

The Lost Village of Andreschurch

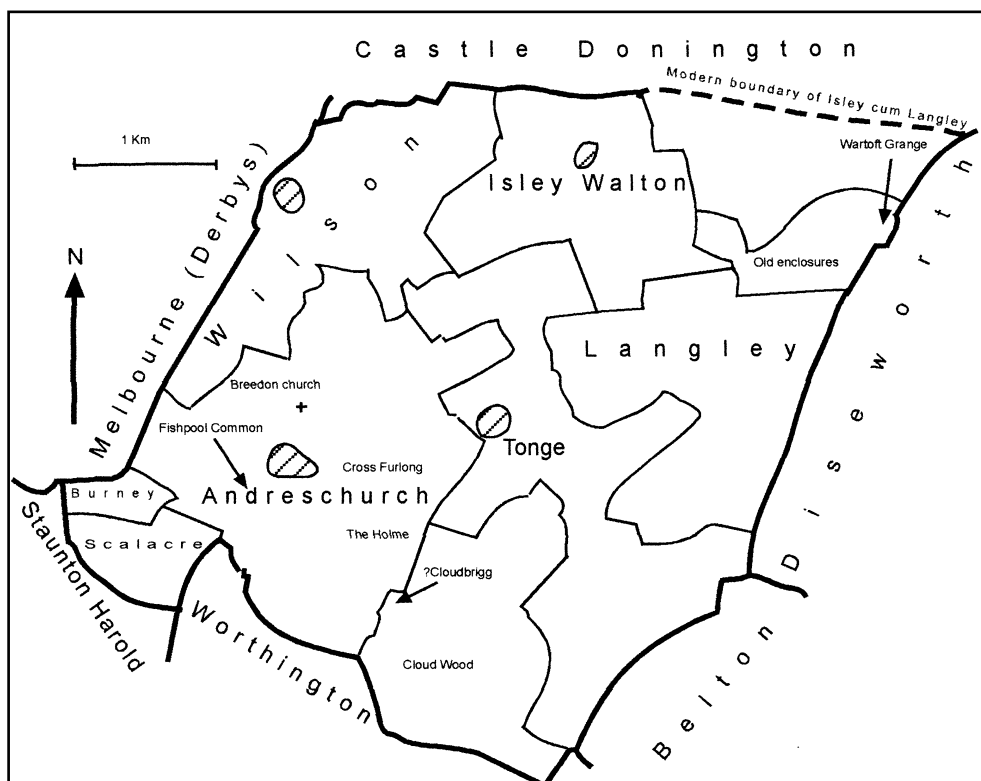
A E Brown

Reasons are given for identifying the deserted village of Andreschurch with the present-day village of Breedon-on-the Hill. An attempt is made to interpret the late 10th-century land book relating to the Breedon area (S749) in the light of this identification and to assess its significance for the landscape history of the parish.

Since the early years of the 19th century the deserted, and lost, village of Andreschurch has figured in historical and topographical writing about Leicestershire. John Nichols, in volume three of his *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, published in 1804, described Andreskirk, Andreschirch or Andreskirkton as ‘formerly a considerable village, situated on the limits of the two lordships of Breedon and Staunton (Harold)’. Having cited various documents in the cartulary of Breedon Priory, and relying on an unpublished manuscript written by Sir William Dugdale in the 17th century, he accepted the conclusion that the Canons of Breedon, having secured full possession from a series of freeholders, ‘depopulated the village, and converted it to their own demesne, so that for many ages the very name as well as the site of it is lost to oblivion’ (1804, 702). He claimed that the foundations of houses were occasionally discovered in the enclosed fields known as the Scalacres, which lie close to the south-western boundary of Breedon parish (Fig 1).

This view of the nature and location of Andreschurch was repeated by George Farnham over a century later (Farnham 1933, 65). Andreschurch receives only the briefest of mentions in W.G. Hoskins’s famous paper on the deserted villages of Leicestershire published in the 1940s; by 1957, when his *Leicestershire* volume in *The Making of the English Landscape* series appeared, it had become an example of a village converted into a monastic grange (Hoskins 1941–5, 242; 1957, 24). Andreschurch figures in Maurice Beresford’s *Lost Villages of England* (1954, 157 and 207) as a possible 14th-century monastic depopulation and it has appeared under one or other variations of its name in lists of deserted villages in Leicestershire ever since (Cox 1971, 348; DMVRG 1963–4, 25 and 28; Beresford and Hurst 1971, 192). The purpose of this paper is to show that Andreschurch is not a deserted settlement but the perfectly healthy village known to everyone as Breedon-on-the-Hill.

In the 12th and 13th centuries the place-name Breedon was used in a particular way. As the indicator of an identifiable place, it was of course used of the hill on which the Priory and its church stood, as in an early 13th-century deed in the Priory cartulary in which one of the pieces of land granted to the Priory was described as a furlong *sub monte de Bredon* (*Cartulary*, Breedon no. 46). It was used of the market and fair, held in the area immediately to the east of the church known as the Marketstead (pre-enclosure map of 1758, LRO DG 20 Ma/46/1; *Cartulary*, no. 132; Nichols 1804, 685). The name Breedon was used in connexion with ecclesiastical affairs, to refer to the Priory and its canons, to the parish and its chapelries of Staunton Harold and Worthington and to the vicar and the institution of the vicarage (many references,



1. Townships within the parish of Breedon-on-the Hill and their boundaries.

e.g. *Cartulary* nos. 13, 22, 45, 52, 54, 74, 154). It was also used to refer to manorial matters – the manor of Breedon appears in 1267, there was a park at Breedon in 1257 and a reference to free warren at Breedon in 1378 (Farnham 1933, 68, 69, 76).

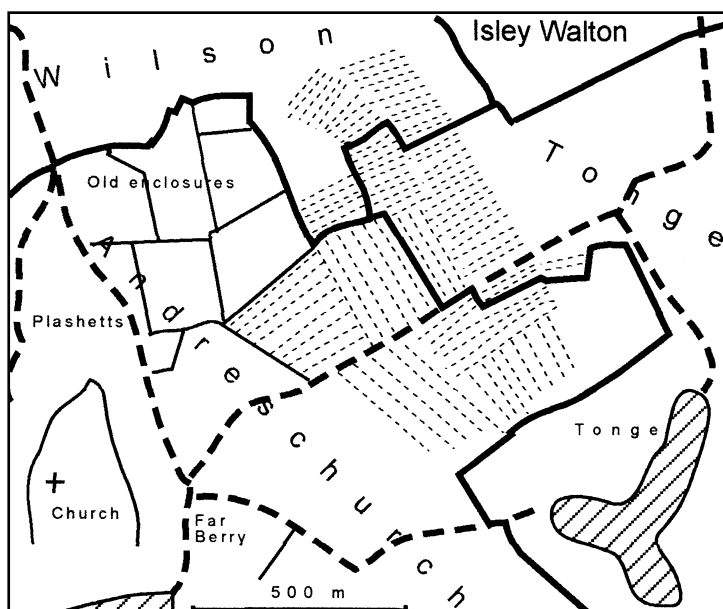
Breedon, along with its members, was a place to which a fraction of a knight's fee was attributable in 1240 and appears as the lead name in lists of the constituent parts of its parish assembled for tax and other official purposes from 1280 onwards (Nichols 1804, 685; Farnham 1933, 68, 73). Documents which appear to refer to Breedon as a settlement, as with a couple of legal cases of the 1260s which contain references to messuages and virgates at Breedon, are in actuality dealing with manorial matters since they are really about the assignation of dower (Farnham 1933, 68). It is not until the mid-14th century that the name is used at all regularly as that of a village. There was a court case about a toft in Breedon in 1343, another about a free tenement there in 1365; a messuage and three acres of land figure in a fine of 1393; the town and fields of Breedon appear in a deed of 1414 (*Cartulary*, no. 135; Farnham 1933, 74–6; Hamilton Thompson 1933, 193). In the 15th century the place-name is used quite frequently to mean the village called Breedon and in the 16th century becomes the perfectly normal way of indicating the village of that name with its houses, fields and inhabitants.

It is precisely in this sense – as a settlement with land and not as a parish or manor that the name Andreschurch appears in documents ranging in date from the early 12th to the

earlier 14th centuries. The foundation charters of Breedon Priory include five virgates in Andreschurch; the tithes of Tonge, Wilson and Andreschurch appear in a grant of 1132–66; the *territoria* and *campi* of Andreschurch, along with individual plough ridges and the furlongs to which they belong, occur frequently in documents in the Priory cartulary (e.g. nos. 1, 45, 84, 92). Andreschurch was a settlement with messuages and tofts; a *spatium terre* and a *platea* are referred to in the early 13th century (e.g. *Cartulary* nos. 73, 74, 78, 79, 88, 93, 119). Documents could be dated there and we have the names of some of its inhabitants – William *Prepositus* (reeve) and Jordan *Pelliparius* (skinner) in the early 13th century, Adam *Pistor* (baker) and Oliver *Sutor* (tailor) in the late 13th century, Robert Talun in 1334 (*Cartulary*, nos. 74, 91, 119, 170). Henry of Andreschurch, *corviserius* (cobbler), appears at one point and Henry *clericus* c. 1250; that the vicarage house of Breedon was in Andreschurch is made clear by a quitclaim of 1341 (*Cartulary* nos. 94, 125, 156). Andreschurch appears as one of the component parts of the manor and parish of Breedon in tax lists of the 14th century. But the use of the name becomes less frequent during the 14th century and tends to linger on in the 15th and to a limited extent the 16th centuries as a component in general descriptions of property in the parish of Breedon intended to convey comprehensiveness—in 1532 the lands of Thomas Staunton were referred to as being in the towns and fields of Breedon, Andreschurch, Tonge and Barrowhills for example (Hamilton Thompson 1933, 197).

Just where Andreschurch actually was is made clear by an agreement of 1261–93 in which the Prior of Breedon granted property to John of Asyngton for a yearly rent of eleven shillings (*Cartulary*, no. 121). This included a toft which lay in *le Byri sub monte iacentes in longitudine iuxta viam que ducit de Andreschirch versus Tungam*. *Le Byri sub monte* was a piece of land given by the Ferrers family to the Priory in the 12th century (*Cartulary*, no. 46); the name was used to distinguish it from the various pieces of land which it held on the hill itself (*supra montem*, *Cartulary* no. 36). Its name (as The Berry) survived to be marked on the pre-enclosure map, by which time it had been enclosed and divided into three portions. The portion known as Far Berry (Fig. 2) abuts on the road from Breedon to Tonge and is therefore the likely location of the property referred to in the agreement. The clear implication of this is that Andreschurch was the name then employed for the present village of Breedon-on-the-Hill.

This interpretation is supported by a series of documents which relate to the enclosure in the late 13th century by the Priory of the area of pasture known as Scalacre. Scalacre had been included in the foundation grants which had set the Priory up in the early 12th century, but clearly other people had rights in it – the Priory found it necessary to secure the agreement of a number of freeholders in Andreschurch, Tonge, Worthington and Newbold before they could feel secure about their enclosure, which was for arable (*Cartulary*, nos 32, 36, 126, 157–9, 167–73; Staunton Harold no. 7). Similarly with the lord of Staunton Harold, Richard of Leake; an agreement with him confirming the Priory's right to it (*Cartulary*, nos 47, 48) made much earlier, in the late 12th century, specified exactly where Scalacre was – 'in breadth between Staunton hedge and the boundary between Staunton and Andreskirk, and in length between Brunhage and the road which separates the fields of Worthington and Staunton' (*in latitudine inter sepem de Stauntona, et divisam inter Stauntonam et Andreskirkham, et in longitudine inter Brunhage et viam que dividit divisam inter campos de Worthingtona et Stauntona*). Scalacre is described in this way because of its status as a piece of common pasture at the junction of three townships, one of which was Staunton Harold; once this is understood and the location of Brunhage appreciated (it is Burney on the map of 1758), then the fields of Andreschurch can be seen to be those of Breedon (Fig. 1).



2. Ridge and furrow and township boundaries north-west of Tonge. The dashed lines indicate roads in use in the 18th century

It has to be said that fieldwalking in 1996 and 1997 failed to find any medieval pottery concentrations in Scalacre. There were a few patches of pebbles against its northern boundary which might possibly explain the remarks made by Nichols in 1804. Clearly he would have been very keen to locate the mysterious village which figured strongly in the documents but which was apparently nowhere to be seen in the landscape of his day.

There are other pieces of evidence which support the identification of Andreschurch and the present Breedon-on-the-Hill, although none of them so conclusive as the examples just given. The Priory Cartulary contains several references of mid- to late 13th-century date to the lord's fishponds and to pieces of arable land located with reference to them (*Cartulary*, nos 73–4, 84, 92, 94, 97). It is clear from the way they are described that these ponds were considered to be within the boundaries of Andreschurch. They lay on a piece of land near the village of Breedon called Fishpool Common on the 1758 map (Fig.1), as is shown by 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps (e.g. six-inch series, Leicestershire Sheet IX SE, Second Edition, 1904). They were quite distinct from the Priory's ponds, which according to the Cartulary lay in Scalacre (*Cartulary*, no. 125) and whose remains still exist there; they are clearly shown on the same six-inch map. Also, despite the fact that most of the furlongs named specifically in the cartulary as lying within the fields of Andreschurch cannot now be located, there are two or three, Crossfurlong and the Holm, which can be found within the fields of Breedon on the 18th-century map. Cloudbrigg, referred to in an Andreschurch deed of 1244–1253 (*Cartulary*, no. 93), will be the bridge which carried the road from what is now the village of Breedon to Cloud Wood.

Andreschurch was therefore in the earlier Middle Ages the name given to the village now known as Breedon-on-the-Hill; there was a gradual change in favour of the present

name, which had always been used for ecclesiastical and manorial matters, from the mid-14th century. This gathered momentum during the 15th century, so that by the 16th century it had largely fallen out of use. So what was the significance of the name? It means Andrew's church, and has sometimes been taken to signify a church dedicated to St Andrew. But this is unlikely, given the rarity of saints' names with the suffix *church* in England outside of Cornwall and areas of Welsh influence, as is made clear in a paper published by Margaret Gelling in 1981 (Andreschurch was not included in this; Morris 1989, 157–8 gives other examples of this type of place-name formation). There is no pre-Conquest evidence for the dedication of the church at Breedon, but if the medieval dedication followed the Anglo-Saxon one, then St Andrew was certainly not involved; throughout the medieval period the dedication is given as St Mary and St Hardulph. Neither was there a separate parish church or chapel at Breedon, which might have had this dedication; during the Middle Ages the parish church of Breedon was the nave of the Priory church, which, apparently already in bad condition, was abandoned when Francis Shirley bought the chancel from Henry VIII to serve as a family mausoleum (Nichols 1804, 688). The name would usually be interpreted as 'the church which belonged to Andrew' (Gelling 1981, 7).

The matter can be taken further by looking at the landscape of Breedon and at the settlements, additional to Breedon itself, which made up the core of the parish of that name in the Middle Ages. There were two of these: Wilson, *Wifel's* estate or farm, on the north-western edge of the parish close to its boundary with Melbourne in Derbyshire; and Tonge, in a low-lying location in the centre of the parish, its name, meaning 'tongs' or 'forceps', describing its position between two streams. Both these places, as with Andreschurch, had their own common field systems. The larger part of a fourth settlement, Isley Walton, was granted in the 12th century to the Templars by Lettice de Ferrers, a member of the family which had the overlordship of Breedon. Originally therefore it had been one of the group of townships which formed the Breedon land unit; it became detached to become a parish in its own right (Nichols 1804, 859). The Walton part of the name means 'the farmstead of the British' and relates to an early phase in the settlement of the area. It also had its own field system. Around the edges of Breedon parish were quite substantial pieces of woodland and pasture; on the east lay Langley, an extra-parochial area of arable and woodland where a nunnery had been founded by the then lord of Breedon, William Pantolf, in the mid-12th century.

Unlike Tonge and Isley Walton, both Wilson and Andreschurch are place-names which are indicative of an association with a particular person. Andrew was of course a saint's name well-known to the Anglo-Saxons, but as a personal name it was very rarely used – indeed, there is only one surviving instance of its employment, as that of a moneyer at work somewhere in the east Midlands in the period 959–973 (Searle 1897, 69–70; North 1963, 747; Blunt *et al.* 1989, 159, 285). There are apparently just two coins of his which survive (Smart 1981, 13). Since moneyers should be thought of as significant royal officials, it would be quite appropriate for one to receive a grant of land from the king (Stewart 1988) and given the rarity of the name, it is more than likely that the Andrew of Andreschurch and the moneyer were the same person.

What we appear to be dealing with therefore is a place-name which came into being as a result of changes in the estate which had belonged to and taken its name from Breedon, where, during the 7th to 9th centuries, was a significant monastery, evidenced by a few historical references, several land books and in particular sculpture (Dornier 1977; Cramp 1977; Jewell 1986 and 2001). In common with some other monasteries which

either failed or ran into difficulties, through Danish depredations or otherwise, the site and its lands passed into royal hands. Now, in the archives of the abbey of Burton-upon-Trent, a foundation of the immensely wealthy Mercian landowner Wulfric Spot, was preserved a charter of 972 in which King Edgar granted to Aethelwold, bishop of Winchester and one of the leading monastic reformers of his time, 13 *cassati* at Breedon (3), *Wifelesthorpe* (3), *Aetheredesdune* (3) and Diseworth (4) (since they fit into a duodecimal system of reckoning the units are probably carucates rather than hides). Given Aethelwold's determination to establish reformed monasteries on the Benedictine model and to acquire land with which to endow them, this grant has been seen as an attempt to re-establish the monastery at Breedon, perhaps to be set alongside Aethelwold's refoundation of Peterborough, with which Breedon had been associated originally; or simply to add this land to the endowment of Peterborough which Aethelwold was at that time actively building up (Hart 1975, 160). That a development along these lines lay behind the grant is made clear by the document itself, but the wording hardly suggests that a re-foundation was imminent – it seems rather to be thought of as something which could take place at some undefined point in the future; the small estate (*ruris particulam*) was to be held by Aethelwold for life, and then to pass to whatever body of regular, presumably monastic, body of clergy he chose (*et post vite sue terminum sacri ordinis virorum quocumque voluerit in munere derelinquat*) (Sawyer 1968, no. 749; 1979, 35).

This document has presented difficulties because the location of both *Wifelesthorpe* and *Aetheredesdune* is uncertain. *Wifelesthorpe* has been equated with Wilson (Hart 1975, 69; Dornier 1977, 159), an interpretation which will be taken further below; and *Aetheredesdune* has sometimes been thought to be Atterton, 16 miles (26 kilometres) away to the south-west, but still in Leicestershire (Hart 1975, 69; Sawyer 1979, 35). Both philologically and topographically this is an unlikely identification.

However, it is possible that the behaviour of the township boundaries of the four places under discussion, Andreschurch (Breedon), Tonge, Wilson and Isley Walton, might throw light on the problem. All these boundaries are internally far from smooth, and follow irregular courses which suggest that they are working their way around earlier blocks of ridge and furrow (Fig. 1). The complicated set of boundaries immediately to the north-west of Tonge is even more instructive, since the set of open-field maps made in the middle years of the 18th century show that the township boundaries here actually cut through pre-existing open-field furlongs (LRO Ma/46/1, 2 and 3; Fig. 2). What this means is that the possibility has to be considered that there had once been a large field system for the whole parish of Breedon, which had at some stage been divided up into four smaller ones. Isley Walton presents an additional problem, since its eastern, external, edge as derived from the Tithe Map of 1851 (LRO Ti/158/1) and from Ordnance Survey maps of the 1920s has the same jagged appearance as the internal boundaries just described. It rather looks as if Isley Walton had originally been twice the size it was in the medieval period, having lost a considerable part of its territory to Castle Donington. The original line of its northern boundary would have continued the straight edge shown on the Tithe Map to meet the equally straight western boundary of Diseworth. The northern boundary of the modern parish of Isley cum Langley, formed by the County of Leicester Review Order of 1936 out of Isley Walton, Langley and a part of Castle Donington could represent therefore a recreation of a much older line (Fig. 2).

These observations make it possible to put forward an interpretation of the charter of 972. *Wifelesthorpe* is *Wifel's thorpe*, Wifel's (minor) settlement. The personal name, which is not common, is the English equivalent of the Norse Vifill, meaning a heathen

priest (Insley 2001, 426–7), and is the same as the Wifel of Wifel’s *tun* or Wilson. A reason why Wifel’s *thorpe* might have become Wifel’s *tun* can be found in the existence of a second Wilsthorpe, a hamlet in the parish of Sawley, just over the county boundary in Derbyshire, 8 miles (13 kilometres) to the north-east of Breedon and so not all that far away. It had a small common field system of its own cut out of Sawley’s territory, the boundaries of which are clear from a Tithe Map of 1847 (Derbyshire Record Office D2360 DL193). It is likely that the same person was responsible for both names and some way of differentiating between the two settlements might have been thought necessary; Wilson could have been the place where he chose to reside. The settlement known as Andreschurch could well have been in existence in 972, but the name need not have been all that old and well-established by that date and given what Aethelwold was attempting to achieve the replacement of the name in the charter by that of Breedon, with its monastic associations, would perhaps not be unexpected. This leaves *Aetheredesdune* (Aethelred’s hill) as a possible name for the piece of land which might be termed ‘greater’ Isley Walton. The identification is of course a weak one and is not supported by any field or furlong names derived from maps, terriers, enclosure documents or deeds, although the local topography in the form of a long, low hill would be appropriate for a *dun* place-name and the sequence of names in the charter, from Breedon *via* Wilson to Diseworth following the clockwise order normal for boundary points, is suggestive. The division of this land unit into two may well have prevented the development of a settlement bearing Aethelred’s name. Instead, a name harking back to an earlier phase in the landscape history of the area remained in the western half of the territory, while a portion of the eastern half, taken into the parish of Castle Donington, became known as Wartoft, ‘the toft by the stream known as the Waver’. This seems never to have belonged to the common field system of Castle Donington, and at the time of enclosure in 1779 consisted of enclosed land held in severalty (LRO DE 5251). This area was the descendant of the half carucate of land in *Wavertot* granted by William fitz Nigel, second baron of Halton in Cheshire, to Runcorn Priory in 1115, along with the church of Castle Donington, the tithe of the mill and a carucate of his demesne (Tait 1939, 22). The present Wartoft Farm is on the site of the grange established by the Priory of Norton, to which Runcorn migrated in 1134, to look after the Priory’s interests in Castle Donington. It was here, for example, at the *manerium de Wavertoft* that rents were to be paid in the 13th century (Nichols 1800, 109). The remainder of this block of land was incorporated into the common fields of Castle Donington; the furlong name Under Langley appears in 17th- and 18th-century terriers (LRO DE 737/6, DE 1107/208, ID41/2/135, 140).

If this is accepted, then the charter of 972 can be seen as another piece of evidence to support the notion that at some point in the late 10th century Breedon was divided into four parts. If the interpretation advanced earlier about the significance of the place-name Andreschurch is accepted, then this can be seen as a royal act – three places were set aside to reward royal servants, one, Tonge, whose place-name contains no personal element, was retained. The charter of 972 records the transfer to Aethelwold of the three subordinate places in the interests of monastic reform – but one reason why the grant laid emphasis on the long-term rather than the immediate might have been that Andreas and the others held their land for their lifetimes, with only eventual reversion to the beneficiaries of the charter, Aethelwold or his successors, who had ownership in perpetuity by book right.

The place-name Andreschurch indicates that the portion allocated to Andreas contained the site of the monastery, but this particular usage suggests that most of its former

conventual attributes had gone. However, as with the former monastic church at Repton, 7 miles to the north-west, which is recorded in Domesday Book (with two priests), the church at Breedon still continued to function as a religious institution; there is archaeological evidence for this in the form of an early 10th-century cross-shaft (Clapham 1928, Pl. xxiv, 4), and Edgar's charter tried to maintain its endowments as a mother church by stipulating that no subsequent king was to remove any portion of the land granted in it from the *ecclesia dei que in Bredone sita est*. Just what other endowments it had at this time we do not know, but enough remained in the 12th century to underpin the Augustinian priory – the tithes of Tonge, Andreschurch and Wilson, the chapels of Worthington and Staunton Harold and their tithes, the tithes of Newbold (a settlement in the township of Worthington), and the tithes of that portion of Diseworth which belonged to the de Ferrers family (*Cartulary*, 45; the tithes of a carucate of the demesne and mill of Tonge and of Wilson meadow were given later on to the nunnery at Langley, which led to disputes with the Priory, *Cartulary*, 136, 137).

Reasons have to be sought for the presence of the charter in the muniments of Burton Abbey. A possible (but not certain) explanation would involve some speculation about the sequence of events which followed the death of Wulfric Spot, which took place between 1002 and 1004. Amongst the very extensive properties contained in his will was land *aet Twongan*, assigned to his kinsman Aethelric for life, then to pass to Wulfric's foundation at Burton (Whitelock 1930, 47–51). On purely philological grounds the place referred to would be Tong in Shropshire (Gelling 1990, 293), but some arguments have been advanced to suggest that the Leicestershire Tonge need not be ruled out entirely (Sawyer 1979, xxvii–xxviii); and the presence of the charter of 972 in the Burton archive, where the family records were kept, indicates that it was quite possible that Wulfric, his family and Burton Abbey did have a link with Breedon. If the *aet Twongan* of the will was indeed the Leicestershire Tonge, then at some point in the late 10th or early 11th century, it found its way into the hands of Wulfric; to it could have been added at some stage the three places given in the charter of 972 (with Tonge as the estate centre since it is the place-name used) to reconstitute under a single overlordship the various elements of the parish of Breedon. The estate could then have passed to Burton Abbey; this would explain why the document ended up in there.

Tonge does not figure in the confirmation charter of Burton Abbey, drawn up in 1004 (Sawyer 1979, no. 28), but this is not surprising given that Wulfric's will stipulated that it had to pass to his kinsman Aethelric for a period. If indeed the estate was eventually given to Burton Abbey, then it would have done so years after Aethelwold's death in 984. On the face of it, a transfer to Burton looks like the diversion of an estate from its intended destination to the abbey sponsored by the family of a powerful local lord, but this may not have been quite the whole story. There are a number of land books ranging in date from 971 to 982 which have witness lists which contain both the names of Aethelwold and a Wulfric, designated as *miles* or *minister*, whom Sawyer has suggested might well have been Wulfric Spot. It is quite possible that the two men knew each other, that Aethelwold fully appreciated Wulfric's commitment to the reformed monasticism and might have been willing to help him with the prospect of land. That there might have been links between what Aethelwold had achieved at Winchester and what Wulfric was setting up at Burton is suggested by the possibility that Wulfgeat, the first abbot of Burton, may well have come from Aethelwold's foundation of Winchester (Sawyer 1968, nos 782, 786, 790, 840; 1979, xxi, xxxviii).

In the event Breedon was not re-founded as a monastery in the late Saxon period, and did not remain with Burton either, ending up at Domesday in the hands of Henry de

Ferrers, who came to hold a number of the estates formerly associated with Wulfric Spot, including the 4 *cassati* at Diseworth given in the charter of 972 (6½ carucates in Domesday Book). By this time it is certain that the core of the Breedon estate had been reassembled tenurially from the four parts into which it had been divided.

However, Domesday Book only supplies this information indirectly. Breedon receives no mention whatsoever in it and it is Henry de Ferrers' manor of *Tunge* which is recorded for this part of Leicestershire. Just what this contained can be deduced from the carucage (21½) given at that time for *Tunge* – this can be broken down into its component parts using the fuller information about assessments provided by the Leicestershire Survey to show that it consisted of the townships of Andreschurch, Tonge, Wilson and Isley Walton (12 carucates, as would be expected given the charter of 972), and parts of Diseworth and Staunton Harold (the other part of this was held by a sub-tenant under Hugh de Grentmesnil); Worthington is given a separate entry under Henry de Ferrers with an incorrect carucage (4), corrected (to 12) in the Leicestershire Survey (Slade 1956, 18). But the use of Tonge as the name for the estate is replaced in the 13th century by Breedon once more. The change may be linked to the appearance of the Tatteshall family as the immediate lords of Breedon in the early 13th century and the construction of a manor house at Breedon itself. Then a *camera* and a *capella* were established by Robert Tatteshall on the northern side of the hill on land which had belonged to the Priory (*Cartulary*, 36, 74, 75). That the site of the manor house was here receives confirmation from a statement in a court roll of 1656, when 'the jurors (did) swear that the manor house . . . is long time since decayed and that the scite thereof is and was in a place now called the Plashetts' (LRO DE 1982, 181), the location of which can be fixed from the open field map of 1758 (Fig. 2). It may well be that the change in the name of the manor, as also the presence of a resident lord, attested from tax lists during the 13th century, helped to propel Andreschurch into undeserved oblivion as the deserted medieval village it never was.

Acknowledgements

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Abbreviations

DMVRG. The Deserted Medieval Village Research Group
LRO Leicestershire Record Office

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