I am wanting to register ***Grim Of Thornby*** as an Anglo-Scandinavian name for my persona based in late 10th - early 11th century, East Midlands region of England., modern Northamptonshire in England.

EVIDENCE OF GRIM AS A GIVEN NAME:

from The Laxdale Saga:

1880, English, transl. Muriel A. C. Press, from the original 'Laxdæla saga'.

Chapter 57 - About Thorgils Hallason, A.D. 1018

*There was a man named Thorgils Hallason; ... ...Now, one time when Thorkell had a ship standing up in Vadil, on Bardistrand, it befell, in Burgfirth, that the son of Eid of Ridge was killed by the sons of Helga from Kropp.* ***Grim*** *was the name of the man who had done the manslaughter, and that of his brother was Nial, who was drowned in White-river; a little later on* ***Grim*** *was outlawed to the woods because of the manslaughter, and he lay out in the mountains whilst he was under the award of outlawry. He was a great man and strong...*

from the Viking Answer Lady (online resource):

<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml>

*Grímr, Grími Found in Old Danish as Grim (found as a by-name), Old Swedish Grim (found as a by-name), and OW.Norse Grímr. (....* ***Runic examples*** *include the nominative forms kiRimr,* ***krim****, [k](r)in(m), [krimbr], krimr, (k)rimr, krim-, [krur], the genitive forms kirims, (k)rims, and the accusative forms [irim], kirm.*

***Anglo-Scandinavian forms include Grim****, Grym, Grime Grím, Guyum. A diminuitive form of Grímr is Grímsi.*

EVIDENCE THAT THE LAXDAELA SAGA WAS WRITTEN IN OLD NORSE:

from:

 <http://www.thevikingsworld.com/Skald/laxdaela/Laxdaela0001.html>

*The Laxdaela Saga*

*Originally written in Icelandic (****Old Norse****) sometime around the year 1245 A.D. Author unknown...The text of this edition is based on that published as "Laxdale Saga", translated by Muriel Press (The Temple Classics, London, 1899).*

EVIDENCE THAT THORNBY EXISTED is in the doomsday book. Thornby is a village and civil parish in the Daventry district of the county of Northamptonshire in England. It has a Manor house. :

From the Doomsday book, completed in 1086:

*The same (Drogo) holds three virgates and a half of land in Cota (Cotton under Guilsborough)...*

*To this Manor pertains one hide of soc land in Torneberie* ***(Thornby)****. There is land for two ploughs. There is one plough, and four acres of meadow...*

EVIDENCE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WAS PART OF THE DANELAW:

FROM <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northamptonshire>

After the Romans left, the area eventually became part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and Northampton functioned as an administrative centre...From about 889 the area was conquered by the Danes ... ***and became part of the Danelaw*** - with Watling Street serving as the boundary - until being recaptured by the English ..., in 917. Northamptonshire was conquered again in 940, this time by the ***Vikings of York***...only for the county to be retaken by the English in 942.[6]

The county was first recorded in the ***Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (1011), as Hamtunscire***: the scire (shire) of Hamtun (the homestead). The "North" was added to distinguish Northampton from the other important Hamtun further south

6^ Wood, Michael (1986) The Domesday Quest p. 90, BBC Books, 1986 ISBN 0-563-52274-7.

EVIDENCE THE OLD NORSE LANGUAGE WAS IN USE IN NORTHERN ENGLAND, FOR BOTH PERSONAL AND PLACE NAMES:

From:

<http://prisonofmemories.tumblr.com/post/31400005225/the-scandinavian-influence-on-anglo-saxon-language-and>

*As Fennell stated, the influence of Old Norse on Old English resulted in “a linguistic fusion, which is almost without parallel in the world”*

- Fennell, Barbara. A History of English: A Sociolinguistic Approach. Oxford: Blackwell, 2001. - page 90

*According to early Middle English records these Scandinavian surnames were mostly found in the* ***north and east [of England]***, *which is to be expected around that time considering the location of the Danelaw . In that same area there is also an abundance of* ***Scandinavian place names*** *to be found, as is evident from their endings;* ***–by, -thorp(e), -thwaite, and –toft*** *are all Scandinavian suffixes.*

- Crystal, David. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003. page *26*

From:

<http://www.wordiq.com/definition/Danelaw#Enduring_impact_of_the_Danelaw>

*Enduring impact of the* ***Danelaw***

*The influence of this period of Scandinavian settlement can still be seen in the North of England and the East Midlands, most evidently in* ***place names: name endings such as "by"*** *or "thorp" being particular giveaways.*

***Old Norse and Old English*** *were still mutually comprehensible, and* ***the mixed language of the Danelaw*** *caused the incorporation of many words into the English language, including the word law itself. Many Old Norse words still survive in the dialects of Northeastern England.*

EVIDENCE THE TERM DANELAW REFERS TO AREAS OCCUPIED BY BOTH DANES AND NORSE:

From: Lass, Roger, Old English: A Historical Linguistic Companion, p.187, n.12. Cambridge University Press, 1994:

*"****The Old English word Dene ‘Danes****’* [as in 'Danelaw'] *usually* ***refers to Scandinavians of any kind****; most of the invaders were indeed Danish (East Norse speakers), but there were Norwegians (West Norse [speakers]) among them as well."* —

THE AREAS OF ENGLAND UNDER CONTROL OF THE DANE CNUT IN THE EARLY 11thC:

*From 1016 to 1035 Cnut the Great ruled over a unified English kingdom:*

