

what are now known as Thicket Lots to *Wigferth's leage*, the meadow of Wigferth, which, occurring also in the Leckhampstead bounds, may be located without much chance of error, as in the immediate vicinity of the present Oak Ash. Continuing on its westward course, the next point mentioned in the Chronicle is *Pippes leage*, Pipard's meadow, Pippe's meadow, or the Pepper meadow, corresponding proximately to the land adjoining the spot where the boundary line between Brightwalton and Chaddleworth enters Spray Lane. Thence it proceeds northwards to the *brandan-stane*, the burning, or sacrificial stone, which would seem to have stood at a point in the vicinity of the north-eastern corner of Spray Copse, whence on to *Dunian mere*, the spot from which we started.

I have prepared a map, which is reduced from the six-inch Ordnance Survey of 1877-8, giving not only the ancient boundaries of the parish as described in the Charter of Athelstan, dated 939, granting the manor to the Abbey of Abingdon, but including the field-names extracted from the Tithe Apportionment Map of 1840, and showing the extent of the Commons remaining at the latter date.

Elaborate as the Victoria County History of Berkshire promises to be, it is hoped that the limits of space will not preclude the admission thereto of such material as the map affords, which, in the opinion of the present writer is worthy of being placed on record.

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

Some Notes on the Domesday Surbey of Berkshire.

By J. E. Field, M.A., Vicar of Benson.

INTERESTING questions have been raised regarding the Berkshire Domesday and some unknown names that are found in it and some well-known names that are not found. The following haphazard notes, therefore, are offered in the hope that they may be of some value to the historian.

There can be no doubt that the *Lolindone* of Domesday (Hundred of Eletesford),—the *Lollindon* of Testa de Nevill (Hundred of Flotesford and Blebire), p. 132—is *Loringdon* or *Lollingdon* in the parish of Cholsey; that parish being also in the Hundred of Heseltesford in Domesday but afterwards in that of Reading. Richard Puingiant, who in Domesday held Lolindone in chief, held at the same time three hides of the King in Celsea or Cholsey. The manor is supposed (Cooper King, *History of Berkshire*, p. 77) to take its name from Lulla, to whom in 801 Brihtric King of Wessex gave a manor in Aston (villam de Estun cuidam principi suo Lullam nomine, *Chron. Abingdon*, I. 15), which Lulla gave to Abingdon Abbey, and which afterwards seems to have left the Abbey and was granted to Ælfrith the queen of Edgar in 964, reverting to the King after her death. This, however, is believed to be the hamlet of Easton in the parish of Welford and Hundred of Faircross (*Chron. Abingdon*, I. 286; II. 500), and it must not be confused with either of the Astons near Cholsey.

In Domesday there are three manors in Estone in the Hundred of Blitberie, and it needs some care to distinguish them. (1) The King held in chief 5 hides in Estone, which in King Edward's time had been held (15 hides) of the King by Lanc's wife. (2) The Abbey des Préaux (in Normandy) held 2 hides in Estone which the Earl of Mortain held in chief, and which Anschil held (5 hides) in King Edward's time. (3) Reinbald of Cirencestre held 6½ hides in chief which Eileva held (10 hides) in King Edward's time. Mr. Mowat, in his *Résumé of Domesday Holders and Holdings* (Quarterly Journal of Berkshire Archæological Society, III. 8, p. 199, 1895), puts the first of these as *Aston Tirrold*, with a query, and the others simply as *Aston* (ibid. 200). The history of the second is clear. In *Testa de Nevill* "the Abbot de Pratel holds five hides in Eston which he is said to hold in alms." In 1413, at the dissolution of the alien Priories, it was granted by King Henry V. to the Priory of Witham in Somerset (Lysons, p. 237). This is well known to be in Aston Tirrold. The third appears to be Aston Upthorpe. Like East Hagbourne, it was held in *Testa de Nevill* by the Abbot and Convent of Cirencester, to whom it had been granted by their founder, King Henry I. But the history of the first is not so easily made out. Mr. Mowat identifies it with the holding of Alan de Farnham and Robert de Anvers in Eston, in *Testa de Nevill*, which formed two-thirds of a fee held by them of the Earl of Warwick. Thomas [of Newburgh] Earl of Warwick, died seised of it in 1242

(*Escaet.* 26 Hen. III.), its tenants being the same that are named in *Testa de Nevill*. This is certainly in Aston Tirrold. It appears that one Torold, a Saxon thegn, had owned it before the Confessor's time; that it had then fallen to the Crown, and after the time of the Domesday Survey was granted to Sir Roland D'Anvers, who is believed to have married the daughter of Torold (see Macnamara, *Memorials of the Danvers Family*, p. 497). There can be little doubt that this is the manor in Aston (*Aston Manerium*) which was owned by Drugo Barentyne at his death in 1452 (*Escaet.* 31 Hen. VI.), and afterwards by the De la Poles, Aston Torold being one of the manors forfeited by the Earl of Lincoln at his attainder and restored to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in 1495 (*Rolls of Parliament*, VI. pp. 474, 475). It was also held by Charles [Brandon] Duke of Suffolk in 1517, when another messuage with 30 acres of arable land in this place was owned by the King (Leadam, *Domesday of Inclosures*, I. pp. 145, 146). Lysons thinks that this manor of the De la Poles had belonged to the Abbey of Noion in Normandy, referring to the Patent Rolls of 6 John; but in these there appears no mention of it. That Abbey held a manor in the neighbouring parish of Blewbury in *Testa de Nevill*. There is documentary evidence that the modern manor of Aston Tirrold includes both that of Witham Priory and that of the Duke of Suffolk; and we may conclude that the estate which belonged to the King in 1517 is included also.

It is an interesting question whence the Hundred of Heseltesford, Esliteford, Slottesford, or Flotesford, derives its name. From the fact that the greater part of this Hundred became the Hundred of Moreton, it might be supposed that the older name belonged to the ford at South Moreton with the great tumulus beside it; but this is disproved by the fact that the Moretons were not in the Hundred of Heseltesford, but in that of Blitberie. The Hundred of Heseltesford included Cholsey (Celsea); and it seems most probable that its name is derived from the very important crossing of the Portway in that parish, where Littlestoke Ferry now is. Moulsoford would have suggested itself as probable; for there (we read) the suit of the Hundred-Court of Mourtone was held in the fourteenth century (*Escaet.* 17 Edw. II.). But the ford here was probably known as Moulsoford at an early date, and is not likely to have borne two names. In the year 891, certain lands in Wiltshire and Hampshire were granted by King Alfred to Denewulf, Bishop of Winchester, in exchange for lands in Ceolesig (Cholsey), Haccaburn

(Hagbourne) and Bestlesford (Kemble, *Cod. Dipl.*, V. 134; Birch, *Cart. Sax.*, II. 405). Bestlesford is evidently connected with Basildon, the Bestlesden or Basteleden of *Testa de Nevill* (though Mr. Birch mistakes it for Besilsleigh); and in the boundaries of it, which the charter defines, we have the name of Mules Hamstede, which we may fairly connect with Moulford, the Mullford, Moleford, or Molesford of the 11th and 12th centuries. It was suggested by the late Mr. J. Y. Akerman, in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1860 (which does not seem to have been published) that this Mules-hamstede was probably the residence of Mul, the brother of Ceadwalla, who was killed in 667, and it is to be inferred that Moulford is the Ford of Mul. We must therefore not identify it with Heslitesford.

In this same charter of Alfred the Great in 891 the boundary of Cholsey starts from *Sunesford* (ofer Sunesforda upp on grenan dune). Now the meadow on the river bank at the north-eastern corner of Streatley parish, and therefore against the boundary of Moulford, is *Runsford*. The Ordnance Map also marks *Runsford Hole* at this point in the river. To those who know the Saxon characters, the close resemblance between R and S, and the difficulty of distinguishing them in an obscure MS., is very familiar. Moulford therefore was certainly included as part of Cholsey in Alfred's grant, and it remained a chapelry of that parish until fifty years ago. The manor, in fact, was one, until Henry I. gave Cholsey to Reading Abbey and gave Moulford (as Lysons tells us on the authority of Camden) to Girardus Fitzwater, the ancestor of the Carews. This fully explains the absence of any mention of it in Domesday; while the less important Lollingdon, close beside it, is mentioned because it had already become a separate manor. One more point regarding Moulford should be noticed. In the printed edition of *Testa de Nevill* we read that the Abbot of Evesham has a fee in Moleford, or Mallesford (pp. 125, 133); but from Mr. Salter's notes from the Chartulary of Oseney Abbey, in the last number of this Journal (p. 60), it appears that the Abbey in question was Eynsham, to which Robert Doilly the younger, about 1130, granted two hides in Mollesford; whence it is evident that the editor of the *Testa* has misread Enesham as Euesham. It must be inferred that Henry I. probably gave this portion of Moulford to Doilly at the same time that he gave the chief part of the place to Fitzwater.

Bestlesford is mentioned in three charters in the Abingdon Chronicle (I. 9—12; compare notes in II. 495, 496), purporting to be from Ina, 699, or Ceadwalla, 687, granting Bestlesford and other lands in Berkshire to Hean, the founder of the Abbey. In the second it is connected with Ærmundslea (or Appleton), which has led the editor to identify it in his index with Besilsleigh. But no doubt it is Basildon, since in all the three charters it is connected with Bradanfeld (Bradfield), and in two of them also with Stretlea (Streatley). The editor says (II. 496): "Possibly the grant was never carried into execution. I am inclined to believe that we have here the record of some of Ini's dealings with Hean previous to the foundation of Abingdon."

An interesting question arises when we find that Osmund held in the Confessor's time five hides in Mortune which Humfrey Vis de Leu held in capite after the Conquest, and which are regarded by Mr. Mowat as the same that John de Nevill held of the King in capite in *Testa de Nevill (Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal, II. 19, 1896)*. Osmund is not a common name. Can it be that this is the same as the famous Osmund, Count of Seez in Normandy and kinsman of the Conqueror, who in 1078 became Bishop of Salisbury and rebuilt the Cathedral there? The Domesday Survey mentions three manors in "Mortune," besides that of "Follescote," or Fulscot, which is in the parish of South Moreton. One of these, held in chief by W. fitz Corbucion, is North Moreton. Another, held by Toti in King Edward's time and by William Lovet after the Conquest, is identified by Mr. Mowat (as above) with that which Philip de Sandrevill held of the Earl of Albemarle in *Testa de Nevill*. This was and is distinguished as the Manor of Saundervill. If these identifications are correct, Osmund's Manor is that in which the Church stands. The Church has a West door of very early character which may well be of the eleventh century; and it had formerly another plain and low round-headed arch opening into the south (or Fulscot) aisle through a wall-space which intervened between the arcade of the Chancel and that of the Nave; but this, which must have been originally the south doorway of the Church, was destroyed that the wall-space might be pierced with a larger arch to make the arcades of Nave and Chancel continuous. In the Church of the adjoining parish of Aston Tirrold there are two Saxon door-ways, which were opposite each other in the Nave. That on the north is narrow and square-headed, of unmistakable Saxon character, and was built up in another position

when a north aisle was added to the Church some years ago. The south doorway, which is plain and round-headed, must be presumed to be of the same date. Mr. Keyser (*Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal*, VI. 9, 1900) pronounces this to be Saxon also. Now the west doorway at South Moreton is precisely similar to this; and therefore we have good reason to regard that also as of pre-Norman date, and to suppose that Osmund, who held the manor in the Confessor's time, was probably the builder of the Church.

Didcot, in the same neighbourhood, does not appear in the Survey. But it must apparently be identified with the unknown *Wibalditone* in the Hundred of Blitberie. For the boundary of Appleford, as defined in King Alfred's Charter (*Chron. Abingdon*, I. 52), after crossing "the moor that lies between Sutton and Wittenham," meets "the old dike that lies between Wigbaldincgtune and Appleford," which agrees precisely with the position that Didcot occupies.

HARWELL.—In the notes on Berkshire Parishes taken from the Osney Chartulary there is mention made of Gocelinus de Bailloil, parrochianus of Harwell in 1217. Dr. Macray's "Notes from the Muniments of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, from the 12th to the 17th century," contains several allusions to this family, of which the following may be noted:—

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1240—50. | Sir Jocelin de Baylloil <i>al.</i> Baylloil, Knt., Harwell. |
| 1250—56. | Robert de Bailloil, le Baylol, le Baillulle <i>al.</i> Bayli. |
| 1258. | Sir Henry de Balleol, Knt., Witness to a bond of Roger, Earl of Winchester, Brackley. |
| 1260—70. | Paulin de Baylloil, Harwell. |
| 1266. | John de Balliol, Witness to a charter of Henry III. |
| 1270—80. | Walter and John le Baylol, <i>al.</i> de Baylol sons of Robert, Harwell. |
| 1282—1310. | Walter de Baylol, le Baylol, le Bayly de Bayliol, <i>al.</i> le Bayloif, Harwell. |
| 1296. | William de Baylol, Benham. |
| 1302—27. | Thomas Baylol, <i>al.</i> le Baillolf, Harwell. |
| 1317—49. | William de Baylol son of Thomas, Harwell. |
| 1332. | Nicholas Baylol, Harwell. |

At Harwell Thomas de St. Walery, at the request of the parson, grants away from the Church half a virgate of land reserving a quit-rent of 2s. 6d. c. 1210.