# Leaving your Mark (or Matthew, Luke or John): An investigation into the manorial affix in four Midlands counties

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| Acronym/Abbreviation | Meaning |
|---|---|
| Db | Derbyshire |
| Le | Leicestershire |
| Nt | Nottinghamshire |
| Wa | Warwickshire |
| OE | Old English |
| OSc | Old Scandinavian |
| OFr | Old French |
| CG | Continental Germanic |
| ME | Middle English |
| *ODFNBI* | *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland* |

## What is my investigation?

Place-names with manorial affixes are those which 'carry the names of seigneurial families'.[1] These can be given names or bynames, can be prefixed or suffixed, and can be historical or surviving. A place-name must be independent from the affix and exist before it is supplemented by an individual's name. These do not include official, titular landowners such as 'Bishop's' or 'King's' which in itself is a 'very large class', or where a personal name is a specific element of a place-name.[2]

Manorial affixes are a meeting point for personal names and place-names. The aim of this study is to understand how our landscape was continually revised in the medieval period by the people around it. Place-names such as Newton and Sutton were being used before manorial affixes emerged, but little attention is given to how these reformed with changing occupants. Warwickshire (Wa), Leicestershire (Le), Nottinghamshire (Nt) and Derbyshire (Db) have been chosen for their centrality and - as this is a study between people and place, and I am from the Midlands - their familiarity.

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[1] Richard Jones, *Thinking through the Manorial Affix: People and Place in Medieval England* (date unknown) [online resource: *Academia,* https://www.academia.edu/1155171/Thinking_through_the_manorial_affix_people_and_place_in_later_medieval _England], 255-271, p.255 [Subsequent references will be to this edition, as 'The Manorial Affix'].
[2] James Tait, 'The Feudal Element' in *Introduction to the Survey of English Place-Names,* ed. by A. Mawer and F. Stenton (Cambridge: University Press, 1924), 115-132, p.125 [Subsequent references will be to this edition, as 'The Feudal Element'].

The 115 place-names that make up my data have been extracted from the English Place-Name Society (EPNS) county surveys (see Place-Names Appendix).[3] I have focused on larger settlements that have sufficient records of a manorial affix. There are some I have disregarded for lack of evidence, or too much ambiguity. For instance, Newton Unthank (Le) has a suffix that could derive from a manorial landowner. Equally, it could refer to the land and originate from the OE element *unþanc* 'displeasure, ingratitude'.[4] I have not included any place-names with manorial affixes that are attested after 1650. This is due to a popularity of later antiquarian place-naming, which may not reflect actual medieval use. Therefore, it is likely that the corpus is an underestimation of manorial affixes.

Furthermore, material varies for each county. The 84-year old EPNS survey for Warwickshire is only one volume in length whilst Leicestershire spans seven volumes and its latest part was published in 2016. Like Warwickshire, the survey of Nottinghamshire is also one volume long and was published in 1940. Derbyshire's three volumes were published a decade later, in 1959. It is likely that over time more research has been carried out and interpretations have shifted.

## What research on manorial affixes has been conducted so far?

Manorial affixes were first discussed by Tait who explained that they were 'not always permanent. They could readily be replaced by others or disappear altogether'.[5] Therefore, they are context-sensitive as they represent the 'relationship that developed between people and place in the past'.[6] Tait argues that Norman aristocracy did not replace existing place-names on a large scale.[7] Instead, they implemented feudal elements, which 'reflect the manorial system and military arrangements based upon land that spread over length and breadth of the country after the Conquest'.[8]

Following Tait, Cameron highlighted specific cases, such as Wootton Wawen (Wa).[9] He also produced a county-by-county list of manorial affixes that are still surviving. Subsequent to Cameron, Jones dedicated research into manorial affixes, additionally including lost instances.[10] His case studies on Lillingstone Lovell (Bucks.) and Lillingstone Dayrell (Bucks.)

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[3] See 'Corpus Bibliography' for details.
[4] Barrie Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire: Part VI – Sparkenhoe Hundred* (Nottingham: English Place-Names Society, 2014), p.79.
[5] James Tait, 'The Feudal Element', p.125.
[6] Jones, 'The Manorial Affix', p.256.
[7] Tait, 'The Feudal Element', p.115.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Kenneth Cameron, 'Affixes in Place-Names', *English Place-Names*, 4th edn (London: B. T. Batsford Ltd, 1996), 102-113 [Subsequent references will be to this edition, as '*English Place-Names*'].
[10] Jones, 'The Manorial Affix'.

expose the relationships between manorial figures and local settlements and he looks more nationally at the distribution of manorial affixes. I will compare Jones' findings to my own to find out whether the Midlands could be a reflection on nationwide manorial affixes. Despite Gelling's statement that there was 'widespread addition of their [French families] surnames', relatively little research has been invested into manorial affixes.[11]

I am going to compare the date of attestations with Jones' research to find out whether the Midlands follows or differs from this trend. I will then explore what names were used as manorial affixes. Research by Clark, *A Dictionary of First Names* and the *Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland* will be valuable in suggesting any significance of the choice of personal names used.[12] I will then shift my attention to the characteristics of the place-names which are recorded with manorial affixes and see if any patterns emerge here.
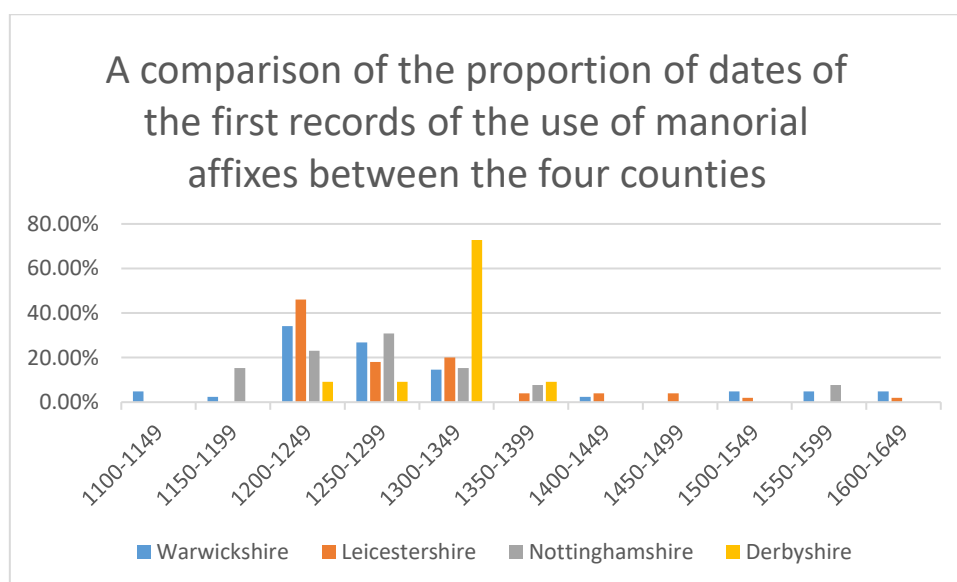
## When do manorial affixes occur?



*Figure 1*

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[11] Margaret Gelling, *Signposts to the Past,* 3rd edn (Chichester: Phillimore, 1997),p. 240.

[12] Cecily Clark, 'Onomastics', in *The Cambridge History of the English Language II: 1066-1476,* ed. by Norman Blake (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992), 542-606, p.559 [Subsequent references will be to this edition, as 'Onomastics']; Patrick Hanks, Kate Hardcastle and Flavia Hodges, *A Dictionary of First Names,* 2nd edn (Oxford University Press, 2006) [https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780198610601.001.0001/acref-9780198610601]; Patrick Hanks, Richard Coates and Peter McClure, *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland* (Oxford University Press, 2016), [online resource: <http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199677764.001.0001/acref-9780199677764>].
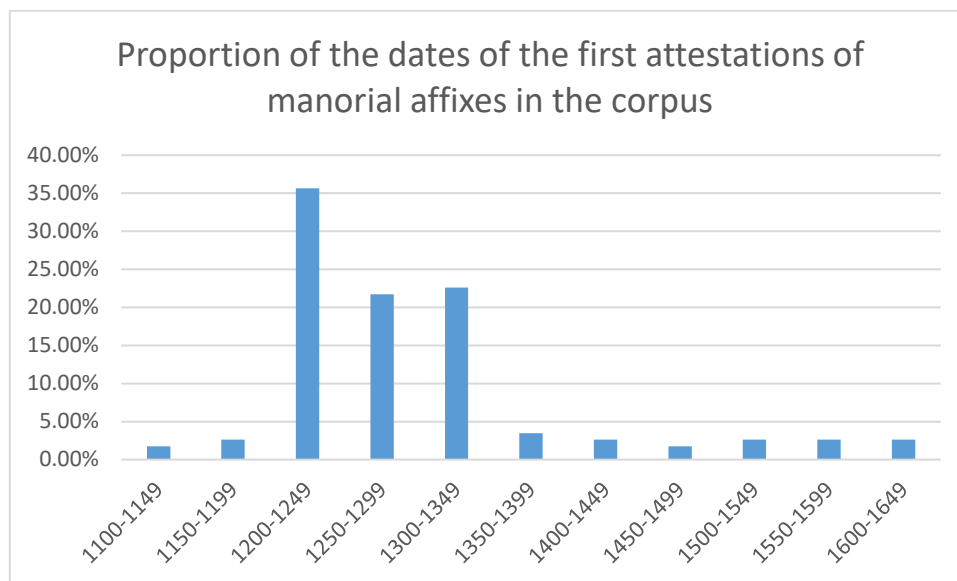
Proportion of the dates of the first attestations of manorial affixes in the corpus
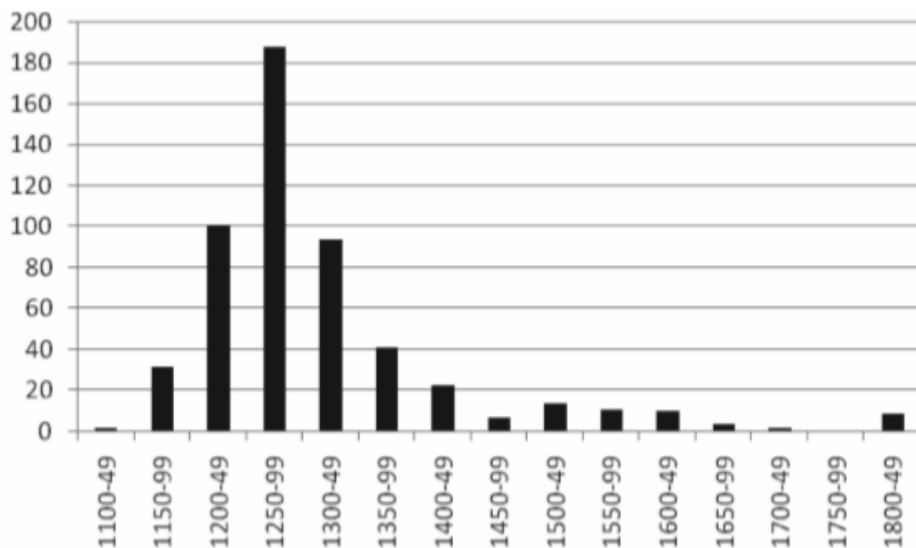
*Figure 2*

FIGURE 17.5. Date of the first record of the use of manorial affixes in surviving names from Watts 2004.

*Figure 3: Graph from Richard Jones, 'The Manorial Affix', p. 262*

The graphs (figures one and two) above show the 115 manorial affixes in the four Midlands counties as proportional for each time period depicted by Jones, which allows for comparison with the national picture. The records peak earlier in my corpus than in Jones' findings (figure three). My study shows over a third – 35.65% - have their first attestation in the first half of the thirteenth century whereas nationally, more manorial affixes are first recorded in the latter half of this century. Generally, the manorial affixes in my study surface earlier than Jones'. The emergence of manorial affixes between 1250 and 1349 remains consistent with 21.74% (25 instances) being first reported between 1250 and 1299 and 22.61% (26 instances) between 1300 and 1349. The national graph shows a significant

number of manorial affixes first occurring in the first half of the same period with just shy of 200 cases and Jones says this indicates 'a dramatic shift in the relationship between people and place'.[13] This then almost halves in the succeeding half-century where less than one hundred attestations of manorial affixes arise.

My research reflects a similar pattern to the rest of the country from the mid-fourteenth century with a slow but steady uptake of manorial affixes into the mid-seventeenth century. Although Nottinghamshire has only 12 place-names with either current or lost manorial affixes, the pattern here is the most similar to the nationwide pattern. The number of instances gradually increases from 1100, peaks at 1299 then again gradually declines until 1399. Nottinghamshire shows no new manorial affixes from the 15th century onwards apart from Holme Pierrepont which first records its affix in 1571. Jones too notes a redundancy of them in the county.[14] Both Warwickshire and Leicestershire have more attested manorial affixes earlier, between 1200 and 1249, whilst Derbyshire has a much more concentrated 200-year time frame as all of its 11 cases emerge between 1200 and 1399. Derbyshire peaks in the period between 1300 and 1349 with eight, 72.72%, recorded here.

The earliest manorial affix in my corpus is Walton (Wa); recorded with both *Theodoric* and *-Spilebert* in 1123. Walton was later attested with two other manorial affixes in the 1230s. It is also the place-name with the most manorial affix attestations with four instances. The only other place-name with a manorial affix attestation between 1100 and 1149 is Wootton Wawen (Wa), originating from a personal name of a landowner with Scandinavian descent. Its affix still survives. Cameron notes this is one of 'very few' cases in which the affix is a personal name of an individual who was 'connected with the place even before the Norman Conquest'.[15] In contrast, the latest recorded first manorial affix is the suffix of Newbold Revel (Wa) which is first seen in 1615. Only two other place-names, Hampton Lucy (Wa) and Newbold (II; Le), are first recorded with a manorial affix in the period of 1600-1649; both in 1606. However, the date of recording does not necessarily correlate with the date of land-ownership as Cameron warns some people 'are known to have been associated with the place long before their names were affixed to the place-name'.[16]

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[13] Jones, 'The Manorial Affix', p.269.
[14] Ibid., p.258.
[15] Cameron, *English Place-Names*, p.111; p.112.
[16] Ibid., p.111.

## What type of names are used as manorial affixes?

For the 115 place-names in the corpus, there are 138 historical manorial affixes. On average, Warwickshire shows the most manorial affixes per place-name with 1.24 and Nottinghamshire shows the least with 1.08 per place-name. All 138 will be used in the research into the types of names they arise from.

| County | Number of place-names | Number of manorial affixes recorded |
|---|---|---|
| Warwickshire | 41 | 51 |
| Leicestershire | 50 | 61 |
| Nottinghamshire | 13 | 14 |
| Derbyshire | 11 | 12 |

*Figure 4*

As manorial affixes originate from personal names, they can be categorised into given names and bynames (see Bynames Appendix and Given Names Appendix). The latter group accounts for 86.23% of the attestations - a breakdown is shown in figure five. Although the name-stock of Derbyshire is the smallest, it has no record of any given names used as manorial affixes. Nottinghamshire has one instance in an attestation for Tuxford, - *Cufford Alani,* in 1167*.* Leicestershire has seven examples of given name affixes. Warwickshire has 11 instances distributed amongst seven place-names. Over Whitacre, Nether Whitacre, Shuckburgh and Walton (all Wa) each show two manorial attestations of given names. The average date for a given name manorial affix to first be attested is 1221, 103 years earlier than the average of a byname manorial affix at 1324. All names in this minority category are first recorded in their full version, rather than hypocoristic forms. South Kilworth (Le) has the given name affix –*Rogeri* in 1249. Five years later, this is recorded as – *Rog* in a shortened form.
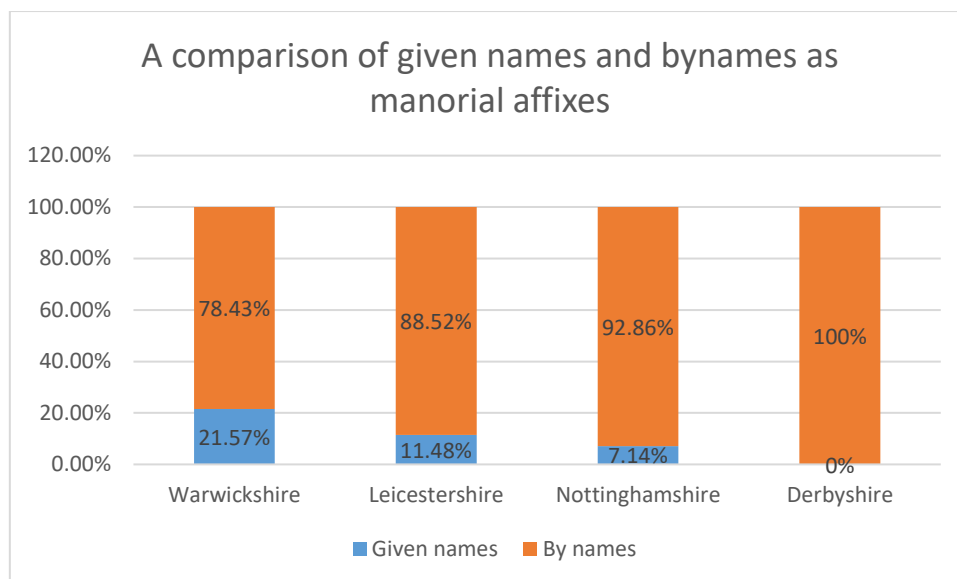
*Figure 5*

## Given names

| Place-name | County | Personal name attestation | Date of attestation | Standardised form of personal name |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheldon | Warwickshire | *Sheldone Ansel* | 1235 | *Anselm* |
| Over Whitacre | Warwickshire | *Wythacre Jordani* *Withacre Simonis* | 1221 1235 | *Jordan* *Simon* |
| Nether Whitacre | Warwickshire | *Withacre Radulfi* *Wythacre Nicholas* | 1221 1262 | *Ralph* *Nicholas* |
| Weston in Arden | Warwickshire | *Weston Hernalide* | 1262 | *Arnold* |
| Shuckburgh | Warwickshire | *Suckeberue Oliver, Suckeberue Osbert* | 1235 1235 | *Oliver* *Osbert* |
| Walton | Warwickshire | *-Theodoric* *-Spilebert* | 1123 1123 | *Theodore* *\*Spilebert* |
| Barcheston | Warwickshire | *Bercheston Symonis* | 1235 | *Simeon* |
| Wooton Wawen | Warwickshire | *Wagneswitona* | 1138-47 | *Vagn* |

| Ab Kettleby | Leicestershire | *Abbe -* | 1236 | *Abba/*Abbi/*Abbe* |
| Thorpe Arnold | Leicestershire | *Arnoldestorp* | 1214 | *Arnold* |
| East Norton | Leicestershire | *-Ricard'* | 1242 | *Richard* |
| Catthorpe | Leicestershire | *Thorpthomas* | 1344 | *Thomas* |
| South Kilworth | Leicestershire | *-Rogeri* | 1249 | *Roger* |
| Stanton under Bardon | Leicestershire | *-Ysabelle* | 1209 | *Isabel* |
| Staunton Harold | Leicestershire | *-Arald* | 1230 | *Harold* |
| Tuxford | Nottinghamshire | *Cufford Alani* | 1167 | *Alan* |

*Figure 6*

Stanton under Bardon (Le) is the only place-name to have a female personal name as a manorial affix. *Isabel* derives from the Spanish version of the Hebrew name *Elisabeth* meaning 'God is my oath'. Cox believes 'the vill was once a gift to *Isabella* who was the wife of Robert de Harcourt'.[17] Even though Cox states that a byname, *de Harcourt*, is associated with Stanton, it is never recorded as an affix here. Rather, a female given name takes precedence. *Ysabelle,* in 1209, is the only other recorded affix apart from linguistic variations of the surviving suffix (for example *subtus Berdon* in 1285 to *iuxta Berdon* in 1324). Male names dominate the stock of given name affixes in 19 of the remaining instances. Hough indicates that there are few female names in place-names in comparison to male names and this reflects the 'the minority status of women in the toponymicon'.[18] However, during the Anglo-Saxon period, the position of women was 'highly controversial' and all manorial affixes are reported later, in the post-Conquest era.[19]

Of the 18 different given names used in the 20 place-names, 22.22% derive from OE and OSc. One more, *Spilebert*, may be OE or CG. These types of given names frequently feature as specific elements in place-names, like in Pillerton Hersey (Wa; male pers. n. *Pīlheard*) and the Grimston hybrid Colston Bassett (Nt; OSc male pers. n. *Kolr*), but are less likely to present as manorial affixes. The male personal name *Osbert* is the only definite OE name in my affix corpus. The dithematic *Harold* and monothematic *Vagn* are the only instances of OSc personal names and the monothematic *Abb-* is either OE or OSc. Manorial affixes became increasingly popular only in the 13th and 14th centuries, yet 'by the

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[17] Barrie Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire: Part VI - Sparkenhoe Hundred* (Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, 2014), p.272.
[18] Carole Hough, 'Women in place-names', in *Perceptions of Place*, ed. by Jayne Carroll and David N. Parsons (Nottingham: English Place-Names Society, 2013), 251-282, p.251.
[19] Ibid., p.256.

mid-thirteenth century insular names had virtually died out even among the peasants'.[20] The remaining fourteen given names are from a post-Conquest name-stock of 'a relatively small number of common, indivisible personal names'.[21] Even so, three of the four place-names with either OE or OSc given name affixes have survived whereas Thorpe Arnold (Le) is the only instance of a post-Conquest survival (CG *arn* 'eagle' + *wald* 'ruler'). This may be due to a larger, and therefore more unique, OE and OSc name-stock as a result of their dithematic style. Even though some CG names were dithematic too, these had set pairs (such as *rīc* 'power' + *hard* 'strong, hardy' to construct Richard). Therefore, more diverse combinations of themes in OE and OSc may result in given names that are more effective at distinguishing place-names in a time when a concentrated and repetitive stock was growing.
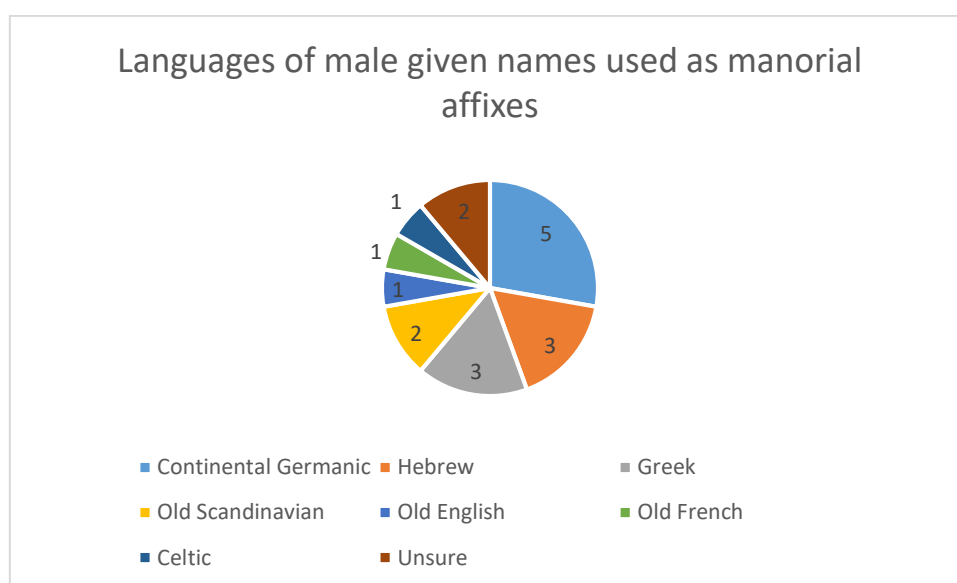


*Figure 7*

CG names make up five of the different given names used as manorial affixes. Like *Harold* and *Osbert*, these too are dithematic. *Arnold*, a male CG name, is found twice as a manorial affix in the corpus; in Thorpe Arnold (Le) and Weston in Arden (Wa). Clark points out that the five most popular names amongst London tax-payers in the 1290s were: *John, William, Robert, Richard*, and *Thomas,* in that order.[22] Only the latter two appear in the 20 place-names with given name affixes; in East Norton (Le) and Catthorpe (Le) respectively. In some ways, this is unsurprising as rarer names, like *Arnold,* would fit their purpose to distinguish place-names.

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[20] Clark, 'Onomastics', p.559.
[21] James Chetwood, 'Re-evaluating English personal naming on the eve of the Conquest', *Early Medieval Europe,* 26:4 (2018), 518-547, p.522.
[22] Clark, 'Onomastics', p.562.

| Personal name | Place-name | | Language | Prototheme | Deutrotheme |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Osbert* | Shuckburgh (Wa) | *Osbert*, 1235 | OE | *ōs* 'god' | *beorht* 'bright, famous' |
| *Harold* | Staunton Harold (Le) | *Arald* (1230) | OSc | *herr* 'army' | *wald* 'power' |
| *Anselm* | Sheldon (Wa) | *Anselm* (1235) | CG | *ans* 'divinity' | *helm* 'helmet' |
| *Radulf* | Nether Whitacre (Wa) | *Radulfi* (1221) | CG | *rād* 'counsel' | *wulf* 'wolf' |
| *\*Spilebert* | Walton (Wa) | *-Spilebert* (1123) | CG or OE | *spil* 'play' | *beraht, beorht* 'bright, famous' |
| *Richard* | East Norton (Le) | *Ricard* (1242) | CG | *rīc* 'power' | *hard* 'strong, hardy' |
| *Roger* | South Kilworth (Le) | *-Rogeri* (1249) | CG | *hrōd* 'fame' | *gār, gēr* 'spear' |
| *Arnold* | Thorpe Arnold (Le), Weston in Arden (Wa) | *Hernald* (1262), *Arnoldestorp* (1214) | CG | *arn* 'eagle' | *wald* 'power' |

*Figure 8*

*Oliver* is thought to be an Old French name that rose in popularity due to the 'thoughtful and cautious' character in the 11th century epic poem *Chanson de Roland*.[23] It is evident in a 1235 attestation of Shuckburgh (Wa). *Alan*, seen in the 1167 Tuxford (Nt) attestation, *Cufford Alani,* is a Celtic name that could possibly mean 'rock'. Clark believes this name 'had been borrowed from neighbouring Bretons' by Normans.[24]

There are three male Greek names (*Nicholas, Theodore and Thomas*) and two male Hebrew names (*Jordan* and *Simon*). These also make up many of the Christian names in the corpus, which encountered a 'rising popularity'.[25] Eight of the eighteen different names seen as

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[23] Patrick Hanks, Kate Hardcastle and Flavia Hodges, *A Dictionary of First Names,* 2nd edn (Oxford University Press, 2006) [online resource: https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780198610601.001.0001/acref-9780198610601], *Oliver.*
[24] Clark, 'Onomastics', p.557.
[25] Ibid., p.561.

manorial affixes fall into this category, seen in the table below. The CG *Anselm* and *Arnold* are the only names with overtly Christian connotations not to be either Greek or Hebrew. Both are Saints names, and *Anselm* is thought to have been imported by the contemporary Archbishop of Canterbury who was appointed by William the Conqueror from his homeland. Five names are Biblical, one being the female Hebrew name *Elisabeth*, which *Isabel* derives from, and is the name of the mother of John the Baptist. Hebrew *Simeon* and Greek *Thomas* are names of Jesus' apostles and the former is seen as an affix in Over Whitacre (Wa) and Barcheston (Wa). The male Hebrew name *Jordan*, used in Over Whitacre (Wa), is not from a biblical figure; rather, the river that Jesus was baptised in, meaning 'flowing down'. This is the only biblical name which is not also a Saint's name.

| Place-name | Modern given name | Language | Biblical name? | Saints name? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheldon (Wa) | *Anselm* | CG | | ☐ |
| Over Whitacre (Wa) | *Jordan* | Hebrew | ☐ | |
| Over Whitacre (Wa), Barcheston (Wa) | *Simeon* | Hebrew | ☐ | ☐ |
| Nether Whitacre (Wa) | *Nicholas* | Greek | ☐ | ☐ |
| Weston in Arden (Wa), Thorpe Arnold (Le) | *Arnold* | CG | | ☐ |
| Walton (Wa) | *Theodore* | Greek | | ☐ |
| Catthorpe (Le) | *Thomas* | Greek | ☐ | ☐ |
| Stanton under Bardon (Le) | *Elisabeth* (from *Isabel*) | Hebrew | ☐ | ☐ |

*Figure 9*

This popularity of post-Conquest names coincides with the incidence of manorial affixes. It may not mean that these names had longevity in the medieval period, but they had contemporary significance in time and location. The lack of these given names as affixes in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire may suggest a regional difference in choices of given names and times of trends. It may be that a smaller name stock was used more frequently,

which would render some CG names ineffective to distinguish place names. As Clark highlights that 'medieval name fashions were constantly evolving', it could be a factor of timing.[26] Bynames emerge later in the 13th and 14th centuries and if a narrower given name-stock was being frequently used, it may have been more beneficial for these bynames to take the role of manorial affixes than given names. Similarly, as trends were rapidly changing, it may have meant that certain types of given names fell out of favour in place-names more often than the older given names which were already established, evident by the survival of OE and OSc names in modern manorial affixes.

## Bynames

The average date for a byname to be recorded as a manorial affix is in the first half of the 14th century. The lateness of this in comparison to given name affixes may be due to the lateness in the acquisition of bynames. With a select number of post-Conquest given names accounting for a majority of individuals, and an increase in bureaucracy, there was a 'consequent drive towards onomastic precision'.[27] As Medieval England approached the 14th century, Clark describes that a 'universalisation of by-naming' occurred.[28] Only two manorial affixes deriving from bynames, in Butlers Marston (Wa) and Stoke Bardolph (Nt), are seen before the 13th century. Furthermore, the transition from individual name affixes to byname affixes may be a place-name trend as Jones notes: 'from the 1230s, however, it was far more common for manorial affixes to refer to the family name than to particular individuals'.[29]

Using *ODFNBI,* the bynames can be traced to their modern forms. These can be categorised into: locative, occupational, relationship and nicknames. There are also several bynames in which there is either no surviving reflex or there are too many possibilities to pinpoint one origin. Locative names are the largest category and can be either toponymical, which refers to a specific place-name; or topographical, which refers to a feature. Nicknames (denoting appearance or characteristics) and relationship names each account for a sizable minority. Occupational names are the smallest group with nine instances which share six different bynames. This may be expected as those who held land would likely to be of a higher class, whereas Clark notes that individuals who held occupational bynames were 'peasants mostly'.[30] The unknown group contain bynames that can't be connected to a modern name in *ODFNBI* or can be categorised into multiple groups. For instance, *Revell* of

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[26] Ibid., p.560-1.
[27] Ibid., p.567.
[28] Ibid., p.566.
[29] Jones, 'The Manorial Affix', p.262.
[30] Clark, 'Onomastics', p.269.

Newbold Revel (Wa) may be either a nickname from OFr *revel* 'rebellious' or a relationship name from the personal name Revel. On the other hand, some have possible but not definite meanings, such as Burton Overy (Le), which the EPNS speculates that the manorial affix – *Nouerai* in 1259 - may derive from Nourray in France.
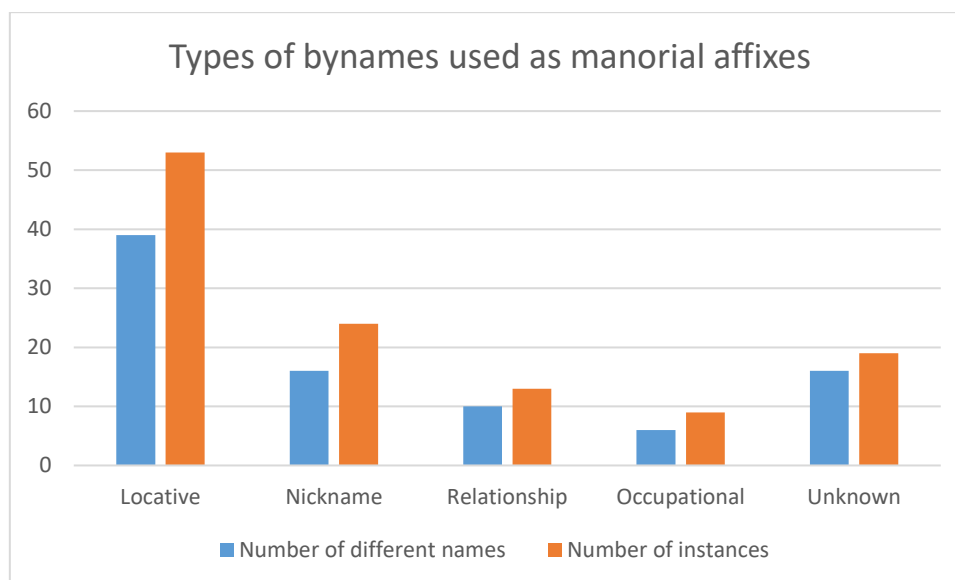


*Figure 10*

Four of the six occupational names are originally names of office. Nuneaton's (Wa) affix of the modern *Constable* is noted by *ODFNBI* to transition from denoting 'the chief officer of a household or court' in the 13th century to 'a parish constable' in the 14th century. *Sir Marmaduke Constable* was only granted the manor in 1540, therefore it is impossible to know its origins without knowledge of when, or if, the byname became hereditary. The present-day *Lymer* and *Fisher* are the only occupational bynames which are not names of office. The latter, in the historical forms of Bishops Itchington (Wa) and Tachbrook Mallory (Wa), derive from OE *fiscere* 'fisherman'. Both of these settlements were acquired by a *Thomas Fisher* within two years of one another. He wasn't a fisherman however; he was in fact the secretary to the Duke of Somerset and accrued lands in Bishops Itchington (Wa) following the dissolution of the monasteries conducted under Henry VIII.[31] *Ward,* seen in Stanton in 1330, is also a byname from OE; *weard* 'watching, guarding'. The remaining three (*Butler, Chamberlain* and *Constable*) arise from OFr. The earliest byname affix recorded is the occupational name in Butlers Marston in 1176 as *Merston le Botiler* (with the French

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[31] William Dugdale, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire* (1656) [online resource: *Early English Books Online,* http://eebo.chadwyck.com/search/full_rec?SOURCE=pgimages.cfg&ACTION=ByID&ID=V58176], p.232-3.

denotative *le* 'the') and McKinley notes that these 'occupational bynames occur at an early date' which is supported by this attestation.[32]

There are 25 instances of nickname bynames used as manorial affixes. The most common nickname used here is OFr *Basset*, meaning 'of low stature' with five instances. Tait comments that this is not uncommon as it is 'found in nine counties'.[33] It is the name used in a quarter of all historical manorial affixes in Derbyshire and is also evident in Nottinghamshire (Colston Basset) and Leicestershire (Dunton Bassett). Jones suggests that a particular name, like *Basset*, would be common because 'the places which took these names tended to be small'.[34] OFr nicknames make up 18 of the 23 examples. *Brudenell*, seen in the Stonton Wyville (Le) attestation in 1606, is an OFr ethnic name 'breton'. This may indicate that an individual was in a non-Breton community if this was the characteristic used to define them from others. Two, *Savage* and *Rouse,* are Anglo-Norman. Three further names, *Booth, Catt* and *Burnell* are ME. *Catt* 'cat' is recorded as *le Catt* for the individual Isabel in the details of Catthorpe (Le) and this prefix still survives.

Relationship names are evident in 13 instances with the names *Baggott*, *Pannell* and *Burdett* being repeated twice. In place-names, none are recorded with any relational suffix or prefix such as *-son* or a genitive *-s*. EPNS details for Somersal Herbert (Db) shows that the byname of the lord of the manor was *Fitzherbert*, with the French prefix *fiz* 'son', however this never materialises in the place-name. McKinley comments though that the 'Fitz' formations were 'mostly those of landholders'.[35] Half of the ten different relationship names in the corpus derive from post-Conquest given names. Perhaps its prevalence is due to the fact that CG and Christian names had largely replaced OE and OSc given names by the time bynaming had become widespread. Furthermore, this name-stock was 'favoured by the Norman duke's followers', and therefore likely to be popular amongst the land-owning sectors.[36] The family name in *Moreton Trimnel* in Moreton Morrell (Wa) in 1290 is the only relationship name deriving from an Old English given name (monothematic *Trymma*). Some are hypocorisms, such as the suffix of *Burdett* in attestations of Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake (Le) and Cold Newton (Le), which Clark notes is a 'lavish' 'medieval French and Flemish' influence.[37]

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[32] Richard McKinley, *A History of British Surnames* (London: Longman, 1990), p.132.
[33] Tait, 'The Feudal Element', p.129.
[34] Jones, 'The Manorial Affix'*,* p.269.
[35] Richard McKinley, *A History of British Surnames* (London: Longman, 1990), p.127.
[36] Clark, 'Onomastics', p.556.
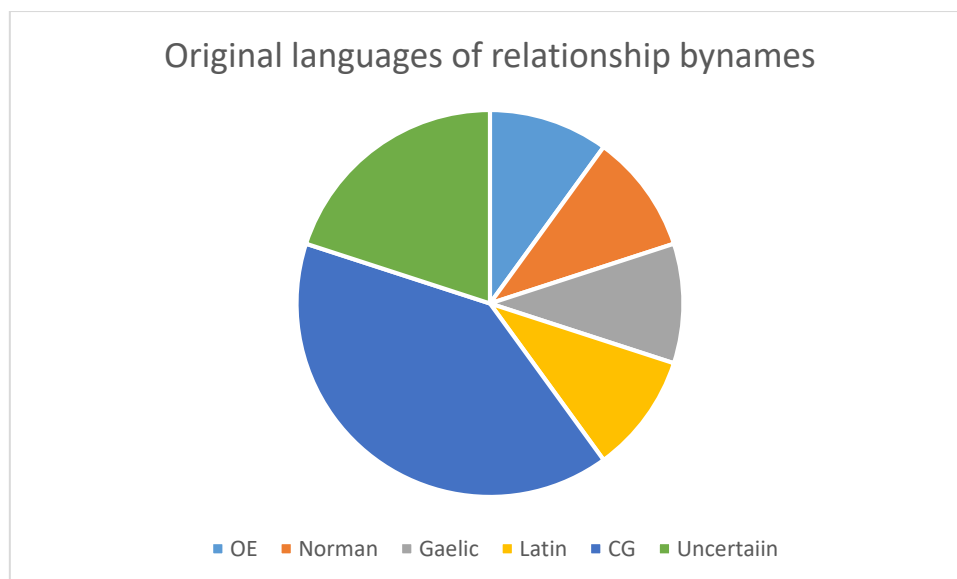[37] Ibid., both p.564.

*Figure 11*

Locative names account for 44.92% of the 118 bynames. There is only one topographical name in the corpus; *Channel* in Sutton Cheney (Le), which derives from the Anglo-Norman *c(h)anel* meaning 'riverbed, navigable channel, estuary'. The remaining toponymical names derive from both English and French place-names. It seems that landowners in the corpus are much more likely to hold toponymical bynames in comparison to topographical ones as many common bynames, such as *Field* and *Ford*, are not apparent as manorial affixes, although McKinley states that generally the Midlands had 'distinctively fewer'.[38] 10 manorial affixes are bynames from English place-names. For instance, Baddesley Ensor (Wa) shows a byname deriving from Edensor in Derbyshire, just over 60 miles away.

Many are from further afield as French locative bynames account for just over 30% of all manorial attestations, such as *Sackville* (Thorpe Satchville, Le) and *Deaville* (Cotes de Val, Le). Tait explains that many are 'place-names in northern France' and their locative nature is indicated in the *de,* 'of', prefixed in names of the landowners.[39] 18 of the bynames can be traced to French place-names within Normandy, seen in figure 12. If Verdun is the origin of the manorial affix in Newbold Verdon (Le), then it contradicts this trend with its easterly location in comparison to the others. It is likely that these bynames were given to individuals who settled in England after the Norman Conquest and were part of a higher, land-owning class. Clark notes that 'members of the immigrant nobility and gentry regularly sported distinctive by-names, often territorial ones', and as their territorial ownership transferred to

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[38] Ibid., p.73.
[39] Tait, 'The Feudal Element', p.121.

English lands, their bynames did too.[40] There are a further 11 bynames that derive from French place-names which can originate from multiple settlements with the same name, such as *Cantello* and *Nevill,* in the same way that there are many Newbolds and Nortons in England.



*Figure 12: French locative byname map. Constructed on Google Earth [https://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/earth/].*

A survival of locative French bynames in modern place-names seems apparent. Of the 65 manorial affixes that have survived, almost half of these are French locative names. This category of bynames makes up 30.43% of all manorial affixes but accounts for 46.15% of surviving manorial affixes. Perhaps this is due to the distinctiveness of these overseas place-names as it was unlikely to be seen repeated nearby (unless the same family or individual held land in several places). Or, as Jones hypothesises, their longevity may be more personal than practical; based on 'the nature of local lordship, particularly the scales of investment made by some manorial holders'.[41]

The 42 French locative byname affixes are variants of 29 modern surnames. Ten are seen at least twice as manorial attestations, with *Sully, Sauce* and *Curley* being used three times each. There are a further four names that are possible French locative names, but are not evident in the *ODFNBI*; three of them are preceded by the preposition *de* 'of'. These may not have become hereditary bynames or they may have become too obscure from their original locative names, as Tait explains that these French names were 'very liable to strange perversions on English tongues'.[42] For example, if the affix in Burton Overy (Le) does reflect

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[40] Clark, 'Onomastics', p.578.
[41] Jones, 'The Manorial Affix'. p.269.
[42] Tait, 'The Feudal Element', p.121.

a locative byname from Nourray, then the modern place-name has undergone deletion of the first letter and epenthesis of a *'-v-'*.

| English place-name | Attestation | Possible French location |
|---|---|---|
| Croxton Kerrial (Le) | *-Kyriel*, 1247 | Criel-sur-Mer, Normandy |
| Burton Overy (Le) | *-Nouerai*, 1259 | Nourray, SW Orleans |
| North Kilworth (Le) | *-Rabaz*, 1220 | Rabasse, Cérences, Normandy |
| Barton Blount (Db) | *-Bakepuiz*, 1337 | Bacquepuis, Normandy |

*Figure 13*

If the primary aim of manorial affixes was to distinguish a settlement from nearby places with the same or similar name, then identical manorial affixes for identical place-names may seem futile. Newbold (Le; I) and Newbold (Le; II) are both recorded with the locative byname *Sauce*, albeit centuries apart. However, this may show that there was a significant gap between the point that the first fell into disuse and the point that the use of the second emerged. It exemplifies how manorial affixes could be fragile and susceptible to change. It seems that manorial affix naming arose primarily from the individual land owner, but longevity was decided by the community.

## What kinds of place-names are the manorial affixes attached to?

Compound place-names consist of one or more specific elements and a generic element whilst simplex place-names have a single element. Simplex names are interpreted as a generic element here to aid comparison between simplex and compound place-names. The earliest attestations will be useful for a thorough investigation into the manorial affixes that later became attached to these original names. 83 of the 115 names are first recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book.

Most of the manorial affixes are found with compound place-names, which 'accounts for the vast majority of names', according to Cameron.[43] All 11 affixed place-names in Derbyshire are compounds, like Newton Solney (OE *nīwe* 'new' + *tūn* 'an enclosure, village, farmstead, estate'). On the other hand almost a third, 30.8%, of the 14 Nottinghamshire place-names are simplex, such as Stoke Bardolph (OE *stoc* 'a place, secondary settlement'). Reaney notes that Stoke was frequently used as a simplex name, 'most commonly found alone' and

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[43] Kenneth Cameron, *English Place-Names*, p.27.

therefore 'it was necessary to add some distinguishing epithet'.[44] This type of name only makes up just over 12% of the entire corpus. However, these 14 names are not evenly distributed. Leicestershire shows nine simplex names. Meanwhile, Warwickshire shows only one, King's Broom, and Derbyshire does not have any.
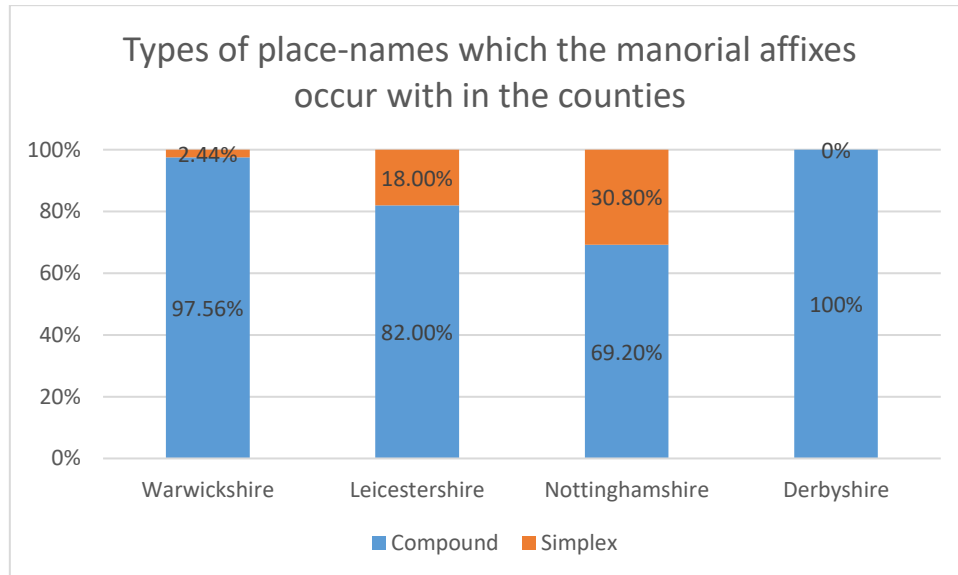


*Figure 14*

The generic elements of the corpus are divided into topographical and habitative categories. Topographical names refer to geographical features including hills (e.g. OE *dūn* 'hill' in Sheldon, Wa), and woods (e.g. Nevill Holt, Le, from OE *holt* 'wood'). Habitative names refer to habitational structures: and the habitative generic elements OE *tūn* 'farmstead, village, settlement' and OSc *þorp* 'farm, secondary settlement' occur frequently. Folk place-names, such as Hastings (OE personal name *\*Hæsta* + OE *-ingas* 'family or followers of'), are not present in my corpus of place-names with manorial affixes.

The most common type of generic element in the corpus is that which denotes habitation. Habitative names account for 78.26% of the corpus and make up over half of the generic elements in all counties. This type of name is most prevalent in Leicestershire with 94.12% of place-names having habitative generic elements. Derbyshire has a more even distribution of generic elements with 45.45% of its twelve place-names being topographical. However, all of its habitative names have the generic element OE *tūn* a 'farmstead, village, settlement'. In comparison, the stock of place-names with manorial affixes is considerably larger in

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[44] P. H. Reaney, *The Origin of English Place-Names* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1960), both p.129.

Leicestershire, and its 47 habitative generic elements have a range of seven different terms, shown in figure 15.

| |
|---|
| ***tūn*** (21): Aston Flamville, Broughton Astley, Burton Overy, Carlton Curlieu, Cold Newton, Coleorton, Croxton Kerrial, Dunton Bassett, East Norton, Melton Mowbray, Newton Burgoland, Newton Harcourt, Normanton Turville, Saddington, Sproxton, Stanton under Bardon, Staunton Harold, Stonton Wyville, Sutton Cheney, Tilton, Walton on the Wolds |
| ***bý*** (10): Ashby de-la-Zouche, Ashby Folville, Eye Kettleby, Ab Kettleby, Goadby Marwood, Great Dalby, Kirby Bellars, Kirkby Mallory, Little Dalby, Rearsby |
| ***þorp*** (5): Catthorpe, Knight Thorpe, Thorpe Arnold, Thorpe Satchville, Woodthorpe |
| ***worþ*** (4): Kibworth Beauchamp, Kibworth Harcourt, North Kilworth, South Kilworth |
| ***bōþl, bōtl*** (4): Newbold, Newbold (II), Newbold Folville, Newbold Vernon |
| ***cot*** (2): Cotes, Cotes de Val |
| ***stoc*** (1): Stoke Golding |

*Figure 15*

## **Are there any recurrent place-names with manorial affixes?**

Recurrences are not limited to the OE *tūn* element. The 115 places in the corpus share a variation of 70 names. 45 occur only once in the corpus; examples include Tuxford (Nt) and Preston (Bagot, Wa). The 25 recurrent place-names represent an average of 2.8 places per name. Newbold, OE *nīwe* 'new' + OE *bōþl, bōtl* 'building', is the most common place-name in the corpus with seven examples of the name, shown in figure 16. These are all found either in Warwickshire or Leicestershire and account for 6.09% of the whole corpus.

| | |
|---|---|
| Newbold on Avon (lost MA) | Warwickshire |
| Newbold Pacey | Warwickshire |
| Newbold Revel | Warwickshire |
| Newbold (lost MA) | Leicestershire |
| Newbold (II: lost MA) | Leicestershire |
| Newbold Folville | Leicestershire |
| Newbold Vernon | Leicestershire |

*Figure 16*

The simplex name Thorp from OSc *þorp* 'farm, secondary settlement' is the origin of six place-names in the corpus. All except one of these, Thorpe in the Glebe (Nt), are found in Leicestershire. The combinations of OE *mersc* 'marsh' + OE *tūn* 'farmstead, village,

settlement' and OE *stān* 'stone' + *tūn* are also common in the corpus as each are recorded five times. OE *nīwe* 'new' + OE *tūn* is also repeated four times. Four of the five Marstons with manorial affixes are located in Warwickshire and similarly three of the four Newtons are found in Leicestershire. Cole notes 35 *mersc* + *tūn*s nationwide and shows that these 'topographical element + *tūn*' combinations are most concentrated in the West Midlands.[45] My corpus supports this claim as between the three East Midlands counties, there is only one example of *mersc* + *tūn* - Marston Montgomery (Db).

| OE *mersc* + OE *tūn* | OE *nīwe* + OE *tūn* | OE *stān* + OE *tūn* |
|---|---|---|
| Marston Green (Wa) | Cold Newton (Le) | Stonton Wyville (Le) |
| Lea Marston (Wa) | Newton Harcourt (Le) | Stanton under Bardon (Le) |
| Marston Jabbett (Wa) | Newton Solney (Db) | Staunton Harold (Le) |
| Butlers Marston (Wa) | Newton Burgoland (Le) | Stanton in the Wolds (Nt) |
| Marston Montogomery (Db) | | Stanton (Db) |

*Figure 17*

Seventeen place-names, such as Baddesley and Ratcliffe, occur twice in the corpus. Typically, both instances of the name are found in the same county. Aston (OE *ēast* 'east' + OE *tūn*), Stoke (OE *stoc* 'outlying farmstead or hamlet, secondary settlement') and Sutton (OE *sūth* 'south' + *tūn*) in Aston Cantlow (Wa) and Aston Flamville (Le); Stoke Golding (Le) and Stoke Bardolph (Nt); and Sutton Passeys (Nt) and Sutton Cheney (Le) respectively, are the only examples of where the 'pairs' are not in the same county as each other. The other fourteen are identified in figure 18. Aston reoccurs as a settlement name in Warwickshire (Aston) and Leicestershire (Great Easton). Another Stoke is found in Nottinghamshire as East Stoke, now with a cardinal point affix. Similarly, Sutton is found in five further place-names in Nottinghamshire.

| Modern place-name | Modern place-name | County |
|---|---|---|
| Ratcliffe Culey | Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake | Leicestershire |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouche | Ashby Folville | Leicestershire |
| North Kilworth | South Kilworth | Leicestershire |
| Great Dalby | Little Dalby | Leicestershire |
| Kirby Bellars | Kirkby Mallory | Leicestershire |
| Ab Kettleby | Eye Kettleby | Leicestershire |

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[45] Ann Cole, '*Tūn*s by the wayside' in *Sense of Place in Anglo-Saxon England*, ed. by Richard Jones and Sarah Semple (Donington: Shaun Tyas, 2012), 243-259, p.252; p.257-8.

| Kibworth Beauchamp | Kibworth Harcourt | Leicestershire |
|---|---|---|
| Leek Wootton | Wootton Wawen | Warwickshire |
| Over Whitacre | Nether Whitacre | Warwickshire |
| Hampton on the Hill | Hampton Lucy | Warwickshire |
| Moreton Morrell | Morton Bagot | Warwickshire |
| Walton | Walton on the Wolds | Warwickshire |
| Baddesley Ensor | Baddesley Clinton | Warwickshire |
| Wellesbourne Hastings | Wellesbourne Mountford | Warwickshire |

*Figure 18*

This shows that the earlier place-name forms can also be analysed by specific elements. Like Sutton and Aston, there are eight places with a cardinal point specific followed by a *tūn* generic element and make up 6.96% of the corpus. They account for a considerable number of names due to their efficiency – 'their primary purpose was as a geographical reference point', according to Jones.[46] The OE specific element *west* 'west' is the only one to occur once - in Weston in Arden (Wa). The OE element *north* 'north' is evident three times (interestingly, the modern affix of East Norton (Le) is also directional). OE *ēast* 'east' appears twice. Likewise, the OE element *sūth* 'south'. These directional place-names are most concentrated in Warwickshire, with 9.76% of the 40 names categorised as directional, shown in figure 19.
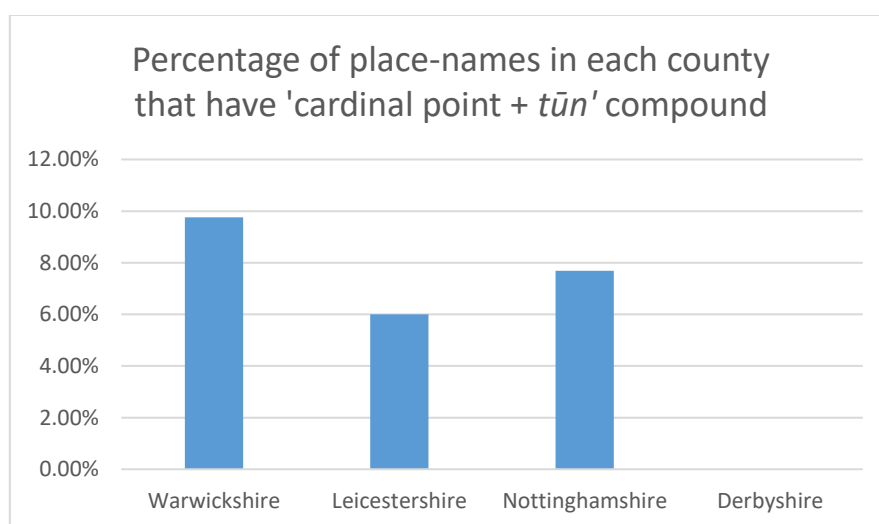


*Figure 19*

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[46] Richard Jones, 'Directional names in the early medieval landscape', in *Sense of Place in Anglo-Saxon England*, ed. by Richard Jones and Sarah Semple (Donington: Shaun Tyas, 2012), 196-210, p.200.

By looking at identical place-names outside of the manorial affix corpus, in figure 20, it is clear that a purpose for manorial affixes was to differentiate settlements. Sutton is the most prevalent of these combinations, with 12 identified. Norton, Weston and Aston/Easton each have seven instances. All but one county has an example of all four place-names (there is no Aston/Easton in Nottinghamshire). Jones comments that these combinations are 'by far the most common formation'.[47] Weston in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire and Norton in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire are only found once within each county and none have affixes. Therefore, as some place-names are much more recurrent than others, it may be necessary to implement distinguishing affixes. The river Trent forms the affix in three of the place-names: Sutton on Trent (Nt), Aston upon Trent (Db) and Weston upon Trent (Db). Most of the non-manorial affixes are relative to another settlement; examples include Sutton under Brailes (Wa) and Norton juxta Twycross (Le). Others, like Sutton on the Hill (Db), express topography. Therefore, pre-established place-names have influence over the presence of a manorial affix. A higher frequency of the same place-name means these affixes are more appropriate. This shows that the manorial affix is not only influenced by the individual land-owner, but by the name-stock of the region that they are located in.

|  | **Norton** | **Aston/Easton** | **Sutton** | **Weston** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Warwickshire** | *-Norton Curlieu* *-Norton Lindsey* | *-Aston Cantlow* -Aston | -Sutton Coldfield -Sutton under Brailes | *-Weston in Arden* -Weston under Wetherly -Weston Ho |
| **Leicestershire** | *-East Norton* -Norton juxta Twycross -King's Norton | *-Aston Flamville* -Great Easton | *-Sutton Cheney* -Sutton in the Elms | -Weston (lost p-n) |
| **Nottinghamshire** | -Norton |  | *-Sutton Passeys (lost p-n)* -Sutton Bonington -Sutton in Ashfield -Sutton on Trent | -Weston |

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[47] Ibid., p.196.

| | | | -Sutton (I) | |
| | | | -Sutton (II) | |
| **Derbyshire** | -Norton | -Aston | -Sutton cum | -Weston |
| | | -Aston upon | Duckmanton | Underwood |
| | | Trent | -Sutton on the | -Weston upon |
| | | -Coal Aston | Hill | Trent |

*Figure 20 (italics identify place-names in the corpus)*

## Where with the place-names are the manorial affixes attached?

The manorial affixes can either be a prefix, which precedes the place-name, or a suffix, which follows the place-name. These have been categorised according to their position in their earliest attestation (figure 21). Some have been susceptible to change, such as Morton Morrell (Wa), which is first recorded with a manorial prefix, *Sale Morton* in 1279; then replaced by a different manorial suffix in its later attestation *Moreton Trimnel* in 1290. 103 are first recorded as a suffix, which supports Tait's claim that they are 'usually following' the place-name.[48] The mean date for a manorial prefix to first be attested is 1346 in comparison to 1293 for a manorial suffix.
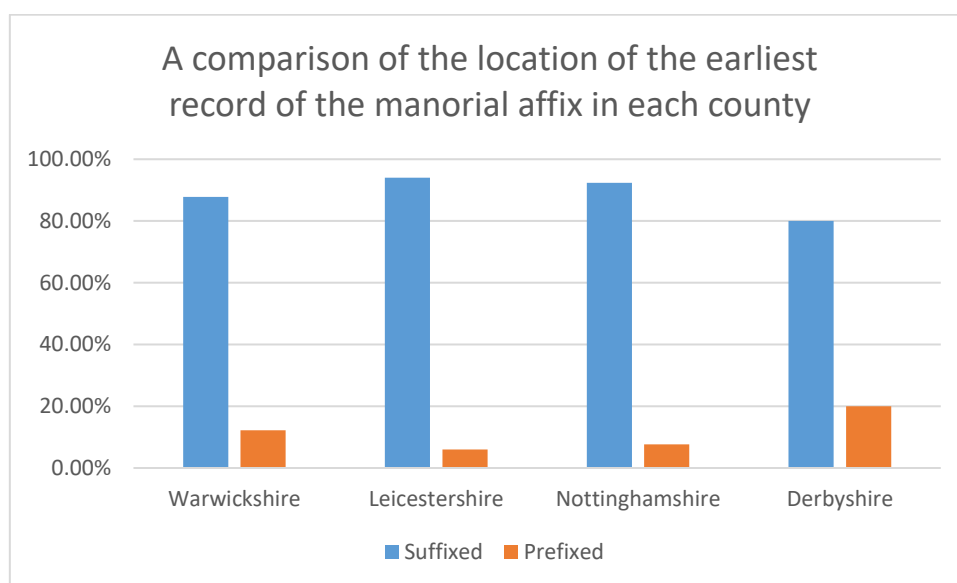


*Figure 21*

Almost all Leicestershire manorial affixes first appear as suffixes (figure 21). Likewise, Nottinghamshire records only one manorial prefix. Five early examples are evident in Warwickshire. Two more are found in Derbyshire - in Bubnell and Upper Langwith. One,

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[48] Tait, 'The Feudal Element', p.120.

Stanton (Db), has been omitted from this data as it is recorded as having both a prefix, *Wardestauntone* and a suffix, *Stauntonwarde* for the first time in 1330. It is unknown which of these arose first. Tait notes the presence of these kinds of affixes that are 'occasionally used indifferently in either position'.[49] Nevertheless, Derbyshire shows the highest proportion of manorial prefixes. Of the eleven prefixes, four (underlined in figure 22) are given names. This type of name makes up 14.49% of the 138 manorial affixes but 36.36% of prefixes, so it seems more likely for a given name affix to become a prefix than a byname. Like the transition to bynaming, there may have been a shift in manorial affix trends from earlier prefixes to later suffixes which coincided with this.

| Modern place-name | Earliest attestation of its manorial prefix | Date of earliest attestation | County |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ardens Grafton | *Ardens Grafton* | 1565 | Warwickshire |
| Bishops Itchington | *Fishers Itchington* | 1575 | Warwickshire |
| Nuneaton | *Constables Eyton* | 1548 | Warwickshire |
| Moreton Morrell | *Sale Morton* | 1279 | Warwickshire |
| Wootton Wawen | *Wagneswitona* | 1138-47 | Warwickshire |
| Ab Kettleby | *Abbe -* | 1236 | Leicestershire |
| Catthorpe | *Kattorpt* | 12th c | Leicestershire |
| Thorpe Arnold | *Arnoldestorp* | 1214 | Leicestershire |
| Thorpe in the Glebe | *Bochardistorp* | 1235 | Nottinghamshire |
| Bubnell | *Basset Bobenhull* | 1339 | Derbyshire |
| Upper Langwith | *Bassetlang(e)wath(e)* | 1330 | Derbyshire |

*Figure 22*

Ardens Grafton (Wa), Ab Kettleby (Le) and Catthorpe (Le) are the only early prefixed place-names whose manorial affix is still found in the same position. Thorpe Arnold (Le) and Wootton Wawen (Wa) now have manorial suffixes. Bubnell (Db) has lost its manorial prefix. Four have non-manorial affixes. Moreton Morrell (Wa) no longer has a manorial affix; instead the settlement name has merged with another local place-name. Manorial affixes are already described as 'notoriously unstable' and this shows that their prefixed forms are perhaps even more fragile.[50]

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[49] Ibid.
[50] Jones, 'The Manorial Affix', p.258.

## Have place-names had a single or several manorial affixes?

19 place-names have been recorded with multiple manorial affixes prior to 1650. 16 of these have two recorded. Little Dalby (Le) and Croxton Kerrial (Le) have three manorial affixes recorded. Walton (Wa) has four manorial attestations. Its first two, *Theodoric* and *Spilebert,* are both recorded in 1123. Shuckburgh (Wa) and Little Dalby (Le) also have more than one recorded in the same year. Contrastingly, Croxton Kerrial has the largest time difference between its manorial affixes. It has the name *Croxton Roos(e)* in 1590, 343 years after its record as *Croxton Kyriel* in 1247. Similarly, Stonton Wyville (Le) shows a 341-year difference between -*Wyvile* in 1265 and -*Brudenell* in 1606. When the last of the Wyvilles, William, died in 1494, his widow married Sir Robert Brudenell.[51] This would become the second manorial affix but its use 'was never common'.[52] The reason for the longevity of the former and the rejection of the latter is unknown. Perhaps it was simply the fact that the first manorial affix had already been established a few centuries earlier. Or maybe it was the Brudenell's enforcement of 'increased rents' in the 16th century that made them unpopular and led the community to consequently abandon their affix.[53] This highlights the unique and mysterious nature of each manorial affix. Although Catthorpe (Le) has had two manorial affixes, the date for the attestation *Kattorpt,* is uncertain so it is not accounted for here.

| Modern form | 1st MA attestation | Date | 2nd MA attestation | Date | 3rd MA attestation | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croxton Kerrial (Le) | -Sar(r)acene | 1201 | -Kyriel | 1247 | -Roos(e) | 1509 |
| Stonton Wyville (Le) | -Wyvile | 1265 | -Brudenell | 1606 | | |

*Figure 23*

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[51] J. M. Lee and R. A. McKinley, 'Stonton Wyville', in *A History of the County of Leicestershire: Volume 5, Gartree Hundred* (London, 1964), 308-312 [online resource: *British History Online,* http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/leics/vol5/pp308-312].
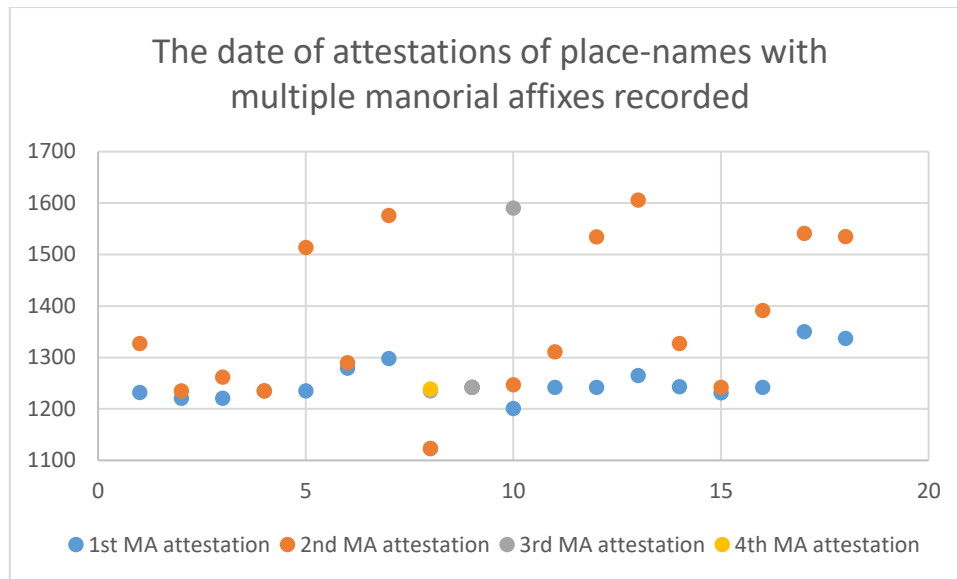
[52] Ibid.

[53] Ibid.

The date of attestations of place-names with multiple manorial affixes recorded

- 1st MA attestation
- 2nd MA attestation
- 3rd MA attestation
- 4th MA attestation

*Figure 24 (key in Fig. 25: e.g. '1' on x-axis is Baddesley Ensor (Wa), y-axis plots the time difference*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Baddesley Ensor, Wa | 10. Croxton Kerrial, Le |
| 2. Over Whitacre, Wa | 11. Goadby Marwood, Le |
| 3. Nether Whitacre, Wa | 12. Sproxton, Le |
| 4. Shuckburgh, Wa | 13. Stonton Wyville, Le |
| 5. Compton Verney, Wa | 14. Aston Flamville, Le |
| 6. Moreton Morrell, Wa | 15. Coleorton, Le |
| 7. Tachbrook Mallory, Wa | 16. Newton Burgoland, Le |
| 8. Walton, Wa | 17. Watnall, Nt |
| 9. Little Dalby, Le | 18. Barton Blount, Db |

*Figure 25 (key for Fig. 24 above)*

Of the 115 names, 16.52% have had more than one manorial affix. Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire both have a single instance of such names (Watnall, Nt and Barton Blount, Db). Warwickshire has has the highest proportion and records the place-name with the highest number of manorial affixes – Walton has four.
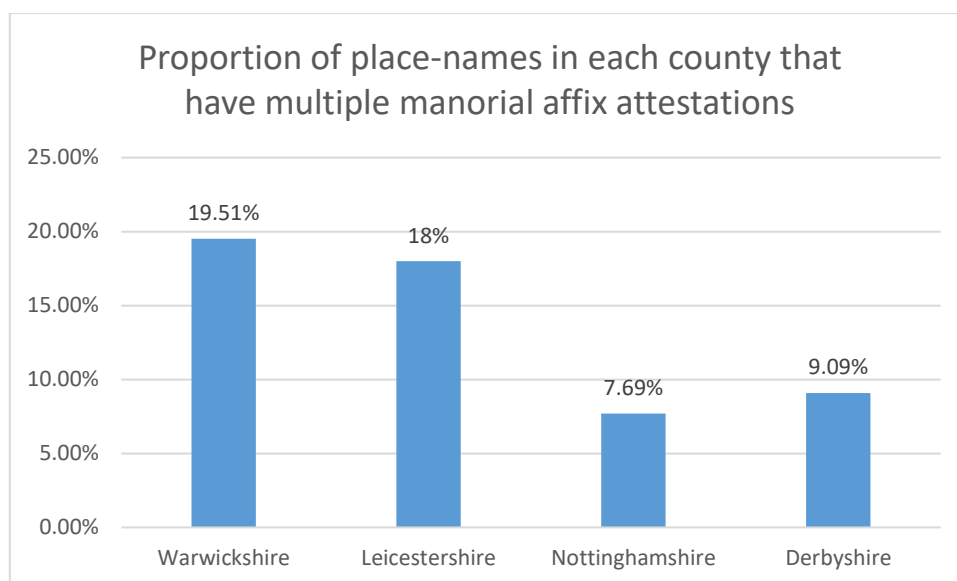
*Figure 26*

There is an average of 116.61 years between the first and second manorial affix attestations. Although Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire have only a single case each, these show a much larger gap of 198 years and 191 years respectively. Warwickshire shows an average of less than half of this with 89.75 years between the first and second. Leicestershire is closest to the average with a mean of 124 years. With the average gap spanning more than a century, and further for some, it suggests that manorial affixes had a steady popularity over the medieval period. The reason for the difference in time in Warwickshire is unknown. Factors could be from a possible heightened local 'administrative convenience', to a higher turnover of land-owners, to the rejection of the affix by a community.[54]

## Do the manorial affixes still survive?

Of these 19 place-names recorded with more than one manorial affix, just under half have lost theirs. Croxton Kerrial (Le) is the only place-name which has had three or more manorial affixes with one surviving. In four of the surviving cases (identified in figure 28) an earlier manorial affix still survives even though alternative ones are recorded later. The average date for the surviving (and most recent) manorial affix of the other six place-names is 1401. The subsequent and latest recorded manorial affix for these four place-names generally comes later than this, in 1529. This may have meant the earlier manorial affix had been established for a longer period and therefore was less likely to be abandoned and replaced.

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[54] Ibid., p.263.

| Lost | | Surviving | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Modern place-name** | **County** | **Modern place-name** | **County** |
| Over Whitacre | Warwickshire | Baddesley Ensor | Warwickshire |
| Nether Whitacre | Warwickshire | Compton Verney | Warwickshire |
| Shuckburgh | Warwickshire | Tachbrook Mallory | Warwickshire |
| Moreton Morrell | Warwickshire | Croxton Kerrial | Leicestershire |
| Walton | Warwickshire | Goadby Marwood | Leicestershire |
| Little Dalby | Leicestershire | Stonton Wyville | Leicestershire |
| Sproxton | Leicestershire | Aston Flamville | Leicestershire |
| Coleorton | Leicestershire | Newton Burgoland | Leicestershire |
| Watnall | Nottinghamshire | Barton Blount | Derbyshire |
| | | Catthorpe | Leicestershire |

*Figure 27*

| Modern place-name | County | 1st attestation of surviving MA | Date | 1st attestation of subsequent MA | Date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tachbrook Mallory | Warwickshire | *- Mal(l)ore* | 1298 | *Fishers -* | 1576 |
| Croxton Kerrial | Leicestershire | *- Kyriel* | 1247 | *- Roos(e)* | 1590 |
| Stonton Wyville | Leicestershire | *- Wyvile* | 1265 | *- Brudenell* | 1606 |
| Catthorpe | Leciestershire | *Kattorpt* | 12th c | *Thorpthomas* | 1344 |

*Figure 28*

In total, the corpus shows 65 place-names with surviving manorial affixes and 50 lost. All counties show a majority towards their survival; except Derbyshire where 54.54% are lost. Perhaps the survival of some names are due to their 'distinctive' French origin – the likes of Holme Pierrepont (Nt) and Normanton Turville (Le) are not likely to easily blend into the place-name stock.[55] Some names, like Basset, perhaps became victims of their own success. This 'widely spread' name was the manorial affix for three place-names in Derbyshire yet all three have been lost.[56]

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[55] Tait, 'The Feudal Element', p.121.
[56] Ibid., p.129.

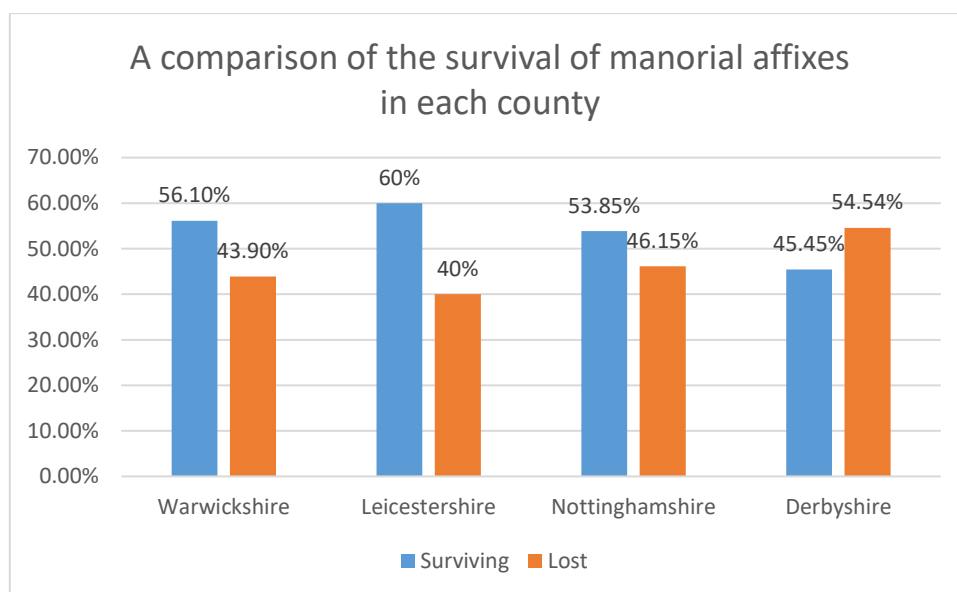A comparison of the survival of manorial affixes in each county

Figure 29

For the 50 that have been lost, 36% of their modern place-names do not have any affixes. The remaining 32 refer to characteristics such as size, topography and titular ownership. Prepositions such as 'in' or 'on' are used in over a quarter of place-names and explicitly show the relationship between a settlement and its environment – such as a river in Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake (Le) and an upland area in Stanton on the Wolds (Nt). Although lost, manorial affixes give way to other important characteristics of a settlement, which exemplify how temporal importance influences the choice of place-name. This diverse variety of affixed and unaffixed names, exemplify how place-names take inspiration from a variety of people and other places.

## Conclusion

Through this project, I have explored the kinds of names that became a manorial affix and tracked their history. For me, the most interesting discovery is that it seems that in the Midlands at least, a manorial affix is much more likely to derive from a byname than a given name. This minority group of given name affixes usually arise earlier and show a tendency to become prefixes in comparison to the larger stock of byname suffixes. The disparity of data on manorial affixes between the counties is also intriguing; the lack - or abundance - of manorial affix records differs for each county. Derbyshire has only 11 place-names with records of manorial affixes, whilst Leicestershire shows 50. This calls for a more detailed and focused investigation of individual counties now the data has been collected. Likewise, the difference between my findings and those of Jones on the dates of manorial affixes strengthens the idea that each county is unique in their manorial affix history. With this in

mind, I would like to find out more about the families and individuals behind the place-names to understand the relationships beyond the patterns and statistics.

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**Map:**

Constructed on *Google Earth* [online resource: https://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/earth/, accessed 29th April 2020].

**Tables and graphs:**

Constructed on Microsoft Excel.

## Appendix

**Place-names:**

All definitions in the discussion, unless otherwise stated, are from this appendix.

All entries are from the English Place-Name Society County Volumes, and all definitions used are from the date of the volume's publication. Bibliographical details for these are found in the 'Corpus Bibliography'. For those that show '[Mills]', references have come from details of that place-name from A. D. Mills, *A Dictionary of British Place-Names* (Oxford University Press, 2011) [online resource: https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199609086.001.0001/acref-9780199609086].

**Derbyshire:**

**Alfreton**- *Elstretune* 1086 (*DB*), *-Chauworth* 1323. 'Ælfhere's farm'. OE personal name + *tūn*. The *de Chaworth* family was lords of the manor of Alfreton. Byname *Chaworth*.

**Barton Blount**- *Barctune* 1086 (*DB*), *Barton Bakepuiz* 1337, *Bartonblonte* 1535. 'Outlying grange'. OE *bere* + *tūn*. The manor was held by the *de Bakepuz* family. Byname *Bakepuz*. It was later held by the *Blount* family. Byname *Blunt*.

**Broughton, Church**- *Broctun*(*e*) 1086 (*DB*), *-Sulleny* 1243. 'Brook farm'. OE *brōc* + *tūn*. The manor was held by Alfred *de Suleny* 1211-3. Byname *Sully*.

**Bubnell**- *Bubenli* 1086 (*DB*), *Bubbenhull'* 1203, *Basset Bobenhull* 1339. 'Bubba's hill'. OE personal name (genitive *-n*) + *hyll*. The *Basset* family held land in Baslow and Bubnell at an early date. Byname *Bassett.*

**Haddon, Nether**- *Hadun*(*e*), *-duna* 1086 (*DB*), *Haddon Basset* 1339. [Mills] 'Heath hill, hill where heather grows'. OE *hǣth* + *dūn*. Manorial affix from a Simon *Basset*. Byname *Bassett.*

**Langley, Meynell**- *Longeleg' Meynill'* 1273, *Longelemeygnell* 1304. 'Long clearing'. OE *lang* + *lēah*. First recorded with the manorial addition. Named from the *Meynell* family. Byname *Meynell.*

**Langwith, Upper**- *Lang*(*e*)*wath*(*e*) 1208, *Bassetlang*(*e*)*wath*(e) 1330, *Basset Langwhyt* 1330. 'Long ford'. OSc *langr* + *vath*. The manor was held by the *Basset* family. Byname *Bassett.*

**Marston Montgomery**- *Merston*(*e*) 1243, *Marston Mountegomery* c.1350. 'Marsh farm'. OE *mersc* + *tūn.* The manor was held by William *de Mungumeri* 1243. Byname *Montgomery*.

**Newton Solney**- (*æt*) *Nniwantune* 956, *-Sulney super Trent* c.1300. 'New farm'. OE *nīwe* + *tūn*. The manor of Newton was conveyed from Ralph *de Argosis* to his brother Alfred *de Solenneio* in 1205. Byname *Sully*.

**Somersal Herbert**- *Summersale* 1086 (*DB*), *Somersal*(*e*) *Herbert* c.1300. [Mills] Possibly 'nook of land of a man called *Sumor'. OE personal name + *halh*. Alternatively 'nook used in summer'. OE *sumor*. *Herbert* is from the *Fitzherbert* family, lords of the manor. Byname *Fitzherbert*.

**Stanton**- *Stantun* 968, *Wardestauntone* 1330, *Stauntonwarde* 1330. 'Stony farm'. OE *stān* + *tūn*. Ida was the widow of Robert *de la Warde*. Byname *Ward*.


**Leicestershire:**

**Ashby Folville**- *Ascebi* 1086 (*DB*), *-Fol*(*e*)*vill*(*e*), *-Foleuyl*(*l*)e, *-Foluuil'* 1232. 'The farmstead, village where ash-trees grow'. OE *æsc* + OSc *bý*. Either hybrid OE/OSc formation or a result of Scandinavianisation of an earlier place-name. *Fulco de Foleuille* held the manor early in the reign of Henry II. It remained in this family into the 14th century. Byname *Folwell*.

**Ashby-de-la-Zouche**- *Ascebi* 1086 (*DB*), *Assheby* 1277, *-la Z*(*o*)*uch*(*e*) 1203, *-la Souch*(*e*) 1254. 'The farmstead at the ash-trees'. OE *æsc* + OSc *bý*. *Alanus la Zouche* held the manor in the reign of Henry II, *Rogerus de la Zouche* in 1202 and *Willelmus la Zousch* in 1314. Byname *Souch*.

**Aston Flamville**- *Estona* 1190, *Aston Perer* 1243, *-Flanuill* 1327. 'The east farmstead or village'. OE *ēast* + *tūn*. *Hugo de Pirar* held a moiety of land in Aston in 1243 and *Johannes de Perer* in 1301. Byname *Perer*. *Robertus de Flamvile* held the principal part of the vill from 1247 and *Wilelmus Flamuill* did in 1327. Byname *Flavell*.

**Broughton Astley**- *Broctone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Astele* 1322. 'The farmstead or village by the brook'. OE *brōc* + *tūn*. *Walterus de Estley* who held the manor c.1210. Byname *Astley*.

**Burton Overy**- *Burtone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Nouerai* 1259, *-Noveray* 1260. Either 'the farmstead, village by a fortification' or 'the fortified farmstead, village'. OE *burh* + *tūn*. The manor was held by *Robertus de Noveray* in 1261 and remained in the family as late as 1389. Byname *Nouveray*.

**Carlton Curlieu**- *Cherlentonæ* 1081, *Carlintone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Curly*(*e*) 1272, *-Curlu* 1351. Scandinavianised 'the farmstead, village of the free peasants'. OE *ceorl* (genitive plural *ceorla, ceorlena*), OSc *karl* (genitive plural *karla*) + OE *tūn*. The manor was held by *Willielmus de Curley* in 1253 and remained in the family until 1327. They may have come from Cully in Normandy. Later it seems the manorial affix has attracted the curlew bird. Byname *Curley*.

**Catthorpe**- *Torp* 1086 (*DB*), *Kattorpt* 12th c, *Thorpthomas* 1344. 'The outlying farmstead'. OSc *þorp*. First manorial affix is from a lady called *Ysabelle Chat de Thorp* and *Ysabelle le Cat.* Second affix presumably refers to Thomas, son of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, who held Catthorpe from 1295 to 1321. The dedication of Catthorpe's medieval parish church of St

Thomas may have reinforced the late ecclesiastical usage. Byname *Catt.* Given name *Thomas*.

**Coleorton**- *Ovretone* 1086 (*DB*), *Overtone* 1086 (*DB*), -*Quatuor Maris* 1231, *Quatremars* 1242, -*Saucee* 1242, -*Sauce* 1243, *Colleoverton* 1443. 'The village on the hill'. OE \**ofer* ('a slope, a hill, a ridge') + *tūn*. OE *col* 'coal; especially charcoal' affix perhaps from early exploitation of the mineral. It was divided into two manors from the 12th century, that of the Quatremars and of la Sauce families. *Lucas de Quatremars* held land in 1166 and *Willelmus de Quartremares* in 1209. The heirs of *Robertus de la Sauce* held land here in 1243 and *Simon de la Sauceye* in 1340. Byname *Quatermass*. Byname *Sauce*.

**Cotes**- *Cotes* c.1200, *Cotes Poutrel* 1343. 'The cottages'. OE *cot* (ME nominative plural *cotes*). *Robertus Putrel de Cotes* held the manor in the late 12th century and the family is in possession until at least 1396. Byname *Powdrill*.

**Cotes de Val**- *Toniscote* 1086 (*DB*), *Cotes* 1194, -*Deyvill* 1285. Originally 'the cottage(s) of a man called Tone'. OE personal name + *cot* (nominative plural *cotu*). Later, 'the cottages'. ME secondary plural *cotes. Deyvill* is the name of a family, possibly originally from Deville, Normandy. Modern metanalsis has created a pseudo-French form, -*de Val* 'of the Vale'. Byname *Deaville*.

**Croxton Kerrial**- *Crohtone* 1086 (*DB*), -*Sar*(*r*)*acene* 1201, -*Kyriel* 1247, -*Roos*(*e*) 1509. 'Krōkr's farmstead, village'. ODan personal name + OE *tūn. Oliverus Sarazin* held land in neighbouring Warwickshire in 1252 Fees, but no record of the family holding land here. *Bertramus de Cryoll* was granted the manor in 1239 *Rut* and held as late as 1328. The manor was in possession of *Lord Roose* of Belvoir in 1590 *Rut* and later. Byname *Sarazin*. Byname *Criel*. Byname *Rouse*.

**Dalby, Great**- *Dalbi* 1086 (*DB*), -*Chaucumb*(*e*) 1220. 'The farmstead, village in the valley'. OSc *dalr* + *bý*. It was held by *Hugo de Chaucumbe* and by Robert *de Chaucumb*. Byname *Chacombe*.

**Dalby, Little**- *Dalbi* 1086 (*DB*), -*Paynel* 1242, -*Perer* 1242, -*Tateshale, -Tatissale* 1242. 'The farmstead, village in the valley'. OSc *dalr* + *bý*. It was in part *de feodo Paynel* 1242 Fees. *Robertus Paynel* held this in 1335 Fine, 1367 Banco. Part was *de feodo Perer* 1242 Fees and part *de feodo de Tatishale* 1242 Fees. Byname *Pannell*. Byname *Perer*. Byname *Tattersall*.

**Dunton Bassett**- *Donitone* 1086 (*DB*), -*Basset*(*t*) 1526. 'The farmstead or village on the hill'. OE *dūn* + *tūn. Radulfus Basset* held the manor in 1166. The family held it as late as 1411. Byname *Bassett.*

**Goadby Marwood**- *Goutebi* 1086 (*DB*). *Gouteby Quatremars* 1242, *Goutey Maureward* 1311. 'Gauti's farmstead, village'. OSc personal name + *bý*. The ON personal name *Gauti* either represents short forms of names in *Gaut-* or is an original by-name meaning 'a man

from Gautland'. *Ada de Quatremars*, the last of the Quatremars family, lords of the manor, married *Gaufridus Maureward* in the reign of Henry III. The Maureward family hold it as late as 1428. Byname *Quatermass.* Byname *Marwood*.

**Kettleby, Ab**- *Chetelbi* 1086 (*DB*), *Abbe-* 1236. 'Ketil's farmstead, village'. ODan personal name *Ketil* (ON *Ketill*) + *bý*. The prefix Ab is the name of an early owner of the estate [Kenneth Cameron, *English Place-Names* (London: B. T. Batsford Ltd, 1996), p.109]. Given name *\*Abbe*.

**Kettleby, Eye**- *Chitebie* 1086 (*DB*), *-Beler* 1303. 'Ketil's farmstead, village'. ODan personal name *Ketil* (ON *Ketill*) + *bý*. *Willelmus Beler* held the manor c.1250. It remained in the family as late as 1381. Byname *Bellars*.

**Kibworth Beauchamp**- *Chiburde* 1086 (*DB*), *-Beaucham* 1306. 'Cybba's enclosure'. OE personal name + *worð*. The manor was held by *Walterus de Bello Campo* c.1130. It remained in the family as late as 1407. A *Thomas Beauchamp* is associated with it in 1428. Byname *Beauchamp*.

**Kibworth Harcourt**- *Chiburde* 1086 (*DB*), *-Harecurt* 1242. 'Cybba's enclosure'. OE personal name + *worð*. The manor was held by *Iuo de Haruecurt*. It remained with this family as late as 1327. Byname *Harcourt*.

**Kilworth, North**- *Chivelesworde* 1086 (*DB*), *Kivelingewurðe* 1195, *-Rabaz* 1220. Early form indicates 'Cyfel's enclosure'. OE personal name + *worð*. Alternatively, spellings suggest *-ingas* (genitive plural *-inga-*) or *-ing-* construction. OE personal name + *-inga-/-ing-* + *tūn*. 'The enclosure of the family or followers of Cyfel'. Or 'the enclosure associated with Cyfel'. The manor was held by *Ricardus Rabaz* in 1244. Byname *Rabasse*.

**Kilworth, South**- *Cleveliord* 1086 (*DB*), *Kivelingewurðe* 1195, *-Rogeri* 1249, *-Rog'* 1254. Ibid. for interpretations. *Rogerus de Suthkiuelingworth* is recorded in 1285 and held the manor from the mid-13th century. Given name *Roger*.

**Kirby Bellars**- *Cherchebi* 1086 (*DB*), *-Beler* 1332. 'The village with a church'. OSc *kirkju-bý*(*r*). *Hamo Beler* held the manor in 1166 and remained in the family as late as 1361. Byname *Bellars*.

**Kirkby Mallory**- *Cherchebi* 1086 (*DB*), *-Malore* 1269, *-Malure* 1280. 'The village with a church'. OSc *kirkju-bý*. Presumably it was an existing Anglo-Saxon village appropriated and renamed by new settlers in 877. May have earlier been influenced by OE *cirice* 'church'. *Ricardus Malore* held Kirkby in 1202. Held with the same name until *Anketil Mallorre* in 1367. Byname *Mallory*.

**Melton Mowbray**- *Medeltone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Mubray, -Moubray, -Mowbray* from 1282. 'The middle farmstead, village'. 'Middle farmstead'. [Mills] OE *middel* (replaced by OSc *methal*) + *tūn*. *Rogerius de Moubray* held the manor c.1130. Byname *Mowbray*.

**Nevill Holt**- *Holt* 1150, *-Nevyll* 1498. 'The wood'. OE *holt*. *Thomas Nevill'* held the manor in 1498, and another *Thomas Nevell* in 1537. Byname *Neville*.

**Newbold (I)**- *Neubotel* c.1130, *-Sauce* 1308. 'The new building, the new dwelling'. OE *nīwe* + *botl, bold.* The manor was held by *heres Roberti de la Sauce* (MLat *heres* 'an heir'). Byname *Sauce*.

**Newbold (II)**- *Neubolt* c.1144, *Neubold* 1212, *-Saucey* 1606. 'The new building'. OE *nīwe* + *bold. Robertus de le Saucee* of Coleorton held half a fee in Newbold in 1243. Byname *Sauce*.

**Newbold Folville** (lost p-n)- *Niwebold* 1086 (*DB*), *-Folluill'* 1446. 'The new building, the new dwelling'. OE *nīwe* + *bold*. The manor was held by *Willelmus de Folevill'* in 1236. Byname *Folville*.

**Newbold Verdon**- *Niwebold* 1086 (*DB*), *Newebold* 1086 (*DB*), *-Verdoun* 1318. 'The new building'. OE *nīwe* + *bold. Nicholaus de Verdun* held the manor in 1226, *Roysia de Verdun* in 1241, *Johannes de Verdun* in 1258 and *Theobaldus de Verdun* in 1276. Byname *Verdon*.

**Newton Burgoland**- *Nevtone* 1086 (*DB*), *Neuton* c.1130, *-Botiler* 1242, *-Burgilon* 1391, *Burgulond* 1532. 'The new settlement'. OE *nīwe* + *tūn. Rogerus de Burgylum* held a fee here c.1225, *Johannes Burgulon* in 1417. *Willelmus Botiler* held a fee here, so did *Radulphus Botiler de Neuton* in 1348 and *Henricus Botiller de Neuton* in 1349. Byname *Burgoyne*. Byname *Butler*.

**Newton Harcourt**- *Niuuetone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Harecurt* 1275. 'The new settlement'. OE *nīwe* + *tūn*. The manor was held by *Ricardus de Harcurt* in 1236 and remained in the family until at least 1328. Byname *Harcourt*.

**Newton, Cold**- *Niwetone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Burdet*(*t*) 1242. 'The new farmstead'. OE *nīwe* + *tūn. Willelmus Burdet* held one kight's fee here in 1236. Byname *Burdett*.

**Normanton Turville**- *Normanton* 1191, *-Toruill* 1309, *-Turville* 1434. 'The village of the Northmen or Norweigan Vikings'. OE *Norðman* + *tūn. Radulphus de Turuille* held the manor in 1209. It remained as late as *William Turvyle*. Byname *Turvill*.

**Norton, East**- *Nortone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Ricard'* 1242. 'The north farmstead, village'. OE *norð* + *tūn. Ricardus de Norton* is cited as holding the manor in 1236. Given name *Richard*.

**Ratcliffe Culey**- *Redeclive* 1086 (*DB*), *Radclif*(*f*) 1357, *-Cule* 1392, *-Culy* 1506. 'The red bank or cliff'. OE *rēad* + *clif*. The manor was held by *Johannes de Cuylly* in 1228. It remained in the family until *Rogerus Culy* 1428. They originally came from Culy le Patry in Calvados, Normandy. Byname *Culley*.

**Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake**- *Radeclive* 1086 (*DB*), *-Burdet* 1242. 'The red cliff'. OE *rēad* + *clif*. *Willelmus Burdet* held the manor in 1242. Byname *Burdett*.

**Rearsby**- *Redresbi* 1086 (*DB*), *-Chaumberleing* 1242. 'Hreiðar's farmstead, village'. OSc personal name (ODan *Rethar*) + *bý*. Ralph *Chamberlain* held the manor in the reign of John

and the family continued in possession until the reign of Henry VI. The manor is still called *Chaumberlayns* in 1486 and *Chamberleyns maner* in 1506. Byname *Chamberlain.*

**Saddington**- *Sadintone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Moeles* 1316. [Mills] OE *tūn* 'farmstead, estate', possibly with a reduced form of the OE personal name *Sǣgēat*, or an unrecorded OE personal name *Sada, with medial *-ing-* 'associated with'. *Nicholaus de Moeles* held the manor in 1316. Byname *Moles.*

**Sproxton**- *Sprotone* 1086 (*DB*), *Sproxcheston* c.1130, *-Boby* 1242, *-Paynell* 1534. [Mills] Probably 'Farmstead of a man called *Sprok'. OSc personal name + OE *tūn. Hugo de Boby* held the manor in the first half of the 13th century. Byname *Boothby. Thomas Paynell* held land in 1534. Byname *Pannell.*

**Stanton under Bardon**- *Stantone* 1086 (*DB*), *-subus Berdon* 1285, *-iuxta Berdon* 1324, *-Ysabelle* 1209. Either 'the farmstead or village on stony ground' or 'the stone-built farmstead, village'. OE *stān* + *tūn*. Affixes from ME *under* 'under, beneath, below' and MLat *subtus* 'beneath'. Presumably the vill was once a gift to *Isabella* who was the wife of Robert de Harcourt, lord of the manor in Stanton in 1202. Given name *Isabel* (*Elisabeth*).

**Staunton Harold**- *Stanton*(*e*) 1086 (*DB*), *-Arald* c.1230, *-Harold*(*e*) 1261. Either 'the farmstead or village on stony ground' or 'the farmstead or village where stone is obtained'. The manor was held by *Harald de Stantona* c.1160. Given name *Harold.*

**Stoke Golding**- *Stochis* 1173, *-Goldington* 1316, *-Goldinge* 1576. 'The outlying farm buildings, cattle farm or dairy farm; the outlying hamlet or secondary settlement'. OE *stoc* (nominative plural *stocu*, ME *stokes*). The medieval manor was once held by Peter de Goldington, an important tenant of the Honour of Peverel of Nottingham 1163 to 1177. Byname *Goldington.*

**Stonton Wyville**- *Stantone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Wyvile* 1265, *-Wivell'* 1268, *-Brudenell* 1606.'The farmstead, village on stony ground'. OE *stān* + *tūn*. *Robertus de Wivele* held the manor in 1230. It was held by *John Wyvell* in 1507. The Brudenell family of Deene obtained the manor in 1533. Memorials for members of both family names are in the church. Byname *Wyvill.* Byname *Brudenell.*

**Sutton Cheney**- *Svtune* 1086 (*DB*), *Sutton* 1220, *-Chaynell* 1411, *Cheyney* 1577. 'The south farmstead or village'. OE *sūth* + *tūn*. *Johannes Chaynel* held the manor in 1293, *Radulphus Chaynel* in 1387, *Thomas Chaynell* in 1392 and *John Cheynell* in 1393. Byname *Channell.*

**Thorpe Arnold**- *Torp* 1086 (*DB*), *Arnoldestorp* 1214, *-Ernaldi* 1238, *Erlesthorp*(*e*) 1371. 'The outlying farmstead'. OSc *þorp. Ernald* de Bosco held the manor in 1156, followed by three successors of the same name until at least 1318. They were stewards of the Earls of Leicester, hence the other affix. OE *eorl* 'earl'. Given name *Arnold.*

**Thorpe Satchville**- *Torp'* c.1141, *Secheville* 1262. 'The outlying farmstead'. OSc *þorp*. The manor was held by *Radulfus de Secchvill'* in 1204 and by *Gunnora de Secchevill'* in 1246. Byname *Sackville*.

**Thorpe, Knight**- *Knyththorp* 1316, *Bothethorpe* 1530. 'The outlying farmstead or hamlet held by the knight'. ME *knyght* + OSc *þorp*. The manor passed to William Bothe in the reign of Henry VI. His grandson *John Bothe* died holding it. Byname *Booth*.

**Tilton**- *Tillintone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Diggeby* 1242. 'Tila's farmstead, village'. OE personal name + *tūn*. *Robertus de Diggeby* held the manor in 1322. Byname *Digby*.

**Walton on the Wolds**- *Waletone* 1086 (*DB*), *-Malore* 1386. 'The farmstead, village of the British'. OE *walh* (genitive plural *wala*) + *tūn*. *Willelmus Mallory, -Maulore* held the manor in 1384. Byname *Mallory*.

**Woodthorpe**- *Torp Munford* 1236, *Wudethorp* 1253. 'The outlying farmstead or hamlet'. OSc *þorp*. Later distinguished as OE *wudu* 'at the wood'. The manor was in the fee of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Byname *Mountford*.


**Nottinghamshire:**

**Broughton, Upper**- *Brotone* 1086, *Brocton' Sulleny* 1242. 'Brook farm'. OE *brōc* + *tūn*. Alfred de *Sulenie* held the manor in 1205. Byname *Sully*.

**Burton Joyce**- *Bertune* 1086 (*DB*), *Birton Jorce* 1327. 'Fortified farmstead'. OE *byrh* + *tūn*. Geoffrey de *Jorz* held the manor in 1235. Byname *Joyce*.

**Colston Bassett**- *Coletone* 1086 (*DB*), *Coleston Basset*(*t*) 1228. 'Farm of Kolr'. OSc personal name + OE *tūn*. Ralf *Basset*, justiciar under Henry I, was possessed of the manor in 1120. Byname *Bassett.*

**Cropwell Butler**- *Crophille, -helle* 1086 (*DB*), *Croppill Boteiller* 1265. [Mills] 'Rounded hill'. OE *crop*(*p*) + *hyll*. The lordship long remained with the Butlers of Warrington. Byname *Butler*.

**Holme Pierrepont**- (*in*) *Holmo* 1086 (*DB*), *Holme Peyrpointe* 1571. [Mills] 'Island, dry ground in marsh, water-meadow'. OSc *holmr*. The family first appear in connection with the place in 1281. Byname *Pierpont*.

**Hucknall Torkard**- *Hochenale, Hochehale* 1086 (*DB*), *Hockenhale Torkard* 1287. [Mills] 'Nook of land of a man called *Hucca'. OE personal name (genitive *-n*) + *halh*. Geoffrey *Torchard* held the manor in 1195, John *Torcard* in 1235. Byname *Torkard*.

**Marnham**- *Marnehā*, *Marnehā alia* 1086 (*DB*), *Marneham* 1088, *Marnham Chawurth* 1257. [Mills] Possibly 'homestead or village of a man called *Mearna'. OE personal name + *hām*. Thomas de *Chawurth* held the manor in 1257. Byname *Chaworth*.

**Stanton on the Wolds**- *Stantune* 1086 (*DB*), *Staunton Lymar* 1329. [Mills] 'Farmstead on stony ground'. OE *stān* + *tūn*. It was held by John de Stanton of *Lymar*. Byname *Lymer*.

**Stoke Bardolph**- *Stoches* 1086 (*DB*), *Stokes Doun Bardul* 1194. [Mills] 'Outlying farmstead or hamlet, secondary settlement'. OE *stoc*. The *Bardolf* family acquired a moiety in the Domesday barony of Geoffrey Alselin. The first association with Stoke is in 1194. William *Bardolf* held the manor in 1235. Byname *Bardolph*.

**Sutton Passeys** (lost p-n)- *Sutone* 1086, *Sutton Passeys* c.1250. 'South farm'. OE *sūth* + *tūn*. Robert le *Passeis*, a tenant in serjeanty, was taking the profits of 3 carucates here in 1198. The whole village was held by his descendants in the 13th century. Byname *Passeis.*

**Thorpe in the Glebe**- *Torp* 1086 (DB), *Bochardistorp* 1235. [Mills] 'Outlying farmstead or hamlet, dependent secondary settlement'. OSc *þorp*. John *Bochard* held the manor in 1235. Byname *Burkitt*.

**Tuxford**- *Tuxfarne* 1086 (*DB*), *Cufford Alani* 1167. [Mills] Possibly 'Ford of a man called *Tuk'. OScand. Personal name + OE *ford*, but the first element may be an early form of *tusk* 'tussock, tuft of rushes'. *Alan* son of Jordan was *dapifer* to the archbishop of Dol. He belonged to a family in great favour with Henry I. Given name *Alan*.

**Watnall**- *Watenot* 1086 (*DB*), *Wattenowechauworth* c.1350, *Watnowe Cauntcliffe* 1541. Probably 'Wata's hill or spur of land'. OE pers. name (genitive -n) + *hōh*. The two manors passed through heiresses to Thomas de *Chaworth* and Nicholas de *Cantelupe*. Byname *Chaworth*. Byname *Cantello*.


**Warwickshire:**

**Aston Cantlow**- *Estune* 1086 (*DB*), *Aston Cantilup'* 1232. 'East farm'. OE *ēast* + *tūn*. John de *Cantilupe* obtained the manor in 1205. Byname *Cantello*.

**Baddesley Clinton**- *Badesleia* 1166, *Baddesley Clynton* 1333. 'Woodland clearing of a man called *Bæddi'. OE pers. name + *lēah*. [EPNS Wa]. The *Clinton* family held the manor from c.1200. Byname *Clinton.*

**Baddesley Ensor**- *Bedeslei* 1086 (*DB*), *Badesley Sauvage* 1232, *Baddesley Endens*(*h*)*ouer*(*e*). 'Woodland clearing of a man called *Bæddi'. OE pers. name + *lēah*. The manor was held by the wife of Geoffrey *Savage* in 1235-6. Byname *Savage.* It was passed by marriage to Thomas de *Edneshoure* in 1260. Byname *Edensor.*

**Barcheston**- *Berricestone*, *Bercestone* 1086 (*DB*), *Bercheston Symonis* 1235. 'Beaduric's farm'. OE pers. name + *tūn*. *Simon* held the manor in 1235. Given name *Simeon*.

**Broom, King's**- *Brome* 710, *Bromeburnell* 1436. 'Place where broom grows'. OE *brōm*. A part of the original manor was bought by Bishop *Burnell* in 1280. In 1327 it was held of the *lady of Burnel.* Byname *Burnell.*

**Burton Hastings**- *Burhtun* 1002, *Burugton de Hastings* 1313. 'Fortified farmstead' or 'farmstead near or belonging to a stronghold or manor'. OE *burh* + *tūn*. Henry de *Hasteng'* held the manor in 1242. Byname *Hasting*.

**Compton Verney**- *Contone* 1086 (*DB*), *Cumton Murdac, Compton Verney* 1514. 'Farm in the valley'. OE *cumb + tūn*. It was held by *Robert Murdac* in the reign of Henry I. Byname *Murdoch*. The manor was acquired by the *Verneys* c.1440. Byname *Varney*.

**Grafton, Ardens**- *alia Graftun* 1070-7, *Ardens Grafton* 1565. 'Farm by the pit or trench'. OE *græf + tūn*. The *Arden* family had land here as early as c.1200. Byname *Arden*.

**Hampton Lucy**- *Homtune* 781, *Hampton Lucy* 1606. [Mills] 'Farmstead in an enclosure or river-bend'. OE *hamm + tūn*'. The manor came into the possession of the Lucys in 1556. Byname *Lucy*.

**Hampton on the Hill**- *Hamtone* 1275. *Hampton Curly* 1275. [Mills] 'High farmstead'. OE *hēah* (dative *hēan*) + *tūn*. William de *Curly* held the manor in 1235. Byname *Curley*.

**Itchington, Bishops**- *Icetone* 1086 (*DB*), *Ichinton Episcopi* 1291, *Bisshopesychengton* 1384, *Fishers Itchington* 1575. 'Farm on the river Itchen'. [Mills] Pre-Celtic river-name (of unknown meaning) + OE *tūn*. The manor was granted to the *Bishop* of Coventry and Lichfield in 1259. It was sold by the Bishop to Thomas *Fisher* in 1547. Byname *Fisher*.

**Leamington Hastings**- *Lunnitone* 1086 (*DB*), *Lemyngton Hasting* 1285. 'Farm on the river Leam'. [Mills] Celtic river-name (meaning 'elm river', or 'marshy river') + OE *tūn*. Byname *Hastings*.

**Marston Green**- *Merstone* 1086 (*DB*), *Merston de Culy* 1262. 'Marsh farm'. OE *mersc + tūn*. Ralph de *Cuyly* held the manor in 1272 and 1287. Byname *Culley*.

**Marston Jabbett**- *Merstone* 1086 (*DB*), *Merstone Jabet* 1232. 'Farmstead in or by a marsh'. OE *mersc + tūn*. The *Jabet* family held land here from c.1150. Byname *Jabet.*

**Marston, Butlers**- *Mersetone* 1086 (*DB*), *Merston le Botiler* 1176. 'Marsh farm'. OE *mersc + tūn*. Ralph *Boteler* held the manor in the reign of Stephen. Byname *Butler*.

**Marston, Lea**- [Marston] *Merstone* 1086 (*DB*). [Lea] *Leth* 1086. *Merstune Marmium* 1235, *Leemerston* 1535. Two ancient manors now represented by two hamlets of these names. 'Marsh farm'. OE *mersc + tūn*. 'Woodland clearing'. OE *lēah*. Marston was held by Robert *Marmiun* in 1235. Byname *Marmion*.

**Moreton Morrell**- [Moreton] *Mortone* 1086 (*DB*). [Morrell] *Merehull* 1279. *Sale Morton* 1279. *Moreton Merehill* 1285. *Moreton Trimnel* 1290. Originally two vills. [Mills] 'Farmstead in moorland or marshy ground'. OE *mōr + tūn*. 'Boundary hill'. OE *(ge)mǣre + hyll*. John *Sale* held land here in 1279. Byname *Sale.* Nicholas *Trimenel* 1307. Byname *Trimnell*.

**Morton Bagot**- *Mortone* 1086 (*DB*), *Mortone Bagod* 1262. 'Farm by the moor or marshy land'. OE *mōr + tūn*. William *Bagod* is associated with the manor in the reign of Henry II. Byname *Baggott*.

**Newbold on Avon**- *Neobaldo* 1077, *Newbod Pantulf* 1221. 'New building'. OE *nīwe + bold*. Roger *Pantulf* held the manor in 1227. Byname *Pantall*.

**Newbold Pacey**- *Niwebold* 1086 (*DB*), *Neubold Pacy* 1235. 'New building'. OE *nīwe* + *bold*. Robert de *Pasci* held the manor in 1221. Adam de *Pasci* held it in the reign of John. Byname *Pacey*.

**Newbold Revel**- *Feninivvebold* 1086, *Newbolerevill* 1615. 'New building'. OE *nīwe* + *bold*. [Dugdale in EPNS Wa] Early suffix *Feni* from *Fen* signifying *dirt* for Saxons. OE *fennig* 'muddy, marshy'. The manor was granted to William *Revel* in 1294. Byname *Revell*.

**Norton Curlieu**- *Nortone* 1275, *Norton Scurly* 1303. 'North farm'. OE *north* + *tūn*. William de *Curley* held the manor in 1235. Byname *Curley*.

**Norton Lindsey**- *Norton*(*e*) c.1080, *Nortonelyndeseye* 1288. 'North farm'. OE *north* + *tūn*. The manor-holder of the byname is unknown. Byname *Limesi*.

**Nuneaton**- *Etone* 1086 (*DB*), *Constables Eyton* 1548. 'Farm by the stream'. OE *ēa* + *tūn*. The manor was granted to Sir Marmaduke *Constable* in 1540. Byname *Constable*.

**Packington**- *Patitone* 1086 (*DB*), *Pachington Pyggott* 1538. 'Paca's farm'. OE pers. name + *-ing-* + *tūn*. It was held by the *Picot* family from the time of Henry I. Byname *Pickett*.

**Pillerton Hersey**- *Pilardetone* 1086 (*DB*), *Pilardinton Hersy* 1247. [Mills] 'Estate associated with a man called Pīlheard'. OE pers. name + *-ing-* + *tūn*. It was held by John de *Hersy* in 1235. Byname *Hersey*.

**Preston Bagot**- *Prestetone* 1086 (*DB*), *Preston Bagot* 1263. 'Farm of or belonging to the priests'. OE *prēost* + *tūn*. The manor was held by Ingeram *Bagot* in the reign on Henry II. Byname *Baggott*.

**Radford Semele**- *Redeford* 1086 (*DB*), *Raddefford Simily* 1279. 'Red ford'. OE *rēad* + *ford*. Henry de *Simely* held the manor in the reign of Henry I. Unknown byname *Semele*.

**Sheldon**- *Scheldon*(*e*) 1189. 'Shelf hill'. OE *scelf* + *dūn*. *Anselm* de Sheldon held the manor in 1220. Given name *Anselm*.

**Shuckburgh**- *Socheberge* 1086 (*DB*), *Suckeberue Oliver* 1235, *Suckeberue Osbert* 1235. 'Goblin-haunted hill'. OE *scucca* + *beorg*. 12th century associations of *Osbert* de Lemintone and *Oliver* de Shukborow with the manor. Given name *Osbert*. Given name *Oliver*.

**Stretton Baskerville**- *Stratone* 1086 (*DB*), *Stretton*(*a*) *Bocherville* 1232. [Mills] 'Farmstead or village on a Roman road'. OE *strǣt* + *tūn*. Ralph de *Baskervill'* held the manor in 1166. Byname *Baskerville*.

**Studley**- *Stodlei* 1086 (*DB*), *Stodley Corbison* 1326. 'Clearing for stud or herd of horses'. OE *stōd* + *lēah*. William fil. *Corbucion* held the manor in 1086 (*DB*). It continued in the family until c.1360. Byname *Corbizon*.

**Tachbrook Mallory**- *Tæcelesbroc* 1033, *Tachebroke Mal*(*l*)*ore* 1298, *Fishers Tatchbrook* 1576. [Mills] 'The boundary brook'. OE *\*tæcels* + *brōc*'. Henry *Mallore* held the manor in the parish in 1200. Byname *Mallory*. It was granted to Thomas *Fisher* in 1549. Byname *Fisher*.

**Walton**- *Waltone* 1086 (*DB*), -*Theodoric* 1123, -*Spilebert* 1123, -*Deyville* 1235, -*Madut* 1239. Possibly 'Farm by/with a wall'. OE *weall* + *tūn*. It may refer to a Roman building, considering its proximity to the Fosse Way. Robert de *Deyvill'* held a manor in 1242. Byname *Deaville.* William *Maudut* held the other in 1221. Byname *Mawditt*. These families were associated with Walton from the reign of Henry I. [Dugdale] *Theodoric* and *Spilebert* were the names of tenants here. Given name *Theodore.* Given name *\*Spilebert.*

**Wellesbourne Hastings**- *Weles burnan* 840, *Waleborne* 1086 (*DB*), *Wellesburne Hastang* 1327. [Mills] Possibly 'stream with a pool'. OE *wēl* + *burna*. It was held by Thomas de *Hastanges* in 1316. Byname *Hastings*.

**Wellesbourne Mountford**- *Weles burnan* 840, *Waleborne* 1086 (*DB*), *Wellesburne Montford* 1327. [Mills] Possibly 'stream with a pool'. OE *wēl* + *burna*. It was held by Robert de *Munford'* in 1185. Byname *Mountford*.

**Weston in Arden**- *Westun* 1002, *Weston Hernalide* 1262. 'West farm'. OE *west* + *tūn*. *Hernald* de Boiz held the manor in 1235. Given name *Arnold.*

**Whitacre, Nether**- *Witacre, Witecore* 1086 (*DB*), *Withacre Radulfi* 1221, *Wythacre Nicholas* 1262. [Mills] 'White cultivated land'. OE *hwīt* + *æcer*. It was held by *Ralph* fitz Ralph in 1206 and by *Nicholas* fitz Ralph in 1245. Given name *Ralph*. Given name *Nicholas.*

**Whitacre, Over**- *Witacre, Witecore* 1086 (*DB*), *Wythacre Jordani* 1221, *Withacre Simonis* 1235. [Ekwall] 'White cultivated land'. OE *hwīt* + *æcer*. It was held by *Simon* in 1166 and by his son *Jordan* in 1203. Given name *Simeon*. Given name *Jordan.*

**Wootton Wawen**- *Uuidutuun* 723-7, *Wagneswitona* 1138-47. 'Farm by the wood'. OE *wudu* + *tūn*. [Mills] Possession in the 11th century by a man called *Wagen*, Lord before the Norman Conquest. Given name *Vagn.*

**Wootton, Leek**- *Wttuna* 1122, *Wotton Sa(u)vage* 1285. In the possession of Geoffrey *Salvage* in the reign of Henry I. Byname *Savage*.

**Given names:**

All definitions in the discussion, unless otherwise stated, are from this appendix. These standardised forms of given names are only suggestions of the original meanings of the bynames in the corpus.

All entries are from: Patrick Hanks, Kate Hardcastle, and Flavia Hodges, *A Dictionary of First Names,* 2nd edn (Oxford University Press, 2006) [online resource: https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780198610601.001.0001/acref-9780198610601], unless otherwise acknowledged.

*__Abbe__*- Male. OE/OSc. Monothematic: OE *\*Abba*, ODan *\*Abbi*, OSwed *\*Abbe*. MA in: Ab Kettleby (Le).

*__Spilebert__*- Male. OE/CG. Dithematic: *spil* 'play' + *beraht, beorht* 'bright, famous'. MA in: Walton (Wa).

*__Alan__*- Male. Celtic. Uncertain meaning, possibly from 'rock'. It was introduced by Breton followers of William the Conqueror, most notably Alan, Earl of Brittany, who was rewarded for his services. MA in: Tuxford (Nt).

*__Anselm__*- Male. CG. Dithematic: *ans* 'divinity' + *helm* 'helmet'. It was brought from Italy to England by St Anselm, who was Archbishop of Canterbury in the late 11th and early 12th centuries, and is regarded as one of the Doctors of the Church. MA in: Sheldon (Wa).

*__Arnold__*- Male. CG. Dithematic: *arn* 'eagle' + *wald* 'power'. It was adopted by the Normans and introduced to Britain by them. Christian (Saint): an early saint, whose cult contributed to its popularity, was a musician at the court of Charlemagne. MA in: Weston in Arden (Wa) and Thorpe Arnold (Le).

*__Harold__*- Male. OSc. Dithematic: *herr* 'army' + *wald* 'power'. MA in: Staunton Harold (Le).

*__Isabel__* (*__Elisabeth__*)- Female. Spanish version of Hebrew *Elisabeth*. 'God is my oath'. Christian (Biblical + Saint): the name of the mother of John the Baptist. MA in: Stanton under Bardon (Le).

*__Jordan__*- Male. Hebrew. *ha-yarden* 'flowing down'. Christian (Biblical): river which Jesus was baptised in. MA in: Over Whitacre (Wa).

*__Nicholas__*- Male. Greek. *nikē* 'victory' + *laos* 'people'. Christian (Saint): a 4th-century bishop of Myra in Lycia, he became the patron saint of Greece and of Russia, as well as of children, sailors, merchants, and pawnbrokers and the name in which 'Santa Claus' derives from. MA in: Nether Whitacre (Wa).

*__Oliver__*- Male. Old French. The name of one of Charlemagne's paladins, the close companion in arms of Roland in the *Chanson de Roland*. Oliver is thoughtful and cautious. Perhaps distantly connected with Old Norse Óleifr '*ancestral relic*'. MA in: Shuckburgh (Wa).

*__Osbert__*- Male. OE. Dithematic: *ōs* 'god' + *beorht* 'bright, famous'. MA in: Shuckburgh (Wa).

*__Ralph__*- Male. Contracted form of CG *Radulf*. Dithematic: *rād* 'counsel' + *wulf* 'wolf'. MA in: Nether Whitacre (Wa).

*__Richard__*- Male. CG. Dithematic: *rīc* 'power' + *hard* 'strong, hardy'. The name of three kings, the most famous of which was Richard I, or 'Richard the Lionheart' who reigned from 1189 t0 1199. MA in: East Norton (Le).

*__Roger__*- Male. CG. Dithematic: *hrōd* 'fame' + *gār, gēr* 'spear'. Adopted by Normans, replacing the native OE form *Hrōðgār.* MA in: South Kilworth (Le).

***Simeon***- Male. Hebrew. 'hearkening'. Christian (Biblical + Saint): several Old Testament and New Testament characters, including the man who blessed Christ and Christ's apostles. MA in: Over Whitacre (Wa) and Barcheston (Wa).

***Theodore***- Male. Greek, from *Theodōros*. *theos* 'god' + *dōron* 'gift'. Christian (Saint): popular among early Christians and was borne by several saints. MA in: Walton (Wa).

***Thomas***- Male. Greek. *Didymos* 'twin'. Christian (Biblical + Saint): name of one of Christ's 12 apostles. MA in: Catthorpe (Le).

***Vagn***- Male. OSc. Monothematic: *Vagn.* MA in: Wootton Wawen (Wa). [Mills, A. D., *A Dictionary of British Place-Names* (Oxford University Press, 2011), *Wootton* [online resource:

https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199609086.001.0001/acref-9780199609086]].


**Bynames Appendix:**

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All entries are from: Patrick Hanks, Richard Coates and Peter McClure, *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland* (Oxford University Press, 2016) [online resource:

https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199677764.001.0001/acref-9780199677764], unless otherwise acknowledged.


***Arden***- Locative. Various English place-names. MA in: Ardens Grafton (Wa).

***Astley***- Locative. From various places with this name in England. MA in: Broughton Astley (Le).

***Baggott***- Relationship. Norman personal name *Bagot*, a diminutive of CG *Bago*, perhaps from \**bag* 'fighting'. MA in: Morton Bagot (Wa) and Preston Bagot (Wa).

***Bakepuiz***- ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI*. Perhaps a locative name from Bacquepuis, Normandy? MA in: Barton Blount (Db).

***Bardolph***- Relationship. From CG personal name: \**bard*- '(battle)axe' + \**wulf*- 'wolf'. MA in: Stoke Bardolph (Nt).

***Baskerville***- Locative. From Boscherville, Eure. MA in: Stretton Baskerville (Wa).

***Bassett***- Nickname. From OFr *basset* 'of low stature', a diminutive of *bas* 'low; dwarf'. MA in: Dunton Bassett (Le), Colston Basset (Nt), Nether Haddon (Db), Bubnell (Db) and Upper Langwith (Db).

***Beauchamp*** - Locative. From various French place-names. MA in: Kibworth Beauchamp (Le).

***Bellars*** - Nickname. from OFr *bélier* 'ram'. *ODFNBI* links this definition with Eye Kettleby (Le). MA in: Eye Kettleby (Le) and Kirby Bellars (Le).

***Blunt*** - Nickname. Old French *blund, blond* 'blond, fair, yellow-haired'. MA in: Barton Blount (Db).

***Booth*** - Nickname. From ME *bothe* (Old Danish *bōth*) 'cow house, herdsman's hut', 'used to denote a cowman or herdsman'. MA in: Knight Thorpe (Le).

***Boothby*** - Locative. From three places with this name in Lincolnshire. MA in: Sproxton (Le).

***Brudenell*** - Nickname. Ethnic name from Old Norman French *Bretonnel*, a diminutive of *Bret* 'Breton'. MA in Stonton Wyville (Le).

***Burdett*** - Relationship. From an OFr personal name \**Burdet*, a pet form of an unrecorded CG \**Burdo* or from a Gaulish name from *burdo* 'mule'. MA in: Cold Newton (Le) and Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake (Le).

***Burgoyne*** - Nickname. Norman and English ethnic name from *Bourgogne* 'Burgundy'. MA in: Newton Burgoland (Le).

***Burkitt*** - Relationship. Personal name from OE *Burgheard* (from *burg* 'fortress' + *h(e)ard* 'hard') or from a CG cognate of this name. MA in: Thorpe in the Glebe (Nt).

***Burnell*** - Nickname. 'Denoting someone with a brownish complexion'. OFr *brun* 'brown'. MA in: King's Broom (Wa).

***Butler*** - Occupational. Status name, from OFr *bouteillier* 'servant in charge of the wine-cellar', usually the head servant. MA in: Butlers Marston (Wa), Newton Burgoland (Le), Cropwell Butler (Nt).

***Cantello*** - MA in: Locative. From various locations in the Normandy/Picardy region. OFr place-name *C(h)antelou(p)* 'song (of the) wolf'. MA in: Aston Cantlow (Wa) and Watnall (Nt).

***Catt*** - Nickname. From ME *c(h)at* 'cat'. The landowner of Catthorpe (Le) has the byname with the definite article 'le'. MA in: Catthorpe (Le).

***Chacombe*** - ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI.* Perhaps locative, from Chacombe, Northamptonshire. MA in: Great Dalby (Le).

***Chamberlain*** - Occupational. Status name from OFr *chamberlain,* 'one who attends a person of high rank in his private chamber'. MA in: Rearsby (Le).

***Channell*** - Locative. Topographical name from ME *chan(n)el, kanel* 'riverbed, navigable channel, estuary' (Anglo-Norman French *c(h)anel*). MA in: Sutton Cheney (Le).

***Chaworth*** - ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI.* Perhaps an English locative name with a possible generic element *worð* 'enclosure'? Or, a possible French locative name, with a family of this name being connected to a *Chaources* family in Maine? University of Nottingham, 'The Chaworth-Musters family: A brief history', *Manuscripts and Special*

*Collections* [online resource: https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/manuscriptsandspecialcollections/collectionsindepth/family/chaworth-mustersofannesley/chaworth-mustersfamilyhistory.aspx]. MA in: Watnall (Nt), Marnham (Nt) and Alfreton (Db).

***Clinton***- Locative. From Glympton, Oxfordshire or Glinton, Northamptonshire. MA in Baddesley Clinton (Wa).

***Constable***- Occupational. OFr *cunestable, conestable.* 'The term originally denoted the chief officer of a household or court (1240); later the governor of a royal fortress (1297) or a military officer (about 1300); and eventually a parish constable (1328)'. MA in: Nuneaton (Wa).

***Corbizon***- ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI*. MA in Studley (Wa).

***Criel***- ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI*. Perhaps a locative name from Criel-sur-Mer, Normandy. MA in: Croxton Kerrial.

***Culley***- Locative. From Culey-le-Patry, Calvados. MA in: Marston Green (Wa) and Ratcliffe Culey (Le).

***Curley***- Locative. From various places in France called Corlay/Corlieu. Byname in Carlton Curlieu 'may have originally come from Culley in Normandy' (Barrie Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire: Part IV - Gartree Hundred* (Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, 2009), p.27). MA in: Hampton on the Hill (Wa), Norton Curlieu (Wa) and Carlton Curlieu (Le).

***Deaville***- Locative. From Déville, Seine-Maritime. MA in: Cotes de Val (Wa) and Walton (Wa).

***Digby***- Locative. From Digby, Lincolnshire. MA in: Tilton (Le).

***Edensor***- Locative. From Edensor, Derbyshire. MA in: Baddesley Ensor (Wa).

***Fisher***- Occupational. From OE *fiscere* 'fisherman'. MA in: Bishops Itchington (Wa) and Tachbrook Mallory (Wa).

***Fitzherbert***- Relationship. 'Son of Herbert'. Suffix from Anglo-Norman French *fiz* 'son'. Personal name from CG *Hariberct, Her(e)bert.* MA in: Somersal Herbert (Db).

***Flavell***- Locative. From Flamanville, Manche. MA in: Aston Flamville (Le).

***Folwell***- Locative. For the byname in Ashby Folville (Le) and Newbold Folville (Le), it is rom Folleville, Calvados (Barrie Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire: Part III - East Goscote Hundred* (Nottingham: English Place-Names Society, 2004), p. 99). MA in: Ashby Folville (Le) and Newbold Folville (Le).

***Goldington***- ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI*. The byname *de Goldington* of the landowner of Stoke Golding (Le) suggests it may be a locative name with the preposition and possible OE *tūn* 'farmstead, village, settlement' as a generic element. MA in: Stoke Golding (Le).

***Harcourt***- Locative. From Harcourt, Eure. MA in: Kibworth Harcourt (Le) and Newton Harcourt (Le).

*Hasting*- Relationship. Norman personal name *Hastang, Hastenc, Hasten*. MA in: Burton Hastings (Wa).

*Hastings*- Locative. From Hastings, Sussex. MA in: Leamington Hastings (Wa) and Wellesbourne Hastings (Wa).

*Hersey*- Locative. From Hercé or Hercy, Mayenne. MA in: Pillerton Hersey (Wa).

*Jabbett*- ? Unknown. Not in *ODNFBI.* Possibly derive from *Jobber*? MA in: Marston Jabbett (Wa).

*Joyce*- Locative. From Jort, Calvados. MA in: Burton Joyce (Nt).

*Limesi*- ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI.* MA in: Norton Lindsey (Wa).

*Lucy*- Locative. Lucé, Orne. MA in: Hampton Lucy (Wa).

*Lymer*- Occupational. From OE *līm* 'lime, gypsum, birdlime', which may indicate a 'lime-burner', 'whitewasher', or 'bird-trapper'. MA in: Stanton on the Wolds (Nt).

*Mallory*- Nickname. OFr *\*maloret, maloré, maleuré* 'ill-fortuned, unlucky'. MA in: Tachbrook Mallory (Wa), Walton on the Wolds (Le), Kirkby Mallory (Le).

*Marmion*- Nickname. OFr *marmion* 'monkey, brat'. MA in: Lea Marston (Wa).

*Marwood*- Nickname. From Anglo-Norman French *mal regard* 'evil look, evil eye'. *ODFNBI* links this definition to William Maureward of Goadby Marwood (Le). MA in: Goadby Marwood (Le).

*Mawditt*- Nickname. OFr *mal-duit* 'badly brought up, ill educated'. MA in: Walton (Wa).

*Meynell*- Locative. From one of the French places named Mesnil, from OFr *mesnil*. MA in: Meynell Langley (Db).

*Moles*- Locative. From Meulles, Calvados. MA in: Saddington (Le).

*Montgomery*- Locative. From either Sainte-Foy-de-Montgomery or Saint-Germain-de-Montgomery, Calvados. MA in: Marston Montgomery (Db).

*Mountford*- Locative. From Montfort-sur-Risle, Eure or other French locations with the name Montfort. MA in: Wellesbourne Hastings (Wa) and Woodthorpe (Wa).

*Mowbray*- Locative. From Montbray, Manche. MA in: Melton Mowbray (Le).

*Murdoch*- Relationship. Anglicised forms of the three Gaelic names: *Muireadhach* 'mariner', *Murchadh* 'sea-warrior' and *Muircheartach* 'sea-ruler'. The frist element is *muir* 'sea'. MA in: Compton Verney (Wa).

*Neville*- Locative. A Norman name from Neuville, Calvados or Néville, Seine-Maritime. MA in: Nevill Holt (Le).

*Overy*- ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI.* In Burton Overy, 'the family may have originally come from Nourray, south-west of Orléans and north of Tours' (Barrie Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire: Part IV - Gartree Hundred* (Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, 2009), p. 21). MA in: Burton Overy (Le).

***Pacey*** - Locative. From various place-names in Normandy, but most bynames are probably from Pacy-sur-Eure. Other place-names include: Pacé, Orne; Passais, Orne; Paisy; or one of several Passys. MA in: Newbold Pacey (Wa).

***Pannell*** - Relationship. ME personal name from OFr *Payenel*, Latin *Paganellus*. MA in: Little Dalby (Le) and Sproxton (Le).

***Pantall*** - Relationship. CG personal name *Pandulf*, *band 'banner' + *wulf 'wolf'. MA in: Newbold on Avon (Wa).

***Passeis*** - ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI*. Perhaps the same meaning of the locative byname *Pacey*, yet the 'le' of the landowner and the spelling of *de le Passeis* means it cannot be certain. MA in: Sutton Passeys (Nt).

***Perer*** - ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI*. Perhaps a relationship name from *Peter* – a personal name from Latin *Petrus* 'rock'. Or a locative name from Le Val-Saint-Père, Normandy (Saint Peter). MA in: Little Dalby (Le) and Aston FLamville (Le).

***Pickett*** - ? Relationship/Nickname. Relationship – OFr personal name *Picot, Pigot*, a hypocorism of *Pic* (OE *Pica*, OSc *Pík*). Nickname - OFr *picot* 'point, pointed object'. MA in: Packington (Wa).

***Pierpont*** - Locative. From one of several places in Northern France called Pierrepont. MA in: Holme Pierrepoint (Nt).

***Powdrill*** - Nickname. From Anglo-Norman French *poutrel, putrel* 'colt, horse', 'probably denoting one of a lively or frisky disposition'. MA in: Cotes (Le).

***Quatermass*** - Locative from Quatremares, Normandy. MA in: Goadby Marwood (Le) and Coleorton (Le).

***Rabasse*** - ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI*. Perhaps a locative name from Rabasse, Cérences. MA in: North Kilworth (Le).

***Revell*** - ? Relationship/Nickname. Relationship – ME and OFr personal name *Revel*. Nickname – Ofr *revel* 'rebellious' or the noun *revel* 'rebellion, tumult, revelry'. MA in Newbold Revel (Wa).

***Rouse*** - Nickname. ME and Anglo-Norman French *rous*(*e*) 'red', denoting 'red hair or a ruddy complexion'. MA in: Croxton Kerrial.

***Sackville*** - Locative. From Sauqueville, Seine-Maritime or Sacquenville, Eure. The family in Thorpe Satchville 'came from Secqueville in Normandy' (Barrie Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire: Part III - East Goscote Hundred* (Nottingham: English Place-Names Society, 2004), p. 264). MA in: Thorpe Satchville (Le).

***Sale*** - Locative. Either toponymical, from the place-name Sale, Cheshire or other minor places with the same name, or topographical, from OE *s(e)alh* 'sallow, willow'. MA in: Moreton Morrell (Wa).

***Sarazin***- Nickname. From OFr *sarrazin* 'saracen', 'generally denoting a heathen'. MA in: Croxton Kerrial (Le).

***Sauce***- Not in *ODFNBI*. Probably locative as for Newbold (I; Le) 'the family probably originally came from La Saussaye (Eure)' (Barrie Cox, *The Place-Names of Leicestershire: Part IV - Gartree Hundred* (Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, 2009), p. 219). MA in: Coleorton (Le), Newbold (I; Le) and Newbold (II; Le).

***Savage*** – Nickname. OFr *salvage, sauvage* 'wild, untamed'. MA in: Baddesley Ensor (Wa) and Leek Wootton (Wa).

***Semele***- ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI.* Possibly locative, from the preposition *de* 'of' in the *de Simely* byname. MA in: Radford Semele (Wa).

***Souch***- Locative. From a minor French place named La Souche. MA in: Ashby de la Zouch (Le).

***Sully***- Locative. From any of these three places in Normandy called Sully: Calvados, Aisne, Loiret. Byname: Upper Broughton (Nt), Church Broughton (Db) and Newton Solney (Db).

***Tattersall***- Locative. From Tattershall, Lincolnshire. MA in: Little Dalby (Le).

***Torkard***- ? Unknown. Not in *ODFNBI*. MA in: Hucknall Torkard (Nt).

***Trimnell***- Relationship. From OE personal name Old English *Trymma.* MA in: Moreton Morrell (Wa).

***Turvill***- Locative. From Turville-la-Campagne, Eure. MA in: Normanton Turville (Le).

***Varney***- Locative. From French place-name *Vernay,* 'probably chiefly Saint-Paul-de-Vernay, Calvados. MA in: Compton Verney (Wa).

***Verdon***- Locative. From Verdun, la Manche. MA in: Newbold Verdon (Le).

***Ward***- Occupational. Status name of 'armed guard' from OE *weard* 'watching, guarding'. MA in: Stanton (Db).

***Wyvill***- Locative. From Gouville, Eure. It 'had the form *Wivilla* in 1233'. MA in: Stonton Wyville (Le).