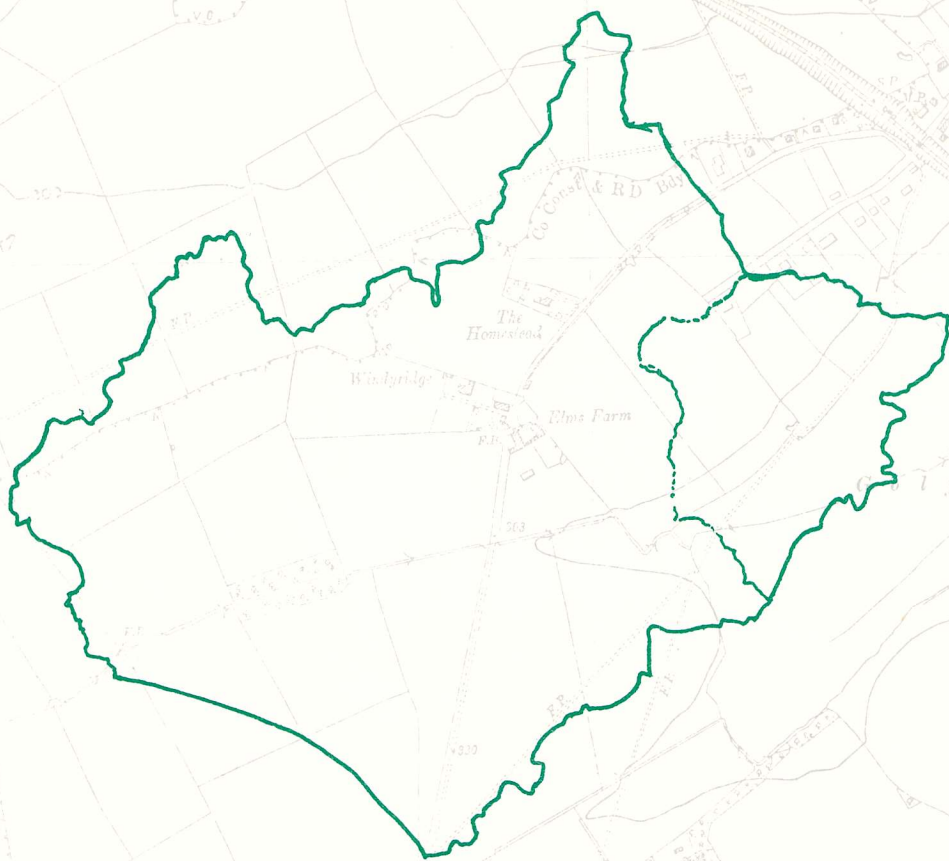


LEICESTERSHIRE

(including RUTLAND)

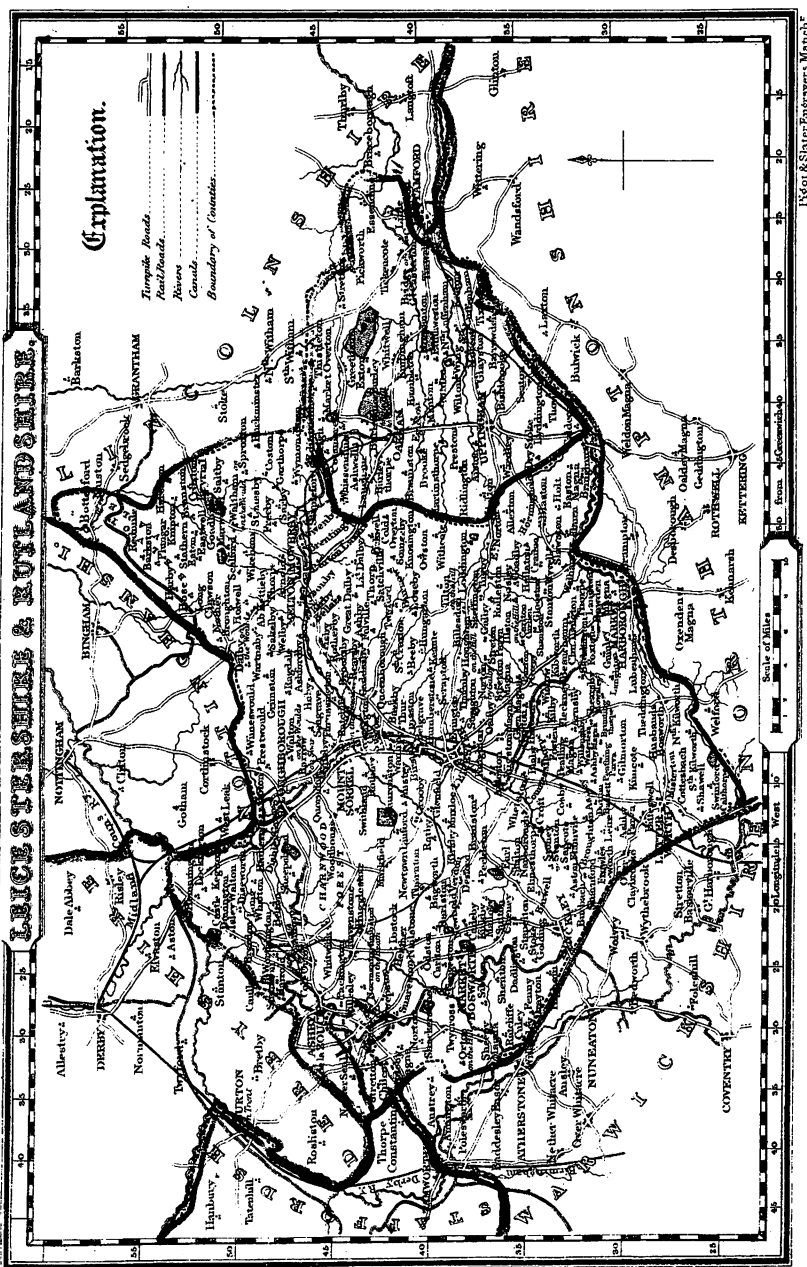
PLACE-NAMES



A Short Glossary of their Meanings

by JONATHAN WILSHERE

Price: £1.50



LEICESTERSHIRE

(including RUTLAND)

PLACE-NAMES

INTRODUCTION

THIS long-overdue Second Edition incorporates a few minor additions and corrections particularly in the light of the Leicestershire and Rutland volumes in the Domesday Book series. The easy to read format of the earlier edition has been favourably received and there seems little cause to make any major changes. The “useful” number of name forms given has also been praised.

The need for an up-to-date quick reference guide to local place-names has long been evident and it is hoped that this modest pamphlet will be a useful stop-gap, until a more exhaustive scholarly study is available. Much of the present material was prepared originally for a lunch-time course on “The Origin of Names” at the Leicester Adult Education Centre* in 1975; that course has been repeated subsequently in several different forms.

During work on the present guide, the late Professor P. H. Reaney’s comment that “more nonsense has been written on place-names than on any subject except perhaps that of surnames” has been kept in mind since the difficulties any student of the subject will encounter are considerable. Place-name study involves many problems of interpretation and it is best not to be too dogmatic in every case, since place-name forms have evolved slowly over many centuries. An old principle was “first make as wide a collection as possible of the early forms of each name.” Reference was accordingly made not only to the undisputed standard and comprehensive work, the *Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, edited by Professor E. Ekwall, but also to both the printed and manuscript series of G. F. Farnham’s invaluable Leicestershire Mediaeval Village Notes, the latter drawn very largely from Public Record Office material. Apart from incidental comments in many of the writings of Professor W. G. Hoskins, reference was made to that pioneer’s two old papers on the Anglian and Scandinavian Settlements in Leicestershire. The first appeared fifty or so years ago and much of the information therein has been disproved or amended in the light of experience and further discovery.

*now Leicester College of Adult Education

Space and the need for clarity has precluded every name-form variant to be included in the present booklet, but an attempt has been made to show as many as practicable, having regard to the development of the individual name. Customary variations, such as “y” for “i” and the addition or absence of a final “e” have largely been ignored. The dates 1086 and c1129 refer to two important early records, Domesday Book and the less comprehensive Leicestershire Survey, respectively. The later dates refer to national records, such as Pipe Rolls, Charter Rolls, Curia Regis, Inquisitiones post mortem, and episcopal records.

It is not possible to ascertain accurately the foundation-dates of the various settlements mentioned in this pamphlet. The lack of early pre-Conquest charters for this area makes archaeological evidence often more invaluable to the philologist, than the place-name form itself. Originally it was commonly thought that after the departure of the Romans in the fifth century, the next settlers entered the county from the south-east, by way of the river Welland and so across to the Soar valley, confining themselves to the east of the County. Much of the evidence for this assumption came from the discovery of heathen burial-grounds, dating from about the period c500 to c650. It will be recalled that Christianity was adopted in Mercia (which included Leicestershire) after the conversion of King Paeda in 653. More recently, several early cemeteries have been found north of Thurmaston, and along the fifteen mile stretch of the Wreake valley, where the universal “by” endings to village names were previously thought to represent wholly Scandinavian foundations, after the Danish conquest and division of Mercia in 878, and before the Saxon re-conquest of 919. Evidence that settlement in this area of Leicestershire existed by 500 A.D. again emphasises the dangers inherent in place-name interpretation.

Thus, many of the Scandinavian settlers must have re-christened the existing villages they adopted. Other place-names represent an amalgam of Anglian and Danish names in hybrid form. Language in those days was much more fluid and changes readily occurred until a settled name form became accepted by usage. All that can be said with certainty is that place-names ending in “ton”, “worth”, “field” or “ley” probably came into existence between 650 and 850 A.D. whereas a place-name with an “ing” or “ham” element in it (e.g. Uppingham) was a little earlier than this. Those places with a “ton” ending may themselves represent a change of name, if a pagan cemetery has been found at or near to the settlement in question. Almost every early local village-site was made on the glacial sand-caps and ridges as opposed to the more restrictive boulder clay that was found in abundance. In some instances, the layout of a village developed according to the shape of the ridge (e.g. the long main street at Houghton-on-the-Hill).

The original research for this Place-Name Survey commenced in 1968 and only later were Rutland entries included, as a consequence of Local Government re-organisation in April, 1974. Rutland place-names are often less well documented than the Leicestershire ones, as the list will clearly illustrate.

For a full examination of the general background to place-name elements, reference may usefully be made to A. H. Smith's *English Place-Name Elements* (volumes 25 and 26 of the English Place-Name Society Publications) and also to the introductions of volume 25 already cited and to that of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary of Place-Names*. Reaney's *The Origins of English Place-Names* will also be found instructive.

January, 1977

JONATHAN WILSHERE

July, 1986 (2nd edition)

THE FORM OF ENTRIES IN THIS DICTIONARY

The present form of the place-name is given first, followed by (in brackets) a date for those places whose spelling was almost settled by the year stated into the present-day form. "Y's" for "i's" and extra "e's" in the middle or end of words are ignored. No date is given in those cases where the place-name spelling remained fluid relatively late or where the text provides the information. The early place-name forms are normally given in chronological sequence after the place-name meaning and some indication of its possible origin. In a few cases no early forms are available. The absence of a Domesday Book entry does not always signify the place concerned was not in existence in 1086. The return could have been combined with that of another place. Deserted site (or village) is sometimes recorded in the text suggesting that the place was at some date wholly or partially depopulated, although a re-settlement, often on a smaller scale, may have later taken place.

ABBREVIATIONS

OE	= Old English	Brit.	= British
OD	= Old Danish	ME etc	= Middle English etc.
ON	= Old Norwegian	Celt	= Celtic
OSCAN	= Old Scandinavian	FR	= French
OSW	= Old Swedish	G	= German
DB	= Domesday Book (1086)	c	= Circa (about)

A

- AB KETTLEBY (1237). Ketel's or Ketil's by, held by Gaufridus Abbe in 1199. (OD, *Ketil, cauldron*). (*Chetelbi* in 1086).
- ALDEBY (1220). Old by (Oldebi in 1086): the deserted mother settlement of Enderby.
- ALDERMAN'S HAW. A Saxon ealderman's enclosure (OE, *haga*). (Aldermanhagh in 1247).
- ALLEXTON. Eadlac's tun (OE personal name). Adelaxton in 1086, Athelaxton 1327.
- ALSTHORPE (Rutland). Aelf's thorp (probable OE personal name). (Alestanestorp in 1086).
- ALSTOE (Rutland). Aelf's stow (*stow* – holy place) (OE). A meeting place for Alstoe Hundred and possibly an older mother settlement to *Alsthorpe*. (*Alfnodeston* in 1086).
- ALTON (c1180). Old tun. (Heletone in 1086).
- AMBION (1550). Also existed in several forms including Anebein (1261). Lonely straight place or place with one tree (OE). (Deserted site).
- ANDERCHURCH/ANDRESCHURCH (1209). A place which once had a church. (OE *Ander* – formerly). (Deserted site).
- ANSTEY (1221). Narrow track (OE). (Anstige in 1086).
- APPLEBY MAGNA/APPLEBY PARVA. A "by with plentiful apple trees" (OE). (Aeppelby in 1002), which became two settlements before 1327. (Originally in Derbyshire). (Aplebi in 1086).
- ARNESBY (c1229). Iarund's by (OD personal name). (Erendesbi, Erendesberie in 1086).
- ASFORDBY (1225). Asford's by (OD personal name). (Esseberie, Osferdebie in 1086).
- ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (1286). Aski's by (OD personal name) held by Roger la Zouch in 1200. (Fr. *Souche*, stump). (Ascebi in 1086).
- ASHBY FOLVILLE (1233). By with ash trees, held c1200 by the Foleville (French or Norman) family. (Ascbi in 1086).
- ASHBY MAGNA/ASHBY PARVA. By with ash trees, divided into two settlements by 1200. (Essebi in 1086).
- ASHWELL (Rutland) (1291). Ash-lined stream (OE). (Exelle, Exuuelle in 1086).
- ASTON FLAMVILLE (1369). Eastern tun (OE) (in relation to Burbage) held by the Norman Robert de Flamville c1100. (Not in Domesday Book). (Eston in c1225).
- ATTERTON (1204). Aethelred's tun, contracted to Aeldred's tun. (Aetheredes dun, attrib. only, c972). (Deserted site).
- AYLESTONE. Aegal's tun (ON). (?Egill, possible personal name). (Ailestone in 1086).
- AYSTON (Rutland). Aethelstan's tun. (Aedelstanestun in 1046; Astoneston, c1280).

B

- BAGGRAVE. Babba's or Beaudu's Grove (OE graf). (Badegraue in 1086; Babegraua c1177).
- BAGWORTH (1270). Bacga's Worth (OE homestead). (Bageworde in 1086).
- BARDON. Barrowed dun (hill). (? Beorgdun – OE – possible pre-conquest form).
- BARKBY (1240). Bark's or Barker's by (ON personal name *Bærkr*). (Barchebi (-berie) in 1086).
- BARKBY THORPE. Daughter settlement from Barkby, founded before 1200.
- BARKESTON Bark's tun. (Barchestone in 1086).
- BARLESTONE (1252). Berwulf's or Beornwulf's tun (OE). (Berulvestone in 1086).
- BARLEYTHORPE (Rutland). Either "Boar wood/clearing" or "barley clearing". (Founded from Oakham?).
- BARNSDALE (Rutland). Beornheard's hill. (Bernardeshull in 1202).
- BARON'S PARK. Barn park, (extra-parochial to Desford).

BARROW (Rutland). Hill or mound. (OE *beorg*) (Burghes in 1206).

BARROW UPON SOAR (1311). “Bartow crossing” referring to the *tumuli* that marked an ancient river crossing. (Barhou in 1086; Barwu c1170).

BARROWDEN (Rutland) (c1450). Dun (hill) with barrows or burial mounds. (See Bardon). (Berchedone in 1086; Bergedon 1202).

BARSBY. Barn’s by, probably a personal nickname derived from ON *barn*, child. (Barnesbi in 1086).

BARTON-IN-THE-BEANS. The threshing tun in a fertile bean-growing area. (OEBene, barley). The original tun may have been an outlying grange. (Bartone in 1086).

BARWELL. Boar stream (OE). (Barwalle in 1043; Barewelle in 1086).

BASSETT HOUSE. The Basset family from Sapcote built the first settlement on the site.

BEAMANOR. Beautiful seat. (Beumaner 1265).

BEAUMONT LEYS. Beautiful glade/wood clearing.

BEAUMONT CHACE (Rutland). Beautiful hill with or near a glade or narrow grove.
(*The above three are all Norman/French in origin*).

BEEBY. By where bees are kept. (OSW *biby*). (Bebi in 1086).

BELGRAVE (1227). Beautiful wood, changed from filthy wood. (Merdegrave in 1086; Merthegrava nunc Belegrava in c1135). Some regard the old form as being “the wood of the martins”.

BELMESTHORPE (Rutland). Boernhelm’s thorp (daughter foundation of Ryhall). (Beomesdorp in c1066-9; Belmestorp in 1086).

BELTON (c1225). (Beltona in c1129).

BELTON (Rutland) (1205). (Bealton in 1167).
Both meanings are “glade in a forest” or “piece of dry land where a tun was founded.”

BELVOIR (1301). Beautiful view (Norman/French, 12th century). (Deserted village). (Belveder in 1130; Bello Videre 1145; Beuver 1240).

BESCABY. “Hill above Saltby” more evident in the form *Bersaltebi* in 1194. (Berthaldebia in 1124). (Deserted site).

BILLEDON (1190). Bil’s dun or hill (ON personal name). (Billesdone in 1086).

BILSTONE. Condensed form of Bild’s tun (ON/OD personal name). (Bildestone in 1086).

BIRSTALL (1374). Site of a burg (probably a disused fort) (OE). (Burstelle, Birstele in 1086).

BISBROOKE (Rutland). Bitel’s brook (OE *broc*). (Bitlesbroch in 1086).

BITTESBY. Byttel’s by (ON). (Bichesbie in 1086; Bittlesby in 1258).

BITTESWELL (1435). Spring at the head of a valley (OE). (Betmeswell in 1086; Bidmeswell 1242; Buthmeswelle c1330)

BLABY (1175). By in a cold, cheerless, exposed place (OSW/ON bla(r) – deep blue); could also be Blar’s by (Bladi in 1086).

BLACKFORDBY (1200). By at the black ford. “Black” probably in the sense of “dark mud”. (Blakefordebi in c1129).

BLASTON. A probable contraction of Bleat’s tun (OE) which existed in several forms. (Bladestone, Blauestone, Blaston(e) in 1086).

BOOTHORPE/BOSTHORPE. Bo’s thorp (OD/OSW). (Bortrod in 1086; Bocthorp in c1129). (Daughter settlement of Ashby-de-la-Zouch or Seale).

BOTCHESTON. Bochard’s tun (OE). (Buchardeston in 1285). Probably with Ratby in Domesday Book.

BOTTESFORD. Ford belonging to the botl or house. (Botesford, Bothesford in 1086; Botlesford c1129).

BOWDEN MAGNA/PARVA (GREAT/LITTLE BOWDEN). Bucge’s or Buga’s dun or hill (OE

- female name). Bugeдон(e) in 1086 and two settlements, Magna B— and Parva B— c1208-20). (Little Bowden in Northants, until 1888).
- BRADGATE. Broad, paved way (OD). (Bradegate in c1275). (Deserted village).
- BRADLEY. Wide lea or glade (OE) (Bradele in 1254).
- BRANSTON (1654). Brant's or Brand's tun (OE). (Brantestone in 1086; Brandeston 1190).
- BRASCOTE. Brocheard's cot (OE). (Brocardescote in 1086). (Deserted site).
- BRAUNSTON. (Rutland) (c1300). Brant's tun (OE). (Branteston in 1167).
- BRAUNSTONE (1381). Brant's or Brand's tun (OE). (Brantestone in 1086).
- BREEDON (1257). Hill dun (tautologous). Celtic *bre* plus OE *dun*. (Briudun in c730; Breodun in 890). "On the hill" was a later additional duplication.
- BRENTINGBY (1253). The by of Brant's people, the "by" presumably superseding an older last element. (Brantingbia in c1129). (Deserted site).
- BRINGHURST (1304). The hyrst (wooded hill) of Byrni's people. A very early settlement, without a separate entry in Domesday Book, although it was probably included with Great Easton. (Bruninghyrst in 1188).
- BROMKINSTHORPE (1561). Thorpe of the brown skins (OE *Brunskinn*)—the present Braunstone Gate area of Leicester. (Brunechinestorp in 1086).
- BROOKE (Rutland). Brook (i.e. the Gwash) (OE). (Broc in 1176).
- BROOKSBY (1285). By on a brook (River Wreake). (Brochesbi in 1086; Brokesbi 1197). (Deserted site).
- BROUGHTON ASTLEY (1423). Tun on a brook (OE), the manor held by Thomas de Estleg in 1203. (Brohtone, Broctone, Brostone in 1086).
- BRUNTINGTHORPE. Branting's or Brenting's thorp (ON personal name). (? Founded from Peatling). (Brunestanestorp, Brandinester in 1086; Brentingetorp 1199).
- BUCKMINSTER (1604). Bucca's minster (OE). A missionary church served by a monastery. (Bucheminstre in 1086).
- BURBAGE (1327). Brook or valley of the burg (OE). The form Burbach persisted as an alternative. (Burhbeca, Burbece in 1086).
- BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL (Rutland). The lea of the burg (OE). (? A clearing adjacent to a fort. (Burgelai in 1086).
- BURROUGH-ON-THE-HILL (1626). Earth-fort (OE). (Roman earthwork visible). (Burg in 1086; Erdburg, Erthburg c1251).
- BURTON. Tun by a burg, a fortified manor (OE).
- BURTON LAZARS (1254). Hospital for lepers founded here in the 12th century. (Burtone in 1086).
- BURTON OVERY (1262). Manor held by Robert de Novereia In 1229. (Burtone in 1086).
- BURTON-ON-THE-WOLDS. Self-explanatory. (Burtone in 1086).
- BUSHBY (1547). Butr's by (ON personal name). (Buszebia in 1175). (? With Thurnby in DB). (BY (*element*): usual ending denoting a Scandinavian settlement)

C

- CADEBY (1348). Kati's by (OD/ON personal name). (Catebi in 1086).
- CALDECOTT (Rutland). Cold cot (OE) or "a place of shelter for wayfarers." (Caldecote in 1086).
- CALDEWELL. See CHADWELL.
- CARLTON. Tun of the peasants or freemen (OE *cearl*, churl, but *karla*, a freeman, a son of the common folk). (Karletone in c1209-19; Carlton juxta Bosworth in 1327).
- CARLTON CURLIEU (1307). Tun (as above) held by Robert de Curly before 1273, possibly from Cully, Normandy. (Carletone, Carlintone in 1086).

CASTERTON (BRIDGE or BRIGG CASTERTON/GREAT CASTERTON/LITTLE CASTERTON). (Rutland). Tun by a Roman fort or fortified camp (OE). (Castreton in 1086; Magna by 1234; Major and Minor in 1254).

CASTLE DONINGTON (1428). Tun of Duna's people (OE *Duningas*, hill dwellers). A castle existed here from 12th to 15th centuries. (Duni(n)tone in 1086; Doninton c1129).

CATTHORPE (1316). Kat's thorp (OSCAN). (? Daughter settlement of Swinford). Addition of 13th century owner's name to differentiate from Countesthorpe. (Torp in 1086; Thorp 1243; Torpkat 1276).

CHADWELL (CALDWELL) (1276). Cold stream/spring (OE *Cald* plus *well*). The modern form Chadwell is historically incorrect. (Calduelle in 1086).

CHARLEY. Rocky lea. (Welsh *carn*; gaelic *cearn*). (Cernelega in 1086; Cherlega c1129).

CHARWOOD. The forest by the rock or rocky knoll (Charnewode in 1276).

CHATER. River name (Leics. and Rutland). "Forest stream" (British ceto-dubron), (Chatere 1263) and see KETTON.

CHILCOTE. The children's cot (OE), children probably in the sense of young retainers. (Cildecote in 1086). (Originally in Derbyshire).

CHURCH LANGTON. See Langton.

CLAYBROOKE MAGNA/CLAYBROOKE PARVA. Clayey brook (OE). Consistent form over 1,000 years. (Claegbroc in 962; Claibrok in 1086).

CLIPSHAM (Rutland). Cylp's ham (ON *Kylp*, a small, sturdy fellow). (Kilpesham in 1203).

COALVILLE A town established by 1838 in centre of coalfield. The French "Ville" element used to add tone. Original name of site – Long Lane.

COLD NEWTON (1428). A new tun in an exposed situation (OE *cald*, cold, cheerless). (Niwetone in 1086; Newton 1128).

COLD OVERTON (1124). A bleak tun on an exposed slope (OE). (600 feet above mean sea level). (Ofertun in 1067; Overtone in 1086). Calverton was an occasional alternative form.

COLEORTON (1535). A tun on a slope with coal mines. (OE *ofer*, on a slope, or *ufera*, upper slope or ridge). Coal has been mined here since 13th century. (Overtone, Overtone in 1086). The middle "e" in Coleorton is not pronounced.

CONGERSTON (1329). The king's tun (Scand. form *Konungron*). (Cuningestone in 1086).

COPT OAK. The copped oak (a landmark). (Le Coppudoke c1200).

COSBY (1086). Cofsi's, Copsi's or Cossa's by. (Various ON/OSW personal names). (Cosbi, Cossebi in 1086).

COSSINGTON (1319). The tun of Cusa's people. (Cosintone in 1319). A persistent form, Cusinton, influenced pronunciation.

COSTON (1227). Kat(r)'s tun (ON personal name). (Castone in 1086).

COTES (c1200). A cot or cots, shelter(s) for sheep (OE). (Cothes in c1150).

COTES DE VAL (1285). Toni's cot until the Deville family from Normandy came here in 13th century. The plural form can be ignored. (Toniscote in 1086). (Deserted village).

COTESBACH (1357). Cot(t)'s valley (OE *braece*). (Cotesbece in 1086). The wrong spelling Cottesbach is given in Ekwall.

COTTESMORE (Rutland) (1237). Cot(t)'s moor or fen (OE). (Cotesmore in 1086).

COUNTESTHORPE (1426). Countess's thorp: daughter settlement of Blaby, possibly once held by a Countess. (Torp in c1209-35; Cuntastorp 1242).

COTON. Settlement of cots (OE). (Cotes in c1209-35).

CRANOE (1549). A promontory frequented by crows (OE *crawena hoh*). Craweho in 1086; Crawenho 1198).

- CROFT. Probably an early watermill site (OE *craeft*, machine, engine). Not croft in the sense of an arable or pasture enclosure adjacent to a dwelling. (Craeft in 836; Crebre 1086; Creft c1160).
- CROPTON (1196). Cropp's tun (OE *cropp*, a bird's crop, perhaps a personal nickname). (Cropeston in c1129).
- CROXTON KERRIAL (1247). Croc's tun (OE), granted to Bertrand de Cryoil in 1242. (*Criel* from ON *Krok*, hook). "Croxtton" pronounced "Crososn". (Crohtone in 1086; Crocstone c1129; Croston 1225).

D

- DADLINGTON (1321). Daeddel's tun (? OE personal name). (Dadelintona in c1190).
- DALBY. By in a valley. GREAT DALBY or DALBY MAGNA (1212). (Dalbi in 1086)/LITTLE DALBY or DALBY PARVA (1212). (Dalbi in 1086)/DALBY-ON-THE-WOLDS. (Dalbi in 1086)/OLD DALBY (c1129). ("Old" also means "Wold").
- DESFORD (c1258). Deore's burg plus ford. (Not Deer's ford). (*Deore*, OE beloved). Deresford, Diresford in 1086).
- DEVON (1342). Black river (Brit. *Dubona*). River name. (Dyvene in 1252).
- DISEWORTH (1487). Digoth's worth (OE personal name). (Digteuwrp in c972; Diworth 1086; Digithesworth 1184).
- DISHLEY. Digoth's lea (OE Diseworth *supra* is nearby) or clearing by the dyke (OE *dicleah*). (Dislea, Dexeia in 1086). (Deserted site).
- DONINGTON-LE-HEATH (1462). The tun of Dunna's people (OE *Duningas*, dwellers on a hill). (Duntone in 1086 but Duntington in 1254).
- DONISTHORPE. Durand's thorp (OFR of German origin). (Durandestorp in 1086). (Once in Derbyshire).
- DRAYTON. Tun on a steep hill which required extra effort to climb (OE *draeg*, portage). (Draiton in 1163).
- DUNTON BASSETT (1418). Tun on a steep hill (OE). Held by Ralph Basset in 1242. (Donitone in 1086; Duntun 1199).
- (DUN (*element*); *hill*, *hill-pasture* (OE)).

E

- EARL SHILTON (1608). Tun on a bank or ledge (OE *scylf*, shelving ground). The manor reverted to the Earl of Lancaster and Leicester in 1212. (Sceltone in 1086; Shilton 1315).
- EAST LANGTON. See LANGTON.
- EASTHORPE. Eastern thorpe in relation to Bottesford, the mother settlement.
- EAST NORTON (1316). East of the North tun (? Skeffington or Tilton). (Nortone in 1086). (However, the mother parish was Tugby and also this Norton could have been described as east of King's Norton!)
- EASTON. See GREAT EASTON.
- EASTWELL (1166). Eastern spring or stream (? East of original settlement) (Estwelle in 1086).
- EATON. Tun by a river (i.e. the Devon) (OE *Eg*). (Aitona in c1129; Eyton by 1236).
- EDITH WESTON (Rutland). West tun in relation to Ketton, probably owned by Queen Edith at time of Domesday Book. (Westona in 1167; Weston Edith 1275).
- EDMONDTHORPE (1527). Eadmaer's thorp (daughter settlement of Wymondham). (Edmerestorp in 1086).
- EGLETON (Edgleton) (Rutland). Ecgwulf's tun (OE). (Egiltun, Egolueston in 1218).
- ELLISTOWN. Coal mining town, named after John Ellis (1789-1862).

ELMESTHORPE (1507). Aethelmaer's thorp (not "Thorp in the elms"). Daughter settlement of Earl Shilton. (Ailmerestorp in 1207). (Deserted site).

ELVELEGE. Aelfa's lea, or the lea of the elves (lost place); only reference in 1086).

EMPINGHAM (Rutland) (c1106). The ham of Empa's people (OE). (Epingeham in 1086).

ENDERBY (1286). Eindridi's by (? ON personal name). (Andretesbie, Endrebie in 1086).
See also ALDEBY.

ESSENDINE (Rutland) (1186). Esa's wooded valley or dean (OE *denu*). (Esindone in 1086).

EVINGTON (1247). The tun of Eafa's or Aefiec's people (OE). (Avintone in 1086; Evintona by 1200).

EXTON (Rutland) (1185). Ox-farm tun (OE *Exna*, genitive plural of *oxa*). (Exentune in 1086).

EYE KETTLEBY (1473). Ketil's by on a tributary of the Eye (to distinguish from Ab Kettleby). (Chitebie in 1086). (Deserted village).

EYE, EYEBROOK (Leics. and Rutland) (c1540). River name from *ea* (OE river, stream). The "Little Eye" form refers to the brook. The Eyebrook reservoir dates from 1940. (Lielhe in 1218).

F

FENNY DRAYTON (1465). Muddy tun with a steep slope whose ascent required extra effort, or along which timber was dragged (OE *draeg* plus *fyng*). Alternative name was Drayton in the Clay. (Draitone in 1086).

FLECKNEY (1242). Flaecca's land in the marshes. (*Fleca*, personal name or OE *fleca*, hurdle). Probably first settled from Wistow. (Flechenie in 1086).

FOSTON (1285). Fot's tun (OSCAN personal name) a hybrid form. (Fostone in 1086; Fotstuna 1158; Foscetun in 1198). (Deserted site).

FOXTON (1159). Tun where foxes abounded (? originally OE *Fox-dun*). (Fox(es)tone in 1086).

FRAMLAND. Fraena's grove (OD plus ON *lundr*, small wood or grove). Great Framland's farm 2 miles north of Melton Mowbray and by an ancient road, was probably the site of this Hundred meeting-place. (Fraelund in 1276).

FREEBY. Fraethi's by (OD personal name, *Fraethi*, *Frethi*). (Fredebi in 1086; Fretheby 1227).

FRISBY (by GALBY) (1610). (Frisebi in 1086). (Deserted site).

FRISBY-ON-THE-WREAKE. (Frisebie in 1086).
In both cases, the "Frisians' by": settlers from N. Holland and N. Germany coast lands.

FRO(W)LESWORTH (1242). Freothulf's worth (OE personal name from Freothwulf, Freothlaf). (Frel(l)esworde in 1086).

G

GADDESBY. Gad(d)'s by (OSCAN *Gaddr*, sting). (Gadesbi in 1086).

GALBY/GAULBY. By with or on sterile soil (*Galder*, OE, sterile, not *Galli*, ON personal name). (Galbi in 1086).

GALSMOOR. Moor where myrtle and sweetgale grew.

GARENDON Gaerwald's dun (? OE personal name). (Geroldon in c1125; Gerewedon 1173). (Deserted village).

GARTHORPE (1125). Gara's (rather than Godda's) thorp (? daughter settlement from Wymondham) (probably from ME *garth*, enclosure, farm). (Godtorp in 1086).

GARTREE. Gore tree (which stood beside the old Roman Gartree road, near Shangton Grange (Hundred meeting-place)). (OSCAN *geirtre*, a tree with a barked and overgrown "gash on stem" seems preferable to ON *geira*, a triangular piece of land in the corner of a field, an isolated patch of grass). (Geretrev in 1086).

GILMORTON. Rich tun by a fen (Gil from OE *gylden*, golden, probably in the sense of richly endowed). Associated with gild by Edward I (1272-1317) but a simpler explanation may be referable to the colour of a large expanse of corn in a fertile growing area. (Mortane in 1086; Aurea Morton 1249; Gilden Morton 1327).

GLASTON (Rutland) (1225). Gladr's tun in a contracted form (MDAN *glath* also exists). (Gladestone in 1086).

GLENFIELD (1343). Place cleared of wood (OE *cleanfeld*, free from thorn bushes or weeds; *Feld* has the meaning of open land, more extensive than *leah*). (Clanefelde in 1086; Glenefeld 1254).

GLEN(N) MAGNA/GLEN PARVA (c1242). Glen was the River Sence's old name (Brit. *glenne*, clean, holy beautiful, but also referable to the river valley, *Glenno*). Glen Magna probably first settled from Wistow. (aet *Glenne* in 849; Glen 1086).

GLOOSTON (1622). Glor's tun (OE). (Glorstone in 1086; Gluston 1328; Gloveston 1485).

GOADBY (1604). Gouti's by (from ON *Gauti*, personal name). (Goutebi in 1086; Goudby 1514).

GOADBY MARWOOD (1666). Gouti's by held by William Maureward in 1316 (OFR nickname – evil eye). (Goltebi, Goutebi in 1086).

GOPSALL. Gop's (personal name) hill or “The serf's hill” (OE *gop*, servant). (Gopeshille in 1086). (Deserted village).

GOSCOTE. Gosa's cot, or “a shelter for geese” (OE *gosacot*). Name of hundred, divided into East and West c1553-71. (Gosecot in 1086).

GRACEDIEU. God's grace (direct from French). Augustinian nunnery sited here, founded c1238. (La Gracedeu in 1243).

GREAT BOWDEN. See BOWDEN MAGNA.

GREAT DALBY. See DALBY MAGNA.

GREAT EASTON (1654). East-tun (OE) settled from Bringhurst. The later “Great” addition probably refers to its bigger size in comparison with the mother settlement. (Estone in 1086).

GREAT GLEN. See GLEN(N) MAGNA.

GREAT STRETTON. See STRETTON MAGNA.

GREETHAM (Rutland). Ham on gravel soil (OE *greot*). (Gretham in 1086).

GRIFFYDAM. “Hollow pit” rather than “grove” (ON *gryfia* not OE *graefer*).

GRIMSTON. Grim's tun (Grimestone in 1086).

GROBY. By near a tarn (ON *grof*, a reference to Groby Pool), but the abundance of quarrying stone may be reflected in ON *gra*, grey and by implication cheerless and exposed, referring to its open situation. (A form *Grooby* persisted into 19th century). (Grobi in 1086; Groubi c1140).

GUMLEY. Godmund's lea (OE), later becoming Guomond, due to Scandinavian influence. (Godmundeslaech in 749; Godmundelai, Gutmundeslea 1086).

GUNTHORPE (Rutland). Gunni's thorp (OSCAN). Originally settled from Oakham. (Gunetorp in 1200). (Deserted village site).

GUTHLAXTON. Good laxton from St. Guthlac's stone. Guthlac was patron saint of Crowland Abbey (Lincs.) who owned land on which the stone stood, in Cosby parish, near Fosse Way. (OE *Guolaces-stan*). Name of Hundred. (Gutlacistan in 1086).

GWASH (Rutland). Stream from OE *waesse*, swamp. River name (Wasse in 1198; Washe in c1540).

H

HALLATON. Tun in a hollow or narrow valley (OE *healh*, small hillside hollow). (Alctone in 1086; Halectun 1167).

HALSTEAD. A place of shelter for cattle (OE *elstede*). (Olsteade in 1086; the later form Hallested c1129 refers to the hall or manor house site – in relation to Tilton).

- HAMBLETON (Rutland). Tun near a treeless hill (OE *hamel*, literally “cut off”, “maimed”) or Hamel’s dun (OE). (Hameleduna in 1067; Hameldun(e) in 1086).
(HAM (*element*): *village, low-lying meadow* (OE)).
- HAMILTON. Hamel’s dun rather than tun (OE). (Hamelton in c1129; Hameldon c1220-35). (Deserted site).
- HARBOROUGH. See MARKET HARBOROUGH.
- HARBY (1450). Hiardar’s by (ON personal name). (Herdebi, Hertebi in 1086; Herdesby 1220).
Could possibly derive from OSCAN *hiard*, herd, flock, OE equivalent *heorde*).
- HARDWICK (Leics.). Sheep farm (OE *heorde*). (Herdwyck in 1252). (Deserted site).
- HARDWICK (Rutland). Sheep farm (OE *heorde*). (Herdewik in 1316). (Deserted site).
- HARSTON (1180). The grey (boundary) stone (OE *hara*). (Herstan in 1086; Harestan c1129).
- HATHERN (1354). The hawthorn (OE *haguthyrne*). (Avederne in 1086; Hauethurn 1219).
- HEATH BROOK. The old name for Rothley Brook which rises on Bagworth Heath. Athebroc, Hethebroc in c1330).
- HEATHER (c1209-35). “Heath” rather than “heather”. Probably settled from Nailstone. (Hadre in 1086).
- HEMINGTON (1316). Hemma (or Hemmi)’s tun (OE personal name). (Aminton in c1129; Hemminton c1200).
- HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL. High ham (OE *heah*) dominating the landscape. “On the hill” is tautologous. (Hechamin c1220-35; Heyham 1230).
- HINCKLEY (1176). Hynca’s Leah. (Hinchelie in 1086).
- HOBY (1183). Hauk’s by (the “k” soon disappeared). (Houcbig in 1067; Hobie 1086).
- HOLT (1). Wood or copse. Settled from Medbourne. (Holt in 1166). See NEVILLE HOLT.
- HOLT (2). Wood or copse. Originally a hamlet in Ab Kettleby parish.
- HOLWELL (1129). Stream in a deep valley (OE *holh*, hollow). (Holewelle in 1086).
- HOLYOAK(ES). Holy oak, perhaps of significance in pagan worship. (Haliach in 1086; the plural form is therefore historically inaccurate). (Deserted site).
- HORN(E) (Rutland). Horn-like projection, bend, or corner (OE *horna*). (Hornan in 852; Horne 1086). (Deserted site before 1445).
- HORNINGHOLD (1640). The wald or woodland of the Horningas from Holland, dwellers in a winding valley, in the horna or bend. (*Horn* plus *wale* = hornivale). The place-name forms were very fluid. (Horniware in 1086 but Hornyngwold as late as 1474).
- HOSE (1564). Hill spur of land (OE *hohas* or pl. *hogas*). Steep hills lie to the south. (Hoches, Howes in 1086; Houwes c1129; Howse 1242).
- HOTON. Tun on a hill or spur of land (OE *hoh-tun*). (Holetone, Hohtone in 1086).
- HOUGHTON (on the hill) (1506). Tun on the spur of a hill (OE). The “on the hill” late addition is tautologous, presumably used to avoid confusion with Hoton, *supra*. (Hohtone in 1086; Hoghtone 1220).
- HUGGLESCOTE. Hucel’s cot (OE). (Hukelescot in 1227).
- HUMBERSTONE. Hunbeorht’s stone (OE). The word is used for *dix*, a chief, possibly with pagan worship connotations. (The stone is thought to be one of a series). (Humerstane in 1086; Humberstan c1150).
- HUNCOTE. Huna’s cot (OE). (Hunecote in 1086).
- HUNGARTON (1125). Hungry tun (OE). A tun on poor soil where people scraped a meagre existence. (The middle “a” and “e” have been freely interchanged). (Hungretone in 1086).
- HUSBANDS BOSWORTH (1574). Boar’s worth (OE *bar*) of the Husbandmen. First word added to contrast with Market Bosworth. (Baresworde, Bareswerde, Barrehorde, Basvde in 1086; Boresworth 1230; Bosseworth 1548).

I

- IBSTOCK (1281). Ibba's stoc. (Stockaded settlement) (OE). (Ibestoche in 1086).
 ILLSTON (on the hill) (1374). Iolf's tun (ON *Iolfr* or *Iulfr*). "On the hill" a late addition denotes situation. (Elvestone, Nelvestone in 1086; Ilveston by 1205).
 INGARSBY (1609). Ingwar's burh (OSCAN) not "by". Daughter settlement of Hungarton. (Gerberie, Inuuaresbie in 1086; Ingwardeby 1204). (Deserted site).
 ISLEY WALTON (1327). Weald tun (in wood or on a wold) with addition of family name. (Walton in c1220-35).

K

- KEGWORTH (1278). Caegi's worth (OSCAN?). (Cacheuorde, Cogeworde in 1086; Caggworth c1129).
 KETTON. Either an amalgam of "the Kesteven people" and river (OE *Kettea*) or more probably an older name for the river Chater. (Chetene in 1086; Ketene in 1174).
 KEYHAM. Caega's ham (OE). (Caiham in 1086; Cahiam c1129).
 KEYTHORPE (1316) Caega's thorp (OSCAN) (settled from Tugby). (Caitorp, Cheitorp in 1086). (Deserted site).
 KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP/KIBWORTH HARCOURT. Cybba's worth (OE). Walter de Bellocampo (c1129) and Robert de Harewecurt (1202), both from Normandy held respective manors, which were separated by the earlier date. (Cliborne, Chiburde in 1086-c1129; Kibewrda c1160).
 KILBY (1312). By of the children (i.e. retainers). (*Cilda* plus *by* represents Scandinavian form of OE. Several 12th and 13th century spellings preserve the "d"). (Cilebi in 1086).
 KILWARDBY. Kilvert's by. Personal name from *Kylfu*, a defender of a ship's bow. (Culvertebi in c1129).
 KIMCOTE (1666). Cynemund's cot (OE). (Chenemundescote in 1088; Kymundescote in 1295; Kilmcote in 1508).
 KING'S NORTON. North tun in relation to (Great) Bowden, being an appendage of that manor held by king in 1086. (Nortine in 1086; Kyngesnortona 1253; Norton by Gaulby 1284).
 KIRBY BELLARS. By with a church with the addition of a family name Beler (from French *bélier*, ram). (Chirchebi in 1086; Kirckeby supr. Wreic 1292; Kirkeby Belers 1418).
 KIRBY MUXLOE. Caeri's by (ODAN personal name). The second word, often fluid, differentiated from Kirkby Mallory. Muckle(s) or Muckles(s) probably from ME *mickle* meaning "great" rather than "muck-less". The Muxloe form was only used regularly in the late 18th century and may refer to the family of that name at the nearby village of Desford; (they only had scant connection with Kirby). On the fly-leaf of the Parish Register begun in 1703 is written "Kirby Muckless not Muxloe". (Carbi in 1086; Kereby 1236; Kirby Mucklebye 1582).
 KIRKBY MALLORY. By with a church plus family name originating with Richard Mallare by 1202 – nickname as well as surname from French *maleure* = malheureux, unhappy. (Cherchebi in 1086; Kyrreby 1221; Kyrkeby Malure 1285).
 KNAPTOFT. Possibly Cnapa's toft but ON *Knapp*r, summit of hill; OE *Cnap*, boy, servant. (Cnapetot in 1086; Cnapetoft c1209-35). (Deserted village).
 KNIGHTTHORPE. The knight's thorp (settled from Loughborough).
 KNIPTON (c1129). Tun on nap of hill (OE *knip*, narrow place). (Cnipetone, Cniptune in 1086; Knipton c1129).
 KNOSSINGTON (1302). Tun on a round hill (OE *cross* "hill" from ON *knausa*). (Nossitone, Clositone in 1086; Knossintun c1129; Knossintona 1160).

L

- LANGHAM (Rutland). Long ham. (Langham in 1202).
- LANGLEY. Long lea. (Langleya in c1209-19; Langel 1253).
- LANGTON. The long (or extensive) tun. Lang(e)tone, Lagintone in 1086; Langeton c1129; Chirch Langton 1316; Estlangeton, Langeton West 1327).
- CHURCH LANGTON. The long tun with a church. (Original settlement).
- EAST LANGTON. A settlement east of Church Langton.
- THORPE LANGTON. Thorp of the long tun (founded from Church Langton). (Torp in 1086).
- TUR LANGTON (1559). The long tun of Tyril's people. (OE *Tyrhtel* is unlikely). (Terlintone in 1086; Turlinton c1129; Tirlinton 1166; Tirlington 1206).
- WEST LANGTON. A settlement west of Church Langton.
- LAUGHTON. Tun where leeks were grown (OE *laec*). (Lachestone in 1086; Lacton 1200; Lethton 1233).
- LAUNDE. Glade, pasture, open space in woodland. (12th century Norman/French). (Landa in 1163; La Launde 1202).
- LEESTHORPE. Leof's or Leof lea's thorp. (Luvestorp in 1086; Luiestorp 1229). (Deserted site).
- (LEA(H) (*element*): *open space in wood, glade, meadow* (OE)).
- LEICESTER. Probably "dwellers at a Roman fortified place on river Legora or Ligora". *Legra*, flow, old name for River Soar (OF *Loire* in French-Gallic *Ligeris*). *Caester*, Roman fort. The Roman name for Leicester was *Ratae Coritanorum*, the fortified burh of the Coritani tribe, but this name was not perpetuated. If Soar is regarded as a Celtic word, then derivation from *Ligora* cannot hold. (Legorensium episcopus in 787; Legorensis civitas 803; Ligora, Ligora caester 917; Ledecstre 1086; Legrecestra 1130; Leirchester 1205).
- LEICESTER FOREST - EAST AND WEST. Formerly a Royal forest disafforested by Charles I in 1628-29. (Hereswode in 1086).
- LEICESTERSHIRE. The two early versions are similar in root to the County town renderings of comparable date. (Ledecstreścire in 1086; Laegreceastrescir 1087; Lethecaestrecir 1124).
- LEIRE. Dwellers on river Legra (OE *ligora*, old name for river Soar and/or tributary). The word may have meant "slow-moving". (Legre in 1086; Leyre, Leire 1208).
- LIDDINGTON. See LYDDINGTON.
- LILINGE. Possibly "settlement of Lil(l)a's people". The only known reference to this "lost" place is in Domesday Book. No later identification with another village has yet taken place. (Lilinge in 1086).
- LINDLEY. Leah with lime-trees (OE *lind-leah*) or just possibly "leah where flax is grown". (OE *lin-leah*). Lindle in 1209-35; Linle 1242). (Deserted site).
- LINDRIDGE. Ridge of the lime trees (OE). (Deserted site).
- LIPPING. The old name (OE) for the now nameless stream, best seen at Medbourne. The stream falls 300 feet in 6 miles and the name may mean "leaping". (Lippinge in 1218).
- LITTLE BOWDEN. See BOWDEN PARVA.
- LITTLE CLAYBROOKE. See CLAYBROOKE PARVA.
- LITTLE DALBY. See DALBY PARVA.
- LITTLE STRETTON. See STRETTON PARVA.
- LITTLE WIGSTON. See WIGSTON PARVA.
- LITTLETHORPE. The little daughter settlement (founded from Narborough). (Torp in 1086; Parva Thorpe 1286).

- LOCKINGTON. Locc's tun, unless credence is placed in the earliest form, "the tun (or homestead) of the people by the enclosure." (OE *loc(a)* plus *ham tun* or *haematun*). (Lochhamtona in 971; Lokinton c1125; Lockington 1250).
- LODDINGTON (1377). Luda's people's tun (OE). (Ludintone in 1086; Ludintone c1129; Lodynton 1290).
- LONG CLAWSON. Clac's long tun (ODAN, *Klak*, personal name c980). (Clachestone in 1086; Claxton 1199; Clawson 1642).
- LONG WHATTON (1338). Wac(c)a's long tun. (Wact(h)on in c1125; Watton 1195; Whatton 1327). (Alternatively "wheat tun" – OE *hwaete*, wheat).
- LOUGHBOROUGH. Luhhede's burg (OE). (Lucteburne in 1086; Lucteburga c1154-89).
- LOUNT. Possibly "grove" (OSCAN *lundr*). (Lunda in 14th century).
- LOWESBY. By on a slope (OSCAN *laus*). Glowesbi in 1086; Lousebia c1129). (Deserted site).
- LUBBESTHORPE (1295). Lubba's thorp (daughter settlement from Braunstone or Enderby). (Lupestorp in 1086; Lubestorp 1229).
- LUB(B)ENHAM (1291). Lub(b)a's *hoh* or hill (OE). (Lubanham, Lubeham, Lobenho in 1086).
- LUFFENHAM, NORTH, SOUTH (Rutland), Luf(f)a's ham. (Lufenham in 1086; Norlufenham, 1179).
- LUTTERWORTH (1242). Lutre's worth (OE). River name Hlutre. (OE *Hluttur*, clean, pure), the old name for the river Swift. (Lutresurde in 1086; Lutreworth in 1202).
- LYDDINGTON (Rutland). Tun on the stream Hlyde (now nameless) (OE). (Lidentone in 1086; Lidinton 1167).
- LYNDON (Rutland). Limetree hill (OE *lind* plus *dun*). (Lindon in 1167; Lindone 1230).

M

- MANTON (Rutland). Possibly Manna's tun (OE) but more probably "tun on a common" (OE *gemaena*). (Manatona in c1130-33; Maneton 1202).
- MAREFIELD. Probably "open field by or with a pool" (OE *mearth*, mere, pool, boundary), but could be "field frequented by martens" (OE *meard*). (Merdefeld in 1086; Mardefeud 1247). (Deserted site).
- MARKET BOSWORTH (1377). Bos(s)a's worth (OE) with the prefix "Market" to differentiate from Husbands Bosworth. (Boseworde in 1086).
- MARKET HARBOROUGH. "Hill where oats are grown" (OE *haefera*, oats). A late settlement, Great Bowden being the mother parish. (Hauerberga in 1177; Haverberge 1237; Mercat Heburgh 1312).
- MARKET OVERTON (Rutland) (1286). Market town on a ridge (OE *ufera*, slope, ridge). Market defunct in mediaeval times. (Overtune in 1086; Marketesoverton 1200).
- MARKFIELD. The open or cleared land of the Mercians (OE *Mercna* plus *feld*) but could possibly also refer to a boundary or altar stone. (OE *mearc*, *mercen feld*). (Merchenfeld in 1086; Markenefelda c1209-19; Merkinfeld 1254).
- MARTINSLEY. (Rutland). Martin's lea, a meeting place of the Hundred Court. (Martineslei in 1086).
- MARTINSTHORPE (Rutland). Martin's thorp (? settled from Manton). (Martinstorp in 1206). (Deserted site).
- MEASHAM. Ham on river Mease (OE *meos*, moss). (Originally in Derbyshire). (Messeham in 1086; Meisham 1182).
- MEASE. River-name, see *supra*. (Meys in 1247).
- MEDBOURNE. Stream with meadows on its banks (OE *Maedburna*, meadow stream). (Medburne, Metorne in 1086; Metburna c1115). The stream is the Lipping (q.v.).

- MELTON MOWBRAY (1284). Tun in the middle or centre of a district (OE *middel-tun*). Historically one of the oldest market towns in the country, and geographically, the only sizeable place in the neighbourhood. Roger de Mowbray, before 1125, probably came from Montbrai in Normandy. Alternative origins, such as “Hill with a monument (or cross) on it” (OE *Maelton*) or “Mill tun” (OE *Mylentun*) carry little authority and are not supported by the place-name evidence. (Medeltone in 1086; Melton 1200).
- MISTERTON (1236). Tun with a church served by a monastery (OE *minster*, normally in the sense of a missionary church). (Ministone, Minstretone, Menstretone in 1086; Munesterton c1209-35). (Deserted site).
- MOIRA (1831). Property of the earl of Moira. Originally part of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Noted for colliery and fireclay. (Its furnace is preserved).
- MOODY BUSH (Stone). Goscote Hundred moot or meeting-place sited on a spur of land between Barkby and Queniborough, 1 mile East of Syston and 1½ miles from the Roman Fosse Way. (Mute Bush in 1609; Moote Bush 1635; Mowdebush c1800).
- MORCOTT (Rutland). Cot on the moor (OE). (Morcote in 1086).
- MOUNTSORREL. Name taken from the Norman Castle finely sited on the hill overlooking the place which was named after *Mont soreau* near Saumur or *Mont Sorrel* near Rennes. Any attempted link with the Soar is ill-founded. Probably a post-conquest settlement. (Munt Sorel 1152; Muntsorrel 1190).
- MOWSLEY (1475). Mouse-infested lea (OE *mus leah*). (Muselai in 1086; Mousele 1316).
- MUSTON. Mouse-infested tun (or possibly muddy tun (OE *Must tun*)). (Muston in 1123; Moston c1125).
- MYTHE. Water’s meet or “junction of streams” (OE). (Deserted site).

N

- NAILSTONE (1346). Naegl’s tun (personal name OE *naegl*, nail) but oldest form ended in “by”. (Nevlebi in 1086; Neylliston c1209-35).
- NANPANTAN. Tun with a ravine having a stream and enclosure. (Cymric *nant* plus *pan*). Legend says Nan Pantain kept an isolated hostelry here.
- NARBOROUGH (1625). North fort (related to the *burh* at Broughton Astley). (Norburg in 1205; Northburg 1219; Norborowe 1586).
- NETHER BROUGHTON (1262). Lower tun on a brook (OE *broc*). Upper Broughton is in Nottinghamshire. (Broctone in 1086; Broghton 1259).
- NETONE. “New tun”; only known reference to this unidentified place occurs in Domesday Book. (Netone in 1086). Cold Newton (q.v.) appears a likely site.
- NEVILL(E) HOLT. Wood with a settlement of which Robert de Nevill was patron in c1220-35. (Holt in 1166).
- NEW PARKS. Cleared area of Leicester forest in 16th century.
- NEWBOLD FOLVILLE. New building. Held c1200 by Foleville family. (Niwebold in 1086).
- NEWBOLD SAUCE(EY). New building, post-Conquest in date. Robert de la Sauce held the manor in 1242. Saucey, from *Saussey* in Manche. (Neubold in 1086; Neuboldia in c1154-89; Neobold Sauce in 1327).
- NEWBOLD VERDON (1324). New building, pre-1086. Manor held by Bartram de Verdon c1135-54. *Verdun* in France and Normandy. (Niwebold in 1086).
- NEWTON BURGOLAND. New tun (OE *noewa*). Burgoland from family of Burgilon. (Neutone in 1086; Newton Burgilon 1390).
- NEWTON HARCOURT (1275). New tun, daughter settlement from Wistow, held by Richard Harecourt in c1240. (Neveton, Neutone in 1086; Nieweton 1202).
- NEWTOWN LINFORD. New tun, after 1300, with ford across the Lin stream. Daughter settlement of Groby.
- NEWTOWN UNTHANK. New tun (early mediaeval) on poor soil. (Hamlet at extremity of

the large parish of Ratby). Possible origin due to squatters on parish waste-land as "unthank" can also mean "without leave". Also known as Little Newtown or Newtown Parva.

NORMANTON (Leics.) (1242). (Normantona in c1209-19).

NORMANTON (Rutland). (Normanton in 1183).

Both are tuns of the Northmen or Norwegians. (Deserted sites).

NORMANTON LE HEATH. Heath refers to situation, otherwise above comment holds good. (Normenton in c1209-35; Normanton super le heth 1327).

NORMANTON TURVILLE (1327). Again a tun of the Northmen or Norwegians; the Turville family came from Tourvilles or Trouvilles in Normandy. (Normanton in c1230).

NORTH KILWORTH. Cyfel's north worth (OE). Chivelesworde, Cleveliorde in 1086; Kiuelewurd 1177; Kiuelingworth 1206).

NORTH LUFFENHAM See LUFFENHAM.

NORTON JUXTA TWYXCROSS. North tun in relation to Twycross (OE). (Nortone in 1086).

NORTON BY GALBY. See KING'S NORTON.

NOSELEY. Notwulf's lea (OE). (Noveslei in 1086; Nouesle 1251). (Deserted site).

O

OADBY. The old by, thereby suggesting the Danes renamed an existing Anglian settlement. The personal names, Outhi (ODAN) or Oudi (ON) do not seem appropriate if the Domesday form carries greater weight than the later versions, but the matter is inconclusive. (Oldebi in 1086; Outheby 1199; Oatheby 1284. Odeby was an alternative form that persisted through recent centuries).

OAKHAM (Rutland). Oc(c)a's ham. The second Domesday form is from OSCAN *Kirkiusokn*, parish. (Ocham in 1067; Ocheham, Cherchesoch 1086; Ocham 1202).

OAKTHORPE. Thorp of the oak trees, but alternatively Aki's thorp, a common OSCAN personal name. (Achetorp in 1086). (Originally in Derbyshire).

OAKS IN CHARNWOOD. Late settlement among oak trees in part of Charnwood forest.

ODSTONE. Odd's tun (ON *oddr*, OSW *odder*). (Odestone in 1086; Oddestune c1200).

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL (1559). The upper tun or tun or a slope (OE *ufera*, *ofer*). (Wortone in 1086; Overton c1209-19).

OSBASTON (1397). Osbeorn's tun (OE *osbeorn* from ON/OD *Asbiorn*). (Sbernestun in 1086; Osberneston 1200; Osbarston 1328).

OSGATHORPE. Asgrantr's tun (ON personal name, OD *Asgot*). (Osgod, Osgodtorp in 1086; Osgodestorp c1129; Angodesthorpe 1225).

OTHORPE. Abbreviated form of Oakthorpe, the thorpe with or among oak trees. (Actorp in 1086 and c1129; Aketorp c1209-35). (Deserted site).

OWSTON. Oswulf's tun (OE personal name). (Osulvestone in 1086. Osulvestona c1154-89; Osuluestan 1185).

P

PACKINGTON. Pac(c)a's tun (OE personal name). (Pakinton in 1043; Pakyngton C1050; Pachintone 1086).

PEATLING MAGNA/PEATLING PARVA (1274). Settlement on rising ground of Poetla's people, divided into two before 1209. (Petlinge in 1086; Pedlinges 1196).

PECKLETON. Peo(h)ta's tun (OE Peot, personal name). (Pechintone in 1086; Petlington 1180; Peghtelton c1220).

PICKWELL (1221). Pic's spring or the "spring by the peak", in a high position between two hills (OE). (Pichewelle in 1086; Picwell c1129).

PICKWORTH (Rutland). Pica's worth (OE) Pikesworth in 1203; Pickewurth 1226). (Deserted site).

PILTON (Rutland). Tun by pill or creek (i.e. river Chater) but more probably “tun in the willows” (ON *pil*). (Pilton in 1202).

PLOTELEI. Probably Ploti’s lea, but occurs only in Domesday Book and has not been identified.

PLUNGAR. Enclosure where plum trees grow (OE *plumgara*: garth from OSCAN, occasionally substituted for *gara*). (Plungar in c1129; Plumgar 1242; Plungarth 1274).

POTTERS MARSTON. Marsh tun (OE *merse*) which was a potters’ centre by the 13th century. (Mersitone in 1086; Merston Potters/Potters Marston 1251). (Deserted site).

POULTENEY. Pulta’s island (OE). (Pontenei in 1086; Pulteney c1209-35). (Deserted site).

PRESTGRAVE. The priest’s grove (OE). (Deserted site). (Abegrave in 1086). Peterborough Abbey held c1125.

PRESTON (Rutland) (1240). The priest’s tun (OE). (Prestetona in 1130).

PRESTWOLD. The priest’s wood (OE). Prestewolde, Prestuuald in 1086; Prestwalde 1220).

PRIMETHORPE. Prim’s thorp (name of moneyer of Edmund I (940-946)). (Torp in 1086; Prymethorpe 1316).

Q

QUENBY (1242). The queen’s by (OE *Gweneburg*) but the DB “berie” ending suggests a fortified place. Daughter settlement of Hungarton. (Qvenerberie in 1086; Qvenerbia c1129). (Deserted site).

QUENIBOROUGH (1226). The queen’s burh (fortified manor) (OE). (Cuniburg in 1086; Queniburg c1129).

QUORN, QUORNDON. Hill where millstones were got (OE *quern*, millstone). A reference to Buddon hill. (Querendon in c1209-35; Querondon c1300).

R

RAGDALE. Valley used as a pass (OE *hrace*, *hraece*, a throat) but possibly “valley lined with moss” (*ragu*, lichen or moss). (Ragendele in 1086; Rachedal c1125; Rakedal 1242).

RANKSBOROUGH (Rutland). Possibly Ranki’s fortified place. (Rankesberewe in c1227).

RATBY. A Scandinavian form of an earlier settlement, possibly “Rota’s by”. Despite the presence of the Roman Burrough earthworks, there is no connection with *Ratae*, the Roman name for Leicester. The presence of the *Rot* form throughout appears to discount any connection with the soil colour through OE *read*, red. (Rotebie in 1086; Rotebi c1200; Rotby was regularly used into the 18th century).

RATCLIFFE CULEY (c1254). The red cliff held by Hugo de Culy (Normandy) in 1285 (OE *Reade* cliff). (Redeclive in 1086; Radeclive 1209-35).

RATCLIFFE-ON-THE-WREAKE. The red cliff on the Wreake (i.e. the steep slope of keuper marl rising from the valley bed). (Radeclive in 1086; Redclyff on Weke 1368).

RAVENSTONE. Hfraefn’s or Hrafn’s tun (ON personal name). (Ravenestorp in 1086 and c1129). (Originally in Derbyshire).

REARSBY. Hreidar’s by (ON *Hraidar*, OD *Rethr*, OSW *Redhar*, personal name). (Redresbi, Reresbi in 1086).

REDMILE. Place with red soil (OE *rede* – *mylde*, mould, earth, soil). (Redmelde in 1086; Redmilde 1202).

RIDLINGTON (Rutland) (1229). Either *Hrepel*’s tun or “tun in a reedy area”. (Redlincune in 1086; Ridelinton 1167; Rodlinton 1202).

RINGOLDTHORPE. Probably “Ringold’s thorp” and not “thorp with a circle of stones.” (Deserted site). (Ricoltorp in 1086).

ROLLESTON. Hrotwulf's or Hrolf's tun (OE). (Rovestone in 1086; Rolueston 1170; Rolveston 1198).

ROTHERBY (1280). Hraedar's by (OSCAN personal name). (Redebi in 1086; Rederbia c1129; Retherby 1226).

ROTHLEY. Lea with a clearing (OE). (Although the keuper marls came out here, the *rod* root cannot derive from *rede*, red). (Rodolei in 1086; Rodeia c1125; Roelay 1153; Rothele 1254).

RUTLAND (1377). Rota's land (or estate) (OE). (Roteland c1060, 1086; Rotelande 1080-87).

RYHALL (Rutland). Halh (nook or water meadow) where rye was grown (OE). (Rihale in 963; Righale 1066-69; Riehale 1086).

S

SADDINGTON. Probably the tun of Saegeat's people. (Sadintone, Setintone in 1086; Sadinton, Seddinton 1199).

SALTBY (1254). Salte's by (OSW or ON personal name). (Saltebi in 1086; Saltebia c1129; Sauteby 1247).

SAPCOTE. Shelter for sheep (OE *sceap*). (Sapecote, Scepecote in 1086; Scapecotes 1230).

SAXBY (1236). Saxi's by (SCAN personal name). (Saxbi, Saxebi in 1086; Sessebia c1129).

SAXELBY (1302). Saxulf's by (OD *saxulv*). (Saxelbie in 1086; Saxeleby c1220-35; Saxilby 1283).

SCALFORD (1308). Shallow ford (OE *sceald*). (Scaldeford in 1086).

SCRAPTOFT (1240). Skrapi's toft (ON personal name). (Scraptofte in c1050; Scrapentot 1086; Screpetoft 1191).

SCULTHORP (Rutland). Skuli's thorp. (deserted site). Daughter settlement of Luffenham. (Sculterp in 1086).

SEAGRAVE. Fold or pit by the grove (OE *geset*, fold or *seap*, pit, pool). (Satgrave, Setgrava in 1086; Satgraua, Satgraua c1180; Segraue 1197).

SEALE (NETHERSEAL, OVERSEAL). Shaw or wood (OE *scegel*). (Scella, Scela, Sela in 1086; Scegla c1129; Seite c1200; Scheleg, Parva Scheyl 1242). (Now in Derbyshire).

SEATON (Rutland). Probably "tun by a brook" (OE *saege*, slow-moving stream) but may be a lost stream name. A personal name such as *Saegeat* appears unlikely. (Seieton, Segentone, Segestone in 1086; Saitona 1130; Saiton 1167; Segeton 1178; Seinton 1197).

SENCE (1602). A river of good drinking water (OE *scenc*, cup, drinking can or *sciene*, beautiful). (Sheynch in 1307).

SEWESTERN. Saewig's stone (OE personal name). (Sewesten in 1086; Seustern c1129; Sewesterna, Seuesterre 1166).

SHACKERSTONE. Tun of the robbers (OE *sceacere*). (Sacrestone in 1086; Scaceston 1236; Shakerston 1327).

SHANGTON Tun at the spur of the hill (OE *scanca*, shank, leg). (Santone, Sanctone in 1086; Scanketon c1129; Shanketon 1206).

SHARNFORD. Muddy ford (OE *scearn*). (Scearnford in 1002, 1004; Sce(r)neford(e) in 1086).

SHAWELL. Boundary stream (OE *sceap*). (Sawelle in 1086; Schadewelle 1224; Schathewell 1276; Shathewell 1316).

SHEARBY. Swaef's by (OE personal name). (Svevesbi, S(e)vesbi in 1086; Schevesby 1276; Shevesby 1283; Shethesby 1509; Shewysbye 1549; Sherbye 1560).

SHEEPY MAGNA/SHEEPY PARVA. Sheep river (Sence), comprising two settlements before c1200 (OE *sceap* plus *ea*). (Scepehe, Scepa in 1086; Parva Shepe c1209-35; Schephye 1272; Shepeye 1314).

SHENTON (1556). Tun on river Sence (OE). (Scenctun in 1002, 1004; Scentone 1086; Sheyngton 1258; Sheynton 1377).

SHEPshed. Hill where sheep grazed but more precisely probably a place for the washing or marking of the forest sheep. (A Bercarium). Possibly also the site of sacrifices to a heathen deity in pagan times, with a sheep's head as an offering. (Sheepshead was a form that persisted quite late). (OE). (Scepe(s)hfde in 1086; Shepesheud 1167; Scheppeheued 1191).

SHOBY. Sigewald's by (OSCAN *Sigvald* personal name). (Seoldesberie in 1086; Siwaldebia c1129; Siwoldeby 1247). (Deserted site). The DB form suggests an original burg ending.

SIBSON. Sigebed's dun (OE personal name). (Sibetesdone in 1086; Sibbedesdone 1220). Sibstone was long recognised as an alternative form.

SILEBY. Sighulf's by (OE personal name). (Siglesbie, Siglesbi, Seglebi in 1086).

SIX HILLS. Often regarded as Segg's Hills, but, as in Lincs., "Sixleas" appears likely.

SKEFFINGTON. Sceaft's tun (SCAN form of OE *Sce(a)ftinga*). (Sciftitone in 1086; Sceftinton c1125).

SKETCHLEY. (?) Schaet's lea, but the "cliff" form became usual later. (OE *sceat* could mean strip of land). (Sketchleye in 1316; Sketscliffe 1346, 1513).

SLAWSTON (1240). Slag's tun (ON *slaegr*). (Slagestone, Slachestone in 1086; Slaghestuna c1106-23; Slaetun 1163).

SMEETON WESTERBY. The combination of two separate settlements, the Smith's tun (OE *smethe*) and the western by (west of Kibworth). (Esmeditone. Smit(e)tone in 1086; Smithetone 1208; Smytheton Westerby 1316).

SMITE. (River name), "gliding stream". (OE *smitan*). (Smyte in 1280).

SNARESTONE. Possibly Snear's tun (OE *snaroc*, swift). (Snarchetone in 1086; Snarkeston 1188; Snargeston 1196).

SNELSTON (Rutland). Snel's tun (deserted site). (Smelistone in 1086).

SNIBSTON. Snip's tun (OE *snipr*). (Snipestone in c1125).

SOAR. River name, of British origin, similar to, or derived from *Saar* and *Serre* on the Continent, all have a common *Ser*, flow, root. (Sora in 1147; Sore 1247).

SOMERBY. Sumarlid's by. (ON Summer warrior). Sumer(li)de in 1086.

SOUTH CROXTON. Croc's south tun (ON *Krokr*, OD *Krok*). (Crochestone in 1086; Sudcroxton 1212). Pronounced "Croson". (South in relation to Croxton Kerrial).

SOUTH KILWORTH. Cyfel's south worth (OE). (Chivelsworde, Cleveliorde in 1086; Suth Kiviligwrth 1300).

SOUTH LUFFENHAM. See LUFFENHAM.

SPARKENHOE. A spur of land covered with broom or juniper (OE *spearca*, ON *sprake*). (Hundred, formed c1284-1300 out of part of Guthlaxton Hundred). (Sparcenhoh in c1129).

SPROXTON. Sprok's tun (OSW personal name). (Sprotone in 1086; Sproxcheston c1125; Sproxton 1166 with alternative form Sprokeston persisting). Pronounced "Sproson".

STANTON UNDER BARDON. Tun on stoney ground overshadowed by Bardon Hill in stone quarrying area (OE). (Stontune, Stantone in 1086; Stanton subtus Berdon 1285).

STAPLEFORD (1199). Ford marked with a pillar or post (OE *stapol*, staple or post). (Stapeford in 1086).

STAPLETON (1236). Tun by the pillar or post (OE). (Stapletone in 1086).

STARMORE. Moor where stakes were obtained (OSCAN).

STATHERN. Stake by a thorn-bush (OE *stac(c)á*, stake plus *thyme*, thorn-bush). (Stachedirne, Stachetone in 1086; Stachthirn c1129).

- STAUNTON HAROLD. Stone tun, variant of *Stanton*, held by Harold de Leec in 12th century. (Stantone in 1086; Stanton Haraut 1242; Stanton Harald 1327).
- STOCKERSTON. Tun that is stock-fast (OE *stocc-faesten*), a stronghold of tree trunks, etc. (Stoctone in 1086; Stokefaston 1254; Stokfasten 1344; Stockeston 1638).
- STOKE DRY (Rutland). Dry stoc or holy place (OE). (Perhaps referable to a dry soil or lack of water, or both). (Stoche in 1086; Drie Stoke 1220).
- STOKE GOLDING. Possibly a holy place held by Petrus de Goldington c1200, but could also be a cattle farm (OE). (Stokes 1200; Stok c1209-35).
- STONESBY. Stofn's by or "by near the stump of a tree" (personal name or ON *stoven*). (Stovenebi in 1086; Stonesbia c1129; several fluid forms between the two thereafter).
- STONEY STANTON. Stone tun (near the Roman *Via Devana*) (OE). The repetition of the first word in the later first element of the second is tautulous. (Stantone in 1086; Stony Staunton 1312).
- STONTON WYVILLE. Stone tun (OE) held by Robert de Wivill in c1209-35 (from Grouville in Normandy). (Stantone in 1086; Staunton Wyville 1205).
- STORMSWORTH. Possibly Steorm's worth or moor (OE). (Stormeorde in 1086). (Deserted site).
- STOUGHTON (1461). Stockaded tun, probably originating as a farm or dairy place (OE). (Stoctone in 1086; Stoctona 1174; Stokton 1290).
- STRETTON (Rutland) (1254). Stony tun or "tun by a stone street" (OE). (Stratone in 1086).
- STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELD. Tun on stony ground in open country (OE). (Stretone in 1086). (Originally in Derbyshire).
- STRETTON MAGNA/STRETTON PARVA. Street tun (i.e. by or near a Roman road – the Gartree) (OE). Divided early on into two manors. (Stratone in 1086; Great Stretton c1125). (Great Stretton – deserted village).
- SUTTON CHENEY (1635). South tun (OE) in relation to Market Bosworth. Cheney (family name Cheynal (c1284)) from the French place-name *Chêne*, oak. (Sutone in 1086; Sutton c1220-35).
- SUTTON-IN-THE-ELMS. South tun among the elm trees (OE). South in relation to Broughton Astley. (Suton in 1086).
- SWANNINGTON (1236). The tun of Svein's people (ON *Sveinn*, OD *Sven*). (Swaneton in 1199; Sueniton 1207).
- SWEPSTONE (c1220-35). Sweppi's tun (OE personal name). (Scopestone in 1086; Swepeston c1129).
- SWIFT. (River name). Probably 'winding stream'. (Swift in 1577, but another name was 'waver' (OE *waefre*, wandering).
- SWINFORD (1638). Swine ford (OE). (Svin(e)ford, Svin(es)ford in 1086; Swyneford 1288).
- SWITHLAND. Land cleared by burning (OSCAN *svidinn*, burnt, ON *svida*, lundr, grove). (Swithellund in c1209-19; Swithelunde 1224).
- SYSONBY. Sigstein's by (OSW *Sigsten*). (Sistenebi, Sixtenebi in 1086; Sixtenebia c1129). (Deserted site).
- SYSTON. Sigheath's tun or possibly *sida stan*, broad stone (ON *sitha*). (Sitestone in 1086; Sithestun 1201; Sidhestone 1219; Sydestan 1291).

T

- TEIGH (Rutland). Enclosure (OE *taeg*). (Tie in 1086; Ti 1202; Ty 1254).
- THEDDINGWORTH (1222). The worth of Theoda's people. (Dedigworde, Tedigworde, Tevlingorde, Tedingesworde in 1086; Theingurda c1140; Tedingworth 1207).
- THISTLETON (Rutland) (1226). Tun where thistles abound(ed) (OE). (Tisteltune, Tistertune in 1086; Thisteltun 1212).

- THORNTON. Tun where thorn bushes grew (OE). (Torrenton in c1209-35; Thornigton 1254; Torinton 1231; Thorenton 1239).
- (THORP. A daughter (secondary) settlement, probably originating as a single outlying farm or hamlet (OSCAN *torp*), usually Danish).
- THORPE ACRE. Hawker's thorp (OE *hafocere*). Offshoot from Dishley? (Torp in 1086; Haueker 1319).
- THORPE ARNOLD. Ernaunt's thorp (OF personal name). (Torp in 1086; Ernald de Bosco 1130; Thorp Ernad 1239).
- THORPE SATCHVILLE (1564). A daughter settlement from Twyford. Radulfus de Sacheville from Secqueville, Normandy) held the manor in c1210. (Thorp in c1125; Thorp Secheville 1310; Thorp Sachfeld 1540).
- THORPE BY WATER (Rutland). Self-explanatory (OSCAN). (Torp in 1086; Thorp by the Watir 1459).
- THRISTONE (1394). Thraeingr's tun (originally "by") (OSCAN personal name). (Tevlingor, Trangesbi in 1086; Trengeston 1200; Thringeston 1276).
- THRUSINGTON (1457). Thorstein's tun (ON personal name). A hybrid form retaining the older OE "ton" ending. (Turstanhestone in 1086; Tursteineston 1175; Thurstington c1344-46; Thurstanton 1398).
- THURCASTON. (1290). Thorketil's, Thurkill's or Thorkilr's tun. Another hybrid form (OSCAN, mainly OD forms). (Turchitelestone, Turchilestone in 1086; Thurketlestone c1129).
- THURLASTON. Thorleif's or Thurlak's tun (probable ON/OSW personal name). (Lestone in 1086; Thurlauestona 1166; Thurliston 1217; Thurleyton 1252).
- THURMASTON. Thormodi's tun (OD), again the older "ton" form persists. (Turmodestone in 1086; Thurmodeston 1191).
- THURNBY. By at a thorn bush is more probable than "Thyrne's by" (OSCAN personal name). (Turnebi 1086; Thirneby in 1239).
- TICKENCOTE (Rutland). Cot for kids (OE *ticcen*). (Tichecote in 1086; Tichencote c1200; Tikencot 1199).
- TILTON (on the HILL) (1163). Tila's tun (OE); the added description is very late. (Tiletone, Tillintone in 1086).
- TINWELL (Rutland). The stream of Tida's (or Tidna's) people. (Tedinwelle in 1086; Tineguella c1125-28; Tinewall 1189).
- TIXOVER (Rutland). Kid's bank (OE). (Tichesovre in 1086; Tichesoure c1104; Tikesoura 1163).
- (TOFT (*element*): *homestead* (OSCAN)).
- TOLETHORPE (Rutland). Toli's thorpe (OSW/OD personal name). (Tolthorp in 1086; Toletorp 1202).
- (TON (*element*) (*tun*): *originally, enclosure or fence (around a dwelling)* (OE)).
- TONGE. A tongue of land between two streams. (Tunge in 1086; Tunga c1129).
- TOOLEY. Look-out hill (OE *tot-hlaw*). (Tolawe in c1220). (Deserted site).
- TRENT. River on boundary of many counties, including Leics. The name means "trespasser" – a river liable to flood. (Treanta, Treenta in c730; Trente 1086).
- TUGBY. Toki's or Tochi's by (Danish personal name). Probably still held by the original founder in 1066. (Tochebi in 1086; Tokebi 1190).
- TWYXCROSS (1457). The double crossing (*lit*, "two cross") (OE). (Tvicros in 1086; Twycros 1306).
- TWYFORD. The double ford (OE). A four arm cross at cross roads, i.e. over a river with two arms. (Taiworde, Tuiuorde in 1086; Tyford 1124; Tuiford 1190).

U

- ULLESTHORPE. Ulf's thorp (OSCAN personal name). Daughter settlement from Claybrooke. (Ulestorp in 1086; Olestorp 1190; Olvestorp 1278).
- ULVERSCROFT. Ulf's croft. Augustinian priory founded here in 1130. (Ulvescroft in 1174).
- UPPINGHAM (Rutland). Home of the people (the Uppingas) on the hill, or a look-out place. (Yppingeham in 1067; Uppingeham 1086).
- UPTON. Upper tun, in relation to Shenton (OE). (Uppton in 1196).

W

- WALCOTE (1226). The serfs' cots (OE *Walacot*, *Wealacot*, foreigners; Welshmen; used by the English of the British). (Walecote in 1086).
- (WALD (*element*): usually denoting woodland at high level, "open uplands" (OE), also *weald*).
- WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOLDS. Ham on a wold in forested terrain (OE *Wealdham*, "d" changed to "t" before "h"). (Waltham in 1086).
- WALTON (by KIMCOTE). See *infra*. (Waltone in 1086).
- WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS. Tun in a wood or on a wold (OE *weald*). (Waletone in 1086; Walton on the Wald 1285).
- WANLIP. Lonely leap over the Soar (OE *anliepe*, isolated, single) (*one*, lonely plus *hlyp*, leaping), possibly stepping stone crossing. (An(e)lepe in 1086; Anlepiea c1129; Anelep 1208; Onlep 1316).
- WARDLEY (Rutland). Watch ley is preferable to the more strict "pasture for cattle" due to its high situation (OE *weard*, watch; *weorf*, cattle). (Werlea in 1067; Warleia c1160; Warleg 1202; Warleya 1223; Wardele 1269).
- WARTNABY. Watch hill (a "by" in a high situation), also personal name (OE *Worcnoþ*). (Worcnodbeie in 1086; Warnadaby c1129; Warcnatebi 1169).
- WELBY (1631). Ali's by (ON personal name). (Alebi(e) in 1086; Alebia in c1129; Oleby 1270). (Deserted site).
- WELHAM. Ham by the wella or river (i.e. Welland). (Wale, Walendeham, Waleham in 1086; Welleham c1300).
- WELLAND. "A good flowing river". (Celt. *vesu*, good plus *luaid*, to move). (Weolud in 921; Uuelod c1000; Welund 1118; Weyland 1200; Weland 1218).
- WELLESBOROUGH. Hill with a wheel or circle (OE). (Wethelesberne in 1185; Wenlesbergh 1255; Whelesbergh 1300).
- WENTON (Rutland). Possibly Wanta's tun. (Deserted site). Not in Domesday Book.
- WESTERBY. Western by (in relation to Kibworth). See SMEETON WESTERBY. (Westerbi, Westrebi in 1206).
- WESTRILL. Western hill (late form).
- WHATBOROUGH. Wheat-hill (OE *hwaete-bearg*) of some antiquity as an early settlement (c450-550). (Wetberge in 1086; Watebergia c1129; Whatbergh 1428). (Deserted site).
- WHETSTONE. Evidently a change of name from "western ham" (in relation to Blaby) to "a place with a stone for whetting sythes". (Westham in 1086; Whetestan c1154-89; Hwetstan 1254).
- WHISSENDINE (Rutland). Valley of the Wicingas tribe. (Wichingedene in 1086; Wissendena 1176; Wissenden 1203).
- WHITTINGTON. Tun of Hwita's people. (Wytington in 1321). (Deserted site).
- WHITWELL (Rutland). White spring or stream (OE). (Witewelle in 1086; Whitewell 1195).
- WHITWICK. Hwita's wic (OE white wic) (Latin *vicus*, dwelling). (Witewic in 1086; Whytewyk 1327).

(WIC (*element*): *dwelling, particularly a dairy farm* (OE)).

WIGSTON MAGNA. Vikings' tun, thereby suggesting a re-named settlement. (Wichingestone in 1086; Wikingeston 1191).

WIGSTON PARVA. Wicg's stone or logan stone (OE). (Wicgestan in 1002; Wigstan 1004; Wicestan 1086; Wigestan 1188).

WILLESLEY. Wifel's lea, originally thorp, then in Derbyshire. (Wifeles in c972; Wiueslesleie 1086; Wivelesleia 1198; Wivesle 1208).

WILLOUGHBY WATERLESS. By among the willows and waterleas (leys) (corrupted to waterless). (Wilebi, Wilechebi in 1086; Wileweby 1236; Wilweby 1254).

WILLOWES. "A place among the willows". (Wilges, Willoughes in 1086). (Deserted site).

WILSON. Wifel's tun (originally thorp). Settled from Breedon. (Wifeles Dorp in c972; Wiuelestunia c1152-89; Wyveleston, 1242).

WINDESERS. Wind 'funnel' (OE), a lost place, (Found in 1086 and c1129).

WING (Rutland). Probably "field ford" (OSCAN *vengi* (ON), variant of *vang*, field). (Wengeford in 1046, Wenge 1202; Weng 1208).

WISTOW. Wigstan's (St. Wistan's) *stow* or holy place (OE). (Wistanestov in 1086; Wystanstown, Wistowe 1214). (Deserted site).

WITCHLEY (WYTCHELEY) (Rutland). Probably "lea by the wych elms" or Hwicce's lea (Hwicceslea – Hundred name c1060).

WITHCOTE. Willow clump (OE *wicia*, *witte*, willow plus *cocc*, heap) or cot with willow trees. (Wicote, Wicoc in 1086; Wittok c1129; Witecoc 1167; Withcoc 1236). (Deserted site).

WITHERLEY (1394). Wigtryp's lea (female name). (Witheredel, Witheresdal in 1202; Withed'le 1203; Wytheredel 1243).

WOODCOTE. Cot in a wood (OE). (Deserted site). (Vdecote in 1086).

WOODHOUSE, WOODHOUSE EAVES. Houses in the wood; "eaves" refers to the edge of the wood. (Wodehuses in c1209-35; Wodehouses 1327).

WOODVILLE. New town in 1845, named after the wooden toll box formerly on the site. The French *ville* ending adds tone.

WOODTHORPE. Thorp in a wood. (Founded from Loughborough?).

WORTHINGTON. (1201). Tun of the Wortingas tribe or OE Wortiga's tun. (Werditone in 1086; Wrdintona c1129; Wurdinton 1169).

(WORTH (*element*): *normally meaning enclosure or homestead* (OE)).

WRANGDYKE (Rutland). Hundred name meaning "winding ditch". (Probably OE).

WREAK(E) "Crooked" or "twisted" (OD *wrethe*), description of this winding river, whose old name was probably *eye*, water. (Werc in 1237; Wrethek, Wreyke 1276).

WYCOMB(E). Dairy farm (OE *wicum*, dat. pl. of *wic*). (Wiche in 1086; Wicham 1316).

WYFORDBY. By with a ford and wig (or temple) on river Eye. (Werdebi, Wiuordebi in 1086; Wyfordebias c1129; Wivordeby 1235).

WYKIN. A community dairy farm (two wics close together) (OE). (Wich, Wiken in c1200; Wychen c1209-35).

WYMESWOLD Wigmund's *wald* or wood (OE personal name). (Wimundewal(l)e, Wimundeswald in 1086).

WYMONDHAM. Wigmund's ham (OE personal name). (Wimundesham, Witmeham in 1086; Wymundeham c1125; Wymundham 1226).

NOTE: Readers are reminded that to derive fullest benefit from the above glossary, reference should be made to the introduction and list of abbreviations.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

(in approximate order of use in the preparation of this pamphlet)

- HISTORY FROM THE SOURCES: Vol. 22* (ed. P. MORGAN) *LEICESTERSHIRE* (1979)
Vol. 29 (ed. F. THORN) *RUTLAND* (1980)
- G. F. FARNHAM: *Leicestershire Mediaeval Village Notes*, 6 volumes (1929-33) and MSS notes, Leicestershire Record Office.
- E. EK WALL: *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* (1962).
- E. EK WALL: *English River-Names* (1928).
- K. CAMERON: *English Place-Names* (1961).
- P. H. REANEY: *The Origin of English Place-Names* (1960).
- A. H. SMITH: *English Place-Name Elements* (1956 and 1970 Supplement).
- W. F. H. NICHOLAISEN, M. GELLING and M. RICHARDS: *The Names of Towns and Cities in Britain* (1970).
- M. GELLING: *Place-Names and English History* (1978).
- VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY OF LEICESTERSHIRE. Vol. I (1907).
- VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY OF RUTLAND, Vol. I (1908).
- W. G. HOSKINS: *The Anglian and Scandinavian Settlement of Leicestershire and Further Notes on* (Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological Society, volumes XVIII, pt. ii (1934-35) and XIX, pt. i (1936-37)).
- W. G. HOSKINS: *Lost Place-Names in Leicestershire* in *Leicestershire and Rutland Magazine*, Vol. 2 No.1 (December, 1949).
- W. G. HOSKINS: *Fieldwork in Local History* (1967).
- W. G. HOSKINS: *Shell County Guides: Rutland* (1963); *Leicestershire* (1970).
- C. F. SLADE: *The Leicestershire Survey* (1956).
- J. E. O. WILSHERE: *The Place Name Kirby Muxloe* (Transactions of Leicestershire Archaeological Society, volume XLII (1966-67)).
- J. E. O. WILSHERE: *Two Place-Name Problems: Ratby and Groby* (Unpublished MSS notes).
- B. H. COX: *Leicestershire Moot-Sites: The Place-Name Evidence* in Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society, Vol. XLVII, 1971-72.
- B. H. COX: *MS (in Leicester Reference Library) for the long-delayed Leicestershire volume in the County English Place-Name Series has not been fully consulted, although it is known that there are relatively few differences in interpretation when compared with the present glossary. Cox, however, has ignored the evidence in the Kirby Muxloe paper cited in the above bibliography. J. Bourne's Place-Names of Leicestershire and Rutland, first published by Leicestershire Libraries in 1977, appears partly based on Cox's work.*

Published by Leicester Research Section of Chamberlain Music and Books, 134 London Road, Leicester.

Printed by E. Collingwood & Son Ltd, Wigston, Leicester.

SOME OTHER LEICESTER RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

LEICESTER INTEREST:

The Siege of Leicester 1645 (3rd imp)	£1.50
Town Gates and Bridges of Mediaeval Leicester	90p
Religious Gilds of Mediaeval Leicester	75p
Leicester Markets and Fairs	60p
Leicester Town Halls	60p
Leicester Clock Tower (2nd edition)	45p
Leicester Towne Waytes	25p
Wm. Gardiner (1770-1853), Hosiery manufacturer, dilettante and musician	25p
MPs for Leicester 1832-1983	£1.80
Leicester's Great Influenza Epidemic, 1918-9	30p
Spinney Hill Park 1886-1986	95p

GENERAL COUNTY INTEREST:

Leics. Yeoman Families and their Pedigrees	45p
Inns of Leicestershire	60p
Leicestershire Weather Sayings	£1
Selected Legends of Leics. (4th imp)	90p
Further Legends of Leics. (2nd imp)	£1.25
William, Lord Hastings (c.1430-83)	£1.25
William Hanbury of Church Langton	60p

VILLAGE HISTORIES:

Glenfield — a Considerable Village (2nd edition)	£2.50
Old Braunstone (2nd edition)	£2.50
Old Evington	£2.50
Old Kirby (Muxloe)	£2.95
Leicester Forest East and West	75p

Details of some 20 specialised local studies, Parish Register and Probate Inventory transcripts are available on request.

WHEN ORDERING BY POST PLEASE INCLUDE 25p for first title and 15p for each additional title.