton Roos, -Saracene (al. -Kerrial), Dalby Chacombe (al. Great-), Dalby Paynal, -Perer, -Tateshale (al. Little-), Eastwell Arraby, -Edenishouere, Glen Martel (al. Great-), Goadby Quatremars (al. -Marwood), Higham Basevyll (al. -on the Hill), Kettleby Belor (al. Eye-), Kilworth Rabaz (al. North-), -Rogeri (al. South-), Mardefeld Luterel (al. Old Mardefield), Newbold Folluile, Newbold Saucey, Newton Botiler (al. -Burgoland), Newton Burdet, -Marmion (al. Cold-), Norton Ricard (al. East-), Overton Quatremars, -Saucey (al. Coleorton), Ratcliffe Burdet (al. -on the Wreak), Rearsby Chauberleing, Saddington Moeles, Somerby Quatremars, -Tatisale, Sproxton Boby, -Painell, Stanton Ysabelle (al. -under Bardon), Swannington Arraby, Sysonby Perers, Thorpe Chauars, -Tybetoft (al. Edmond-), Thorpe Munfort (al. Wood-), Tilton Diggeby, Walton Malore (al. -on the Wolds).

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.Hy6), 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 1332), Deakin's Bridge (John Deakin 1715), Dixey Spinney, (Sir Beaumont Dixie 1811), Ellistown (J.J. Ellis 1875), Farnham Bridge, Farm (John Farnham t.Edw1), 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), Laxton's Covert (Mr. Laxton 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 Schepherd 1377), Shittlewood's Barn (John Shytylwood 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, Soar (2), Welland.

FRENCH NAMES

Beaumanor, Beaumont, Belvoir, Grace Dieu, Le Kalenge, launde, Mountsorrel. Belgrave has an OFr first element. French elements include: abbeie, bataille, beau, bel², burgeis, butt², calenge, castel(1), copeiz, cuntesse, ermitage, feire, forest, frere, garite, goulet, grace, grange, gravele, launde, loge, mirable, mont, park, pasture, pavement, place, plain, sorel, torche, tour, val, vedeir, wareine.

THE PLACE-NAMES OF RUTLAND

INTRODUCTION

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 mold-board 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, v. Distribution Map 1. Early woodland elements are virtually absent from Wrangdike Hundred. The commonest of these is OE lēah '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 *cēto- 'a wood' (PrWelsh *cēd) 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.² 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.³

-INGA- 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.

HĀM 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

2 Sonia Chadwick Hawkes, Soldiers and Settlers in Britain, fourth to fifth century in Medieval Archaeology V, 1961.

3 Cf. Leicestershire Introduction: The Anglo-Saxon Settlement.

name indicates, is on gravel (OE grēot '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 hams are of the archaic monothematic type and thus accord with the other evidence for an early date for Rutland place-names in hām.

WORD 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. v. 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, v. 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.

hām. In the county tūn 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 SETTLEMENT

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 bý '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 Glaed rather than OScand Glaðr. 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 þorketill (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 Glaðr in Glaston. Of the seven remaining, six are compounded with þorp 'an outlying farmstead, a secondary settlement' and seem thus comparatively late.

þORP There are five early þorps 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, v. 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 þorps 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).⁵ 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 Hundreda de Okeham cum Martyn[es]ley and not until 1610 do we find a separate Oukhamsook Hundred in Speed. The Domesday Roteland was connected with Nottinghamshire. DB 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, v. Distribution Map 7.

ALSTOE HUNDRED The modern hundred comprises the north west part of the county. The hundred-court probably met near

⁵ 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, v. 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, v. 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 Ælfnōð) 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.

WRANGDIKE 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.⁶ They are chace, copeiz, launde, loge, park and wareine. This pattern has already been noted as typical of Leicestershire. Two other elements castel(1) 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.⁷ 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.⁸

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,

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 (Bolaresthorp 1203 FF) shows the attachment of a surname to an earlier place-name. In this case, the family name le Bolour is prefixed to a simplex porp.

⁸ For land in Rutland held by Eadgyð 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 a 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 Alesthorp.
5. OE ā remains as in Bradcroft (as indicated by Breede- c.1545).
6. OE æ becomes a in ME as in Alstoe and Ashwell. Two spellings in ai, ay are found for Ashwell in 1286.
7. OE ǣ appears in ME as ē 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 Eggleton, Empingham, Essendine and Exton. ON e in Wing also remains (but with ie-, ye- spellings in 1203, ee- 1208, 1346, ey- 1390, 1409 and y- from 1294).
9. ME e 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 ēa becomes ME ē as in East Hundred, Edith Weston, Esthawe and Leighfield.

12. OE eo becomes ME e as in Barrow, Barnsdale and Hardwick.
13. OE eo becomes ē 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 ī is shortened in compounds as in Pickworth, Swintley and Whitwell.
16. OE, ON ō remains in ME as in Brooke, Rutland, Rutmore and Tolethorpe.
17. ME ō 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 o- spellings to the end of the 14th century.
19. ON ú 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 ȳ appears as ī (or ȳ) in Stoke Dry. It is shortened early to i (or y) when compounded in Lyddington. Spellings in e 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) cald gives [k] in ME and MnE as in Caldecott.
24. OE sc 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 tūn-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 Kilthorpe. 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 p 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 -inga- and -ing-⁴ 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 il become li (Kilpes- 1203, Clipes- 1286).
32. Contractions are common as in Alstoe, Ayston, Barnsdale, Belmesthorpe, Eggleton etc.

33. Grammatical forms of interest include (i) dat.sing. beorge (OE beorg) in Ranksborough; (ii) a secondary gen.pl. form exna (for orna) in Exton; (iii) the northern ME gen.sing. ending -is, -ys which occurs in Barnsdale, Clipsham, Egleton, Kiltorpe, 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, -landa 1130 bis, 1156 bis, 1157 P, 1154-9 RegAnt, 1161, 1162 P et passim to 1177 ib bis, -laund' 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 Wyg, 1442 Rut bis, 1449 WoCart, 1492 MktHPR, 1513

Conant, 1518 Rut et passim to 1535 VE, -lond' 1460 Cl, 1497

Braye 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. VCHR I 121-36. In Teigh and Whissendine, the minor forms Rotemor l.13 (1449) WoCart, Rotemore 1377 Ipm, Rutmores 1449 WoCart probably refer to the same landowning Rōta, v. mōr¹ 'barren waste land, a moor'.

RIVER-NAMES

CHATER, R. v. Leicestershire River-Names supra.

EYE BROOK v. ib.

GWASH, R. v. 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. v. Leicestershire River-Names supra.

FOREST

Much of the county used to lie within the royal forest of Rutland ((in) foresta de Rotheland' 1190 CartAnt, (in) foresta (nostra) de Roteland' 1219, 1221 CLR, (in) foresta regis de Rotel' 1231 Cl). Later the forest was restricted to the south west of the county and became known as Leighfield, v. 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, v. cat(t), mos.

ALSTOE HUNDRED

ALSTOE HUNDRED

Alfnodestou 1086 IB

Alnodestou 1195 P

Alnathestowe 1263, 1286 Ass

Alnestow(e) 1184, 1185 P, 1196 ChancR, 1276 RH, 1286 Ass, 1286 QW bis
 et freq to 1327 SR, 1334 Pat, -stowa 1183, 1188 P, -stou
 1190 ib

Alnastowe 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 IB, -wapentagio 1184, 1185 P

-hundred, -o, -um 1195 P, 1196 ChancR et passim to 1610 Speed

'Ælfnōð's place', y. stōw. The site of the hundred meeting-place was
 probably near Alstoe House in Burley parish infra.

ASHWELL

ASHWELL (122-8613)

Exewelle 1086 IB

Essewell(e) 1202 Ass (p) bis, e.13 (1449) WoCart (p), 1264 (p), 1274

RGrav (p), -uell' 1202 Ass (p)

Assewell(e) e.13 (1449) WoCart, 1209 P, 1243 RGros bis, 1264 (1404) Laz
 et passim to 1286, 1294 Ass, l.13 (1449) WoCart et freq to
 1353 Ass, 1357 Cl 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, Asschewell 1345 MinAcct

Ashwell 1610 Speed

'Ash stream or spring', v. æsc, wella.

ASHWELL HALL was Ashfield Hall built 1879 VCHR. OLD HALL, 1897 Deed,

cf. Hall Close 1897 ib. WESTFIELD, Westfeld 1345 MinAcct, cf. West

Field House 1897 Deed, v. west, feld 'land for pasture or cultivation'.

BARROW

BARROW (122-8915)

Bere 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)

Berec 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, Burgalai
c.1150 Dane

Burghela 1220 CLR (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

Burgleghe 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,
-leghe 1312 bis, 1316, 1317 Pat et passim to 1363, c.1365 AD,
-leigh 1551 Pat, -ley(e) 1303 (1449) WoCart, 1316 Inq aqd,
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,
lēah. The burh in question is not apparent. It may be Oakham two
miles away.

ALESTHORP (lost)

Alestanestorp 1086 DB

Alestanthorp 1282 IpmR

Alstanthorp Edw1 Ipm

Alestorp(e) 1232 RHug, 1234 Pat, 1276 RH, -thorp(e) 1300 Ipm, 1301 Cl,
1312 Pat et freq to 1319, 1334 ib, 1350 Ipm, -throp 1548 Pat,

Alysthorpe 1549 ib

Allestorp 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

'Alhstān's þorp', v. þorp. The DB 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 ib.

ALSTOE HOUSE, Alnethestouwe 1208 FF. The site of the hundred meeting-place, v. Alstoe Hundred supra. BOTTOM MILL COVERT, MILLFIELD SPINNEY, cf. Mill Gorse 1806 Map. BROOKE FARM, Burlebroke c.1200 WDB, v. brōc. BURLEY ON THE HILL, 1695 Map, Burleigh on the Hill 1801 ib. BURLEY WOOD,

1610 Speed, boscus de Burlega 1208 FF. MOUNT ALSTOE, 1801 Map (a Norman motte), y. Alstoe Hundred supra. PARK FARM, cf. Burleigh Park 1801 Map. POOR CLOSE COVERT, 1806 Map, Powers Close 1652 VCHR.

COTTESMORE

COTTESMORE (122-9013)

Cottesmore 971-83 ASwills, Cottesmor(e) 1202 FF, 1206 P, 1222 FineR, 1228 C1 et passim to 1334 Peake (p), 1338 Mid bis, 1352 C1 et freq to 1610 Speed

Cotesmore 1086 IB, 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 C1

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', y. mōr¹, 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 C1 et freq to 1443 ib, 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 wenn 'a wen, a tumour' used topographically perhaps of a mound resembling such an excrescence. One would expect, however, the occasional spelling in -nn-. 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' v. AD. Wenton may have been the victim of early enclosure. v. tūn.

COTTESMORE GORSE was Jacksons Gorse 1806 Map, v. gorst 'gorse, furze'. COTTESMORE HALL, The Hall 1806 Map. COTTESMORE HOUSE, Cotsmore House 1801 Map. COTTESMORE WOOD, 1610 Speed, 1806 Map, Cotsmoore Wood 1610 Speed. WARREN FARM, cf. Warren Gorse 1806 Map, v. wareine 'a game preserve' later 'a warren', gorst 'gorse, furze'.

EXTON

EXTON (122-9211)

Exentune 1086 DB

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 RHug, -tune 1328 Ch, -toun 1373

ELIW

Exston 1318 LeicRec (p), 1326, 1330 Pat et passim to 1498 Ipm, 1535 VE Probably 'the ox tūn', v. 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 oxna.

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 ECP

Bernardishill' 1201 FF, 1286 QW, Bernardish' 1218 For

Barnardeshull' 1202 Ass

Bernalideshull 1225 RHug

Barinsdale 1610 Speed

Barnsdale 1695 Map

'Beornh(e)ard's hill', v. hyll.

ARMLEY WOOD, Harmley Wood 1806 Map (v. Armley Lodge, Hambleton).

BARNSDALE HILL, 1806 Map, cf. Barnsdale supra. BARNSDALE WOOD, 1806 Map.

EXTON PARK, 1806 Map, cf. -atte Parke 1327 SR (p), v. park. HORN MILL,

Hornemill 1610 Speed, cf. Horn infra, v. myln 'a mill'. OLD HALL, HALL

FARM, cf. -ad aulam 1296 SR (p), -atte Halle 1327 ib (p), 1328 Banco (p),

v. hall. RUSHPIT WOOD, Rush(e)pitt wood 1610 Speed bis, Rush Pit Wood

1806 Map, v. pytt 'a natural hollow'. TUNNELEY WOOD, Todyngley 15 VCHR,

Tarringley wood 1610 Speed bis, Turneley Wood 1806 Map, v. leah 'a

woodland glade'. WESTLAND WOOD, 1806 Map, Westerlant 1373 For, Westland

woode 1610 Speed, v. wester 'west, western', land 'an estate or small

tract of land'.

GREETHAM

GREETHAM (122-9214)

Gretham 1086 IB, 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

Greteham 1398 Pat, 1428 FF, 1428 FA, 1446 bis, 1485 Pat, 1507 Ipm,
1535 VE

Groteham 1487 Cl

Greatham 1608 FF

Greetham 1610 Speed

cf.
'The hām on gravel', v. grēot, hām, /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 (v. Elements s.v.), v. wulf, hūs.

FAR, NEAR GREETHAM WOODS were Twin Woods 1801 Map, cf. Greetham Wood 1610 Speed. HEATH LODGE, SPINNEY, Heath 1525 Rental, v. hǣð '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), v. 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) BCS 464

Horne 1086 IB bis, 1221 FF, 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 horna, 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, horna.

HORN HOUSE was Horn Lodge 1801 Map. HORN LANE SPINNEY, Horn Lane 1801 Map.

MARKET OVERTON

MARKET OVERTON (122-8816)

Overtune 1086 IB, Overtun' 1241 Cl

Ouerton(e), -v- 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 DKR, 1609 LML, 1642 Recov, 1675 LML, Horton 1553 Pat

The affix is normally added as:

Market(t)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, Merked- 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)

Stratune 1086 IB

Stratone 1086 IB, Straton' 1208 P, 1224 Cur, -tona 1155-8 (1329) Ch

Stratton' 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 LP

'The tūn by a Roman road', v. stræt, 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.

HOOPY 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, 1e Stokkyng 1326 Ipm, Stretton Stocking 1684 Wright, Stretton Stockking 1695 Map, Stocking 1801 ib, Stockin hall 1684 Wright, cf. Stocking Wood 1806 Map, v. stoccing 'a piece of ground cleared of stumps'. STOCKEN PARK, 1908 Terrier. STRETTON WOOD, 1610 Speed. It may represent Esthawe 1326 Ipm (a wood), 1e Esthawe 1369 ib. Stretton Wood lies to the east of the village, v. ēast 'east', haga¹ 'an enclosure'.

TEIGH

TEIGH (122-8616) [ti:]

Tie 1086 IB

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, (-Foluille) 1449 WoCart, Tye 1282 OSut bis, c.1291 Tax, 1297 OSut, 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 LWillis, 1539 Recov, 1610 Speed, (-Folvyle) 1468 Cl

Teigh(e) 1605 Recov, 1629 LML

'The enclosure', v. tēag. The village evidently once belonged to the fee of de Folville (cf. Ashby Folville Lei). The minor form Burstall medewe l.13 (1449) WoCart occurs in the parish, v. burh-stall 'the site of a burh, a disused fort or town'. Possibly this was once associated with 'the enclosure'.

RUTMORE (lost), Rotemor 1.13 (1449) WoCart, Rotemore 1377 Ipm,
 Rutmore 1449 WoCart, 'Rōta's moor', v. mōr¹. Rōta is probably the same
 man who gave his name to Rutland q.v..

THISTLETON

THISTLETON (122-9118)

Tistertune 1086 DB

Tisteltune 1086 DB, Tystelton¹ 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-, Thistilton¹ 1262 FF, 1265 Misc, 1276 RGrav, 1277 Ipm, 1.13 (1449)

WoCart (p) et passim to 1340 Pat (p)

Thustelton 1286 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 DB

Wisingheden 1266 For

Wy-, Wissingden(e) 1265 Pat, 1297 Ass, 1297, 1304 Pat, 1305 Cl et passim

to 1343 ib, Wissingdenn' 1286 Ass, Wl-, Wyssyngden(e) 1286
ib, 1327 bis, 1360, 1401 Pat

Wis(s)ingdon Hy3 IpmR, 1306 Pat, Wessyngdon 1327 ib

Wicsinden, -end- 1212 Cur, John Abbr bis, Wixinden, -end- 1212 Cur,
 John Abbr

Wy-, Wissenden(e) 1203 Ass, 1212, 1214 Cur bis, 1216, 1219 CIR, 1220
 RHug bis, c.1235 (1404) Laz 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-, Wissinden' 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 FF, 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, v.
 -inga-, denu, cf. Whissonsett Nf.

WHISSENTHORPE, cf. Thorpe by Wissenden 1412 Pat, v. 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 VCHR.
 DUNSTALL PLANTATIONS, probably OE tun-stall 'a deserted site'. MOOR
 LANE (O.S. 6"), cf. (1e) 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. mōr¹, hall, ēast. 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

Qwytewelle 1286 Ass

Wetewelle 1373 Rut (p) bis, Whetewell 1449 Fine

Why-, Whitwell(e) 1339 (p), 1382 Cl, 1394 Rut (p), 1408, 1434 Pat et
 passim to 1610 Speed

'The white spring or stream', v. hwīt, wella. A small stream rises here.

EAST HUNDRED

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

Castreston' 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, -tona(m) m.13 (a.1290), 1.13 CN

Chasterton' 1269 For, 1321 Pat, 1332 FF, Chastirton' 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 tūn by a Roman fort or settlement', v. ceaster, tūn. The form of
 OE ceaster here is Angl cæster. 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, hēafod. 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. CASTERTON 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 IB, 1212 Cur (p) bis, 1215 P (p), e.13 (1404) Laz (p),

1318 Pat (p), 1327 SR, -thorp(e) e.13 (1404) Laz (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 þorp', v. þorp. The OS cand personal name Tóli is a short form of names such as þorlacr, -leikr, -laugr v. SPNLY 289. Forms with genitival -es- may show the influence of OS cand Tólir, 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, y. 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. Frithwod 1256 For, Frith wood 1610 Speed, Thrift House
 1801, 1806 Map, y. (ge)fyrhð 'a wood', wudu 'a wood'. TOLETHORPE HALL,
 cf. le Oldehall c.1300 Blore, the Hall close 1811 ib, cf. Tolethorpe
supra, y. 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 ChanR, e.13 FacCh, 1259 Ipm, Hepingeham

1106-10 RegAnt

Empingham, -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, Hepingham, -y- 1185 Templar, 1392 Banco,

c.1480 ECP

Impingeham 1210 FF, 1236 Cl (p), Impyngham 1286 Ass

'The hām of Empa's people', y. -inga-, hām. For discussion of this
 place-name y. 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, v. heorde-wīc '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 Empyngham 1475 Pat, Hornfeld 1509 ib since it was adjacent to Horn, v. VCHR II 242, v. 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, v. chapel(e) 'a chapel', croft 'a small enclosed field'. EMPINGHAM BRIDGE (O.S. 6"), ad pontem de Empingham 1269 For. MILL FARM, cf. -atte Suthmylne 1296 SR (p), -atte Suth Milne 1310 Pat, v. suð '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,

1386 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

Esingden(e), -y- 1286 Ass, 1286 FF, 1324, 1401 Pat et passim to 1509 IP,

-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

'Esa'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. frēo, 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 Wyg

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 REug

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 LWillis 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 *cēto- '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. v. cēd, ēa.

2. GEESTON (123-9804)

Gyston 1286 Ass, Giston in Keten' 1316 Ct, Geston 1557 FF, Geeston 1602 Recov, 1610 Speed, possibly 'Gyssa's tūn', v. tūn, cf. Gissing Nf.

FREGTHORP (lost), Fregisthorp 1322 Wyg bis, Fregisthorpe 1550 Pat, Fregthorp 1610 Speed, probably 'Friðegist's þorp', v. þorp. The OS cand personal name *Friðgestr appears in late OE sources as Friðegist. The OG personal name Fridegis is formally possible but less likely, v. Feilitzen 254-5, SPNLY 86.

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', v. þorp, cf. Ab Kettleby, Eye Kettleby Lei. The OS cand 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, v. SPNLY 166-170. The place-name appears

compounded in minor forms as Ketilthorp Grange 1516 (1648) Wright,
Kettylthorpphale 1539 MinAcct, Kettlethorpe Hall 1545 LP, v. hall.

NEWBOTTLE (lost), Neubottle 1297 Wyg (p), Neubottle 13 ib (p) bis,
 Newbottle 1610 Speed, 'the new building', v. nīwe, bōđl, 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)

Pichewurđa 1170 (p), 1171 (p), 1172 (p), 1173 P (p), Pichewurth' 1228

Cur, Pycheworth 1288 Abbr

Py-, Pikeworth(e) 1219 bis, 1221, 1226 RHug, 1268 RGrav, 1316 FA, 1535
 VE, 1537 MinAcct, -wurthe 1281 Cl, -wurđa 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, -wurth'
 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' Hy3 Rut (p), -wurth c.1291 Tax

Py-, Pickworth' 1286 Ass, 1495 Ipm, 1695 Map, -wrth' 1254 Val

'Pīca's word', v. word, cf. Pickworth L.

BIG PITS WOOD, cf. Withawe Pitts 1537 (1684) Wright, Swythawe Pitts 1616

Blore, v. 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 Fairchilds

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, v. 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 Miso

Riehale 1086 IB

Rihala s.a. 963 (c.1121) ASC E, 1208 MemR

Ry-, Riha(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 BM, 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', v.
ryge, halh. River Gwash makes a big bend here.

2. BELMESTHORPE (123-0410)

Beolmesdorp 1066-9 KCD 927 bis

Belmestorp(e) 1086 DB, 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 FF

Bulmestorp' 1233 Ch bis

Balmesthorp 1253 Ch

'Beornhelm's porp', v. porp.

TICKENCOTE

TICKENCOTE (123-9809)

Tichecote 1086 DB

Tichencote Hy3 Dane, -cota 1.12 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 ELiW

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

Tykingcote, -y- 1250 Ipm, 1318 Cl (p), Tikingcote 1331 Pap, Tykyngcote

1553 Conant, 1553 Pat

Tyckyngcote 1552 Conant, Tyckingeote 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 LNPetr bis

Tineuuell 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-, Tinnewell(e) 1279 RGrav, 1281 OSut bis, 1286 Ass, 1347 CN, 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).

Bradecroft. 1180-1200 BM, 1209 Pap, 1224 FF, 1225-9 CN, 1235 Cl et
passim to 1263 Ass et freq to 1403 Pat, (-juxta Staunford)
1332 Extent, -crofd 1180-1200 Dane

Bradcroft 1253 Cl, 1547 Pat

Bredcroft 1491 Ipm, 1494 Pat

Breede Croft c.1545 Leland

'The spacious croft', v. brād, croft. This lost manor was on the county
boundary near Stamford L.

2. INGTHORPE (123-9908)

Ingelthorp 1189 (1332) Ch

Ingetorp 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. þorp.

(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, 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, lg to gg as in forms for Hallgate (Holgates 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 Sweptstone; (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, Thurmaston 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, Elimesthorpe, Thorpe Arnold etc. There are also examples of le becoming el as in Carlton Curlieu and Welby and se becoming es as in Lowesby.

MARTINSLEY HUNDRED

MARTINSLEY HUNDRED

Martineslei(e), -yn- 1086 IB 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 IB 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. lēah. 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)

Æ^xdelstanes tun 1046 KCD 784, (into) A^xdelstanes tune 1046 ib

Adelstaneston' 1203 Cur

Athestaneston 1284 OSut

Hadestanestun 1186 P

Athestanston 1254 Val

Astaneston' 1293 OSut, Asteneston' 1204 CLR, 1299 For, Astoneston 1256

For

Astonston 1319 FF

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

'Æðelstān's tūn', v. tūn.

AYSTON SPINNEY, 1806 Map.

THORNHAM (lost). The minor form ðornham broc 1046 KCD 784 records a lost settlement, 'the hām where the thorn bushes grow', v. þorn, 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 ðures lege broc may contain an example of the compound Thunres lēah '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. þunor, lēah. 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

Beaumunt 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(1). 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 WIB, -dunam 1157 ib, -don' 1190 P (p), c.1230 bis, 1231

RegAnt bis, 1241 FF, 1256 For, 1283 FF, 1312 Pat bis,

Hamelidone 1209-35 RHug

Hemeledon' 1198 P (p)

Hameleden(e) 1221 RHug, 1231 RegAnt

Hamelhun(e) 1086 DB 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

Hameliden(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 dūn 'a hill'. The hill here is imposing, v. hamol, dūn.

ARMLEY LODGE, Armondesleye 1373 For, Armondele 1373 ib, Armsley Quarter 1804 Map. The first element is perhaps the OE personal name Earmund, v. lēah 'a woodland glade or clearing'. BULL BRIDGE, cf. Stanbrigge 1269 For, Stanbrigghe 1269 ib, v. stān '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, v. 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) 1.12 Dane

(p), 1205 FF (p), 1220 FineR (p), 1222 ClR (p)

Ly-, Linden' 1196 ChanR (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),
-toun 1361 Pat, 1377 Fine, 1389 Cl

Maynton 1579, 1683 FF

The first element is probably the OE personal name Manna. Possible is
OE mānan, the weak oblique form of (ge)māne 'common, communally owned'
but early spellings with nn favour the personal name, v. tūn.

LUFFEWYKE (lost), 1401 Cl, 'Luffa's farm', v. wlc, 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 Manetun' 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 ib, 1327 SR,
1385 BM, 1463 FF, 1610 Speed, Martensthorp 1497 Braye,
1510 LP

Martinethorp' 1260 Cl

Martintorp' 1207 Cur (p), -thorp', -yn- 1277 RGrav, 1403, 1407 Cl,
Martenthorpe 1535 VE

Mastorpe 1424 Will, 1510 LP, -troppe 1598 FF, -trop 1720 Recov, -thorp
1463 FF, 1506 Cl, 1507, 1510 LP

'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)

Normenton' 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

Nortmanton 1327 SR

'The tūn of the Norwegians', v. Norðman, -manna, tūn.

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) CroxR (p),
1263 Ass, 1270 Rut (p), Hy3 Hazlerigg bis et freq to 1610
Speed, (-on the Hulle) 1397 Pat, -tun' 1218 For

'The tūn belonging to the priests', v. prēost, tūn. 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)

Redlinctune 1086 DB, -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', -yng- 1220 Bracton (p), 1227 ClR, 1286 Ass, 1329, 1371 FF

et passim to 1505 Pat

Redlinton', -yn- 1225 ClR, 1373 Pat

Ry-, Ridelington', -yng- 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, Rideligton' 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), -yng- 1209-19, 1221 bis, 1223-35 RHug bis et passim

to 1437 Peake et freq to 1610 Speed, -tona 1209-19 RHug

Ridlinton' 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 Hrēdel. As alternatives Ekwall DEPN suggests that the first element may be derived from a place-name identical with Ridley Ch (OE rydde-lēah 'cleared woodland glade') or Ridley Ess (OE hrēod-lēah '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, Ridlington Park 1610 Speed, cf. Parcbaillie 1415 Pat, y. park. PARK LODGE, Ridlington 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. Totesulgate 1332 Extent, Great Tutshill 17 VCHR, Little Tutshill 17 ib, Touchill Covert 1806 Map. The first element is possibly OE tōt 'a look out', y. tōt, hyll, gata 'a road'.

UPPINGHAM

UPPINGHAM (133-8699)

Yppingeham 1067 BM, Wm1 Dugd

Ippingeham 1157 WIB

Uppingeham 1080-7 Reg, 1167, 1190 P, 1201, 1245 FF, Uppingeham e.Hy3

Hastings (p), Huppingeham 1235 Ch

Uplingeham 1217 CLR

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, Uppingham, -y- 1199 FF, 1203 (p), 1206 Cur (p), 1311

Pap, 1325 Cl, Huppingham 1253 Pat, 1255 Misc, 1327 Ch,

(-subtus Biaumund) 1253 Pat, Huppygham e.13 (1449) WoCart (p)

Oppingham, -y- 1254 Cl, 1255 Pat, 1286 Ass, c.1291 Tax, (-subtus

Beumunt) 1255 Pat, Opyngham 1390 ib bis

'The hām of the Yppingas', y. upp, yppe, -inga-, hām. The folk-name

*Yppingas means 'people of the upland'. Uppingham stands on a long high ridge next to Beaumont Chase, y. PN -ing 147.

BREACH FARM, le Breche 1344 For, cf. Syortebroch 1211 Cur, Sortebrech 1212 ib, v. sc(e)ort 'short', brēc 'land broken up for cultivation'.
 LAUNDE 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 rēad 'red' referring to the clay of the area, although OE hrēod 'a reed, a rush' cannot be discounted, v. rēad, 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 tūn', v. west, tūn. The affix is probably the name of Eadgyð, wife of Edward the Confessor. She held large possessions in Rutland at the time of the Norman Conquest, v. IB and VCHR II 62.

WITCHLEY WARREN FARM, SPINNEY

Hwicceslea a.1075 ASCharters

Hwiccleslea a.1075 ASCharters

Wiceslea 1086 DB bis, -le 1086 ib

Wicelea 1086 DB

Wicheslea 1185 P

Wichel' 1220 Cur

Phwichel' 1220 Cur

Wycle 1220 Cur; 1276 RGrav

Hukeleya 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 Hwicca may have existed, v. Redin 50, Searle 310, v. lēah 'a woodland glade'.

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

Wheenge 1346 FF

Weyng 1390 Pat

Veynge 1409 ELiW, 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"), Westthorp' 1296 SR (p), Westorp' 1327 ib (p),

Westthrope 1607 VCHR, 'the west þorp', v. west, þorp.

WING HALL, cf. -atte Halle 1358 Pat (p), v. hall.

OAKHAM SOKE

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. sōcn '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

Barleythorpe 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, porp.

MILL HILL, cf. ye wyndmyln 1482 MisAccts, v. myln 'a mill'.

BELTON

BELTON (122-8101)

Belton(e) Wm1 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 FF, 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 bēl¹ meaning 'beacon' in place-names, but this is unsatisfactory in combination with OE tūn. Ekwall, NoB xlv 139, wonders if this element appears in any place-names discussed by Smith in Elements s.v. bēl¹. For detailed treatment of Belton v. Ekwall Studies² 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, v. tūn.

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

Braunteston 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', v. 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 ClR, 1266 For, 1269 For,
Hy3 Nichols, le Wysp(e) 1256 For, 1375 Nichols bis, le Whipse 1373 For,
le Wysbe 1376 ib, The Wisp(e) 1610 Speed, 1684 Wright, 1801 Map, v.
wisp 'thicket, brushwood'. The same element is possible in Wispington L.

BRAUNSTON LODGE, c.1825 O.S. CHESELDYNE HOUSE was Cheseldyne Farm 1604
VCHR. Robert Chesilden 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, 1.13 (p) bis, 1298
Peake (p), Broco m.13 ib (p)

Brok(e) 1242, 1248, 1250 RGros, m.13 (1449) WoCart, 1252 Cl et passim
to 1290 For, 1296 (p), 1.13 (p) bis, 1306 Peake (p) et freq
to 1551 Pat

Brock' 1254 Val, 1275 RH

Brook' 1375 Peake (p), 1410 PRep, Brooke 1607 LML, 1610 Speed

'The brook', v. brōc. 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 FF, 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 IpMR

Chylpesham 1266 For

Ky-, Kilpsham 1254 Val, 1327 Banco, 1328 Pat et passim to 1377 Peake,

1385 Cl

Clipesham 1286 Ass, Cly-, Clippesham 1346 FA, 1416 Wyg, 1428 FA bis,

Clipisham 1471, 1472 Pat

Cly-, Clipsham 1329, 1337, 1340 Pat, 1366 Ich, 1386 Fine et passim to

1610 Speed

Kylpesham al. Clypsham 1540 Recov

Clypsham al. Kelpsham 1617 FF

Possibly 'Cylp's hām', v. hām. 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"), of. Pit House 1806 Map. OSBONALL WOOD, Osburneall Wood 1610 Speed (possibly contains the OScand 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 RH, 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

Egleton 1549 Pat bis, Egleton al. Egelton al. Eggeston 1565 FF, Egleton
al. Edgeston 1667 ib

Edgeton 1610 Speed

'Eogwulf's tūn', v. tūn.

HIDE (lost), Hide 1301 Cl, 1316 Pat bis, Egilston Hyde 1312, 1317 ib,
Hida 1319 ib, cf. -de la Hide 1263 Ass (p), 1335 Ipm (p), -atte Hyde
1345 (p), 1349 Fine (p), 1373 Pat (p) bis, 1374 Cl (p), 1375 Pat (p),
-atte Hide 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

'Gunni's porp', v. porp, cf. Gunthorpe Nth, L. The OScand personal name
Gunni is a short form of names in Gunn-, v. SPNLY 116-7.

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 hām', v. lang¹, hām.

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 Ranc is
a by-name, cf. OE ranc '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', bekr '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, mōr¹.

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, Leya 1256 For, Lee 1275 IpmR, 1474, 1475 Pat bis et passim to 1507 ib, Lee al. Leigh 1582 FF

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, Leefeilde Forest 1610 Speed, Lea Forest 1618 LML

Leighfield Forest al. Rutland Forest 1711 Recov

Originally OE lēah 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. lēah, feld.

SWINTLEY LODGE, Swyncliffe in Lee 1371 IpmR, Swynclif 1371 Ipm, Swynclyf 1373 ib, 1375 Fine, 1376 For, 1379, 1385 Fine, v. swīn '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, lēah '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'. OLDSALE WOOD, Brown's Old Sale Wood 1862 Will, cf. Old Sale leaze James 1 SP, v. salh 'a willow, a sallow'.

OAKHAM

OAKHAM (122-8508)

Ocheham Cherchesoch 1086 IB, Ocheham 1086 ib bis

Occham c.1154 Rut

Ocham(e), -k- 1067 BM, 1157 WIB, 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 ELiW et freq to 1551 Pat et passim to 1610 LML

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, Hokam 1317 Wyg (p) bis

Owkeham 1519 EpCB, Oukeham 1519 LWillis

Oucham 1300 Ipm, Oukham 1610 Speed, Owkham 1608, 1615 LML

Oakeham 1685 FF

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 OS cand kirkiusókn 'parish'.

BUTTER CROSS, 1608 VCHR, cf. -atte Crosse 1341 NI (p), v. cros. CATMOSE ST., cf. Catmouse mill 1610 Speed, v. Vale of Catmose. DEAN'S ST. was Deans Lane 1610 Speed. FINKEY ST., Finkle stret 1610 Speed. For this obscure street name v. Studies³ 47-53. FLORE'S HOUSE, William Flore was resident in Oakham in 1373 MinAcct. MILL ST., Malt Mill stret 1610 Speed. MARKET ST., The Market 1610 Speed. NEW ST. was le Neugate 1375 MinAcct, Newgate 1388 Misc, v. nīwe, gata 'a road'. NORTHGATE ST., Norgate 1610 Speed, v. norð, gata. SOUTH ST., Suthgate c.1200 WDB, v. suð, gata. WESTGATE ST., Westgate 1549 Pat, v. west, gata.

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, Flytteris 1375 MinAcct, Flitris 1269 For, Fliteres 1390 Pat, Flitery 1360 Ipm, Fliares (parcum de-) 1275 bis, 1276 RH, Flettris, -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), -lea(m) Hy1

Dugd, 1157 WDB, -le 1205 P, 1209-34 Alls, 1263 RGrav, -lee

1202 Ass, a.1250 LCDeeds (p), 1315 ChancW (p), -leg¹ 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,

-leg^h 1284 Cl, Wardel¹ 1241 RGros

Wardl¹ 1239, 1243 RGros, -leyh 1235 ib, -le 1286 Ass, -ley 1535 VE,

1610 Speed

The second element is OE lēah '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, lēah.

DEEPDALE, Depedale 1269 For, Deepedale 1610 Speed, Deep Dale 1801 Map,

v. dēop, dæ¹. 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

Wrongedich 1168, 1169, 1170 P et freq to 1181 ib, Wrongedich 1256 For,
 Wrongedik(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-dīc '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 Berk-
 shire 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, dīc, dík.

BARROWDEN

BARROWDEN (122-9400)

Berchedone 1086 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)

Beregedun 1202 Ass, -don' 1202 ib (p), 1206 (p), 1210 Cur

Ber(g)hedon' 1219 Cur (p), 1317 Fine

Berkhudon' 1264 Cl

Berg(h)don 1316, 1317 Cl, 1349 Ch et passim to 1428 FA, -down 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 BM

Berwedon(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,
Berwdon' 1272 (e.15) ib, Beroudon' 1269 (e.15) ib (p), 1269
(e.14) (p), e.14 BelCartA bis, 1320 BM, 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

Bar(r)adon 1503 Pat, 1621 FF

Bar(r)oughden 1479, 1551 Pat, 1552 Conant

Barowden 1487 Cl, 1498 Ipm, Barrowden 1695 Map

'The hill with burial mounds', v. beorg, dūn.

TURTLE BRIDGE, 1806 Map, Thurkelbregge 1298 Ipm. The first element is a form of the OScand personal name þorketill v. SPNLY 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.

BISBROOKE

BISBROOKE (133-8899)

By-, Bitlesbroch 1086 DB bis, Wm2 Dugd, -broc, -is- e.12 ib, ? 1147

BM, 1167, 1168 P, c.1200 Dugd, Edw1 Rut bis, -brok(e) 1238

RGros, 1260 FF, 1263 Ass et passim to 1286 OSut

By-, Bittlesbrok' 1263 Ass, 1266 Cl (p), 1286, 1288 Ass, 1328 Banco bis

Buttlesbrok 1265 FF

Bytelesbrok 1316 FA

Bittel(1)isbroc, -es- 1321 Rut bis, 1327 SR, -brock' 1254 Val, 1302 BM,

-brok 1328 Banco

Betelesbrok 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, 1468 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
 Probably 'Byttel's stream', v. brōc, cf. Bittesby Lei. Ekwall DEPN
 suggests an unrecorded OE personal name Bitel as the first element.
 GRANBY LODGE, 1846 White, from the Marquis of Granby, son of the Duke
 of Rutland, lord of the manor, (v. VCHR II 377). SOUTHFIELD LODGE, 1846
 White, in campo australi Edw1 Rut.

CALDECOTT

CALDECOTT (133-8693)

Caldecot(e) 1086 IB, 1198 FF (p), 12 Peake (p), 1246 Ch, 1247 RGros et
 freq to 1389 Win, 1400 Cl, 1410 Wyg (p), -cota 1187, 1188 P,
 -coth 1163-81 (1316) Ch, -kot' 1340 Peake (p), -cott 1535 VE,
 1610 Speed, Kaldecot' 1249 Cl, -chot 1218 For
 Caldcote 1586 DuLa

Calcot(e) 1426 Pat, 1510 LP, 1530 LWillis 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 DB bis

Glathestun 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 Wyg (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 IML

'Glaðr's tūn', v. tūn. 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 (q.v.) in what must have been a small pocket of Scandinavian settlement.

NORTH LUFFENHAM

NORTH LUFFENHAM (122-9303)

Luffenham 1086 DB bis, 1141 Reg, 1167 P (p), Hy2 Dane, 1202 Ass, e.13

Rut (p), 1206 Cur et freq to 1554, 1555 Conant, 1610 Speed,

-hama 1209-19 RHug

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 bisLufenham 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 bisLoffenham 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 hām', v. hām, norð, cf. Luffenhall Hrt and v. South Luffenham
infra.

SCULTHORPE SPINNEY (O.S. 6")

Sculetorp 1086 DB, -torp' 1220 Cur bis

Sculthorp' 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, -thrope
 1554, 1555 ib bis, Skulthorp(e) 1256 For, 1302 BM, 1321 Pat,
 1377 Ipm (p), 1377 Cl (p)

Schulthorp 1263 Ass, 1286 Rut (p), -thorppe 1297 Ass

Scolethorp 1255 Misc

Scolthorp' 1255 Cl (p), -thorp(e) 1255 ib, 1288 Rut (p), 1313 Pat (p),
 1316 Ch (p)

'Skúli's þorp', v. þorp, cf. Sculthorpe Nf. The OScand personal name
Skúli 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
 VCHR. 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 Val et 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. suð.

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"), 1e Uppehall 1316
 Ipm, v. upp 'higher up', hall.

LYDDINGTON

LYDDINGTON (133-8797)

Lidentone 1086 IB, -tonam 1126, 1154-9 RegAnt, Lydenton' 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), -yng- 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), Lydyngeton' 1471 Peake

Ledingtona 1163 RegAnt, Ledyngton' 1286 PleaR, 1324 Cl, 1410 Pat, 1429
BrCart, 1437, 1442 Fine, 1450 Wyg

Ly-, Liddington', -yng- 1316 LCDeeds (p), 1444 Rut bis, 1506, 1509
Conant et passim to 1555 ib bis et freq to 1610 Speed

Probably 'the tūn on the Hlȳde', v. hlȳde, tūn, cf. Liddington W. The

first element appears to be a lost stream name Hlȳde from OE hlȳde 'a noisy stream' (literally 'the loud one'). The small tributary of River Welland here drops about 200 feet in two miles.

BEDE HOUSE was Jesus Hospital 1684 Wright. BEE HILL, 1610 Speed, 1801 Map. LIDDINGTON PARK LODGE was Browns Lodge 1806 Map, *parcis de Lidinton* 1225 CLR, 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 IB, 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. mōr*¹, cot. The village is at the foot of a hill and beside a stream. OE mōr 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)

Pylton' 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 Glaðr). A third alternative is OE pīl '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) BelCartB, -tuna Hy1 (1333) Ch,
Hy2 (e.15) BelCartB bis

Seieton 1086 IB

Seitone 1086 IB, Seiton(e) 1185 Dom, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1195 P, 12
Peake (p), 1203 FF et passim to 1302 BM, -tona 12 (e.15)
BelCartB, 12 Peake (p), 1269 (e.14) BelCartA, 1275 ChronPetr
 (p), -tona 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), -tun' 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)

Seton' 1205 bis, 1206 Cur, 1282 Fine (p), 1355 Mid (p) bis

Seaton 1546 FF, 1557 Rut

Possibly 'Sæga's tūn', v. tūn. The OE personal name Sæga is unrecorded but may be a short form of names such as Sægar, Sægeard, Sægēat. As an alternative etymology Ekwall DEPN suggests a stream name Sæge 'the slow-moving one' from an unrecorded OE adjective *sæge related to sīgan '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, Drey- 1304 FF, Druye-
 1281 Cl, 1295 FF, Dry- 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', y. 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.

SNELSTON (lost)

Smelistine (sic) 1086 DB

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 tūn', y. tūn.

ASSHELOUNDE (lost), Esschelund' 1266, 1269 For, Asselund 1276 RH,
 Asshelond 1282 Cl, 1306 Ipm, Asshilund 1290 Cl, Hasschelownd 1344 For,
 Asshelounde 1387 Cl, 'Ash grove', y. æsc, lundr.

STOKE GREAT WOOD, STOKE LITTLE WOOD, Stocwod(e) 1235 Misc, 1254 Cl, 1255
 Pat, Stokewod' 1269 For, Stowode 1253 Pat, y. 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 BPR

-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. þorp, wæter.

TIXOVER

TIXOVER (123-9700)

Tichesovre, -u- 1086 IB, 1104-6 RegAnt, -oura(m) 1104-6 ib, 1120-9 Reg,
1123-9 CartAnt, Hy1 Dugd, 1166, 1167 P, -houra 1167 ChancR

Tichesora c.1131 Reg, 1130-3 France

Tychouere 1104-6 RegAnt

Ticesoure 1104-6 RegAnt, 1329 Ch, Ty-, Tikesovre, -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,

-u- 1244 Fees, 1337 Cl (p), -hovere, -u- 1256 For, 1283 bis,
1294 OSut, -howre 1286 Ass, Tykisouere 1302 Peake (p),

Tikessovere 1203 FF

Ty-, Tikesor(e) 1205 FF, 1267 Pat, 1268 Cl, 1276 RH et passim to 1361

Pat et freq to 1423 ib, 1529 LinDoc, -hore 1258 Cl

Thikesor 1285 Pat, -orez 1323 Fine

Ty-, Tixovere 1343 Pat, -over, -u- 1461 Cl, 1468 Rut, 1550 Pat, 1556

FF, 1610 Speed

Tyxsore 1382 Pat

Tekesore, -ys- 1347, 1478 Pat, 1535 VE

Texover 1579 FF

Toxore 1543 Conant

Tixover or Texover or Tixor or Tekesore 1758. Recov

'The kids' bank or slope', v. ticcen, ōra¹, ofer². The first element is the genitive plural ticcnas 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 ōra¹ 'a bank, a slope' and OE *ofer² 'a slope'. The place lies by River Welland.

TIXOVER GRANGE, 1846 White.

THE ELEMENTS, APART FROM PERSONAL NAMES, IN RUTLAND

PLACE-NAMES

For notes on the arrangement of these elements, v. Elements, apart from personal names, in Leicestershire Place-Names.

æsc OE, 'ash-tree'. Ashwell, Asshelounde.

ald OE, 'old'. Aldgate, and in a comparative form for Tolethorpe Hall.

bærlic 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.

bōōl, bōtl OE, 'dwelling, house'. (c) Newbottle.

brād OE, 'broad, spacious'. Bradcroft.

brēc OE, 'land broken up for cultivation'. (b) Breach Farm; (c) in comparative forms for Breach Farm.

brōc OE, 'brook'. (b) Brooke; (c) with p.ns., Brook Farm, Thures lege broc; (d) Bisbrooke.

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(1) OFr, 'castle'. Castle Hill.

cat(t) OE, '(wild) cat'. Catmose.

ceaster OE, 'old fortification, Roman town'. Casterton.

*cēd 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.

cross OIr, late OE, 'cross'. (a) In a comparative form for Mill House;
(c) in a comparative form for Butter Cross.

dæl¹ OE, 'valley'. (c) Deepdale.

denu OE, 'valley'. (d) Essendine, Whissendine.

dēop OE, 'deep'. Deepdale.

dīc OE, dík ON, 'ditch, excavated trench'. (c) Wrangdike.

dryge OE, 'dry'. (e) Stoke Dry.

dūn OE, 'hill'. (c) Barrowden, Hambleton, Lyndon.

ēa OE, 'river, stream'. (c) Ketton.

ēast 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.

frēo OE, 'free from service or charge'. Freewards.

- fyrhð 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.
- grēot OE, 'gravel'. Greetham.
- hæð OE, 'heath'. (b) Heath Lodge.
- haga¹ 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.
- *hlȳde 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.

hris OE, 'shrubs'. (c) Flitteris.

hūs OE, 'house', sometimes used of buildings for special purposes.

(c) Woolfox.

hwīt 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.

lām OE, 'loam, clay'. Lambley.

land OE, 'tract of land'. (c) Westland; (d) Rutland.

lang¹ OE, 'long'. Langham.

launde OFr, 'open space in woodland'. (b) Launde; (c) with p.n.,

Tickencote Laund.

lēah OE, 'woodland glade'. (b) The earlier name of Leighfield; (c)

Burley, Lambley, Prestley, Wardley; (d) Armley, Martinsley,

Thures lege broc, Witchley and perhaps Tunneley.

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.ns. 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.

mōr¹ 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.

norð OE, ON, 'north, northern'. (a) Northgate; (e) North Luffenham.

Norðman (-manna gen.pl.) late OE, 'Northman, Norwegian'. Normanton.

*ofer² OE, 'slope, hill, ridge'. (c) Overton, and interchanging with OE ōra 'bank' in Tixover.

ōra¹ OE, 'border, margin, bank'. (c) Interchanges with OE ofer 'slope' in Tixover.

oxa OE, 'ox'. Exton.

park OFr, 'park'. (b) In a comparative form for New Park; (c) in a comparative form for Exton Park; with p.n.s., Lyddington Park, and in comparative forms for Park Farm (2).

pīl OE, 'pile, stake'. Pilton.

pīll ON, 'a willow'. Pilton.

prēost 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.
- rēad OE, 'red'. Redgate.
- ryge OE, 'rye'. Ryhall.
- salh OE, 'a willow, a sallow'. (c) Oldsale.
- saltere OE, 'salter, salt-merchant'. Saltergate.
- sc(e)ort OE, 'short'. In comparative forms for Breach Farm.
- sōcn 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.
- stræt OE, 'Roman road'. Stretton.
- suð 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.
- tēag 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 (?),
Strætton, Thistleton, Wenton (?), Weston; with r.n.,
Lyddington; (d) Ayston, Braunston, Eggleton, Geeston, Glaston,
Manton, Ridlington (?), Seaton, Snelston, Wenton (?).

*tūn-stall OE, 'deserted site'. (b) Dunstall.

pistel OE, 'thistle'. Thistleton.

porn 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.

punor 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.

vengi ON, 'field'. (b) Wing.

wæter 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.

wīc 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 dūn twice in major names, hyll once only. In Leicestershire hyll is much more common than either beorg or dūn.

bȳ is entirely absent from the county. This is in total contrast to Leicestershire where it is a common element.

brōc occurs only 4 times, wella 3 times and bekkr 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.

haga¹ occurs twice, both instances in the north east of the county. However, (ge)hæg does not appear at all, again in complete contrast to Leicestershire where (ge)hæg is far commoner than haga¹.

hall is common with 10 examples, 3 of which are no longer extant.

hām is common with 8 instances. Of these 2 are compounded with -inga-, 4 contain OE monothematic personal names, 4 have a significant OE first element. 1 example is no longer extant. They are distributed throughout the county. Proportionally, hām 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 hām.

lēah is fairly common with 10 instances. They are distributed in central Rutland and spread across to the south west of the county.

mōr¹ occurs 5 times, 4 examples of which are in the north west of the county.

stōw is rare with 1 example only - Alstoe.

tūn 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. Whissenthorpe is a dubious thirteenth instance.

word^x occurs once only and compounded with an OE monothematic personal name ⁱⁿ -/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 hām, the presence of haga¹ as opposed to (ge)hæg and dūn 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 OS cand personal names occur. The significant words are: bekkr (1), gata (8), holmr (3), lundr (1), þorp (12), vengi (1). In addition are possible: dík (1), píll (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

Ælfnōð (Alstoe), Æðelstān (Ayston), Alhstān (Alesthorp),
Beornh(e)ard (Barnsdale), Beornhelm (Belmesthorpe), *Brant (Braunston),
 *Byttel (Bisbrooke), *Cott (Cottesmore), **Cylp (Clipsham), Ēadgýð
 (Edith Weston), **Earmmund (Armley), Ecgwulf (Egleton), *Empa
 (Empingham), Esa (Essendine), *Gyssa (Geeston), Hrēðel (Ridlington),
 **Hwicce (Witchley), *Luffa (Luffenham, Luffewyke), Manna (Manton),
Martin (Martines ho, Martinsley, Martinsthorpe), *Oc(c)a (Oakham),
 *Pīca (Pickworth), *Ranc (Ranksborough), *Rōta (Rutmore, Rutland),
 *Sæga (Seaton), *Snell (Snelston), Tīda (Tinwell), Wenna (Wenton),
 *Wulfa (Woolfox).

B. SCANDINAVIAN

Ásbjorn (Osbonall), Friðgestr (Fregthorp), *Glaðr (Glaston),
Gunni (Gunthorpe), Ingi (Ingthorpe), Ketill (Kilthorpe), Skúli
 (Sculthorpe), Tóli (Tolethorpe), þorketill (Turtle Bridge).

LIST OF PLACE-NAMES CONTAINING THE NAMES OF IDENTIFIED
PERSONS OR FAMILIES

Barker's Spinney (Robert Barkere 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.

Abbeygate, 115
 Abbey Meadow, 115
 Abbey Park, 115
 Abbot Penny's Wall, 115
 Abbot's Oak, 354
 Abbot's Spinney, 275
 Abraham's Bridge, 503
 Acresford, 565
 Agar Nook, 354
 Ainsloe Spinney, 448
 Albert Village, 73
 Aldeby St. John, 53, 495
 Alder Hall, 528
 Alderman's Haw, 418
Alestertune, 464
Alestow, 273
Alfricheton, 200
Alia Ouerton', 344
 Allextion, 269
 Allextion Hall, 270

Allextion Wood, 270
 Allsop's Lane, 375
 Alton Grange, 70, 570
 Alton Hill, 570
 Alton House, 570
 Altons, The, 570
 Ambion, 546
 Ambion Hill, 547
 Ambion Wood, 547
 Ambro Hill, 351
 Ambro Mill, 351
Anderchurche, 348
 Anker Hill, 539
 Ankle Hill, 176
 Anstey, 335
 Anstey Pastures, 336
Appellane, 116
 Appleby Hall, 560
 Appleby Magna and Parva, 42n., 53,
 64, 74 bis, 559, 560

- Applegate St., 116
 Archdeacon Lane, 116
 Arnesby, 52, 74 bis, 425
 Asfordby, 49, 74 bis, 270
 Asfordby Hall, 272
 Ashby de la Zouch, 27, 53, 336
 Ashby de la Zouch Canal, 485
 Ashby Folville, 292
 Ashby Magna and Parva, 53, 426, 427
 Ashby Pastures, 293
 Ashby Shrubs, 513
 Ashby Woulds, 342
 Ash Hill Plantation, 199
 Ashlands, 223
 Ash Plantation, 332
 Asplin Wood, Cottages, 347
 Aston Firs, 481
 Aston Flamville, 480
 Atterton, 556
 Austen Dyke, 272
 Aylestone, 428
 Aylestone Mill Lock, 429
- Baggrave, 35, 63
 Baggrave Hall, Park, 305, 306
 Bagworth, 47, 481
 Bagworth Heath, Fm., 481
 Bailey's Plantation, 376
 Bakehouse Lane, 116
 Bandalls Fm., 283
 Banks, The, 211
 Bardon, 354, 482
 Bardon Hall, 483
 Bardon Hill, Fm., 483
 Barfoot Lodge, 249
 Barkby, 30, 51, 74, 75, 273
 Barkby Holt, Fm., 274
 Barkby Lane, 116
 Barkby Thorpe, 274
 Barkestone, 48, 56, 180
 Barlestone, 483
 Barley Hill House, 277
 Barn Close Spinney, 233
 Barn Fm., 556
Barnehoe Park, 487
 Barrat Pool, 342, 568
 Barron Park, Fm., 72, 491
 Barrowcliffe, 277
 Barrowcliffe Fm., 315
- Barrowcliffe Spinney, 291
 Barrow Hill, Lodge, 423
 Barrow upon Soar, 30, 32, 275
 Barsby, 294
 Barton in the Beans, 534
 Barwell, 503
Basiltoftes, 144
 Basset House, 550
 Battleflat, Fm., Little, 359
 Battram House, 511
 Bawdon Castle, 409
 Bawdon Lodge, 352
 Bawdon, Lower, 352
 Baxter Gate, 375
 Beacon Cottage, Lodge, Plantation, 419
 Beacon Hill, 32, 419
 Beaumanor Park, 69, 71, 418
 Beaumont Leys, 69, 134
 Beckingthorpe, 143
 Becks, The, 529
 Beeby, 35, 55n., 278
 Belgrave, 69, 278
 Belgrave Gate, 116
 Belgrave Hall, 279
 Bell Dip Lodge, 287
 Bellemere Fm., 164
 Bell's Plantation, 166
 Belton, 343
 Belvoir, 69, 138
 Belvoir Castle, 71
 Belvoir, Vale of, 28, 29, 49, 110
 Benn Hill, 539
 Benscliff Cottage, Wood, 387
 Benscliffehay, Cottage, 387
 Benskin's Barn, 318
Berehill(cross), 119
 Bescaby, 52, 191
 Bess Bagley, 352
 Big Lawn Covert, 364
Bilingburg', 469
 Billa Barrow, Hill, 517
 Billesdon, 205
 Billesdon Brook, 206
 Billesdon Coplow, Lodge, 35, 206
 Billington Rough, 494
 Bilstone, 59, 535
Bilton', 242
 Birch Coppice, 363
 Birch Hill, 352
 Birch Hill Fm., 483

- Broomy Husk, 403
 Broughton Astley, 432
 Broughton, Nether, 280
 Brown's Hill, 172
 Brown's Wood (Skeffington), 322
 (Thornton), 482
Brunstanestorp, 61, 111
 Bruntingthorpe, 61, 434
 Bryan's Coppice, 338
 Buck Hill, Lodge, 381
 Buckminster, 148
 Buckminster Hall, 149
 Buckminster Park, 149
 Buckwell Lodge, 459
 Buddon, 72
 Buddon Wood, 393
 Budgemere Fm., 451
 Bufton, 490
 Bunkers Wood, 161
 Bunny's Lodge, Spinney, 154
 Burbage, 503
 Burbage Common, Fields, Hall,
 Lodge, Wood, 504
Burgeslane al. Burges paupment, 118
Burges Meadow, 121
 Burgess St., 118
 Burleigh, 72
 Burleigh Brook, Farm, Hall, Wood, 381
 Burney Lane, 348
 Burney Rough, 348
Burnhagh, 347
 Burnmill House, 225
 Burrough Hill, 188
 Burrough on the Hill, 31, 63, 187
Burrowchurch, 200
 Burrow Wood, 353
 Burton Bandalls, Fm., 283
 Burton Brook, 151
 Burton Grange, 70
Burton Grange, 70, 283
 Burton Hall, 283
 Burton Lazars, 51 n., 72, 150
 Burton on the Wolds, 282
 Burton Overy, 210
 Bury Camp, 531
 Bushby, 51, 261
 Bushby Spinney, 262
 Bushloe End, 473
 Busky House, 482
 Butt Close, 473
 Butt Close Lane, 118
 Butt Lane, 338
Byggyns, 350
 Cadeby, 52, 488
 Cademan Wood, 33, 361
 Calby Lodge, 304
 Calcroft's Close, 140
 Callis, The, 339
 Calver Hill Cottages, 553
 Cank St., 118
 Cant's Thorn, 174
 Carr Hill Rd., 361
 Carlton, 60, 489
 Carlton Curlieu, 211
 Carlton Curlieu Hall, 212
 Carr Bridge, 310
 Carter's Rough, 498
 Carthegena, 285
 Castle Hill (Castle Donington), 364
 (Groby), 498
 (Hallaton), 224
 (Leicester), 118
 (Withcote), 199
 Castle St., 118
 Cat Hill Wood, 353
Cathoston, 404
 Catsick Hill, Lane, 277
 Catthorpe, 61, 435
 Cattows Fm., 404
 Causeway Lane, 119
 Cavendish Bridge, 364
Cawthorpe, 260
Cayteston, 57, 289
 Cedar Hill, 159
 Chadwell, 184
 Chalk Pool Hill, 288
 Chapel Nook, 177
 Chaplin's Rough, 387
 Charley, 32, 351
 Charley Hall, 353
 Charley Knoll, Fm., 353
 Charley Mill, 353
Charleyston, 49, 352
 Charnock Hill, 33, 367
 Charnwood Forest, 27, 30 bis, 31, 32,
 33, 41, 48, 49, 71 bis, 103
 Chater House al. Fm., 523
 Chater, R., 33, 93

- Bird Hill, 419
 Birstall, 35, 345
 Bishop St., 116
 Bittesby, 53, 429
 Bitteswell, 430
 Bitteswell Hall, Park, 431
 Blaby, 51, 431
 Blackberry Hill, 139
 Blackbird's Nest, 381
 Blackbrook, Fm., 398
 Blackbrook Reservoir, 353
 Black Cliff, 410
 Black Ditches, 338
 Blackfordby, 53, 339
 Blackfriars, St., 117
 Black Hill, Fm., 410
 Blakeshay Wood, Fm., 387
 Blaston, 57, 206
 Bleak Moor, 318
Blesewelle, 70, 164
 Blower's Brook, 524
 Blue Boar Lane, 117
 Blue Point, 200
 Bolt Wood, 256
 Bond, The, 502
 Bondman Hays, 531
 Bonner's Lane, 117
Bonye's Walke, 117
 Boothorpe, 342
 Booth Wood, 383
 Bosworth Grange, 209
 Bosworth, Husbands, 36, 46, 207
 Bosworth, Market, 29, 31, 47, 484
 Bosworth Mill, Market, 485
 Bosworth Park, 486
 Botcheston, 492
 Bottesford, 49, 142
 Bottom Park, 151
 Bow Bridge St., 117
 Bowden, Great and Little, 226-8
 Boyer's Lodge, 513
 Bracknall's Barn, 551
 Bradfield Bridge, 549
 Bradgate, 387
 Bradgate Park, 71, 387
 Bradley Priory, Fm., 229
 Bradshaws, The, 530
 Bramborough, Fm., Lane Bridge,
 42 n., 342, 566
 Brancliff Cottage, 287
 Brand, The, 419
Brandestorp, 61, 112
 Brand Gate, 347
 Brand Lane, 419
 Brand Hills, 419
 Bran Hills, 290
 Bransford Bridge, 439
 Branston, 160
 Branting Hill, 498
 Brascote, 523
Brasthorp, 338
 Braunstone, 486
 Braunstone Frith, 487
 Braunstone Gate, 118
 Braunstone Park, 487
Braunston Graunge, 161
 Breach Barn, 451
 Breach Cottage(s) (Donington le Heath), 357
 (Swannington), 403
 Breach Fm. (Packington), 569
 (Saddington), 249
 Breach Hill, 569
 Breackback Plantation, 419
 Breedon Brand, 423
 Breedon Cloud Wood, 347
 Breedon Hill, 348
 Breedon Lodge, 348
 Breedon on the Hill, 30, 32 bis, 37, 40,
 42 n., 346
 Brentingby, 51 n., 165
 Brickfield Plantation, 338
 Brickmans Hill, 513
 Bridge Fields, 371
 Bridge St., 375
 Brighthurst, 38 bis, 209
 Broad Hill, 361
 Bocker House, 189
 Brockey, The, 503
 Brockey Fm., 530
 Brocks Hill, Fm., 461
Bromkinsthorpe, 61 bis, 132
 Brook Fm. (Burton on the Wolds), 283
 (Launde), 174
 (Loughborough), 375
 Brookfield, 283
 Brooksby, 49, 297
 Brookside Fm., 461
 Broombriggs Cottage, Hill, House, 419
 Broombriggs, Lower and Upper, 419
 Broomhills, 479, 528

- Cheattle's Barn, 339
 Chilcote, 64, 561
Chilteston, 564
 Chitterman Hills, 33, 410
 Choyce's Rough, 532
 Church Gate (Leicester), 119
 (Loughborough), 375
 Cinder Hill, 390
 Clarke's Lodge, 438
 Clawson, Long, 56, 154
 Clawson Thorns, 155
 Claybrooke Hall, 437
 Claybrooke Magna and Parva, 436-7
 Cliff, The, 283
 Cliff House, 283
 Cliffe Hill, Fm., 517
 Clock Mill, 404
 Clotts Fm., 519
 Coalbourn Wood, 410
 Coal Pit Lane, 266
 Coalville, 73, 354
Codesheth, 464
 Colborough Hill, 328
 Colby Lodge, 326
Coldham, 45, 233
 Coleorton, 361
 Coleorton Hall, 363
 Coleorton Moor, 363
 Coles Lodge, 291
Colley Grange, 330
 Coneygear Wood, 159
 Congerstone, 60, 535
 Cook's Lodge, 522
 Cooke's Fm., 443
 Coplow Brook, 206
 Coppice, The (Ashby de la Zouch), 339
 (Quorndon), 393
 Copt Oak, 518
 Copton Ash, 552
 Cord Hill, 200
 Corn Close Fm., 247
 Corn Exchange, 119
 Cosby, 53, 437
 Cossington, 30, 284
 Cossington Gorse, 285
 Cossington Grange, 285
 Cossington Mill, 285
 Coston, 56, 169
 Cote Hill Fm., 209
 Cotes, 285
 Cotesbach, 438
 Cotes Bridge, 285
 Cotes de Val, 443
 Coton, Far, 485
 Coton House, 513
 Coton, Near, 485
 Cotton's Field House, Plantation, 245
 Countesthorpe, 439
Couston, 442
 Cover Cloud, 388
 Cow Hill, 398
 Crabtree, 503
 Crane's Lock, 220
 Crane St., 119
Craneworth, 46, 227
 Cranoe, 212
 Craven's Rough, 388
 Cream Lodge, Gorse, 288
 Croft, 490
 Croft Hill, 490
 Cropston, 408
 Cross, 290
 Crossburrow Hill, 221
 Cross in Hand, Fm., 457
 Crow Mill Bridge, 473
 Crown Hill (Dalby, Great), 153
 (Stoke Golding), 507
 Croxton Abbey, 70, 159
 Croxton Banks, 159
 Croxton Kerrial, 28, 48, 56, 71, 158
 Croxton, South, 57, 287
 Culloden Fm., 553
Cusingedale, 330
 Dadlington, 40 bis, 41, 547
 Dalby Brook, 282
 Dalby, Great and Little, 152-3
 Dalby, Old, 52, 281
 Dalby Wolds, 282
 Dalby Wood, Old, 282
 Dale Hill, 291
 Dannetts Hall, 32
 Dannett St., 120
Dead Lane, 121
 Deakin's Bridge, 485
 Debdale Lodge, Spinney, 154
 Debdale Wharf, 254
 Debdales, 145
 Deer Park, 401
 Desford, 491

- Desford Hall, 492
 Devon, R., 33, 49, 93
 Devon, The, 140
 Dicken's Nook, 547
 Diseworth, 47, 414
 Dishley, 376
 Dishley Grange, 70, 376
 Dishley Mill, 376
 Dixey Spinney, 552
 Donington, Castle, 30, 39, 44, 47, 363
 Donington Hall, 365
 Donington Le Heath, 40, 44, 47, 354
 Donington Park, 71, 365
 Donisthorpe, 61, 64, 565
Donstale, 533
 Dove Brook, 33, 487
 Drayton, 213
 Drayton, Fenny, 40, 556
 Drift Fm., 342
 Dumps Plantation, The, 368
Dunestale, 400
Dunstal(1), 375, 503
 Dunster Barn, 372
 Dunton Bassett, 440
 Dunton Mill, 441
- Eady Fm., 145
 Eastfield, 565
 East Gate, 35
 East Gates, 120
 Easthorpe, 60, 145
 Easthorpe Mill, 145
 Easton, Great, 213
 Easton Park, Great, 214
 Eastwell, 162
 Eaton, 161
 Eaton Lodge, 162
 Edmondthorpe, 61, 200
 Elbow Lane, 120
 Ellistown, 73, 511
 Elmesthorpe, 493
Elvelege, 111
 Enderby, 51, 74, 75, 494
Estthorp, 290
 Evington, 215
 Evington Hall, 215
 Eye Brook, 94
 Eye, R., 94
- Fair Lawn, 226
 Farm Town, 363
 Farnham Bridge, Fm., 396
 Fearne Fm., 224
 Fenny Hill, Spring, 398
 Field Fm., 339
 Field House, 382
 Fieldon Bridge, 540
 Fields Fm., Lower, 547
 Finchley Bridge, 313
 Fishpool Brook, 277
 Fishpool Grange, 398
 Flat Hill, 353
 Fleckney, 216
 Flitlands (Heather), 499
 (Sweepstone), 404
 Flude Lodge, 477
 Foan Hill, 403
 Fosse Way, 106
 Foston, 57, 445
 Foxcroft Spinney, 303
 Foxholes Spinney (Braunstone), 487
 (Quenby), 306
 Fox Lane, 120
 Foxley Hay, 388
 Foxton, 216
 Framland Hundred, 63, 66, 137
 Framlands, Great, 66, 69, 176
Franethorp, 246
 Freeby, 164
 Freeby Wood, 165
 Freeman's Common, 121
 Freeschool Lane, 121
 Freizeland, 490
 Friar Lane, 121
 Frisby, 52, 217
 Frisby House Fm., 217
 Frisby Lodge, 217
 Frisby on the Wreake, 28, 51 n., 287
 Frog Hall, 539
 Frog Island, 121
 Frolesworth, 46, 441
 Frolesworth Hill, 442
 Froune's Hill, 496
 Furze Hill, Fm., 247
- Gaddesby, 74, 75, 291
 Gaddesby Hall, 291
 Galby, 52, 218

- Gallard's Hill, 487
 Gallow Hill, 217
 Gallow Lodge, 227
 Gallowtree Gate, 122
 Garat's Hay, 419
 Garendon Abbey, 70, 377
 Garendon Hall, 378.
 Garendon Park, 378
 Garland Lane Fm., 484
 Garthorpe, 169
 Gartre Bush, 67, 202 ff.
Gartre hill, 202, 204
 Gartree Hill, 202, 204
 Gartree Hundred, 63, 67, 202
 Gartree Road, 106, 251
 Gelscoe Fm., 416
 Gelscoe Lane, 369
 Gelscoe Plantation, 369
 Gelsmoor, 423
Gilde hall al. Maires hall, 117
Gillethorp', 236
 Gilmorton, 442
 Gilroes Cemetery, Cottage, 122
 Glebe Fm. (Claybrooke Parva), 437
 (Cossington), 285
 (Donington leHeath), 357
 (Witherley), 556
 Glenfield, 496
 Glenfield Frith Park, Fm., 497
 Glenfields, 496
 Glen, Great, 33, 219
 Glen Gorse, 220
 Glen Hill Lodge, 444
 Glen Parva, 33, 35, 444
 Glooston, 32, 221
 Glooston Lodge, 221
 Glooston Wood, 221
 Goadby, 52, 221
 Goadby Hall Fm., 164
 Goadby Marwood, 32, 52, 163
 Goatham, 45, 525
Goathouse, 352
Godeby Grange, 164
 Gold Hill, 473
 Goldhill Fm., 454
 Goldsmith Grange, 61, 70, 183
 Goose Pen, 339
 Gopsall Hall, House, Park, Wood, 552
 Gorse Lane, 319
 Gorse Spinney, 561
Goscote, 68, 69, 334
 Goscote Hundred, East, 62, 68, 268
 Goscote Hundred, West, 62, 68, 268, 335
Goswellegate, 123
 Gosling St., 122
 Grace Dieu Brook, 345, 361
 Grace Dieu Manor, Wood, 345
 Grace Dieu Priory, 69, 345
 Grange, The (Burton Lazars), 151
 (Garthorpe), 170
 (Hose), 158
 (Netherseal), 564
 Grange Fm. (Ibstock), 511
 (N.Kilworth), 448
 Grange Fm., Upper, 357
 Grange Lane, 122
 Grange Rd., 357
 Grangewood, Fm., House, Lodge, 565
 Gravel St., 122
 Green, The (Anstey), 336
 (Ashby de la Zouch), 339
 (Belgrave), 279
 (Donington le Heath), 355
 Green Hill (Billesdon), 206
 (Ulverscroft), 410
 (Whitwick), 361
 Greenhill Belt, Covert, 548
 Greenhill Fm., (Dadlington), 548
 (Whitwick), 361
 Green Hill Fm., Lower, 361
 Griffydam, 423
 Grimston, 48, 56 bis, 294
Grimyston, 49, 57, 392
 Groby, 51, 72, 497
 Groby Lodge, 498
 Groby Parks, 517
 Groby Pool, 498
 Groby Upper Park, 517
 Grove Lane, 277
 Guadeloupe, Old and New, 176
 Guildhall Lane, 123
 Gullet Lane, 514
 Gumley, 222
 Gumley Hall, 223
 Gumley Wood, 223
 Gun Hill, 353
 Guthlaxton Bridge, 67
 Guthlaxton Gap, 438
 Guthlaxton Hundred, 64, 67, 424
 Guthlaxton Meadow, 67

Gwash, R., 95
 Gynsill Lane, 336
 Gynsills, The, 497

Halifax, 523

Hall (Edmondthorpe), 201
 (Potters Marston), 520

Hall, The (Barkby), 274
 (Bosworth, Husbands), 209
 (Brentingby), 166
 (Cotes), 285
 (Dalby, Little), 154
 (Enderby), 496
 (Goadby Marwood), 164
 (Newbold Verdon), 523
 (Overton, Cold), 236
 (Quorndon), 393
 (Rotherby), 302
 (Stretton en le Field), 572
 (Sutton Cheney), 547
 (Thorpe Satchville), 330

Hall Fm. (Coleorton), 363
 (Diseworth), 416
 (Donington, Castle), 365
 (Donisthorpe), 566
 (Edmondthorpe), 201
 (Foston), 446
 (Higham on the Hill), 500
 (Lockington), 372
 (Peatling Parva), 463
 (Swithland), 406

Hallam's Wood, 159

Hallaton, 223

Hallaton Wood, 224

Hallfield Close, 492

Hallfields, 492

Hallgate Fm., 388

Hallgate Hill Spinney, 388

Hall Orchard, 288

Halstead, 327

Hammercliffe Lodge, 410

Hamilton, 275

Hamilton, Town of, 275

Hamwell Lane, 192

Hancock's Fm., 528

Hangingshill, Fm., 342

Hangingsstone, Hills, 420

Hangman lane, 126

Harborough, Market, 31, 224

Harby, 52, 156

Harby Hill, 157

Hardewyk, 144

Hardwick Bridge, 251

Hardwick Lodge, 522

Hardwick Wood, 251

Harris Bridge, Fm., 552

Harrow Bridge, Brook, 502

Harrow Fm. (Burton on the Wolds), 283
 (Hinckley), 502

Harston, 141

Hartfield Lodge, 306

Hat Cottages, Fm., 515

Hathern, 379

Haverwic, 393

Haymarket, The, 123

Hays, The, 332

Heath, The, 505

Heath End, 401

Heath Fm., 505

Heather, 498

Heg Spinney, 231

Hemington, 39, 43, 47, 371

Herdewyk, 140

Herdwyk, 290

Hermitage, The (Shepshed), 398
 (Stockerstone), 256

Hermitage Brook, 375

Herne Lane, 228

Herring Gorse, 193

Herston, 147

Hethelye, 513

Heyday Hays, 388

Higham Fields, 500

Higham Hall, 500

Higham on the Hill, 45 bis, 499

High Cross, 538

Highcross St., 123

Highfield Fm. (Chilcote), 561
 (Walcote), 459

Highfield House, 177

Highfields, 540

Highfields Fm., 302

Highfields Spinney, 151

High Leys Fm., 161

High Street, 123

high strete, 123

High Tor Fm., 353

Highway Spinney, 488

Hill Fm., 145

- Hill Foot Fm., 520
 Hillparks Fm., 345
 Hill's Barn, 448
 Hill Tamborough, 292
 Hill Top, 365
 Hinckley, 501
 Hobbs Hayes, 533
 Hoby, 51 n., 53, 56 n., 298
 Hogue Hall, Spinney, 504
 Holly Hayes Fm., Wood, 361
 Holme's Fm., 240
 Holmewood, 514
 Holt House, 441
 Holt, Neville, 228
 Holt Wood, 230
 Holwell, 172
 Holwell Mouth, 171
 Holy Bones, 124
 Holyoaks Lodge, 255
 Holyoaks Wood, 256
Holy Rood Lane, 123
 Holy Trinity Hospital, 124
 Holy Well (Ashby de la Zouch), 339
 (Neville Holt), 230
 (Ratby), 532
 Holywell Fm. (Ashby de la Zouch), 339
 (Ratby), 532
 Holywell Hall, Wood, 380
 Home Fm. (Donington, Castle), 365
 (Sapcote), 533
 (Whatton, Long), 414
 Home Fm., The, 272
 Homefield Lane, 396
 Hoo Ash Fm., 571
 Hooborough Brook, 566
 Hoo Hills, 544
 Hookhill Cottage, Wood, 398
 Horninghold, 38 bis, 230
 Horsefair St., 124
 Horseley Plantation, 561
 Horsepool Grange, 70, 519
 Horsewell Lane, 473
 Horston Hill, 215
 Hose, 157
 Hospital Fm., 147
 Hospital of St. Lazarus, 70
Hotgate, 129
 Hoton, 302
 Hoton Hills, 303
 Houghton on the Hill, 29, 231
- Huberetorp, 390
 Hugglescote, 70, 356
 Hugglescote Grange, 356
 Humberstone, 303
 Humberstone Gate, 124
 Humble Fm., Lane, 285
 Huncote, 508
 Hungarton, 35, 304
 Hunger Hill, 420
Hungerton, 473
 Hungry Hill, 500
 Hunt's Hill, 388
 Hunt's Lane, 492
 Hunt's Lodge, 477
 Hurst Fm., 378
- Ibstock, 70, 509
 Ibstock Grange, 511
 Illston on the Hill, 57, 232
 Ingarsby, Old, 35, 55 n., 74, 75, 306
 Ireland House, 434
 Irish Fm., 483
 Isley Walton, 33, 42 n., 366
 Iveshead, House, 398
- Jackson's Bridge, 485
 Jericho Lodge, 167
 Jewry Wall, St., 125
 John's Lee Wood, 410
- Kalenge, Le, 352
 Kegworth, 29, 36, 42, 47, 369
 Kelham Bridge, 355
 Kennels Wood, 140
 Kettleby, Ab, 52, 55 n., 170
 Kettleby, Eye, 49, 176
 Keyham, 45, 46, 307
 Keythorpe Grange, 313
 Keythorpe, Old, 61, 328
 Kibworth Beauchamp, 46, 233
 Kibworth Hall, 234
 Kibworth Harcourt, 46, 234
 Kilby, 53, 444
 Kilby Bridge, 473
Kilwardby, 52, 337
 Kilworth, North and South, 38, 46, 446-8
 Kimcote, 449

- Kinchley Hill, 406
 King Charles's Well, 263
 King Lud's Entrenchments, 193
 King Richard's Well, 547
 King's Mills, 365
 King's Stand, 514
 Kirby Bellars, 49, 51 n., 55 n., 288
 Kirby Fields, 514
 Kirby Muxloe, 51, 511
 Kirby Park, 72, 514
 Kirkby Hall, 529
 Kirkby Mallory, 30, 528
 Kirkby Moats, 529
 Kirkby Old Parks, 529
 Kirkby Wood, 529
 Kitchill, Plantation, 353
 Knaptoft Cottage, Grange, House, 451
 Knaptoft Lodge, 452
 Knighton, 452
 Knighton Fields, 454
 Knight's End, 228
 Knight Thorpe Lodge, 383
 Knipton, 28, 36, 48, 56, 142
 Knipton Reservoir, 161
 Knob Hill, 231
 Knoll Fm., 550
 Knossington, 234
- Lady Hay Wood, 498
 Lady Wood, Lodge, 235
 Landfield Spinney, 154
 Landyke Lane, 172
 Langham Bridges, 522
 Langley Priory, 367
 Langton Caudle, 257
 Langton, Church, 237
 Langton, East, 236
 Langton Hall, 237
 Langton, West, 237
 Lash Hill, 504
 Latimer's House, 408
 Laughton, 238
 Laughton Hills, 238
 Launde, 63, 69, 72, 174
 Launde Abbey, 174
 Launde Big Wood, 174
 Launde Park, 174
 Launde Wood Fm., 175
 Lawn, The, 515
- Lawn Barn, 339
 Lawn Lodge, 420
 Lawn Wood, 498
Lawton, 144
 Laxton's Covert, 167
 Lea Cottage, 410
 Lea Grange, 71, 552
 Lea Wood, 410
 Leesthorpe, 61, 63, 188
 Leesthorpe Hall, 189
Legham, 45, 132
 Leicester, 32 bis, 34, 35, 36 bis, 113-5
 Street Names, 115-132
 Leicester Abbey, 70
 Leicester Forest, 30, 60, 103
 Leicester Frith Fm., 134
 Leicester Hill, 388
 Leicestershire, 92
 Leire, 32, 454
Lesethorpe, 134
 Lewin Bridge, 317
Lilinge, 37, 38, 111
 Limby Hall, 403
 Lindley Grange, 500
 Lindley Hall Fm., 500
 Lindley Lodge, Fm., 500
 Lindley Park, 500
 Lindley Wood, 500
 Lindridge, 492
 Lindridge Hall Fm., 493
 Lindridge Wood, 493
 Linford, Newtown, 386
 Lings Covert, Fm., Hill, 159
 Linkfield Fm., 396
Lipping, (R.), 95
 Litelmede, 304
 Little Fox Covert, 481
 Little Haw Fm., 398
 Little Hill, 473
 Littlethorpe, 61, 522
Littlethorpe, 338
 Littleworth, 47, 343
 Lockington, 31, 39, 47, 372
 Lockington Hall, 372
 Loddington, 38, 71, 309
 Loddington Hall, 309
 Loddington Mill, 309
 Loddington Reddish, 309
 Lodge Fm., 381
 Lodge Mill Spinney, 457

- London Rd., 125
 Longcliff Cottage, Fm., Plantation,
 Long Holden, 416 /399
 Long Mere Fm., Lane; 416
 Longore Bridge, 147
 Lord Aylesford's Covert, 296
 Lord's Fm., 457
 Loseby Lane, 125
 Loughborough, 29, 36 bis, 42, 373
 Street Names, 375
 Loughborough Meadows, 375
 Loughborough Moors, 375
 Lount, 401
 Lount Wood, 401
 Loupingtorp, 146
 Lower Mill, 375
 Lowesby, 35, 52, 55 n., 309
 Lowesby Hall, Fm., 310
 Low Woods, 345
 Lubbesthorpe, 61, 515
 Lubcloud, Fm., 399
 Lubenham, 238
 Lubenham Lodge, 240
 Lutterworth, 29, 46, 455

 Mansfield St., 125
 Maplewell Hall, Fm., 419
Mardefield, Old al. North, 247
 Marefield, 240
 Market Place (Leicester), 125
 (Loughborough), 375
 (Melton Mowbray), 176
 Markfield, 41, 65 n., 516
 Markfield, Little, 517
 Marriot's Bridge, 158
 Marshdale Fm., 285
 Marston, Potters, 519
 Martinshaw Wood, 532
 Mary Lane, 159, 192
Mary Meadows, 128-9
 Mawbrook Lodge, 184
 Meadow Lane, 323
 Mease, R., 96, 562
 Measham, 45, 64, 562
 Measham Fields Fm., 562
 Medbourne, 32, 35, 241
Medilthorpe, 290
 Melton Mowbray, 28 n., 35, 45, 48
 51 n., 175
 Mere Hill; Cottages, Spinney, 314
 Merrible Wood, Great, 214
 Merrible Wood, Little, 256
 Merrill Grange (2), 344
 Merry Lees, 482
 Messenger's Barn, 533
 Mickle Hill, Fm., 481
 Middlesdale, 142
 Mill (Anstey), 336
 (Bilstone), 535
 (Gaddesby), 292
 Mill Cottage, 334
 Millfield Clump, 245
 Millfield Fm. (Braunstone), 488
 (Stoke Golding), 508
 Mill Hill (Belgrave), 280
 (Harborough, Market), 226
 (Hinckley), 502
 (Lubenham), 240
 (Stanton, Stoney), 546
 (Wyfordby), 169
 Mill Hill Spinney, 154
 Mill Lane, 125
 Millstone Lane, 126
 Mill View, 399
Milnethorp, 364
 Misterton, 457
 Misterton Hall, 458
 Mitchell's Spring Fm., 414
 Moat Hill, Spinney, 285
 Moira, 73, 343
 Moira Baths, 343
 Moorbarns (Lutterworth), 457
 (Sheepy), 540
 Moorfields Fm., 393
 Moor Lane (Loughborough), 375
 (Stathern), 195
 Moors, The, 371
Morebarne grange, 71
 Morley Fm., 399
 Moulthill, 353
 Mountsorrel, 69, 385
 Mowsley, 243
 Muckelborough Plantation, Lodge, 231
 Muckle Gate Lane, 319
 Mucklin Wood, 420
 Mucklow Field, 473
Mulneton, 49, 416
 Muston, 146
 Muston Gorse, Covert, 147

Mythe, The, 541

Nailstone, 520

Nailstone Wiggs, Fm., 521

Naneby (Hall) Fm., 52, 488

Nanhill, 33, 420

Nanpantan, 33, 380

Narborough, 521

Narborough Wood House, 516

Neale's Fm., 502

Nethercote, Newton, 405

Netherfield Barn, 371

Netherseal, 64, 563

Netherseal Hall, 565

Netherthorp, 454

Netherthorpe, (Ashby de la Zouch), 330
(Little Dalby), 154

Netone, 111

Nevlebi, 111

Newarke, The, 126

Newarke St., 126

Newbold (Owston), 245

(Worthington), 422

Newbold, 293

Newbold Verdon, 523

New Bond St., 126

Newhall Park, 550

New Haven, 514

New Hays, 482

New House Grange, 71, 539

New Inn, 233

New Inn Lane, 248

New Park of Birdnest, 72, 135

New Parks, 72, 135

Newton Burgoland, 405

Newton, Cold, 311

Newton Grange, 70, 312

Newton Harcourt, 266

Newton Nethercote, 405

Newtown Linford, 47, 73, 386

Newtown Unthank, 47, 73, 493

Nock Verges, 505

Nock, The, 277

Nock Lane, 277

Normanton, 59, 147

Normanton le Heath, 58, 59, 524

Normanton Turville, 59, 60, 550

Norrishill, Cottages, Fm., 339, 342

North Bridge, 126

Northfield, 277

Northgate St., 127

North Gates, 127

Northorp (Hathern), 380
(Thurmaston), 326

Norton, East, 312

Norton juxta Twycross, 552

Norton, King's, 243

Norwood House, 473

Noseley, 244

Noseley Hall, 245

Noseley Wood, 245

Nowell Spring Wood, 410

Oadby, 35, 37, 46 bis, 51, 55 n., 460

Oakley Wood, 413

Oakmeadow Spinney, 497

Oaks, The, 353

Oaks Fm., 514

Oakthorpe, 61, 64, 566

Oback Fm., 458

Odd Barn, 405

Odstone, 59, 536

Odstone Hall, 537

Old Brake, 514

Old Bridge, 280

Old Grange, 281

Old Hall (Asfordby), 272

(Kilworth, North), 448

(Queniborough), 315

Old Hays, 532

Old Hill, 206

Old Hills, Wood, 172

Old John Tower, 388

Old Mere, 474

Old Mill, 299

Old Mill Barn, 238

Old Park (Belvoir), 72

(Bosworth, Market), 71

Old Park Spinney, 486

Old Park Wood, 140

Old Parks, Fm., House, 339

Old Wood, 498

Olveston Abbey, 247

One Ash, 393

Orton, Little, 554

Orton on the Hill, 553

Osbaston, 59, 524

Osbaston Hall, 525

- Osbaston Lount, 525
 Osgathorpe, 61, 388
Ossegdishaug, 390
 Othorpe House, 61, 253
Ouerton, alia, 49, 344
 Out Wood, 381
 Outwoods, 423
 Outwoods Fm., 381
 Overseal, 64, 567
Overthorpe, 154
 Overton, 510
 Overton, Cold, 236
 Overton Park, Cold, 71
 Overton Park Wood, Cold, 236
 Owston, 246
 Owston Grange, 247
 Owston Wood, 247
 Ox Brook, 324
 Oxhay Fm., 534
 Oxley Grange, 399
 Oxley Gutter, 399
- Packington, 40, 64, 568
 Padge Hall, 285
 Papillon Hall, 240
Parchment Lane, 126
 Park, The, 151
 Park Cottages, 214
 Park Fm. (Great Easton), 214
 (Loughborough), 375
 Park Grange, 375
 Park House (Croxtan Kerrial), 159
 (Desford), 491
 (Gaddesby), 292
 (Hinckley), 502
 Park Wood, 256
 Park Wood Fm., 309
 Parks, The, 375
 Parks Fm., 285
 Parson Wood, Hill, 361
Paske Hall, 291
 Pasture Lane (Leicester), 127
 (Stathern), 195
 Pasture Wood, 348
 Paudy Lane, Cross Roads, 319
 Peacock, The, 140
 Peacock Lane, 127
 Peashill Lodge, 243
 Peaslands, The, 334
- Peatling Hall, 463
 Peatling Magna and Parva, 36 n., 37,
 38, 461, 463
 Peckleton, 27, 30, 40 bis, 41, 525
 Peckleton Hall, 528
 Pegg's Green, 363
 Peldar Tor, 361
 Pickering Grange Fm., 70, 510
 Pick's Lodge, 291
 Pickwell, 63, 189
 Pingle House, 522
 Pingle St., 127
 Pinwall, 42 n., 540
 Pinwall Grange, 71, 539
 Piper Fm., 414
 Piper Hole, Fm., 157, 163
 Piper Wood, 414
Pipwell, 42 n., 338
Plotelei, 112
Ploughman lane, 125
 Plungar, 181
 Plungar Wood, 182
 Pochin's Bridge, 474
 Pocket Gate, Fm., 381, 420
Polton, 49, 392
 Pool, The, 488
 Pool House (Ashby Folville), 293
 (Kirby Muxloe), 514
 Portells Fm., 312
 Port Hill (Blaby), 432
 (Slawston), 253
 Portwey, The, 304
 Potter Hill, 272
 Poultney, 459
 Poultney Fm., Cottage, 410
 Poultney Fm., Great, 459
 Poultney Grange, 459
 Poultney Middle Fm., 459
Prestgrave, 229
 Prestop Park, Fm., 339
 Prestwold, 313
 Prestwold Hall, 314
 Primethorpe, 61, 433
Pynslade Grange, 70, 452
- Quebec House, 320
 Quenby Hall, Park, Lodge, 74, 76,
 77, 305, 306
 Queniborough, 35, 314

- Quorndon (Quorn), 390
 Quorndon Mill, 393
 Quorn House, Park, 393
- Ragdale, 299
 Ragdale Wood, 324
 Ram's Head Spinney, 313
Ratae Coritanorum, 32, 65
 Ratby, 53, 530
 Ratby Burroughs, 532
 Ratcliffe Culey, 44, 557
 Ratcliffe Hall, 317
 Ratcliffe on the Wreake, 51 n.,
 Ratcliffe Rd., 454 /316
 Rauncliffe, 517
Ravenesby, 274
 Ravenstone, 57, 64, 569
 Raw Dykes, 127
 Rearsby, 49, 317
 Redbank House, 562
 Redcross St., 128
 Red Hall, 503
 Red Hill (Birstall), 346
 (Narborough), 522
 (Swannington), 403
 Redhill Fm. (Narborough), 522
 (Swannington), 403
 Redhill Lane, 403
 Redmile, 178
 Redmoor Plain, 547
Redmyldthorp, 180
 Reed Pool, 446
Rengeston, 284
 Repton and Gresley Hundred, 64, 559
 Reservoir Wood, 161
 Ridgeway Rd., 454
 Ridgmere Lane, 315
 Ring Fence, 399
Ringlethorp, 61, 70, 183
 Rise Fm., Little, 414
 Rise Hill Spinneys, 154
 Roads and Ways, 105-9
 Robin-a-Tiptoe Hill, Fm., 326
 Roecliffe Fm., Hill, Manor, Spinney,
 Roe House Lane, 553 /388
 Roes Rest, 514
 Rolleston, 57, 248
 Rolleston Hall, 248
 Rotherby, 49, 301
- Rothley, 32, 394
 Rothley Brook, 32, 96, 396
 Rothley Cross, 396
 Rothley Plain, 396
 Rothley Temple, 30, 36, 396
 Rough Heath, 401
 Rough Park, 72, 363
 Roundhill, 31
 Rowden Gorse, 501
 Rowden House Fm., 501
 Rowhele Wood, 393
 Rowley Fields, 35, 429
 Royce's Plantation, 170
 Rushall Field, 420
 Rushes, The, 375
 Rushyfields, 420
 Rycroft Fm., 277
- St. Augustine St., 128
 St. John's Hospital, 457
 St. Leonard's St., 128
 St. Margaret's St., 128
 St. Mary's Bridge, 226
 St. Mary's Mills, 128
 St. Nicholas St., 129
 St. Peter's Lane, 129
 Saddington, 38, 249
Saint Johns Lane, 119
 Saltbeck, 140
Saltbie Grange, 193
 Saltby, 28, 52, 192
 Saltby Heath, Fm., 45, 193
 Saltby Lodge, 193
 Salter's Hill, 45, 188
 Salt Way, 106
 Salt Ways, 107-9
 Sandhills Lodge, 411
 Sanham House, 290
 Sanvey Gate, 129
 Sapcoat's Lodge, Spinney, 152
 Sapcote, 32, 532
 Sauvey Castle, 198
 Saxby, 55 n., 166
 Saxelby, 296
Scalacres, The, 400
 Scalford, 182
 Scalford Hall, 184
 Scholes Fm., 296
 Scraptoft, 249

- Scraptoft Hall, 250
 Seagrave, 318
 Seagrave Wolds, 319
 Seal Brook, 565
 Sealwood Fm., 565
Seggeswald, 301
 Sence, R., 97
 Sence, R. (formerly Glene), 33, 97
Sewisthorp, 326
 Sewstern, 149
 Sewstern Lane, 32, 45
Seynt Frauncis Lane, 127
 Shackerdale Fm., 474
 Shackerstone, 533
 Shade, The, 538
 Shangton, 250
 Shangton Holt, 252
 Sharnford, 537
 Sharpley, High, 361
 Shawell, 35, 464
 Shaw Lane, 517
 Shaw's Fm., 520
 Shearsby, 52, 465
 Sheephorns Spinney, 212
 Sheepy Magna, 538
 Sheepy Parva, 539
 Sheet Hedges Wood, 388
 Shellbrook, 340
 Shelthorpe Fm., 384
 Shenton, 548
 Shenton Hall, 549
Shepes markett, 131
 Shepherd's House, 481
 Shepshed, 30, 397
 Shepshed Nook, 399
 Shericles Fm., 67, 527
Shidey, 72
 Shilton, Earl, 504
 Shilton Heath, 505
 Shipley Hill, 317
Shirrevesbrigge, 68, 479
 Shittlewood's Barn, 332
 Shoby Cottages, Lodge, 56 n., 74, 76, /295
 Shoby Scholes, 296
 Short Heath, 568
 Short Wood, 368
 Sibson, 541
 Sileby, 319
 Sileby Mill, 320
 Silver St., 131
 Simpkin's Bridge, 444
 Sinope, 403
 Sir Francis Burdett's Covert, 153
 Six Hills, 300
 Six Hills Rd., 283
 Skeffington, 38, 47, 320
 Skeffington Hall, 322
 Skeffington Lodge, 322
 Skeffington Wood, 322
 Sketchley, 505
Sketteclyff, 505
Skeyth, Le, 129
 Slawston, 57, 252
 Slawston Hill, 253
 Smeeton Westerby, 253
 Smite, R., 98
 Smockington, 507
 Smoile, The, 423
 Smoile Fm., 423
 Snarestone, 544
 Snell's Nook, Lane, 383
 Snibston(e), 57, 357
 Soar Brook, 33, 98
 Soar Brook Spinney, 504
 Soar Lane, 131
 Soar Mill Bridge, 434
 Soar, R., 33, 42, 98
 Soar Valley, 27, 29, 48
 Somerby, 52, 74, 76, 186
Sorelane, 118
 South Fields, 131
 Southfield Spinney, 245
 Southgate St., 131
 Southwood, Fm., 339
 Sparkenhoe Hundred, 64, 67, 478
 Sparrow Hill, 375
 Spinney, The, 176
 Spinney Fm., 176
 Spinney Hills, 215
 Spital Hill Fm., 365
 Spring Barrow, 345
 Spring Lodge, 474
 Spring Plantation, 353
 Spring Wood (Coleorton), 363
 (Staunton Harold), 401
 Sproxton, 56, 190
 Sproxton Heath Gorse, 191
 Sproxton Thorns, 191
 Stackley House, 220
 Stanford Hall, 469

- Stanford Park, 469
 Stanton Fields, 519
 Stanton, Stoney, 545
 Stanton under Bardon, 518
 Stapleford, 28 n., 51 n., 167
 Stapleford Park, 35, 51 n., 168
 Stapleton, 529
 Stapleton Brockey, 530
 Starmore, Westrill and, 467
 Stathern, 194
 Stathern Wood, 195
 Staunton Harold, 72, 399
 Staunton Harold Hall, 401
 Staunton Lodge, 401
 Stemborough Mill, 455
Stock, 160
 Stockerstone, 255
 Stockerstone Hall, 256
 Stocking Fm. (Beaumont Leys), 136
 (Woodhouse), 420
 Stock Leys Barn, 153
 Stocks House, 528
Stok, 290
Stoke, 403
 Stoke Golding, 36, 507
 Stoke Hays, 518
 Stonepit Spinney, 174
 Stonesby, 52, 193
 Stoney Bridge, 434
 Stoneygate, 132, 215
 Stoneywell Wood, 411
 Stonton Wood, 257
 Stonton Wyville, 256
 Stordon Grange, Lane, 390
Stormefeld, 468
Stormesworth, 46, 468
 Stoughton, 257
 Stoughton Grange Fm., 461
 Strancliffe, Lane, 278
 Streethill, Fm., 45, 46, 310
 Stretch Nook Fm., 550
 Stretton en le Field, 45, 64, 571
 Stretton, Great and Little, 258
 Stretton Hall Fm., 220
 Studbrook, Hollow, 365
 Stump Cross, 288
 Sutton Cheney, 31, 546
 Sutton in the Elms, 433
 Swainspark, 342
 Swallow Hole, 159
 Swallow Hole Covert, Fm., 193
Swanington Grange, 403
 Swannington, 40, 43, 47, 70, 402
 Swannington Common, 403
 Swannymote Rd., 361
 Swan St., 132
 Sweethill Lodge, 342
 Sweethill Oak, 342
 Swebstone, 403
 Swift, R., 99
Swines Market, 123
Swinfen Grange, 70, 510
 Swinford, 466
 Swithland, 405
 Swithland Fm., Wood, 388
 Sysonby, 28 n., 35, 49, 51 n., 55 n., 177
 Sysonby Grange, 70, 178
 Syston, 322
 Syston Mills, 323
 Tabbermear's Fm., 451
 Talbot Lane, 132, 359, 403
 Tampion's Coppice, 235
 Tempe, 405
 Temple, The (Rothley), 396
 (Wellsborough), 544
 Temple Fm., 544
 Temple Hall, 544
 Temple Mill, 544
 Tent, The, 193
 Terrace Hill Fm., 167
 Theddingworth, 38, 46 bis, 259
 Theddingworth Lodge, 260
Thinghou, 371
 Thornborough, 357
 Thornborough Spinney, 458
 Thornton, 482
Thorp, 160
 Thorpe Acre, 61, 62, 382
 Thorpe Arnold, 195
 Thorpe Bridge, 196
 Thorpe Langton, 61, 260
 Thorpe Satchville, 330
 Thorpe Trussels, 330
Thorp on le Toftis, 279
Thorpes, 413
Thralsby, 52, 213
 Three Shire Bush, 148
Threingesthorp, 359

- Thringston, 52, 57, 358
 Thrussington, 30, 48, 51 n.,
 56-bis, 323
 Thrussington Grange, Cottage, 324
 Thrussington Wolds Gorse, 324
 Thurstaston, 57, 406
 Thurlaston, 59, 60, 549
 Thurmaston, 30, 35, 55, 56, 325
 Thurnby, 51, 261
 Tickhill Lane, 399
 Tilton, 326
 Tilton Wood, 327
 Timberwood Hill, Plantation, 353
 Tipping's Gorse, 159
 Toftes, 347
 Tomley Hall, 436
 Tonge, 349
 Tooley Cottage, Fm., 527
 Tooley Park, 71, 527
 Tooley Spinneys, 527
 Toot Hill, 533
 Top Park, 151
 Torchemere, 120
 Toston, Hill, 49, 56 n., 144
 Trangesbi, 52, 57, 358
 Tugby, 35, 52, 55 n., 329
 Tunnel Wood, 339
 Tur Langton, 38, 47, 262
 Turvey, 417
 Turvey House, 420
 Tweed, R., 99
 Twycross, 551
 Twyford, 35, 45, 330
 Tyler Bridge, 399
 Tythe Fm., 519
 Tythorn Bridge, 474
 Tythorn Hill, Fm., 267, 474
 Tythorn Lodge, 474

 Ullesthorpe, 61, 467
 Ulverscroft, 408
 Ulverscroft Mill, 411
 Underwood's Lodge, 292
 Upton, 542

 Valley, The, 272
 Vicary Fm., 420
 Vowe's Gorse, 224

 Wadlands Fm., 568
 Wakeley Fm., 459
 Walcote, 33, 458
 Walker Lane, 131
 Walredestock, 416
 Waltham New Covert, 197
 Waltham on the Wolds, 45, 196
 Waltham Pasture Fm., 197
 Walton, 33, 451
 Walton Brook, 332
 Walton Holt, 451
 Walton, Isley, 33, 42 n., 366
 Walton on the Wolds, 33, 331
 Walton Thorns, 332
 Wanlip, 30, 411
 Warren Fm. (Enderby), 496
 (Knaptoft), 452
 (Walcote), 458
 Warren Hills, 353
 Warren House, 342
 Wartnaby, 53, 56, 172
 Water Lees, 474
 Water Mill House, 257
 Watling St., 41, 107
 Welby, 31, 49, 272
 Welby Grange, 70, 273
 Welby House, Lodge, 272
 Welham, 45, 263
 Welham Lodge, 264
 Welland, R., 33, 100
 Wellsborough, 542
 West Bridge St., 132
 Westcotes, 35, 134
 Westerby, Smeeton, 253
 Westfield Fm., 394
 Westfield Rd., 132
 West Green, 503
 Westmanway, 107
 West Meadow Fm., 365
 Westthorp, 413
 Weston, 554
 Westorp, 170
 Westrill (and Starmore), 469
 Westthorp', 146
 Westthorpe, 290
 West Wong, 140
 Wethington, 429
 Whartop Grange, 71, 368

- Whatborough, 265
 Whatton Fields, 414
 Whatton House, 414
 Whatton, Long, 412
 Whatton Mere Barn, 371
 Whatton Rise, 414
 Wheler Lodge, 209
Whenham, 45, 55 n., 171
Whetcroft Park, 514
 Whetstone, 470
 Whetstone Brook, 470
 Whetstone Gorse East, West, 470
 Whitborough Fm., 342
 Whitehill (Coalville), 359
 (Markfield), 518
 White House, 560
 White Lodge (Cossington), 285
 (Goadby Marwood), 164
 White Moor Covert, 549
 White Moors, 549
 Whittington Grange, 40, 41, 44, 531
 Whittington Rough, 532
 Whittle Hill, 354
 Whitwick, 360
 Whitwick Waste, 361
 Wicket Nook, 339
Wifeles borp, 61, 350
 Wignell Hill, 230
 Wigston Fields, 474
 Wigston Magna, 35, 55, 56, 57, 471
 Wigston Parva, 474
 Wild's Lodge, 152
 Willesley, 64, 340
 Willesley Hall, 341
 Willoughby Gorse, 334
 Willoughby Waterless, 53, 475
Willowes, 300
 Willows, The, 366
 Wilson, 350
Windesers, 417
 Windmill Hill, 159
 Windmill Lodge, 235
 Winter Beck, Bridge, 145
Wistoft, 319
 Wistow, 266
 Wistow Hall, 266
 Withcote, 63, 197
 Withcote Lodge (al. Hall), 199
 Witherley, 555
 Witherley Hall, 556
Wode Feild, 500
 Wolds, The, 28, 45, 110
 Wolds Fm., 334
 Wood Brook, 375
 Woodcote, 341
 Wooden Nook, 416
 Wood Gate (Leicester), 132
 (Loughborough), 375
 Woodhouse, 417
 Woodhouse Eaves, 418
 Wood's Hill, 282
 Wood St., 339
 Woodthorpe, 384
 Woodwell Head, 200
 Workhouse Cottages, 533
 Worthington, 40, 47, 421
 Worthington Field, Fm., 423
 Wreake, R., 49, 101
 Wreake Valley, 28, 48, 49, 51 n., 56
 Wycomb, 28, 35 n., 45, 185
 Wyfordby, 51 n., 53, 168
 Wykin, 508
 Wykin Hall, 508
 Wymeswold, 68, 332
 Wymondham, 32, 45 bis, 51 n., 199
 Zouch Bridge, 380

INDEX OF PLACE-NAMES IN RUTLAND

For notes on the arrangement of this index, v. Index of place-names in Leicestershire.

- Addah Wood, 690
 Aldgate, 669
Alesthorp, 637, 651
 Alstoe House, 639, 651
 Alstoe Hundred, 637, 638 bis, 648
 Armley Lodge, 677
 Armley Wood, 654
 Ashwell, 648
 Ashwell Hall, 649
Asshelounde, 708
 Ayston, 674
 Ayston Spinney, 675
- Barker's Spinney, 703
 Barleythorpe, 640 n., 686
 Barnsdale, 654
 Barnsdale Hill, 654
 Barnsdale Wood, 654
 Barrow, 649
 Barrowden, 698
 Beaumont Chase, 632, 639, 675
 Bee Hill, 705
 Bede House, 705
 Belmesthorpe, 637 bis, 671
 Belton, 631, 687
 Big Pits Wood, 670
 Bisbrooke, 699
 Bloody Oaks, 666
Bolaresthorp, 640 n., 686
 Bottom Mill Covert, 651
Bradcroft, 673
 Braunston, 688
 Braunston Lodge, 688
 Breach Fm., 683
 Bridge Fm., 663
 Brooke, 689
 Brooke Fm., 651
 Brooke Priory, 640, 689
 Browne's Lodge, 661
 Bull Bridge, 677
 Burley, 632, 650
 Burley on the Hill, 651
 Burley Wood, 651
Burstall' medewe, 658
 Butter Cross, 695
- Caldecott, 631, 700
 Casterton Bridge, 663
 Casterton, Great and Little, 632, 633 bis, 633 n., 635, 662-4
 Casterton Mill, 663
 Castle Hill, 676
 Catmose St., 695
 Catmose, Vale of, 631 bis, 635, 647
 Chapel Hill, Spinney, 666
 Chater, R., 631, 632, 633 bis, 647
 Cheseldyne House, Spinney, 688
 Christian's Lodge, 670
 Clipsham, 632, 634, 639, 689
 Clipsham Park Wood, 690
 Coach Bridge, 707
 Cole's Lodge, 693
 Cottesmore, 633, 652
 Cottesmore Gorse, Hall, House, Wood, 653
 Cow Pasture, 703
 Crown Well Bridge, 679
- Dean's St., 695
 Deepdale, 696
 Dunstall Plantations, 661
- East Hundred, 638, 639, 662
 East Wood, 663
 Eggleton, 690
 Empingham, 634, 665
 Empingham Bridge, 666
 Ermine St., 632 ff.
 Essendine, 666
 Exton, 632, 653
 Exton Park, 641, 654
 Eye Brook, 647
- Fairchild's Fm., 670
 Finkey St., 695
 Flitteris Park, 640, 695
 Flore's House, 695
 Freewards, The, 667

Fregthorp, 668
Frith Fm., 665
Frog Hall, 681

Geeston, 668
 Gibbet Gorse, 677
 Glaston, 631, 633, 634, 636 bis,
 637, 701
 Granby Lodge, 700
 Greetham, 632, 634, 654
 Greetham Woods, Far and Near, 655
 Gunthorpe, 691
 Gwash, R., 631, 632, 634

Hall, The, 690
 Hall Fm., 654
 Hambleton Lodge, 677
 Hambleton, Middle, Nether,
 Upper, 632, 676
 Hambleton Wood, 677
 Hardwick Cottages, Fm., Wood, 666
 Heath Lodge, Spinney, 655
Hide, 691
 Holbeck Lodge, 692
 Hollygate Lodge, 681
 Hooby Lodge, 657
 Horn, 656
Hornefeld, 666
 Horn House, 656
 Horn Lane Spimney, 656
 Horn Mill, 654
 Hunt's Lodge, 669

Ingthorpe, 673

Ketton, 632, 633 bis, 667
 Kilthorpe Grange, 668
 King's Hill, Lodge, 676

Lady Wood, 657
 Lambley Lodge, 693
 Langham, 635, 639, 692
 Langham Lodge, 692
 Launde Fm., 683
 Leighfield, 632, 692

Leighfield Forest, 632, 647
 Leigh(field) Lodge, 694
 Liddington Park Lodge, 705
 Little Pits, 690
 Lodge, The, 695
 Losecoat Field, 666
 Luffenham Hall, South, 704
 Luffenham, North and South, 633
 635, 639, 702-3
Luffewyke, 679
 Lyddington, 704
 Lyndon, 678
 Lyndon Wood, 678

Manor House, 707
 Manton, 631, 678
 Manton Lodge, 679
 Market St., 695
Martines ho, 674, 675
 Martinsley Hundred, 637 ff., 674
 Martinthorpe, 679
 Mill Fm. (Empingham), 666
 (S. Luffenham), 704
 Millfield Spinney, 651
 Mill Hill, 686
 Mill House, 655
 Mill St., 695
 Moor Lane, 661
 Morcott, 705
 Mount Alstoe, 652

Newbottle, 669
 Newell Wood, 670
 New Inn Fm., 655
 New Park, 641, 677
 New St., 695
 Newtown, 641
 New Wood, 666
 Normanton, 636, 679
 Normanton Park, 680
 North Brook, 647
 Northgate St., 695

Oakham, 631, 632, 635, 694
 Street names, 695
 Oakham Soke, 638, 639, 686
 Old Hall (Ashwell), 649

Old Hall (Exton), 654
 Old Heath, 669
 Oldsale Wood, 694
 Old Wood, 666
 Osbonall Wood, 690
 Our Lady's Well, 695
 Overton, Market, 633 bis, 634,
 636, 656

Park Fm. (Burley), 652
 (Essendine), 667
 (Ridlington), 681

Park Lodge, 682
 Pickworth, 635, 669
 Pickworth Great Wood, 670
 Pilton, 631, 636 bis, 705
 Poor Close Covert, 652
 Prestley Hill, 705
 Preston, 680
 Priors Coppice, 689

Ram Jam Inn, 655
 Ranksborough, Hill, 692
 Ranksborough Gorse, 692
 Redgate, 683
 Ridlington, 632, 680
 Ridlington Park, 640
 Rocott House, 692
 Rowell's Lodge, 682
 Rushpit Wood, 654
 Rutland, 638 n., 646
Rutmore, 646, 659
 Ryhall, 670

Saltergate, 665
 Sculthorpe Spinney, 637, 702
 Seaton, 631, 706
 Seaton Mill, 707
 Sharman's Lodge, 655
 Shelton's Barn, 703
Snelston, 708
 Southfield Lodge, 700
 South St., 695
 Stocken Hall, 658
 Stocken Park, 658
 Stoke Dry, 631, 632, 707
 Stoke Great Wood, 708
 Stoke Little Wood, 708

Stretton, 635, 657
 Stretton Wood, 658
 Swintley Lodge, 693

Teigh, 632, 658
 Thistleton, 632, 633, 659
 Thomas Hill, 661
Thornham (broc), 535, 675
 Thorpe by Water, 631, 637 bis, 709
Thures lege broc, 675
 Tickencote, 671
 Tickencote Laund, 672
 Tinwell, 632, 672
 Tixover, 633, 709
 Tixover Grange, 710
 Tolethorpe, 637, 664
 Tolethorpe Hall, 665
 Tolethorpe Oaks, 665
 Top Hall, 678
 Tunneley Wood, 654
 Turnpole Wood, 670
 Turtle Bridge, 699
 Twitch Hill Fm., 682

Upper Hall, 704
 Uppingham, 631, 632, 634, 635, 682

Walker's Lodge, 655
 Walk Fm., 663
 Wardley, 639, 696
 Wardley Wood, 696
 Warren Fm., 653
 Welland, R., 631, 633 bis, 639, 647
Wenton, 652
 Westfield, 649
 Westgate St., 695
 Westhorpe, 685
 Westland Wood, 654
 Westmoor Lodge, 692
 Weston, Edith, 640, 683
 Whissendine, 634, 659
 Whissenthorpe, 641, 660
 Whisp, The, 688
 Whitwell, 632, 661
 Wild's Lodge, 672
 Wing, 631, 636 bis, 637, 685
 Wing Hall, 685
 Witchley Wapentake, 638, 638 n.

Witchley Warren F., Spinney,
662, 684
Woodhead, 663
Woolfox Wood, 655

Wrangdike Hundred, 632, 636 bis,
638, 639, 697
Wymark Spinney, 703

INDEX OF PLACE-NAMES IN COUNTIES OTHER THAN LEICESTERSHIRE
AND RUTLAND

- Ailsworth Nth, 429
 Ancaster L, 632
 Arden, Forest of Wa, 541
 Ashbury D, 271
 Asserby L, 271
 Atherstone Wa, 97
 Audleby L, 166
 Autby L, 166
 Aylesford K, 429
- Barkston L, YW, 181
 Barlaston St, 484
 Barnetby le Wold L, 166
 Barnoldby le Beck L, 166
 Barsham Nf, 208
 Barton in Fabis Nt, 535
 Bengeworth Wo, 540
 Berkeley Harness Gl, 288
 Bildeston Sf, 535
 Billingham L, 469
 Bilsdale YN, 535
 Bilton Wa, 242
 Botcherby Cu, 492
 Bottesford L, 143
 Bovington Do, 490
 Bozenham Nth, 239
 Bredon Wo, 347
 Brineton St, 210
 Brington Nth, 210
 Briningham Nf, 210
 Brinnington Ch, 210
 Broughton, Upper Nt, 280
 Broxtow Nt, 639
 Cadeby, North and South L, 488
 Cainham Sa, 308, 328
 Cainhoe Bd, 308, 328
 Cashio Hrt, 308, 328
 Cassiobury Hrt, 308
 Castor Nth, 632
 Cawston Nf, 260
 Cawthorpe L, 260
 Chester Ch, 105, 107
 Cirencester Gl, 105, 106
 Clanfield Ha, 497
 Claxby L, 155
 Claxton Du, Nf, YN, 155
 Corsham W, 438
- Cosford Wa, 438
 Cosham Ha, 438
 Cossal Nt, 439
 Cottesbrook Nth, 439, 652
 Cræfte Brk or W, 490
 Cranham Ess, 239
 Cranworth Nf, 227
 Croxby L, 159
 Croxden St, 159
 Croxton L, 159
- Dalbury Db, 77
 Desborough Nth, 491
 Dove, R. Db, 487
 Dowdeswell Gl, 416
- Enderby, Bag, Mavis and Wood L, 495
- Flecknoe Wa, 216
 Foston Db, L, YN, 446
 Freethorpe Nf, 165
- Gartree Wapentake L, 203-4
 Gawber YW, 219
 Geldeston Nf, 423
 Gissing Nf, 668
 Gnipe Howe YN, 142
 Gotham Nt, 525
 Grantham L, 106
 Greetham L, 655
 Guilsborough Nth, 423
 Gunthorpe, L, Nth, 691
- Harby Nt, 156
 Harrington Nth, 699
 Harsondale Nb, 141
 Hoarstone Wo, 141
 Horston Db, 141
 Houcbig L, 299
 Hrepingas Db?, 42 n.
 Hucclecote Gl, 356
 Huncoat La, 509

Ible Db, 510
 Ibstone Bk, 510
 Isell Cu, 367
 Isfield Sx, 367

Keynsham So, 308
 Keysoe Bd, 308, 328
 Kildwick YW, 445
 Killerby Du, YN, 337
 Kilton Nt, YN, 445
 Kirby Nth, 77
 Kirby, Monks Wa, 77
 Knipe We, 142
 Knott End La, 173

Laughton L, Sx, 238
Letocetum St, 572
 Liddington W, 704
 Lincoln L, 105, 106
 Lobthorpe L, 146
 London, 105, 107
 Lullington Db, 41

Mancetter Wa, 40, 52, 105
 479, 527
Medeshamstede (Peterborough)
 Nth, 42 n.
 Merevale Wa, 71
 Mickleover Db, 362

Nailsea So, 521
 Nailsworth Gl, 521
 Naseby Nth, 77
 Navenby L, 489
 Needwood, Forest of St, 41
 Newnham Nth, 530
 Newton, King's Db, 41, 42 bis, 65
 Norton Ch, 71

Osgodby L, YE, YN, 390
 Osgodby YN, 390

Packington St, 44, 569
 Packington, Great and Little Wa,
 569

Packwood Wa, 569
 Pickworth L, 670

Quarndon Db, 392
 Quarrendon Bk, 392

Ratcliffe on Soar Nt, 98
 Ratley Wa, 530
 Ravensthorpe, Nth, YN, 274
 Repton Db, 41, 42 n., 65
 Repton and Gresley Hundred, 559
 Ridley Ch, Ess, 681
 Rodmell Sx, 179
 Ronksley Db, 692
 Rugby Wa, 77

Saxby L, 166
 Saxilby L, 297
 Scholes La, YW, 296
 Sculthorpe Nf, 703
 Shaftesbury Do, 321
 Shelton Nt, 98
 Sherwood, Forest of Nt, 527
 Shuttington Wa, 41
 Somersby L, 187
 Sor Brook O, 99
 St. Alban's Hrt, 107
 Stamford L, 93, 636
 Stanwick Nth, 475
 Stapenhill St, 41, 42 bis
 Stoneleigh Wa, 540
 Sutton Bonington Nt, 367
 Syderstone Sf, 150
 Syston L, 323

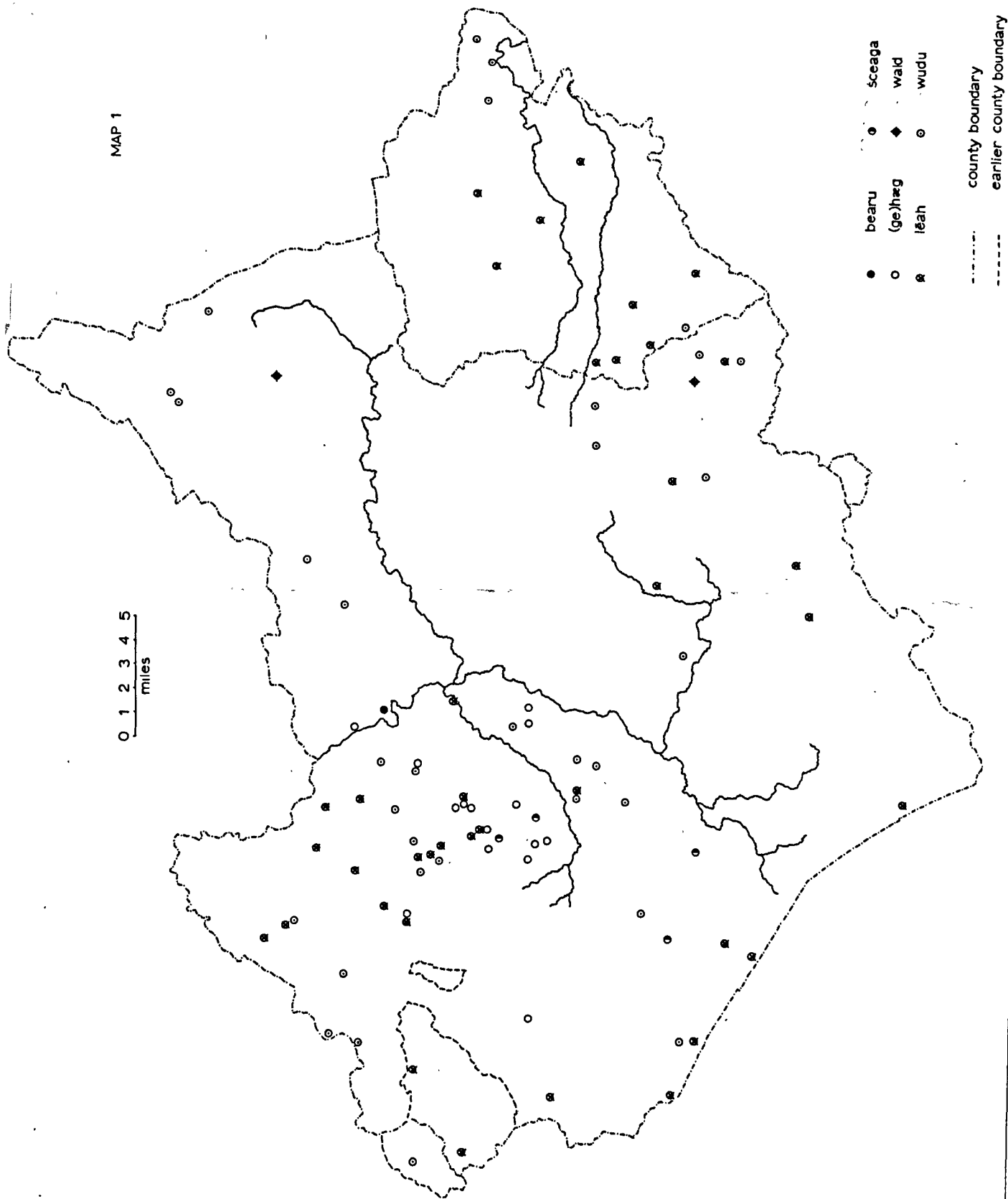
Tamworth St, 44
 Tansterne YE, 150
 Terling Ess, 263
 Thormanby YN, 325
 Thornby Nth, 77
 Thrislington Du, 324
 Thundersley Ess, 675
 Thursley Sr, 675
 Toxteth Sr, 675

Wacton He, Nf, 413
Wakesfield YW, 460
Wall St, 572
Warcop We, 173
Waver R. Cu, 369
Waverley Sr, 369
Waverton Cu, 368, 369
Wavertree La, 369
Weddington Wa, 41
Wennington Hu, 653
Whissonsett Nf, 660

Whittington Wa, 41, 44, 531
Wickenby L, 472
Wiganthorpe YN, 472
Willoughby on the Wolds Nt, 334, 477
Wilsford L, W, 350
Wilsill YW, 350
Wispington L, 688
Wistanstow Sa, 266
Woolton, Much La, 655
Workington Cu, 173
Wymondham Nf, 334

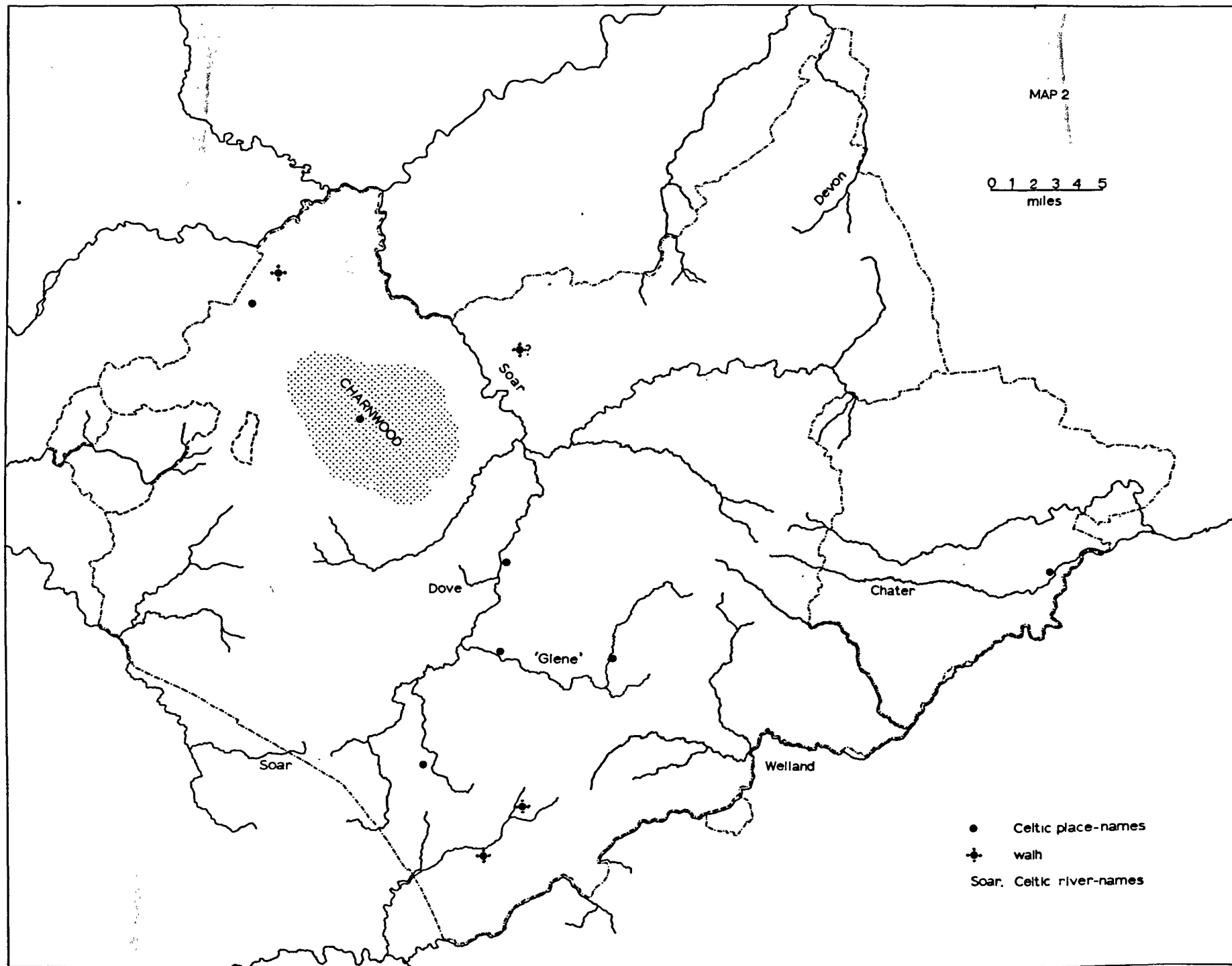


A vertical number line with tick marks at 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The word "miles" is written vertically to the right of the line.



MAP 2

0 1 2 3 4 5
miles

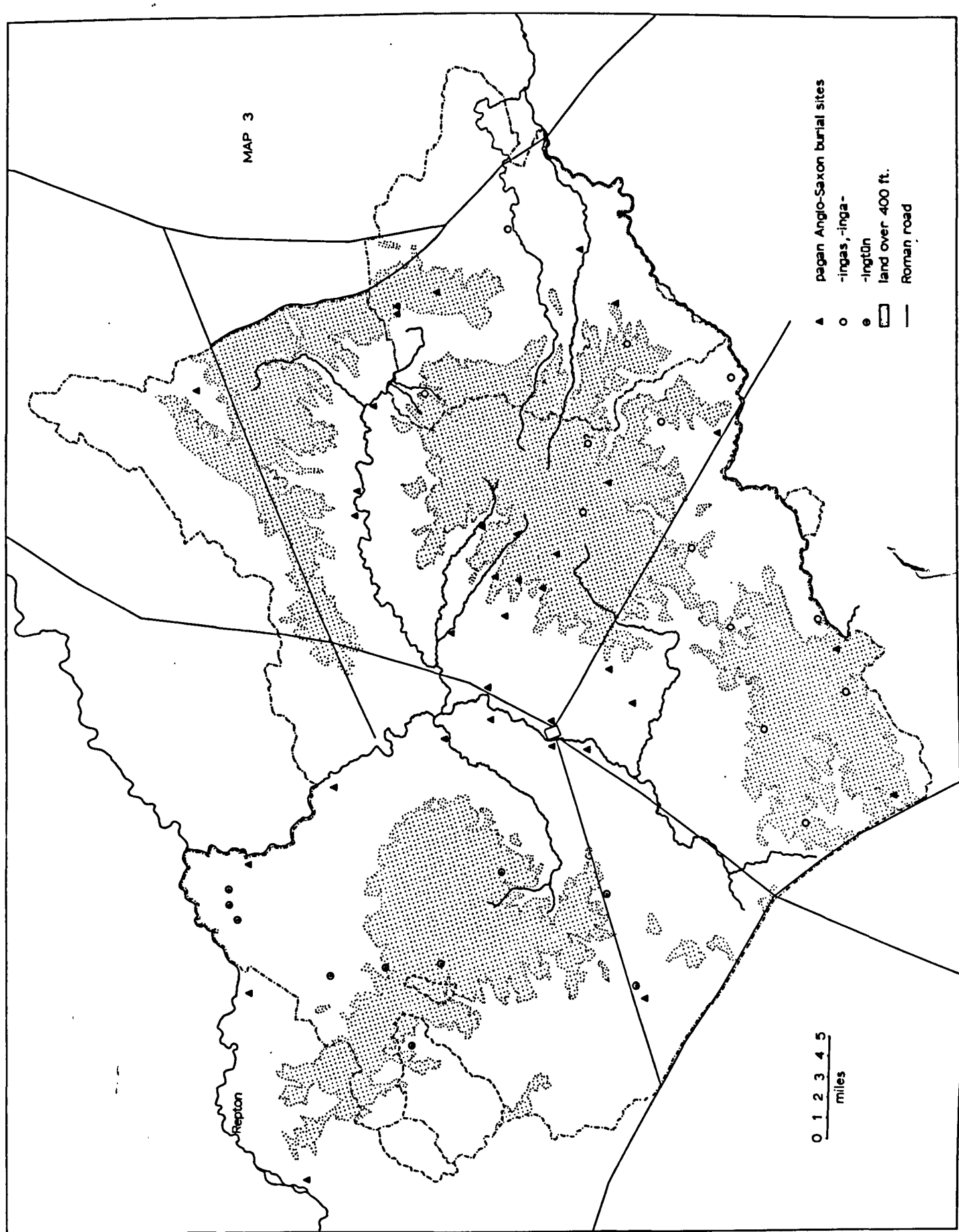


MAP 3

0 1 2 3 4 5
miles

- pagan Anglo-Saxon burial sites
- ▲ -ingas, -inga-
 - -ingtūn
 - land over 400 ft.
 - ▣ Roman road

Repton

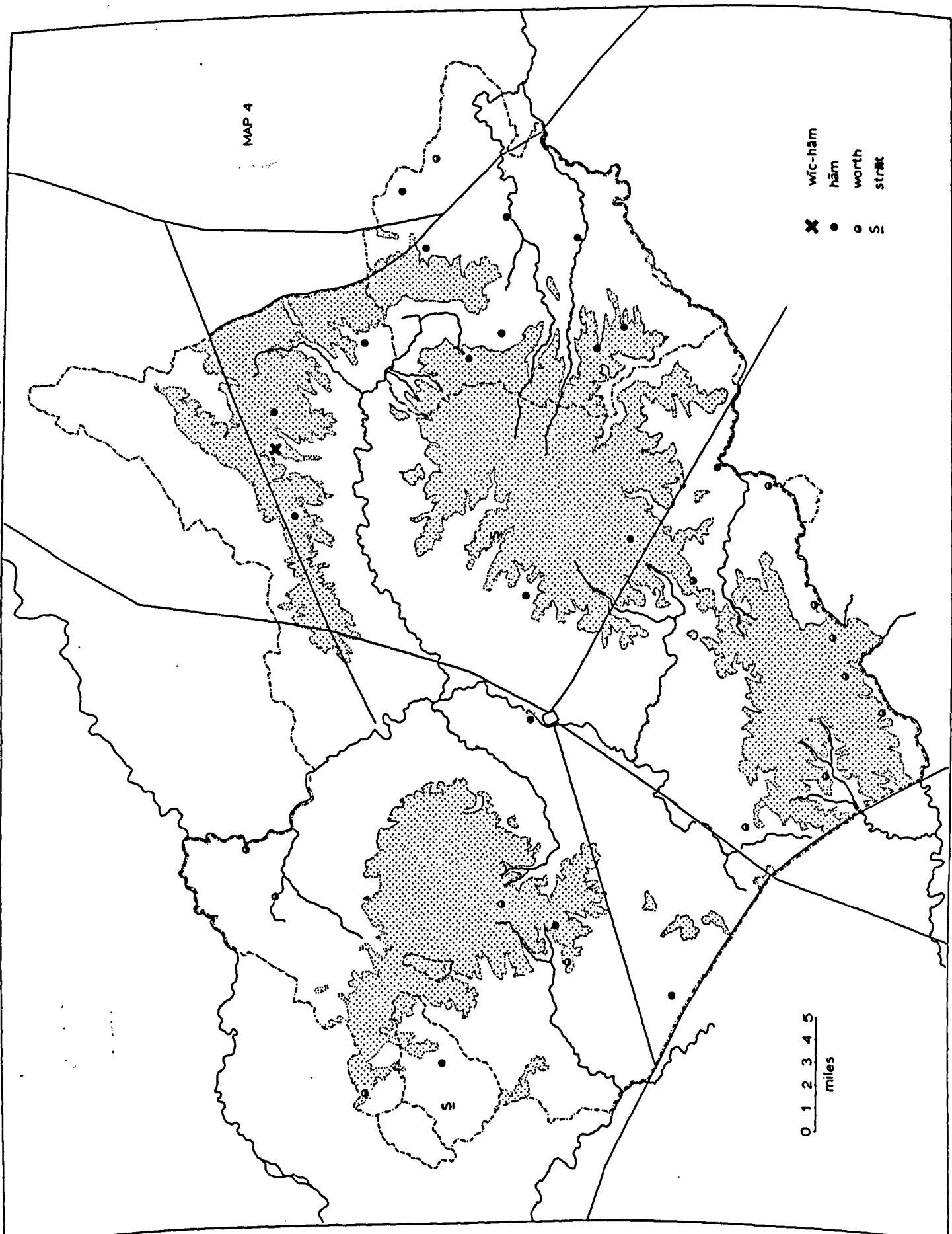


MAP 4

wic-hām
hām
worth
stræt

✕ • ○ S

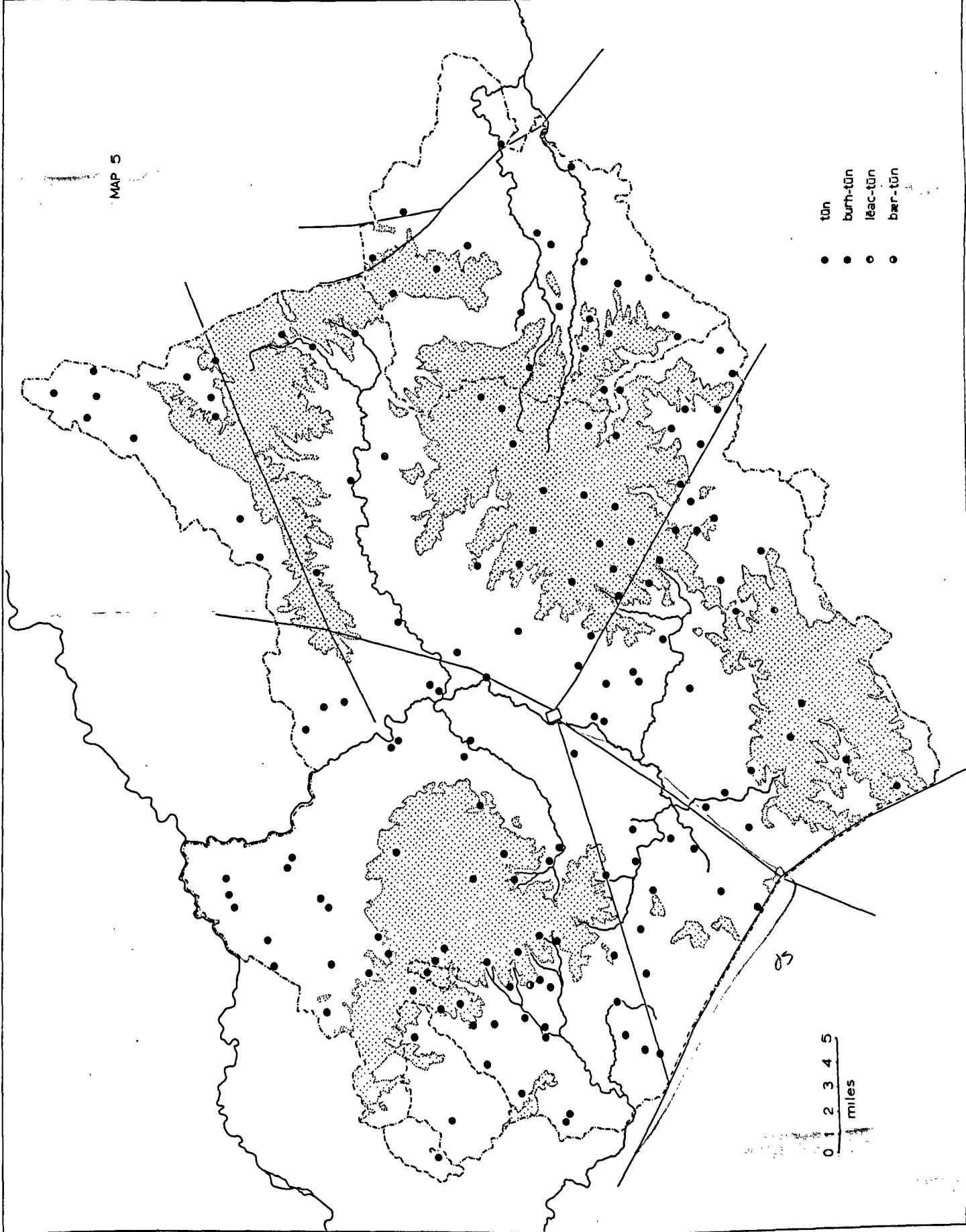
0 1 2 3 4 5
miles



MAP 5

tūn
burh-tūn
lēac-tūn
bær-tūn

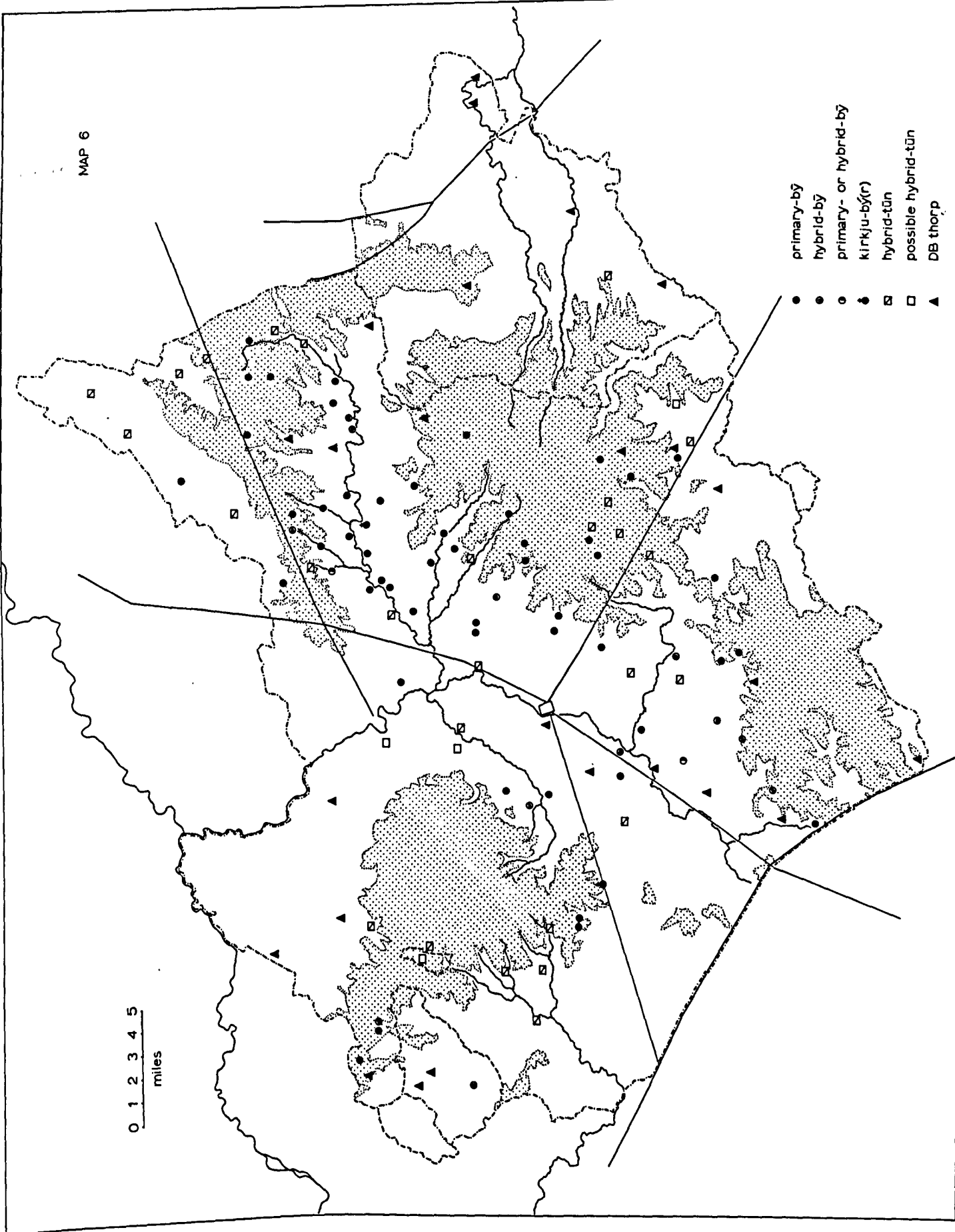
0 1 2 3 4 5
miles



MAP 6

0 1 2 3 4 5
miles

- primary-bý
- hybrid-bý
- primary- or hybrid-bý
- kirkju-bý(r)
- hybrid-tūn
- possible hybrid-tūn
- DB thorp



BEST COPY

AVAILABLE

Variable print quality