Extension of English Onomastics:
The Case of the Anglo-French Province of Aquitaine During the Middle Ages and its Toponyms of English Origin

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to introduce a subject that well deserves to be better known. After a succinct but necessary historical background, several toponymic groups will be explained. Thus, the municipal toponym *Libourne* reminds us of Roger de Leyburn, founder of the fortified English bastide bearing his name from 1271. The town of *Hastingues* refers to John Hastings, seneschal of Gascony, founder of the bastide in 1289. The inhabited village of patronymic origin, *Chandos* commemorates John *Chandos*, a famous 100 Years War English general, while *Coin* corresponds to *Queen*, the royal title. Place names of ethnic origin have survived in toponyms such as *Langles* < Oc *l'Anglès* (the Englishman), (*L'*)*Anglois* < Old French, (*L'*)*Anglais* (French)… Uninhabited Nanotoponyms are also part of the toponymic landscape, with the *Monument de Chandos*, the *Chapelle Notre-Dame de Talbot* < John Talbot, a valorous English general of Anglo-Normand descent, fallen at the battle of Castillon (-la-Bataille, 33). A rare hydronym such as *L'Anse des Anglois* requires some archaeotopographical research while quite a few odonyms can be found on urban maps. Finally, interesting commercial places complete the picture in many pleasant ways.

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To explain and clarify some of the main reasons why there are such onomastic and historical links between England and the duchy of Aquitaine (1152-2014), why there has been such a Plantagenêt presence in the said duchy (1152-1453) and why there are, still today, several toponymic landmarks, it is needed to wind up the film of history back to the last centuries of the first millenium. This first part of our paper also intends to help identify most of the name-givers as well as most of their various approximately dated (years) motivations. The second part will present exemples of toponymic creations of 'English' origin, from the 13th to the 21st century.

Historical Background

We are now back to the period of time when the *Nortmannus* (Medieval Latin), an ethnonym derived from *Nortmann* (Old Frankish) meaning *Men*-(of- / who-came)-*from-the-North*, the Norsemen (meaning those who spoke the (Old) Norse language), later named *Normans*, *Normanz*, *Normands* (Old, Middle and Modern French), all of Scandinavian stock, who started invading the Anglo-Saxon coasts of Eastern, Southern and Western England as well as, on the continental shores, the Frankish coasts of Neustria, Aquitaine and Vasconia

(*Gascogne* / Gascony), the three last ones then belonging to the Carolingian Empire. In those years, the Anglo-Saxons called them *Danes*. The following succinct but necessary retrospective will also show how much, sometimes at least, onomastics is closely linked to history.

In *Britain* of those times, Edgar of England or Edgar I (959-975), *the Peacefull*, crowned at Bath (officially in 973), marries (964) Elfrida (*Elfthryth*, ca. 945-ca. 1000). She gives him Æthelred who is King of England (978-1013) after his father, under the name and nickname of *Æþelræd Unræd* (*Alfred the Unready*) or Æthelred II. In 1002, this later king orders the massacre of the Danish settlers, and in 1003 King Swen of Denmark invades England. This warlike action forces Æthelred to flee into exile, to Normandy, yet for only a short while for he returns the following year. In 1002, he marries Emma of Normandy, Richard II (*The Good*)'s sister, Count of Normandy (996-1026). Emma and Richard descend from the Viking *jarl* (= chief) Rollon (also Rollo, later Robert I *le Riche* of Normandy, after his baptism).

After the complicated 'Danish domination' (911-1042), the Anglo-Saxon dynasty returns to power under Edward *the Confessor* (1042-1066), last king of the House of Wessex, son of Emma and Æthelred II, and Richard II of Normandy' nephew. The king favours his Norman entourage and, soon after, the noble Danes and Saxons of England create an anti-Norman parti around Godwin of Wessex. Edward dies without heir, a situation that generates a most confusing succession crisis to the throne of England, for the various peripeties that follow put Harold Godwinson and the Normand *Guillaume le Bastard* in royal competition. Edward is immediately succeeded by Harold, who, the same year, is defeated by the Franco-Norman speaking William the Conqueror ('ex-*Bastard'*), Duke of Normandy, at the place subsequently named *Battle* (an obvious onomastic reference to this event), where the *Battle of Hastings* took place, at Santlache Hill, Sussex (1066).

Across the Channel, in what is to become *Normandy*, the Vikings also conquer vast territories. This includes the North-West of Neustria which, soon after, is all theirs, after the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte, passed between Charles III *Le Simple*, the Carolingian King of Occidental Francia (893-922), and Rollo, in 911. Rollon, *jarl* of the *Nortmanni*, becomes the founder of *Normandy*. His son, *Guillaume* I (ca. 893-942), named 'of Normandy', nicknamed *Guillaume Longue-Épée* (Old Norse: *Vilhjálmr Langaspjót* or *Longsword*,) as well as his great-son, Richard I (942-997) or Richard *Sans-Peur* (*Fearless*), inherits his possessions and his title. We may note, here, that the province of Anjou is integrated into Normandy as soon as 933, during Guillaume I's days.

The state of affairs becomes even more intricate, if not confusing, when in 935 Guillaume I gives his sister Adela (*Gerloc*, who died in 962) in marriage to *Guillaume Tête-d'Étoupe* (William III *Towhead*) (915-963), Count of the Duchy of Aquitaine, from 959, and Duke of this province, from 962 to his death. Also in 935, he becomes Count of Poitou as Guillaume I. They were also titled and named 'Counts de Poitiers', after the capital city's name. Adela's daughter, Princess Adelaïde d'Aquitaine, marries Hugues Capet, a Frank and the first Capetian King. The Poitou had already been attached once, for a century, to the kingdom of Aquitaine by the Visigoths.

His son, Richard II (996-1026) is the first *Normand* to take up the title of Duke of Normandy. His great-great-son is *Guillaume le Bâtard* (1028-1087) or Guillaume II de

Normandy (1035), later nickednamed *le Conquérant*, after winning the battle of Hastings. He becomes the first King of England, as William I d'Angleterre (1066-1087), to be as well, Duke of Normandy. He is the first 'King-duke' of the Anglo-French history. The filiation of power as duke of Normandy takes us to the fith following generation downwards when Henri II *Plantagenêt* is also King of England, Count of Anjou and of the Maine.

In the South-West of France, *Aliénor* or *Éléonore* (*Eleanor/ Elinor* in English), Duchess of Aquitaine (1122-1204), Countess of Poitiers, marries at Bordeaux, in 1137, Louis VII (1120-1180) *le Jeune* (*the Young*), *Roi des Francs* (*Rex francorum /* 'King of the Franks', 1137-1180). She is the daughter of Guillaume VII, Count of Poitiers, also known as Guillaume X, Duke of Aquitaine. With her dowry, she brings in the vast provinces of Guyenne (prefered form of the name of Aquitaine as from 1229), Gascogne, Poitou, Limousin, Saintonge and Périgord. At that time, all these possessions belong to the duchy of Aquitaine and therefore, to Eleanor who, in fact, is the only suzerain (lord) recognized by Aquitaine vassals and populations. From the wedding day, the King of France also becomes Duke of Aquitaine. Yet, after some 'misunderstandings' with her royal husband, a cancellation of this union is obtained thanks to Pope Eugene III's 'obliging' decision (1152). And Eleanor recovers entirely her considerable dowry, much to the French king's unfortunate displeasure. Some fifty-eight days later, she maries Henry II *Plantagenêt* who, at his turn, becomes king-duke, this time, King of England and Duke of Aquitaine as well as of Normandy.

Originally, *Aquitaine* was the name, already existing, of the Roman province created by the Emperor Augustus (27 B.C.-14 A.D.). The feudal toponym *Guyenne* (*Guiana*, in Oc / Occitan) is its popular corruption, widely prefered and used during the 13th and 14th centuries. Its evolution corresponds to the following continuation: *l'Aquitania > L'Aquiania > l'Aguiaina* (11th-12th century), slowly producing, after agglutination, *Laguiaina > Laguiaine > la Guiaine / la Guiana > la Guyenne*, today still used for history and tourism matters.

The following Kings of England or their kin have been 'king-dukes' and some of them have also been at the origin of some motivations and denominations, as name-givers, of Aquitaine place names, of 'English origin' simply because they were 'Kings of England'. These king-dukes have been: Henry II *Plantagenêt* (1152-1169) nicknamed *Court Manteau / Curtmantle* or *Henry FitzEmpress*; duke at the same time (and also after her death) as Eleanor, his wife, Duchess of Aquitaine (1137-1204), also duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou; Henry *the Young King* as 'junior duke (1170-1183); the very Franco-Normand speaking Richard I *Lionheart* (1169-1199); Otto von Brunswick (1196-1198), his nephew; Richard I, once more 1198-1199); John I *Lackland* (*Jean Sanz Terre*, in Old Norman, 1199-1216); Henry III d'Aquitaine (1216-1272); Edward I (1272-1307) *Longshanks* and *Malleus Scottorum*; Edward II (1307-1325); Edward III (1325-1362): King of England in 1327; in 1325, he institues Aquitaine as a principality for his son, Edward IV Plantagenêt (1330-1376); Edward IV (1362-1372) or Edward *of Woodstock*, after his birth-place name, Prince of Wales, later (at least as from 1568), nicknamed the *Black Prince / le Prince Noir / Princi Negue*, in Gascon; Edward III, again (1372-1377), after his son's death; Richard II *of Bordeaux* (1377-1390), after the name of his birth-place; he is the *Black Prince*'s son; Jean de Gand *d'Aquitaine*, his nephew, made Duke of Aquitaine (1390-1399); Henry IV *d'Aquitaine*

(1399-1400), Jean's son; Henry V *d'Aquitaine* (1400-1422); Henri VI *d'Aquitaine* (1422-1453), loses Aquitaine in 1453, after the Battle of Castillon (Gironde Department, 33), East of Bordeaux (33), definitively conquered by the King of France's troops, after general John Talbot's heroic death on the battlefield.

Onomastic Observations

This second part of our article is more directly devoted to toponymy, in general, and more specifically to a selection of examples of municipal toponymy, microtoponymy, nanotoponymy, maritime hydronyms, odonyms and commercial place names, all of anthroponymic or toponymic origin.

In 1152, Aliénor and Henri's marriage causes the making of the Plantagenêt Angevine Empire which will last, in Aquitaine, until 1453. The 'English' (Anglo-Normans and Anglo-Saxons) do not behave as colonizers, which they are not; they never 'occupy' Gascony', nor Aquitaine. On the contrary, at least at the begining, they are entirely in their full feudal rights. Yet, in those agitated days, wars and treaties such the Hundred Year War (1337-1453, a Franco-French war), battles (1335, Bayonne, Bergerac, Auberoche, Angoulême, the Black Prince in Bordeaux, 1355, at Poitiers, 1356), warlike raids (1346, 1356), conflicts of all kinds, Edward III's pretentions (1337…) to the French throne and crown, quarreling, intrigues, perfidy, treachery, crimes, murders, looting, pillages, ransackings… are parts of most people daily menu.

Municipal Toponyms

Around the year 1000, in some European countries, a new trend in urbanisation launches the begining of the establishment of a large number (more than 300) of some sorts of 'topographically pre-organised new places where to settle, to dwell'. In the large South-West of France, *villes neuves* emerged (= new towns > *Villeneuve*, in toponymy), as well as *villes franches* (= free towns < Oc *villa franca* > *Villefranche*, in toponymy), *castelnau(d)s* (= new castels < Oc *castèlnòu* > *Castelnau*(*d*), in toponymy), *salvetats / sauvetats* (= safe new religious villages, in Oc, *sauveté* in French; *La Sauvetat* in toponymy), as well as *sauves terres* (= synonym of *salvetat* < Oc *salva terra*; *Sauveterre* in toponymy), and, finally, the usually walled cities known under the architectural term of *bastide* (< Oc *bastida*, meaning 'built', (*La*) *Bastide* in toponymy). Usually, *Villeneuve*, *Villefranche*, *Castelnau*(*d*), *La Sauvetat, Sauveterre* and *La Bastide* are completed by some other onomastic elements (anthroponyms, hagionyms, toponyms, hydronyms, oronyms, adjectives, prepositions, etc.). They are the equivalents to the Catalan *villasnovas*, of the German *Gründungstädte*, of the Italian *borghi franchi, terre nuove*, etc. In England (see also Beresford 1967), one may also compare with the *Anglo-Saxon Charter of Worcester* (884-901) or the *Domesday Book* (1086) which records 112 boroughs.

Three English king-dukes launched the foundations of bastides: Edward I (40 new towns), Edward II (10), Edward III (3). As we can observe, these king-dukes had to superwise the construction, continuation, development or repairs of the bastides created by a

predecessor. Out of 53 of their cities, only Edward I played the decisive part as a name-giver for municipalities bearing a name of 'Saxon' or 'English' origin. We also note that French, Gascon or Oc terms have never been translated by these English king-dukes, nor by their administrations as their language was Franco-Norman. Today, *bastide* is also an English word borrowed from Oc / Gascon *bastida* and then from French, *bastide*, during the 13th century. The Occitan language in construction possibly borrowed it from one or several Germanic dialects, such as, in the South-West of France, Visigothic. See the Frankish verb *bastjan*, and the German *bauen*, meaning to 'built'; compare it with 'baste' and 'build / built / building', in English, sharing the same etymology).

Chronologically:

Libourne (33), [libu:rn]: with the construction already begun, this bastide received its charter (similar to John Lackland's *Magna C(h)arta Libertatum*, dated 1215) in 1270, from Prince Edward, future Edward I, *rex et bastidor*. We know the evolution of its name from numerous French and English archives documents: *Leyburn* (1270) > *Leyburnia* (Latin, *Gascon Rolls*, II, 560) > *Liburnia* > *Liborne* > *Libourne* The king-duke's motivation was to render homage to the name of the last superviser of the construction (29.11.1269 to December 1270; he died in 1271), Roger *de Leyburn* (*Leybourne*, *Lemburn*, *Leeburn*), from *Leyburn*, Kent, the well-known lieutenant, son of Roger *de Leybourne*, lord of this place, and his wife *Eleanor*. His ancestors are presumed to have come from France 'with' (or after…) William the Conqueror, but it has not been clearly demonstrated nor is the exact spelling of their eventual original Norman name known.

Baa (33), [bɑː]: is the Gascon form of *Bath*. In this Occitan regional variation, the -*aa*- suffix is inherited from the medieval Béarnais (from the neighbouring Province of Béarn) system of pronunciation which aimed to reprensent the lengthening of a vowel by mutisation (*amuïssement*, in French phonetics), by dropping the final consonant: in *Bath* ([bɑːθ]), -*th*- was considered as a single consonant or sound, as it was and still is pronounced [θ]. In 1286, Edward I signed his authorisation for the construction of a new bastide in a royal forest located to the immediate South-West of Bordeaux, today in the small suburb municipality of Talence. The original plan was to give it the religious title name of Robert Burnell (ca. 1239-1292), royal chancellor in Aquitaine, bishop of *Bath* and Wells (Canterbury province, England), for the long and dedicated services he rendered to the above-mentionned Prince Edward. Yet, the frequentation of a new Route to Santiago de Compostela (Galicia, Spain) meant that the building of this new town was abandoned and today it has totally disappeared. The houses already built were in wood and eventually they were desassembled and re-used somewhere else.

Hastingues (Landes, 40) [astɛ̃g]: in 1289, the Abbot of Arthous accepted to sign a contract of feudal rights of equality with Edward I, at a place called *Auria Mala*. Yet, its construction was interrupted due to the Franco-English war and started again in 1303, under the direction of the seneschal John of *Hastings* after whom it was later named. It is a French municipal toponym derived from an English family name issued from the English toponym of the place where one of the most important battle between France and England was held in 1066. The spelling continuation runs as follows: *Hastyngges* (1370, *Gascon Rolls*), *Fastingues* (1461; an erroneous spelling for a Latin or French author, for -*f*- turns into -*h*- in Gascon, and not the other way round. Also, the French as well as the Gascon pronunciations

needed the addition of an intercalary -u- between the final English -g- and -s-), *Hastingues* (from 1638 untill today, with one exception in 1733). As an odonymic derivation, one notes that a *Route d'Hastingues* exists today, in the neighbouring town of Peyrehorade (40).

Nicole (Lot-et-Garonne, 47) [nikəl]: it was founded by Edward I, in 1291, and named after the bishop of *Lincoln*, Lincolnshire, who served in Aquitaine. Not even two years after its construction was finished, *Lincoln* ([ˈlɪn.kʊn]) was soon phonetically replaced by a Frenchised approximative pronunciation (*[ˈni.kʊl]) and graphically changed into *Nicola* (Oc) by the local inhabitants. Generated by metathesis, it is known with the continuation: *Lincoln > Nilcol(n) > Nicol* by dissimilation of the first -l- and by attraction of *Nicola*, an already well used girl's first name, *Nicole*, of Greek origin (*Νικόλαος*).

Microtoponyms

In French, *lieu-dit* ([ljødi]) means 'place that is named…' or 'named place'. It is often used as an administrative generic element, but it is not considered as part of the toponym. When it is used, it always precedes the proper name. It may designate inhabited places, when uninhabited ones are rather classified as nanotoponyms.

During his famous *Chevauchée* ('long ride'; September 1361-March 1362), *John Chandos* crossed the continental country from Northern France to Aquitaine and it is on his itinerary, both ways, that we register several commemorative toponymic marks of high consideration through out the country. *Chandos* knows two pronunciations : [ʃɑ̃do], in French, [ʃɑ̃dɔs], in Oc. It refers to *John Chandos* (1320-1370) who was the bravest of King Edward III's captains. During the Hundred Years War (1337-1453), he was appointed Seneschal of Poitou, High Constable of Aquitaine in 1361 as well as Lieutenant-General for all the Angevine Empire territories in France. He was a close companion to the Black Prince. Usually, his first ancestor in England, Robert or Roger *Chandos*, is said to have ridden along with William the Conqueror (*Dives-sur-Mer List*) and that he came from a Norman place named *Candos*, in the Eure or in the Seine-Maritime (76) Department. Several *lieux-dits* have received this name from the inhabitants of the part of the Empire, reminding us of the military passage or sojourn of this very popular (by both parties) military man. There is no confusion to be made with another *Chandos Herald*, a poet in Anglo-Norman, herald or king of arms to John / Jean Chandos in 1363.

Hereafter follow some exemples: at Champsac parish (87), on a birth certificate, dated 1650, a *lieu-dit* still named *Chandos* today is cited; not far away, we can find *Les Landes de Chandos*. In the same area, at Saint-Sylvestre (87), there is also a place named *Chez Chandos*, which means **At Chandos's*. It could indicate that, once, a Chandos family lived there or, at least, possessed the place, unless Chandos had never owned the place. In the Dordogne (24), at Montpon-Ménestérol, there is a well-located site of a camp where the general and his army stayed over for a few days, on the right bank of the L'Isle River. Today, it is the name of a water resort site for children. Another comparable site is *Chandos*, at Saint-Médard-de-Mussidan (24), on the left bank of the river.

Couin ([kwiːn]): this small *lieu-dit* is located in Saint-Étienne-de-Villeréal (47). In 1731, before the French Revolution (1789), it was still spelled and pronounced as it originally

was when it was created: *Queen*. The place name attributed by the Oc-speaking neighbouring inhabitants of this village in Aquitaine still reminds us of their motivation: the good memories they kept of Philippa de Hainaut (1315-1369), who had sojourned in a noble glassmaker's mansion of the days, today entirely reconstructed. She was King-Duke Edward III's wife and the mother of the (future) Black Prince as well as of Marguerite's, who married Jean de Hastings (1347-1375), 2nd Count of Pembroke (3rd creation), great-son of John de Hastings, the last supervisor of the building of the bastide of *Hastingues*. She also enjoyed much advantage to have *Sire* Jehan Foissart (ca. 1337-after 1404), the French poet and prominent chronicler, as her official court historian. If *Coin* lost its original English form, its pronunciation has, until today, remained unchanged, although, according to French phonetic rules, the Frenchised form, spelt *Coin*, should be pronounced [kwɛ̃]. Later, during the following centuries, the newly constructed places *Coin-Bas* (= *Lower-Coin*), *Coin-Haut* (= *Upper-Coin*) where created, as well as (*La*) *Vigne de Coin* (*The Coin Vinyard).

Another unusual phonetic and spelling evolution is found in the name of the Occitan microtoponym *Langles* ([lãglɛs]), when, more locally, in the village Saint-Martin-de-Villeréal (47) where it is located, one says [long:lé]. It is probably the local French speakers who opened this vowel under the influence of the regional pronunciation of the French suffix *-ais*; e.g. *Anglais* = inhabitant of England, *Bordelais* = inhabitant of Bordeaux. If it had been a French toponym, its theoretical pronunciation would have been [lã:gl], knowing that, in this case, the final *-e-* as well as the grammatical plural suffix *-s-* remain silent. Semantically as well as grammatically, there would not have been any agreement between the initial *L'-* (for the elided forme of *le*, the masculine singular definite article) and an eventual final *-s*, marking the plural. According to aging local inhabitants, it has always been pronounced the Occitan way. *Langles* means 'the Englishman'. The typical Occitan gentilic suffix *-és* ([-ɛs]) indicates the way to designate the 'inhabitant of… (a place, town, if not a region, country or continent)', e.g. *bordalés* = Bordeaux inhabitant; *anglés* = the ethnonym for an Englishman / Englishmen. The dropping of the grave accent probably shows, over the centuries, some gallicization of the spelling under the influence of other, more common, regional toponyms such as *Angle*, *Langle*, naming 'a piece of ground with a salient angle'. Yet, the pronunciation of *-es* as ([ɛs]) confirms that it is an Occitan word. Regarding the initial *a-*, Occitan has suffered a long fluctuation: *inglis*, *inglès*, *englès* (also in French, in 1371), etc. It also possibly fell under the influence of the French lexical words: *anglais* / *Anglais* (English / adjective; Englishman / -men, nouns).

Such places as *Anglais*, *Anglois* (Old and Middle French), *Langlais*, *Langlois*, *Les Anglais*, *Les Anglois*, etc. designate place names after the presence of a man / men of this nationality, his / their geographical origin, the party he / they choose during the Hundred Years War, opposing the *francès* (French, Bretons, or others) to the *inglès* (Anglo-Normans, Anglo-Saxons, Gascons, loyal to the duchess or the duke of Aquitaine). Some were already bearing this type of family name under Edward II or III (Jean *Langlois,* Gascon Rolls, C61/74 : 96-1). These microtoponyms are of anthroponymic origin and, previously, they were from demonymic or politico-partisan nicknames.

Nanotoponyms (Uninhabited Places)

These places may be plots, pieces of land, ditches or even monuments. Two exemples commemorate the two Anglo-Norman heroes. In the Haute-Vienne (87), we find the *Monument de Chandos*, at Mazerolles (86), commemorating his death. At Lamothe-Montravel, a few miles away from the Battle of Castillon, one can still visit the humble monument erected in 1953 (5th centenary celebrations), in place of the ruins of a 12th-century chapel. Yet, the cadasters, as well as modern maps, still indicate Le Monument de Talbot as well as La Chapelle de Talbot, in respectful remembrance of this glorious English general who, with his dear son, died on the battlefield. J. Talbot (1384/1390-1453), first Count of Shrewsbury, descending from a Normand family from the Pays de Caux, in Normandy (Battle Abbey Roll), is, still today locally recognized as an honored English war chief.

Hydronyms

The hydronyms (*L'*)*Écluse-de-Chandos*, *Barrage de Chandos* and *Canal de Chandos* are located on the Monpon-Ménestérol (24) side (right bank) of the river (Rateau 2008: 18-50). This long lock or sluice dates from the 18th century. Yet, its name only appears on cadaster maps in the course of the 19th century. It is named after the above-mentioned *lieu-dit Chandos*, located on the other river bank, thanks to an everlasting local memory. From this hydronym derives (*La*) *Maison de l'Écluse de Chandos* or the 'lock' or 'sluice-house'.

L'Anse des Anglois (Old French for *Anglais*) used to be a sort of small cove or bay located on today's municipality of Grayan-L'Hôpital, in Northern Médoc (33), which has nowadays totally disappeared due to the Atlantic Ocean's litoral progression, bringing sand into the medieval arm of sea water and eroding the surrounding sandhills. At first, it might have been named in Oc by the local fishermen, but no documentary track is available in the archives. It has been orally transmitted until an 18th-century publication mentions that in 1452 Bordeaux being once more taken by the French King's army, the capital of Aquitain's Gascon lords urgently sent a messenger to London to obtain help and protection. Soon after, John Talbot landed with a small fleet of seventy English round ships full of brave soldiers, North of Grayan and rushed South to deliver Bordeaux.

Odonymy

This specialization is the most productive one in this toponymic field: streets, avenues, etc., which are also place names. Lack of space does not permit to develop each example, but a selection will show an overall richness.

Chandos: in Montpon-Ménestérol (24), *Rue* ('street') as well as *Impasse* ('blind alley') *Chandos*, in Valdivienne (86), in Auray (Morbihan, 56), *Rue Chandos*, in Mazerolles (86), *Rue John Chandos* and *Rue du Connetable Chandos*. Note that his first name is remembered in its English form.

Talbot: in Castillon-la-Bataille (33), Avenue John Talbot, also with his English first name, in Lamothe-Montravel (24), *Chemin de Talbot* and *Route du Monument de Talbot*.

Prince Noir: as already mentioned, it refers Prince Edward, King Edward III who, in 1325, instituted Aquitaine as a principality. He bore many names, nicknames and titles: Édouard/ Edward (IV) Plantagenêt (1362-1372), Edward *of Woodstock*, after his birth-place name, Prince of Wales, Count of Chester, Duke of Cornwalls and as from at least 1568, the *Black Prince / le Prince Noir / Princi Negue*, in Gascon. Sometimes, he appears on documents as *Édouard Le Noir* (*the* Black). In French onomastics, during the 20th century and the 21st century, it is under (le) Prince Noir that he is commemorated: in Lomont (33), *Rue du Prince Noir* and *Rue du Château du Prince Noir*;

Édouard 1er: at Bordeaux, *Rue Edouard Ier*.

Libourne / Leyburn: in Bordeaux as well as in Paris (12th arrondissement), *Rue de Libourne*.

Commercial Names and Microtoponyms

In general, authors in onomastics who study 'commercial names' classify them only as such and never as microtoponyms. Yet, commercial places (as opposed to official and legalised commercial names) are also directing landmarks in the ever increasing urban magma in which we live. This is the reason why these place names are included in this short study. Most of them belong to the tourism world of commerce.

The bastide of Monpazier (24) was erected in 1284, under the order of Edward I Plantagenêt. In the 21st century, in 2003, Arjan and Marije Capelle, a young Dutch couple, created a luxury hôtel-restaurant which they named *Hôtel-restaurant Edward 1er*. That *hôtel-restaurant*, the onomastic (double) generic touristic element, correctly spelled, with its cicumflex accent on the *-ô-*, is quite a normal use in France. Yet, the fact that *Edward*, the English spelling for *Édouard* (the only and local correct form when he was the king-duke of Aquitaine) is used, seems strange, specially when it is followed by a French abreviation '*1er*', which one should read *Premier* (= (the) first). After investigation near the owners, we discover the clever commercial motivation put on stage: *Edward* is for the English customers; *1er* is dedicated to the French. Also in 2003, Marije opened *L'Éléonor*, the restaurant itself, borrowing this famous name from Eleanor of Aquitaine, who was Queen of England but, before anything else, Duchess of Aquitaine. This time, the French form has been chosen because there are more French customers frequenting the restaurant. In 2007, the owners aquired a nearby ancient hotel, named *Hôtel de Londres* (= **Hotel of London*) where well-known British customers (Thomas Edward Laurence, 1888-1935 / Lawrence of Arabie…) and celebrated actors used to go before World War II. It is now *Le Bistrot 2*… But that is another onomastic story…

The old village of Sérignac d'Agenois, today Sérignac-sur-Garonne (47), at first a French bastide built in 1273, keeps only one official recollection of those days, thanks to one odonym: *Rue de la Bastide* (**Bastide Street*). But in the long lasting traditional memory, one remembers that Edward of Woodstock, not yet nicknamed the Black Prince, stopped over, perhaps several times, in this walled town. And this is the reason why, some eight centuries later, the 21st-century owners of one of the nicest *hôtel-restaurant* of the area gave it a commercial name of historical origin that of *Le Prince Noir*. It is located in a 17th-century

mansion, where, most evidently, Edward of Woodstock never stopped over, not even for a night! Its restaurant menu is tited *La Table du Prince Noir*… A legend is born…

This well-celebrated prince enjoys more signs of consideration with the *Château du Prince Noir*, a well-known restaurant, in Lormont (33), where this prince stayed for a while. At Montflanquin (47), the local legend recalls that he rested some time (a night?) in one of the oldest houses of this very beautiful bastide, in *La Maison* ('the house') *du Prince Noir*… And, subsequently, the restaurant across the nicely shaded square is *Le Bistrot du Prince Noir*. At Pons, is another hôtel-restaurant *Le Prince Noir*…

Conclusion

As the 'English' king-dukes were not invaders, colonizers, nor enemies to the Aquitaine population, only a few toponyms of 'English' (Anglo-Saxon / Anglo-Norman) origin were created. When they did 'colonize' spaces, it was to found walled bastides to the benefit and the protection of the Aquitaine population. French and Anglo-Norman languages (Oc to a lesser extent) were in royal use until 1399, when English took over definitely in England. Military heroes such as Chandos, Talbot or the Black Prince are all well commemorated, a fact that shows a faithful memory of the times when the King-Dukes of England were preferred to the King of France. The quantity of onomastic references is scarce but the quality of legendary personages reflects an everlasting commemorative memory which well deserves to be remembered.

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