

THE SAXON LAND CHARTERS OF HAMPSHIRE
WITH NOTES ON PLACE AND FIELD NAMES¹

4th Series

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The arrangement adopted in the following pages may be thus described. The parishes are placed in alphabetical order with a continuous numeration, the modern name being followed in most cases by its older forms and the interpretation obtained from them. The charter or charters, where they exist, relating to the place in question, are then discussed in detail, according to the method adopted by the present writer in his *Saxon Land Charters of Wiltshire* (see *Arch. Journ.* lxxvi, lxxvii). Local place-names within the area of the parish are given as a supplement, followed by a list of field names with short notes, where possible, upon their origin.

NOTES ON ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

The topographical details have been taken wherever possible from Bartholomew's reduced Ordnance Maps of Berks and Wilts, and of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; from the one-inch Ordnance Survey; and, failing them, from the six-inch Ordnance Maps.

OM1 = One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps.

OM6 = Six-inch Ordnance Survey Maps.

TA. = Tithe Award. (Most tithe awards date from the first half of the nineteenth century.)

AS. = Anglo-Saxon.

B. (accompanied by a number) refers to the number of a charter in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*.

by. = Boundary.

CAD. = Calendar of Ancient Deeds.

CFR. = Calendar of Fine Rolls.

CPR. = Calendar of Patent Rolls.

CR. = Close Rolls.

chr. = Charter.

FA. = Feudal Aids.

H.B. indicates that the suggestion was due to Dr. Henry Bradley, of Magdalen College, Oxford.

immed. = immediately.

¹ The first series was printed in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. lxxviii, pp. 55-173; the second in vol. lxxxi, pp. 31-287; the third in vol. lxxxiii, pp. 91-253.

IPM. = Inquisitiones post mortem.

K. (with a number) refers to the number of a charter in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*.

ME. = Middle English.

O.G.S.C. indicates that the suggestion was due to Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A. Archaeology Officer, Ordnance Survey.

p.n. = personal name.

Pipe R. = Pipe Rolls.

Pl. N. = Place Name.

TN. = Testa de Neville.

VCH. = Victoria County History of Hampshire.

ROF. = Rotulus de Oblatis et Finibus.

RF. = Rotulus de Finibus.

VE. = Valor Ecclesiasticus.

The charters will be classified as far as possible under the headings of names of modern parishes.

233. NEWTOWN.

Newtown is 10 m. N. of Whitchurch.

Novus Burgus de Clere, 13 c. : *Nova Villa*, 14, 16 c. :
Novus Burgus, Nova Villa de Sandelford.

Formerly part of Burghclere, V. Burghclere charter.

Sandelford was the ford by which the Whitchurch-Newbury road crossed the Enborne. *Sandelford*, 14 c. Probably AS. *San-del-ford*, 'Ford at the Sandpit.'

Skeat (*Berks. Pl. N.*) says that the name is spelt *Sanddel-ford* in the Hundred Rolls and in three other ancient authorities, but that in the Patent Rolls it is spelt *Sandlesford* on three occasions. From this last spelling he argues that the first element must be a personal name. He therefore suggests the derivation, *Sandolves Ford*, 'Sandolf's or Sandwulf's Ford.' That derivation *may* be correct, though the argument for it is, on the clear evidence of the charters, faulty. There is no reason to make any absolute presumption that because the first element of a place name is in the genitive it must be derived from a personal name. Wherever in the charters a compound term appears as the first element in a place name it is put in the genitive: cf. from Hants charters only, *Aecces Denes Geat*, *Beanmeres Geat*, *Befer Broces Heafod*, etc., etc. Behind this lies a larger rule to the effect that if the first element of a place name refers, not merely to an individual person, but also to an individual thing, it is put in the genitive,

234. NEWTON VALENCE.

About 4 m. S. of Alton.

Newenton, Niwenton, Newetone, Nyweton, 12-13-14 c.
Nyweton Valence, FA. 1346. *Newton Valence*, FA. 1428.

AS. *Aet Thaem Niwan Tune*, 'New Farm.'

William de Valence was holder of the manor in 1249.

Local Names :

Headmoor Farm, Dell Wood (Chalkpit), Kitcombe Wood (about 1½ m. NW. of village : *Ketecuba Helye*, Pipe R. 1166. Probably *Cytan-cumb*, 'Combe of the Kite or Bittern'), Newlands Fd., Plash Wood FD. Fd., Goldridge Plantation, Pleasure Row Plantation, Ina Down Copse (5 fur. W. of village), Shotters, Hullam Lane, Hale Copse.

Noar Hill (S. of parish, *Oures, Owres, Noare, Nowers*. From ME. *At Ten Oran*, 'at the Bank or Hillslope').

235. NITON, I.W.

About 3½ m. W. of Ventnor.

Neeton, 11 c. : *Neuton*, 13 c. : *Newton Regis* 14 c. :
Niwetone, IPM. 1428 : *Nyton*, FA. 1431, CAD. 1578 :
Crip Niton, 17 c. : *Crab Niton*, 19 c.

Probably, but not certainly, *Niwe Tun*, 'New Farm.'

Local Names :

Head Down, Bierley, Kingates Farm, Bury Lane, Niton Shute, Hoyer's Farm, Chatfield Road, Puckwell Farm, Cripple Path, Watershoot Bay, Reeth Bay, Puckaster Cove, Binnel Bay.

236. NORTHINGTON.

About 3½ m. NNW. of Alresford.

Northamtone, A.D. 903 (B. 602 K. 336) : *Norhameton*,
 Pipe R. 1166-7 : *Norhampton*, *Nuthampton*, 13 c. : *None-*
hampton 14 c., *Northampton*, TN. 1208? FA. 1316 :
Northington, 18 c.

AS. *North-ham-tun*, 'North Homestead.'

B.603, K.336, includes it among the lands of the New Monastery at Winchester,

A strip of land 3 fur. broad on the average, running down the whole of the E. side of the present parish of Brown Candover, was formerly a part of Northington parish. This piece of land is the subject of the charter B.596, K.352, which speaks of it as land in Candover. It was also the property of the New Monastery, whereas the rest of Candover does not seem to have been so. That is probably the reason why this plot of Candover land came to be attached to Northington.

Local and Field Names :

Totford (Hamlet), *Totofort*, Pipe R. 1166-7 : *Totteford*, 12 c., *Totsford*, TN. 1208 : *Thotteford*, *Tottheford*, TN. 1242. Probably *Tottan-ford*, 'Totta's' Ford Esquire Fd., Wheatlay by Lawn, Hither Wheatley, Vinegar Hill, Mark Oak Close, Flax Piece. Further Lenton Hill, Hither Lenton.

Other terms in field names are : Lawn, Hook, Hither, Hassock, Breach, Peak.

237. NORTHWOOD, I.W.

About 2½ m. N. of Newport.

Norwde PF. 1193, *Northewode*, 13 c. *Northwode* IPM. 1286, TN. 1287, FA. 1316, CPR. 146S, FA. 1431. AS. *North-wudu*, 'North Wood.'

Local Names :

Thorness Wood, Great Thorness, Rollsbridge, Hillis Farm, Stagwell, Coffin Copse, Whippance, Sticelett (OMI. Perhaps a diminutive of AS. *Sticel*, 'a thorn'), Cat's Copse, Hornhill Copse, Gurnard. *Gornore*, TN. 1287, perhaps *Garan-ora*, 'Slope of the Gore.' Debourne Copse (immed. W. of Gurnard, OMI. Evidently the name of the small stream which runs through the copse. *Delbourne*, IPM. 1346, 'Bourne of the Quarry'). Dottens Farm, Gurnard Luck (Stream about ¼ m. W. of Gurnard). Blackland Copse, Rew Street (*Rewe*, 14 c. and TN. 1287, FA. 1431, road running S. from the shore about ¼ m. W. of Gurnard). Whitford Bridge, Pallance Lane, Wroxall Farm, Nodes Farm, Simmington Copse (? *Sevehampton* CAD.

1275, 'Village of the Seven Houses'). Somerton, Hunt-withy Copse, Medham House, Hillisgate, Luton Farm, Chawton Farm (SW. corner of the village, ? *Chalghton*, 14 c.), Sheepwash Copse.

Werrar Farm ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of village. *Werror*, *Werore*, 12 c.: *Werole*, 13 c. *Warror*, 16 c. Probably *Wer-ora*, 'Bank or Hillslope by the Weir or Dam').

Scutsgate ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of village), Noke Farm (ME. *At Ten Ac*, 'at the Oak-tree'), Dodnor Cottage (3 fur. E. of Horsebridge Hill).

238. NURSING.

About 3 m. S. of Romsey.

Nuhtscillingae, *Nutscillinge*, A.D. 877 (B.544, K.1063 : *Hnutscillingae* (B.1160, K.642) : *Hnut Scillingc* (B.620) : *Hnutscillingc* (B.621) : *Notesselingc*, 1086 : *Nutscilling*, 1170. *Notscilling*, *Nutsilling*, *Nutscilling*, Pipe R. 1166-9 : *Noteschelling*, CAD. 1291 : *Nushellyng*, FA. 1316 : *Nutshulling*, CPR. 1317 : *Nurselynges*, CAD. 1483 : *Noselyng*, *Nustlyng*, *Norlyng*, CPR. 1494-1507 : *Nurshling*, *Nutshulling*, VE. 1534.

'Shilling,' meaning a 'shed,' is a dialectical word in Hants, a fact which shows that it must have been used in the region in early times. Also in the I. of Wight occur two field names, Upper and Lower Shillings. Nursing seems to be an original *Hnut-Scilling*, 'Shed by the Nut-trees.'¹

The parish formerly included what is now the S. part

¹ The origin of this name was discussed in *The Times Literary Supplement* in Nov., 1922. The most important contribution to the question was a letter of the late Mr. W. H. Stevenson. The destructive part of his argument dealt with an impossible derivation which had been suggested for the name. The constructive side was more important. He points out that the form *Hnutscilling* or *Hnutscylling* occurs in three professedly pre-Conquest documents, B.620, of the reputed date A.D. 909, K.642 of the reputed date A.D. 984, and K.781 of the reputed date A.D. 1045. (To this last he gives a wrong reference in his letter.) Of the actual dates of these documents he says, that the first is early 11 c. or later; the second about 1150; the third not so early as alleged in

the document. Of the first two, I cannot say anything, because no surveys are attached to them. But to the third is attached a survey which, though, of course, it is not possible to date it accurately, is undoubtedly either of the Saxon age, or copied from an original of that age. It does not matter, therefore, very much whether it is of 1045 or of the earliest date, 1052, to which Mr. Stevenson says it can belong. The form of the name in this document is *Hnut Scyllinga Mearc*, a form from which Mr. Stevenson draws an important and by no means negligible argument. The document itself records a grant and survey of the neighbouring parish of Millbrook.

I do not know why Mr. Stevenson did not mention the charter B.544, K.1063,

of Rownhams. The present NE. by. now passes along the Southampton-Romsey road. It used to run (OM6) as follows:—From Grove Lodge on the Romsey road along the N. edge of the small triangular wood: included the small field N. of Upton House: went by that house through the N. part of Lymer's (Lomer) Copse: to the NW. angle of the grounds of Rownhams House: thence along the W., S. and E. boundaries of those grounds: from their NE. corner due E. along the S. edge of Clams Copse to Tanner's Brook: passed for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. down the brook: then went through Lord's Wood, along the present Rownhams by. to the North Stoneham by. on the road to Chilworth: then S. down that road for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to Poplar's Oak.

The parish included two manors; of which, says the VCH. Hants., only the western one, Nursling Prior, is included in the charter.

Charter.

The lands included in the Nursling charter, and possibly the whole of the parish, were the property of the bishopric

Continuation of note from page 164.
given later in this present series of notes. It is of Nursling itself. The survey attached is either itself, or is a copy of an original, of Saxon date, though neither it, nor probably the original, is likely to have been of the reputed date of the charter, A.D. 877. In the title of the document, probably later than the document itself, the name appears as *Nutscilling*; in the body of the document as *Nutscilling*.

The question which Mr. Stevenson raises is as to whether the *-ing* ending is part of the original name of the place. That it was part of the name of the place in at any rate late Saxon times the documents above quoted show beyond any reasonable doubt; and this Saxon evidence is confirmed by the numerous examples of the name in post-Conquest documents.

Mr. Stevenson says: 'It is mentioned as the monasterium quod hodie dicitur *Nutscelle* in Willibrord's *Life of St. Boniface* (Wynfrith). Wynfrith spent part of his youth in this monastery about the year 700. This life was composed in Germany in the latter part of the eighth century, from materials derived from friends of the deceased saint in England and elsewhere, and its evidence is unexceptionable, although the MS. tradition is through MSS. written by German scribes (who are responsible for the initial *Nb* for OE. *Hn*).'

To me at least it seems doubtful whether the evidence of German scribes of that age can be taken as 'unexceptionable' on the form of an English place-name. But, even supposing they were right as to the original form of the name, it is still quite evident that, in that case, the name was modified in Saxon times. There are other instances of such changes, including rationalisation, in that period.

Something must be said with regard to the dates of the Saxon documents in which the new form of the name appears.

The word 'forgery' has been frequently used of documents dated within the Saxon period, but showing evidence of having been written in later times. Some may be forgeries. But a much larger number may be copies of originals of Saxon date when those originals had been damaged by wear and tear or accident. The surveys attached to the documents are the real test. It is improbable, it might almost be said impossible, that a survey in unadulterated Anglo-Saxon could have been drawn up by the monkish scribes of the monasteries at any date later than fifty years after the Conquest. Where such surveys exist, it may be taken that, whatever the date of the writing of the extant document, the document is a more or less accurate transcript of a document of Saxon date, inasmuch as the

of Winchester, and are frequently mentioned as included in the lands comprised in the 100 hides of the Chilcomb group, a group formed evidently for fiscal purposes. But it is expressly stated that its lands are not included in the great survey given under the head of Chilcomb.

The special charter of Nursling is B.544, which records the grant of 5 hides at *Nutscillinge* by Bishop Tunbiorht to the Refectory at Winchester in A.D. 877.

Survey.

The survey is of the late Saxon age, either late tenth or early eleventh century.

1. *Aerest from thaem Hlidgate scioteth se Merc on Gearnes Egae*: 'First from the Swing Gate the Boundary runs to (Yarn's ?) Island.'

There is no question about where the survey begins. It is at the SW. corner of the parish on the River Test, exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due E. of Testwood House. OMI. 1 *lidgeat* is generally used of a swing gate such as was put on tracks at the point where they crossed the bounds between the lands

surveys must have been copied from surveys of that date.

As regards the name *Nhutschelle*, it must have meant 'nutshell,' as Mr. Stevenson half admits. No parallel to such a type of name in Saxon place-nomenclature has so far come within my experience. It implies an imaginative origin which is conspicuously absent from Saxon nomenclature.

The *Hnutsyllinga Mearc* of the Millbrook charter stands on a different footing. It has many parallels in the charters; and, as Mr. Stevenson implies, the *-inga* is a special termination referring to the people of a place, not to the place itself. (Cf. *Cingtun-inga Gemaere*, 'the boundary of the people of Cingtun.') Added to the name *Hnutsylling* this termination would produce the form *Hnutsyllinginga*, a form which would obviously tend to become shortened to *Hnutsyllinga* either in common parlance or owing to the mistake of a copyist.

It is impossible to be positive on a question in which the evidence is of such a nature; but I incline to the belief that the *-e* of the German form *Nhutschelle* is due to a German error as to the last syllable of the name.

The evidence with regard to the word *scylling* or *scilling* is as follows. Halliwell (*Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*) notes in the south of England the word 'skeeling,' which he says is applied to the inner part of

a barn or garret where the slope of the roof comes. As an element in place-names 'shilling' occurs in those of Shillingford, Oxon, and in this name of Nursling, Hants. It may occur in the Dorset name, Shilling Ockford, which appears in the Patent Rolls of 1377-81 as *Okford Skylling*; but it is possible that it is there a family name. Of Shillinglee in Sussex, Roberts (*Pl. N. Suss.*) cites the old forms *Sbillynglagb* and *Sbillynglegb* in 1436-7. Alexander (*Pl. N. Oxon*) explains the element in Shillingford, Oxon., as a family name. But, whatever it may be there, it cannot be a family name in the old form of Nursling, Hants. The fact that it is the second element in the name forbids that assumption. It occurs in the combination *Scilling Hangra*, '... Hanging Wood' in the charter B.877, K.427 of Welford, Berks.

In the Dialect Dictionary, Prof. Wright notes the dialect form 'shealing,' with a number of variant spellings, as occurring in Hants and Berks amongst other counties, and gives its meaning as 'shed' and 'a shepherd's shelter.'

The word 'scilling' is not in the Saxon lexicons. But that is the case with a good many terms found in the charters. I take it that it was a shed made of one row of planks laid slantwise against another row, and with one or both ends filled in.

of two communities. The name *Gearnas Ig* survives in a mutilated form in that of Armsea Mead, which is one of the eyots of the Test 1 fur. NW of where the survey starts.

2. *Thonne be suthen I.riod Eg on Terstan*: 'Then to the south of Reed Island to the Test.'

This is Rudd Mead, another eyot 1 fur. due W. of the last. For 'Rudd' for *treod* cf. *Rudbrigge*, the mediaeval form of *Hreod Brygg*, the modern Redbridge. The last words of this item of the survey show that the by. has been following hitherto side streams of the main river, and that it now issues on to the main stream.

3. *Thonon andlang Testan on Mercfliot*: 'Then along the Test to the Boundary Stream.'

The modern by. runs from Rudd Mead for some distance up the Test, and then along the Blackwater River. After following the latter for about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. it turns due E. along a backwater back to the Test. The *Mercfleot* is evidently that part of the Blackwater and the backwater.

4. *Thonon anlang Fliotes on Boddimgmed*: The name and position of this mead are clearly shown by the landmark which follows.

5. *Thonon on Boddanstan*: *Boddimgmed* is 'the Mead of the family of Bodda.' *Boddanstan* is 'Bodda's Stone.' This stone is mentioned in the Romsey survey, where it is called *Bodestan*. Its name survives in the curious form of *Badstones*, a field about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of the church at Nursling, lying between the railway on the E. and the road to Lee on the W. There can be no doubt that *Bodding Maed* is the land between the church and rectory at Nursling and the river Test.

6. *Thonon ut on Aclieb*: 'Then out to Oak Lea.'

This must have been on the N. by. somewhere about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of the hamlet of Lea, the name of which may represent part of the old one.

7. *Thonon Stemnes Peth*: 'Then to . . . Path.'

In the Romsey charter this is *Stennes Path*, 'Sten's Path,' where Sten is a recorded personal name. Its position is quite uncertain. It may have been along the line of what is now the road which runs SW. from Rownhams village.

8. *Thonon on Grindanbroc*: 'Then to . . . Brook.'

This is the *Gryndenbrok* of the Romsey charter. The two references make it quite clear that it is the upper part of *Tanner's Brook* which (see the Millbrook charter) is called *Mylenbroc* on its lower course.

9. *Thonon on Heslea* : 'Then to Hazel Lea.'

10. *On there Byri Hyrne* : 'To the Corner of the Camp.'

11. *Thonon ut on Hedenes Dene* : 'Then out to (Heden's ?) Dean.'

12. *Suth ut on thet Hlid Get* : 'South out to the Swing Gate.'

The by. came no doubt to Tanner's Brook where the old Nursling by. met it due E. of Rownhams village. With regard to the other landmarks of this latter part of the survey it is clear that the by. does not follow the present Nursling-Millbrook by. for not one of the landmarks corresponds to those of the Millbrook charter, which apparently does follow that by. It looks as if the Nursling by. cut across the SE. part of the old Nursling parish, i.e. the S. part of Rownhams, along a line well N. of the Millbrook by. This is supported by the wording of the last point which makes the by. run S. to the *Hlidgeat*. No doubt the VCH. Hants. is right in saying that this grant included only the western of the two manors into which Nursling was divided ; and this part of the by. went no doubt along the line of division, no longer traceable, between those manors.

Local and Field Names.

Coldharbour Fd. (NE. part of parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Lee). Badstones (see notes on charter). Malm Close, Great Ashlands, Butts Close, Upper Charmer (name of the two eyots just SW. of the church). Little Park, Inner Down, Walls Coneygar Close, Conager Cottage, Hassack Mead, Duns Row, Gandy's Close, Merry Grove Copse, Sidford Copse, Upton, Breast Lands, Wall Ends, Cocker Lands, Great and Little Haywards, Nutsea Mead (an eyot of the Blackwater river in the angle formed by it and the W. branch of the Test). Coneygar Mead, Ganders Mead, Weston Meadow, Hartley Meadow, Monk Meadow, Armsea Meadow (see charter), Stride Close, Stubbridge Meadow (at a bridge over the E. branch of the Test, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Redbridge), Rudd Mead (see Charter), Masses Meadow,

The Old Gentleman, Wear Mead, Wades Mead, Ash Mead, Rushmore, Cross Paths, Brimstone Close (on the by. just N. of Upper Wimpson Farm. Probably a stone on the 'brim' or edge of the parish), Halfway Oak (on the grounds of the house called Nutfield).

239. NUTLEY.

About 5 m. SSW. of Basingstoke.

Noclei, A.D. 1086: *Nutleye*, *Nuclega*, *Nuteleghe*, 13 c.: *Nuttele*, *Nutleghe*, *Nottele*, 14 c.: *Nutle*, *Nutes*, 15 c. and various other forms all pointing to the same origin of the name.

AS. *Hnut-Leah*, 'Nut Lea.'

Local Names.

Gobley Hole, Norton's Wood, Ing Pen, Flockmoor Farm, *Flokemore* TN. 1250, AS. *Flocc-mere*, 'Pond of the Flock,' Poasley Row.

240. CHURCH OAKLEY.

About 4½ m. W. of Basingstoke.

Aclei, 11 c.: *Ocling*, *Ocle*, *Chirche Occle*, 13 c.: *Churcheokle*, *Chyrchole*, 14 c. and other forms pointing to the same origin. The 'Church' appears in the name first in 1320.

AS. *Ac-Leah*, 'Oak Lea.'

For ancient names on its by. see Hannington and Wootton St. Lawrence charters.

Local and Field Names.

Malshanger Park (a former manor, which does not seem to have got the name Malshanger, or its former equivalent, till the 14 c. *Gerlei*, 11 c.: *Gerdelai*, Pipe R. 1166: *Gerdeleigh*, *Gerlega*, *Yardesleye*, 13 c.: *Lardeslye*, IPM. 1256: *Maylsanger in Yerdele*, *Mailles Hangre*, 14 c.: *Maleshanger*, 15 c.: *Malsanger Yereley* and *Dyngley*, 16 c. The old name is *Geard-Leah*, 'Lea of the Yard or Enclosure,' which usually develops into Yardley in modern place names.

The second element in Malshanger is obviously *Hangra*, 'hanging wood.' The first is quite uncertain.) Wych Hazel Copse, Winter Down Copse, Summer Down Farm, Sourley Row, Fox Dell (Chalkpit), Lower Hemstalls, Great Further Lay, Dell Farm, Clarken Green, Driftway Road (runs NE. from Malshanger House), Hatches Meadow, Cotterpins (now in the park $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Malshanger House), Great Breach, Harwood's Pightle, Platt, Pightle, Runaway Fd., First, Second and Third Shot Lower Fd., Harroway Close, Honey Close, Hankin Park, Shocksbury (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of village), Upper and Lower Hide Hill, Summer Leys, Church Acre, Budd Close, Knock Down.

241. ODIHAM.

Town in NE. of the county.

Cdiham, 11 c. : *Wudiham* (Saxon Chronicle) : *Hodiha'* Pipe R. 1163, 1166, 1168 : *Odyham* 8 times between 1233 and 1489, *Odiham* 15 times between 1166 and 1534 : *Cdyam*, 15 c. : *Cdiam*, 16 c.

The first element is probably a personal name beginning with *Od-* or *Had-* : the second is *Ham*, 'House.'

Ancient names on its by. are given in the Crondall and Long Sutton charters.

Local Names.

Stapely Farm (formerly a manor : *Stapeleg*, *Stappell*, *Stapel*, 13 c. : *Stapeleigh*, *Stapley*, 16 c. : AS. *Stapol-Leah*, 'Lea of the Pole.' This was probably a pole set up as a by. mark.)

Poland, Poland Farm (formerly a manor : *Pulling*, 15 c. : *Polands*, or *Poleing*, 18 c. The original AS. form was probably a family name.)

North Warnborough (see South Warnborough).

Murrell Green. (Murrell was formerly a manor. *Morhala*, 12 c. : *Morhalle*, *Morhal*, 13 c. : *Murrall*, *Morrall*, 16 c. : AS. *Mor-Healh*, 'Hollow of the Marsh').

Borough Court. (*Bracourt*, *Borrowcourt*, *Brokecourt*, 16 c. : *Brock Court* or *Burrowecourt*, 17 c. The first element was probably *Broc*, 'brook,' referring to the Whitewater

which flows near it. 'Court' implies generally that a manorial court was held at the place. The name Borough Court seems to be a genuine alternative name of the place.)

Rye Common, Great Rye Farm. (*Rya*, CR. 1237-42, *La Rye*, 14 c. I suspect that the name is not derived from the cereal, but from *Rith*, 'streamlet').

Hasel Vere Copse, Dogtails Copse, Shapley, Pinks Copse, Totter Copse, Beggar's Corner, Potbridge, Scotland Farm, Colt Hill, Broad Oak, Berry Horn Cottage, Varndell Copse (probably *Fearn-del*, 'Fern Quarry'), Wheeler's Dell, Buttidge Cottage, Roke Farm, Scutts Farm (Cf. *Scute-shangre*, 'Scut's Hanging Wood,' 14 c.), Fincham's Copse, Chelseley's Farm, Hatchwood Farm, Wassel's Copse, Snatchanger Farm, Isnams Farm, Readon Copse, Payne's Peak Copse, Readon Farm, Horsedown Common, Pope's Hole.

242. OTTERBOURNE.

About 4 m. S. of Winchester.

Oterburna (B.1158, K.609, Pipe R. 1166): *Otreburne*, 11 c.: *Otreburna*, Pipe R. 1166: *Cteburn*, Pipe R. 1168: *Oterburne*, 13 c.: *Oter-burna*, 'Bourne of the Otters.'

K.609 mentions it among the lands of the Old Monastery at Winchester. It is reckoned at 5 hides in K.642.

Local and Field Names.

Privetts Fd., Padwells ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Fremantles Copse), Fremantles Copse, Updys Hill ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the N. by. of Fremantle's Copse, OM1.), Undys Fd. (immed. S. of last. These two last names are curious. They refer evidently to an 'upper' and a 'lower' something; but what that is cannot be said), Great Moorlands Copse, Little Hessians Copse, Kiln Plot, Potters Fd., Goslings Fd., Goslings Sling, Dicker Fd., Upper Berry Down, Stone Acre, Pitmore Gully Copse, Riddings, Upper Woolen Hayes, Outer Woolehayes, Red Grove, Wolvermore Copse ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Allbrook), Pie Priest's Mead, Allbrook Purrock, Allbrook (probably *Alr-Broc*, 'Alder Brook').

Boyatt Farm (3 fur. SW. of Allbrook. *Boviet*, *Boneta*, 12, 13, 14 cc. *Bovieta*, Pipe R. 1166, 1167). Probably

Bovate, 'land which a team of oxen could plough in one year.'

243. OVERTON.

About 3+ m. ENE. of Whitchurch.

Uueratun, *Uferantun*, A.D. 909 (B.625, K.1094): *To Uferantune* (B.1161, K.642): *Uvertune*, *Uretune*, 11 c.: *Cuerton*, Pipe R. 1166, 1167: *Uuerton*, Pipe R. 1167: *Cvertone*, FA. 1316: *Cverton*, FA. 1428, CPR. 1547-8.

AS. *Aet Tham Uferan Tune*, 'Upper Farm.'

Southington (*Suthamton*, *Southampton*, 14 c.: *Suthampton*, FA. 1428: *Suthyngton*, VE. 1534: *Suth-ham-tun*, 'the South Farmstead with the House').

Polhampton (now a farm, formerly a manor, consisted of two land-units in AS. times, one of which is now called Quidhampton. *Aet Polehaematune*, A.D. 940 (B.763, K.1136): *Aet Polhamatune*, *Polehametune*, A.D. 956 (B.974, K.1187): *Polhampton* 7 times 1236-1548. AS. *Polhaematun*, 'the Farm of the People of the House on the Pool.' The reference would be to some pool on the Test.)

Quidhampton (formerly the second manor of Polehampton. *Quedhamton*, 13 c.: *Quydhamp-ton*, 14 c. and FA. 1428: *Quidhampton*, 3 times 1301-1534. The name occurs in Wilts. I can only guess that the origin may be connected with *Cwide*, 'a testament or will'; and that it refers to land left by will.

Charters.

B.625, K.1094, is a charter of A.D. 909, whereby King Edward grants to the Bishop of Winchester 20 hides at Overton, with a wood at Tadley, 15 hides at North Waltham and 5 at Bradley.

Survey.

After considering this survey very carefully, and comparing it with the Polhampton charters which follow, I have come to the conclusion that it deals with that part of Overton outside, i.e. W. of, the Polhampton manors; and that in defining its E. by N. of the Test the surveyors happen to have taken landmarks different from those which

mark the same by. line in the first and second Polehampton charters.¹

Survey of O.

The survey may be contemporary with the date of the grant.

1. *Aerest aet Straet Lea*: 'First at the Lea of the Street or Made Road.'

The *Straet* is the Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester which forms the N. by. of the parish. The Lea was at the NW. corner of the parish, 5 fur. N. by E. of Ridgeway Farm, OMI. The name Streetley occurs on this road immed. from this point; but it probably extended along the whole of the N. by. of Whitchurch parish.

2. *Forth thon andlang Straet to Langan Leage easte-wearde*: 'Forth then along the Street to Long Lea to its east side.'

This must have been on the Roman road a long mile N. of Willesley Warren.

3. *Thaer suth to thaere Stanehtan Daene*: 'Then south to the Stony Dean or Valley.'

Probably the dean immed. due N. of Willesley Warren.

4. *Thonon suth on Wrobban Lea Efisc*: 'Then south to the Eaves of Wrobba's Lea.'

¹ There are 4 charters referring to the lands of the present parish of Overton. Details of them are given later; but, as they present problems of peculiar difficulty, certain general features of them and of the parish must be first discussed. For the moment it will be convenient to denominate them as follows:

- O, the Overton Charter;
- P, the 1st Polhampton charter;
- R, the 2nd Polhampton charter;
- S, the 3rd Polhampton charter.

O is a charter of 20 hides; P and R of 5 hides; S of 10 hides. It is known that in post-Conquest times the parish consisted of 3 manors, one of Overton, and two of Polhampton. It is fairly certain that these manors were survivals of the pre-Conquest land-units the bounds of which are given in these charters. The actual bounds of the manors are not now traceable; but it seems probable that one of the Polhampton manors consisted of a long narrow strip running down the whole of the E. by. of the modern parish; the other of a similar strip immediately W. of the last; and that the Overton manor consisted of at least the rest of the parish.

Taking the landmarks of the four surveys the following similarities are noticeable:

Landmarks common to all the four charters:

1. *Straet*: the Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester, now the N. by. of the parish.
2. *Cobban Leage Denu*: cf. Cobley Wood at the extreme SE. corner of the parish.

These landmarks common to all the four charters show that all the four grants extended from the N. to the S. end of the parish. Again, the position of Polhampton shows that the Polhampton charters refer to lands lying E. of the Overton grant. Again, as there were only two manors of Polhampton, it is practically certain that of charters P, R and S, two at least must refer to the same piece of land.

The 'eaves' are probably the overhanging edge of a wood or of a belt of trees. The name of the Lea survives in that of Great Ropley, and Ropley Peak Down, which lie on the N. by. N. of Willesley Warren, OM1. The part of the Lea referred to must have been about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Willesley Warren. The Lea was large, extending into Kingsclere parish.

5. *On thane Hegthorn*: 'To the Thorntree in the Hedge.'

This is not to be taken as meaning a live thorn hedge, which is a comparatively modern introduction into the English landscape. It was probably a thorn tree at the angle of a hedgerow (line of trees). It may have stood somewhere SSE. of Willesley Warren, OM1. But there is the possibility that this point is part of 4.

6. *Swa on tha Hreadleafan Aec*: 'So to the Red-leaved Oaktree.'

Continuation of note from page 173.

The following table shows the correspondence of the landmarks of the four charters:

Charter.	Total No. of Landmarks.	O.	Correspondences with		
O	19		P.	R.	S.
			1	1	1
			9		9
			11		11
			12	12	12
			(19)	(19)	(19)
D	16			1?	1
		8a		8a	6
					8a
					8b
					9
				13	10
		14			13
		15			14
		16		16	15
R	8	1	1		16
			3		1
			? 4		3
		4a	4a		? 4
		8	8		4a
					8
S	21		1a	? 1a	
		1b	1b	1b	
		2	2		
		3	3		
			4	4	
			7		
			8 (bis)		
			9		
		10	10	10	
		18b	18b		
		20	20	20	
			21	21 ?	

The name may survive in part in that of Spine Oak Field 3 fur. NNW. of Overton station.

7. *Thaet on Cissan Beorg middan weardne*: 'Then to Cissa's Barrow meeting it on the middle of one side.'

The Barrow has left no trace. The most likely place for it is the narrow ridge 1 fur. N. of the station.

8. *Thaet ofaer ea on Clofenan Hlinc*: 'Then over the River to the Cloven Lynch.'

The by. now crosses the Test between Quidhampton and Overton village.

A Cloven Lynch would probably be at the head of some narrow valley. The by. going S. would pass through the head of such a valley $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. by N. of Sapley Farm.

9. *Thanan on Beam Leage*: 'Then to the Lea of Trees.'

10. *Swa on Ac Hangran*: 'So to the Hanging Wood of Oaktrees.'

11. *Thonan innan Suth Lea*: 'Then to South Lea.'

This last name is still preserved in that of Southley Copse and Southley Farm (OM1.) in the S. part of the parish. This point must have been close to Upper Whitehill Farm, OM1. *Beam Leah* is obviously mentioned under the name of *Bean Leah* in a Polhampton charter. It was W. of the S. Part of Bramdown Copse (OM1.), probably near Whitehill Cottages, OM1. The Oakhanger was probably about W. of Southley Farm, OM1.

12. *Swa on Cobban Lea Deane*: 'So to the Dean of Cobba's Lea.'

This is the well marked valley which runs up to the

Continuation of note from page 174.

It must be mentioned that the landmarks *Cobban Leah* (cf. Copley Wood) and *Suth Leah* (cf. Southley Farm and Copse) are both in the narrow S. end of the parish, and therefore boundaries taking different lines might strike them at different points. It would, therefore, be possible to lay too much stress on the absolute identity of the landmarks which mention these places.

But, looking at the above table, the correspondence between P. 8-16 and S. 1-10 shows that the two boundaries are following the same line, but in reverse directions. Inasmuch as Saxon surveyors hardly ever departed from the custom of taking the landmarks with the clock, it follows that it is almost certain that P. and S. do not refer to the same, but to adjoining, pieces of land.

Next, comparing P. and R, and taking into consideration the fewness of the landmarks in R, it seems almost certain that they do refer to the same piece of land. Thus we may say that P. and R. give the bounds of one, and S. of the other, of the Polhampton manors.

Next, it is very noticeable that S. 13-17 have no correspondence with the landmarks of the other charters, i.e. are almost certainly following a line different from the lines of any of the other surveys. This can hardly be the westernmost by. of the Polhampton land-units, for then we should expect to get a correspondence with the O. charter. It must, therefore, be the E. by. of Overton parish; and the charter must refer to the eastern of the two Polhampton land-units, while P. and R. refer to the western.

railway and by. due W. of Litchfield Grange (OMI), about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the house. The name still survives in that of Cobley Wood, OMI. The by. crossed it on the line of road running S. from Upper Whitehill Farm, OMI.

13. *Thaet to thaere Dic*: 'Then to the Dyke.'

14. *Thonan to Haerices Hamme*:

I am inclined to think that *Haerices* is a copyist's error. Dr. Henry Bradley suggests 'Heahric's Enclosure.' But Heahric is not recorded as a personal name. My own impression that the name of this *Hamm* survives in the form Harridge, the name of the ridge which runs from Popham Beacons (OMI) in a NE. direction; and that *Haerices* should be *Harrycges*.

'Then to the Croft or Enclosure of the Hoar (or Grey) Ridge.'

The Dyke must have run down through the wood known as The Scrubbs, OMI. The *Hamm* was possibly at the SE. corner of the parish and of The Scrubbs. The ridge above mentioned comes down to this point.

15. *Swa to Heafod Beorge westweardon*: 'So to the Barrow on the Headland (of a ploughland) on its west side.'

The Barrow is almost certainly Abra Barrow on the W. by. OMI. It will be noticed that the modern by. passes immed. W. of the barrow. It looks as if one, or possibly more, landmarks had fallen out here from the extant copy of the charter. On the other hand the number of landmarks given on the W. by. of this grant is unusually small.

16. *Thaet to thaem Hethenan Byrigelse*: 'Then to the Heathen Burialplace.'

17. *Thonne north ofer ea on Clofenan Hlinc*: 'Then north over the River to the Cloven Lynch.'

The Heathen Burialplace has vanished; but it is very likely that it was where the by. makes a sharp turn on Rotten Hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNW. of Turellhill Farm, OMI. The by. then crosses the river Test about 5 fur. due W. of Southington, OMI. The Cloven Lynch must have been at the head of the little valley at the NE. corner of Laverstoke Park.

18. *To Witan Lea*: 'To White Lea.'

The name is preserved in that of Whitnal Farm. Cf.

the *Hwitan Leas Healb* of the Whitchurch charter. The point must have been near New Barn, OM1.

19. *Swa to Straet Lea*: See 1 of this charter.

The First Polhampton Charter.

Denominated P.

B.763, K.1136 is a charter whereby King Edmund in A.D. 940 grants to Aetheldryth 5 hides at Polhampton.

Survey.

The survey is of the Saxon age, and may be of the date of the grant.

1. *Aerest of Thrim Beorgum*: 'First from Three Barrows.'

These are Popham Beacons (OM1) at the SE. corner of the parish. See R.4, S.1, S.21.¹

2. *To Ruwan Beorge*: 'To Rugged Barrow.'

This survey deals with 5 hides. The landmarks show that it extends from the extreme N. to the S. end of the parish, and that it must, in consequence, have been a long and very narrow strip of country. It deals with the western of the two Polhampton manors. The *Rub Beorb*, cf. R.5, was probably on the S. by. of the parish between $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and 3 fur. W. of Popham Beacons, OM1.

3. *Thonon to Deopan Wege*: 'Then to the Deep Way.'

This is probably the road which runs up to Whitehill Cottages.

4. *Thonon on Yddeles Hammas*: 'Then to Yddel's Crofts.'

Probably somewhere between Berry Down Court and Overton village.

5. *Thonon on Wiles Yge*: 'Then to Wil's Island.'

The first part of the name is preserved in that of Willesley Farm (OM1) in the N. part of the parish. The island must have been in the Test between Quidhampton and Overton.

¹ There is a certain temptation to identify these barrows with the Three Barrows at the SW. corner of Laverstoke parish. But, apart from the fact that it is not possible to identify or connect Laverstoke with

Polhampton, for it was in a different Hundred, the proximity of *Cobban Leab* to the barrows of the charter is clearly marked in both the charters which mention them.

6. *Thonon be westan Fecces Wudu thaer tha Weges togethre licgath*: 'Then on the west side of Fecc's Wood, where the Roads meet.'

See S.8. It is probable that the land defined was very narrow at this point, for the by. comes back to the other side of the wood. Probably the wood lay N. of Willesley Warren. The meeting of the Ways was probably where the branch ridgeway which comes up from Ridgeway Farm met the Roman road.

7. *Thonon on Ruwan Hammas midde wearde*: 'Then to Rough Crofts meeting them in the middle.'

8. *Thonon andlang Stret to Bosan Hangran*: 'Then along the Street to Bosa's Hanging Wood.'

The *Stret* is the Roman road. The Rough Crofts must have been on it not far W. of the NE. corner of the parish. The Hanging Wood was somewhere not far W. of Polhampton Lodge, OM1.

9. *Thonon on Fecces Wudu easte weardne*: 'Then to the east side of Fecc's Wood.'

See 6.

10. *Thonon on Entan Hlew*: 'Then to (Giant's?) Low or Tumulus.'

No trace of it now. But it must have stood about 5 fur. NE. of Willesley Warren, OM1.

11. *Thonon on Mearc Thorn*: 'Then to the Thorntree on the Balk (or Boundary).'

See S.6 and R.2. It may have stood on the Harroway (OM6) where a stone is marked $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the W. edge of Kingsdown Wood, OM1.

12. *On Terstan*: 'To the river Test.'

The by. must have crossed the Test half way between Quidhampton and Polhampton. See next point.

13. *Andlang Weges on Thistel Leage*: 'Along the Way, to Thistle Lea.'

The *Weg* was probably along the line of the lane running S. past Berry Down Court and Berry Down Farm. Thistle Lea would be about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Whitehill Cottages, OM1. See R.3, S.4.

14. *To Bean Leage*: 'To Bean Lea.'

Called *Beam Leah* in the Overton charter. It was probably about 3 fur. E. of Whitehill Cottages, OM1. See O.9, S.3.

15. *Thonon on Suth Leage easte wearde*: 'Then to South Lea on its east side.'

This must have been on the E. edge of Southley Copse. See O.11, S.2, S.18.

16. *Thonne thonon andlang Cobban Daene aeft of (for on) Thrie Beorgas*: 'Then along Cobba's Dean again to the Three Barrows.'

The Dean is the valley N. and NW. of Cobley Wood, OM1. See O.12, R.4, S.1, S.20.

The Second Polhampton Charter.

Denominated R.

B. 974, K.1187, is a charter whereby King Eadwic grants to the thegn Byrnric in A.D. 956 5 hides at Polhampton.

Survey.

The survey of this charter is defective in the sense that it gives very few landmarks. It gives the bounds of the same land-unit as that of the previous charter, i.e. of the western of the two Polhampton manors. It is of the Saxon age.

1. *Aerest of thaere Strete*: 'First from the Street (Made Road).'

This survey begins near the NE. corner of Overton, i.e. at the Roman road. See P.8.

2. *On midde weardne Mearc Thorn*: 'On the middle of the Boundary Thorntree.'

The orientation means, I take it, that the by. did not pass a few yards on one side or the other of this tree, but right through it. See P.11.

3. *Thonon to Thistelege*: 'Then to Thistle Lea.'

See P.13.

4. *Thonon thweores ofer thone Beorh on eastan Cobban Lea*: 'Then obliquely over the Barrow to the east of Cobba's Lea.' See P.16. The Barrow was probably one of the Popham Beacons, OM1. See P.1, S.1.

From this point onwards the landmarks are few and far between.

5. *Thonon on thone Beorh*: 'Then to the Barrow.'

Almost certainly the *Ruh Beorh* of P.2.

6. *Thonon to thaere Apoldre* : 'Then to the Appletree.'
 7. *Thonon to thaem Thorne* : 'Then to the Thorntree.'
- These were somewhere on the W. by. defined in the previous charter ; but it is impossible to say where.
8. *Aeft to thaere Strete* : 'Again to the Street.'
- See 1 of this survey.

The Third Polhampton Charter.

Denominated S.

K.752 is a charter whereby King Cnut grants to the 'dux' Godwin 10 hides at Polhampton in A.D. 1033.

Survey.

The survey is of the eastern of the two Polhampton manors, a long narrow strip running along the E. edge of the modern parish of Overton. It is of the Saxon age, and probably contemporary with the grant.

1. *Aerest of Thrim Beorgan on Cobban Dene* : 'First from the Three Barrows to Cobba's Dean.'

The Three Barrows are Popham Beacons. See P.1. The Dean is N. of Cobley Wood, OM1. See O.12, P.16 R.4.

2. *Thaet on Suthlege eastwearde* : 'Then to South Lea on its east side.'

See O.11, P.15.

3. *On Beanleage* : 'To Bean Lea.'

See O.9. Point about 3 fur. E. of Whitehill Cottages, OM1.

4. *On Thistelleage* : 'To Thistle Lea.'

See P.13, R.3. Point about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Whitehill Cottages, OM1.

5. *Andlang Stret thaet on Terstan* : 'Along the Street (Made Road) then to the Test.'

This *Straet* is undoubtedly Waltham Lane,¹ the road

¹ Waltham Lane is probably on the line of a track which was part of the great ridgeway which comes out of Surrey along the ridge N. of Alton and crosses the watershed between the Test and the Loddon to

the ridge of the Kingsclere Downs. See my article on the Ancient Highways of Hampshire in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. lxxv, p. 167.

from Overton to North Waltham. The point was $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Sapley Farm. The point on the Test would be about half way between Quidhampton and Polhampton.

6. *Upp on thone Gemenan Thorn*: 'Up to the Common Thorn': i.e. a tree which was not on any one's private property.

This is the *Mearc Thorn* of P.11 and R.2. It stood probably on the Harroway (OM6) where a stone is marked $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the W. edge of Kingsdown Wood, OM1.

7. *Thonne on Enta Hlewe*: 'Then to (Giant's) Low (or Tumulus).'

All traces of the *Hlaew* have vanished; but its former existence may be recorded in the name Borough Piece, a field $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Willesley Warren, OM1. Borough, Bury and Berry are used in field names with reference to both *Burb's*, camps, and *Beorb's*, barrows. The *Hlaew* was probably about 5 fur. NE. of Willesley Warren.

8. *On Fecces Wuda easterweardne*: 'To Fecc's Wood on its east side.'

See P.6, P.9. The Wood was $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NNE. of Willesley Warren, OM1.

9. *On Bosen Hangran*: 'To Bosa's Hanging Wood.'

This Wood was N. of the last, and S. of the Roman road.

10. *On tha Stret*: 'To the Street (Made Road).'

This is a short stretch of the Roman road in the extreme NE. of the parish.

So far the by. is easily traceable by means of comparison with the other Polhampton charters. From this point it runs along the present E. by. of Overton.

11. *Andlang Stret on thone Wulfpit*: 'Along the Street to the Wolf-pit (? Wolf Trap).'

This Pit must have been at the NE. corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNW. of Polhampton Lodge, OM1.

12. *Suth andlang Dene be thaes Cynges Gemaere*: 'South along the Dean by the King's Boundary.'

The E. by. of the parish runs down to the Test along a great dean. The King's Boundary is the by. of Kingsclere which here abuts on Overton.

13. *On thone Herepath*: 'To the Highway.'

This is the Harroway at the point where it impinges on the parish by. about 3 fur. W. of Ashe Warren House.

14. *Upp on Ceabban Dune*: 'Up to Ceabba's Down.'

The high land S. of the last, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Polhampton Farm.

15. *Andlang Dune on Cealcrithe*: 'Along the Down to the Chalk Streamlet.'

This refers either to the headwaters of the Test, or to some small stream which joins the river, may be a mere trickle of water.

16. *On Hecenes Hangran*: 'To . . . Hanging Wood.'

Probably the E. side of what is now Berrydown Copse, which sinks into a hollow $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE. of Berrydown Farm.

17. *Andlang Mearce on northewardne Saewwe* (read *Saeppe*) *Lea*.' A mistake between the Saxon 'p' and 'w' was only too easy for a copyist to make.

'Along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Lea of the Spruce Firs.'

Cf. the name Sapley Farm, OM1. This point was probably at the SE. corner of Berrydown Copse.

18. *Andlang (Saeppe) Lea on tha Stret innan Suthlea*: 'Along the Lea of the Spruce Firs to the Street (Made Road) on the inside of South Lea.'

This is again Waltham Lane. See 5 of the charter.

19. *Swa on weastewardan Wutinga* (read *Nutinga*) *Scylf*: 'So to the west of the Ledge of the Nut Trees.'

Here again there has been a copyist's error. He has written 'w' for 'n.' The *Scylf* is the ridge promontory on which stands Litchfield Grange, OM1. The old name of the locality was *Hnutscylf*.

See notes on Ashe parish (vol. LXXVIII, p. 88).

20. *Thaet be Repple on eastewardne Cobbelea*: 'Then by . . . to the east side of Cobba's Lea.'

This is E. of Cobley Wood, OM1. See O.12, P.15, R.4.

21. *Swa eft to Thrym Beorgam*: 'So again to the Three Barrows.'

See I of this chapter.

Local and Field Names.

Robley Peak Down, Great Ropley. (*Wrobban Leab*, 'Wrobba's Lea.' See charter).

Borough Piece, Willesley (TA. Wellesley. See *Wiles Ig* of charter), The Peak, Great Peak, The Grattons, Harroway,

Busnuts, Hanger Hill, Head Acre Fd., Raven Fd., Court Drove, Lordsfield Plantation, Lynch (Hamlet), Hog Moor (by the river), Bill Meadow, Dallance Close, Benstead, Sourdown, Bloomy Down, Turlhill Piece, Dellands, Spine Oak, White Ditch, Millaway, Lampole Fd. (probably the *Langepoule* of 1339, near the river 3 fur. S. of Quidhampton Farm, 'Long Pool,' referring to a pool in the river), Sprent's Lane, Charl Down, Maiden Thorne.

Sapley Farm. (See *Saeppe-Leah*, 'Lea of the Spruce Trees,' of the charter).

Coslett's Dell, Red Piddle, Berrydown Court, Ray Hill Mead (may be the Ravenhill of 15 c.), Old Severals, Abra Barrow (see charter), Common Fd. (still in strips of ploughland at the time of the TA.), Upper Luggerson, Bramdown Copse.

Southley Farm, Southley Copse. (*Suth Leah* of charter. *Southley Wood*, 17 c.).

Cobley Wood. (See *Cobban Leah* of charter).
The Scrubs.

244. OVINGTON.

2 m. W. of Alresford.

Ovington is almost certainly the *Ufintuna* of the list of lands included under Chilcomb (see Chilcomb), given in B.1160, K.642. There is almost certainly another reference to the place in K.604, a charter by which King Edgar confirms in the possession of Winchester Cathedral certain lands at Tichborne, Beauworth, and *Ufinctune*. Also *Ovinton*, ROF. 1207: *Ovynton*, FA. 1316: *Ovyngton*, CPR. 1377.

The VCH. Hants gives forms *Edintune*, 11 c.: *Edynetton*, 13 c.: which I confess I do not understand.

The first element of the name appears to be a patronymic. Perhaps the original form was *Ufinga-tun*, 'Farm of the Family of Ufa.'

Local Names.

Rodfield Lane (runs to village from the S.).

245. OWSLEBURY.

About 4 m. SSE. of Winchester.

Oselbyrig, A.D. 959-975 (B.1158, K.609): *Oselbury*, 14 c.: *Owlesbury*, 14 c.: *Oselebury*, FA. 1316: *Osylbury*, VE. 1534.

AS. *Osle-Byrig*, or *Oslan-Byrig*, 'Camp of the Black-bird.' It is curious how often the Saxons gave the names of birds to old camps: cf. *Hraemnes-Byrig*, 'Raven's Camp,'—quite a common name: *Lauerces-Byrig*, 'Larks-bury': *Cran-Byrig*, 'Camp of the Crane.'

Its lands, together with those of *Hefesylting*, which is probably Hensting, the hamlet in the parish, are mentioned in B.1158 as having been granted to Winchester Cathedral by King Edgar in A.D. 959-975.

Local Names.

The road coming from Winchester, passing through the village of Morestead, and running about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Owslebury village, is marked on OM. as a Roman road. Its Roman character is not as yet proved.

Hatcher's Lane, Houndacre Row, Great Coney Park Wood.

Hensting (Hamlet, OM1). Probably the *Hefesylting* of B.1158. This looks like a patronymic. Also *Henstyng*, VE. 1534.

Ham Plantation, Horsham Copse, Colden Common Wood (see Twyford), Nob's Crook, Hassock Wood, Cowleaze Copse, Vineyard Copse, Hurst Wood, Pound Copse, Marwell Hall, Bow Lake (Stream), Crowd Hill, Storehouse Gully, Bunny Plantation, Deeps Bushes Copse, Honeyman Lane, Witchers Plantation, Whiteflood Farm, Collygrove Copse.

Baybridge (OM1 Hamlet, *Baberigge*, *Babbrigge*, *Barbridge*, 14 c.: *Babrycge*, VE. 1534. AS. *Babban Hrycg*, 'Babba's Ridge').

Plasters Row Copse, Leybushes Copse, Rowhay Copse, Sladford's Copse, Deeps Copse.

Marwell Hall: *Merewell*, CR. 1237-42: *Marwel*, *Marwell*, VE. 1534. AS. *Mere-Wyl*, 'Spring of the Pond.'

246. PAMBER.

About 5 m. N. of Basingstoke.

Penb'ga, Pipe R. 1166, 1168: *Penebere*, *Pembre*, *Panbere*, *Penbere*, *Pembere*, 13 c.: *Panbere*, IPM. 1313, *Pambere*, IPM. 1324, 1347: FA. 1316: *Pamber*, 15 c.

The first element is the AS. *Penn*, 'pen' or 'fold.' The second is *baere*, woodland used for swine-pasture.

Local Names.

Beggar's Bridge Copse, Imp Stone (at the NE. corner of the parish, on the line of the Roman road running W. from Silchester, a little less than 1½ m. due W. of the W. gate of Silchester. It has been suggested that the 'Imp' represents the *Imp.(caes.)* of the inscription on a Roman milestone,—in fact that the stone was such a milestone. That may be so. But another possibility is that it is the word 'imp,' meaning 'demon'; in fact a name similar to the many 'grim,' 'devil,' and 'puck' names found throughout the country.). String Lane Copse, Bentley Green Copse, Gold Oak Copse (Gold Oak, 17 c.), Mariner's Copse, King's Hogsty Copse, Kinghorn Copse, Rackett's Farm, Court Corner, Wigmore Farm (see vol. LXXVIII, p. 89), Walkner's Firs, Wakeford's Farm, Clapperhill Copse.

247. PENTON MEWSEY.

About 2½ m. WNW. of Andover.

Penitone, 11 c.: *Penintona*, 12 c.: *Pengton Meysi*, *Penitune Meysi*, 13 c.: *Penyngton Meysey*, *Penyton*, *Penytone Mesy*, 14 c.: *Pennyngton Mewsey*, 17 c. There are 18 different spellings of this name between 1166 and 1433.

For the name Penton, see Weyhill (Penton Grafton).

The Meysey family had lands here till the end of the 13 c.

Local Names.

Chalkcroft Farm, Harroway.

248. PETERSFIELD.

Town on the E. border of the county.

Petresfeld, *Peterfeud*, *Petresfelde*, 13 c.: *Peteresfelde*,

Petresfeld, 14 c.: *Petrisfelde*, CAD. 1338: *Peterfeld*, IPM. 1314, VE. 1534. AS. *Petres-feld*, 'Peter's Moorland or Open Country.'

Ancient names on its by. will be found in the Meon charters.

Local Names.

Berelands (on the Winchester road a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the railway station. From AS. *Baere*, woodland swine pasture), Buckmore ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of station), Tilmore Farm (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of station, OM1, AS. *Tigel Mor*, 'Tile Marsh,' i.e. swampy land on or near which were tileworks. See *Tigel Leab* of the Meon charters, which was near this place).

249. PLAITFORD.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Romsey.

Plieteford, 11 c.: *Playteford*, CAD. 1390, *Playdeford*, *Pleyford*, 13 c.: *Playtfourth*, 15 c.

I cannot suggest any origin for the first element in the name.

Local Names.

Akers Copse, Boulder Wood, Steplake Coot Cottage (probably the name of the stream which runs N. of Wellow Wood, OM1), Bowers Farm, Gore Copse, Pickernal's Farm, Sturtmoor Pond.

250. POPHAM.

About 7 m. SW. of Basingstoke.

Popham, A.D. 903 (B.602, K.336): *Popeham*, 11 c.: *Poppham*, TN. 1212: *Popham*, 13-14 c.

First element uncertain. There is no AS. personal name beginning with *Pop-*. Possibly *Popul Ham*, 'House of the Poplar Trees'; or, more probably *Popig Ham*, 'House of the Poppies.'

Some ancient names on its by. are given in the North Waltham charter.

Local and Field Names.

Cocksford Lane, Breach Fd., Cunniger, Ham Close, Pack Shot, Bushmoor Fd., Ham Meadow, Southgate Meadow, Bramley Fd., Dundly Hill, Oxdown, Thistly Close, Whitelands, Pinks Fd., Bitley Close.

251. PORTCHESTER.

About 4 m. NNW. of Portsmouth.

Portcestre, 11 c.: *Porcestre*, 13-14 c. Many other instances of the name in TN., CPR., IPM., CAD. and CR. from 1212 to 1547, all pointing to the same derivation.

Probably *Portes Ceaster*, ' (Roman) Fort of the Harbour.'

Local Names.

Martin's Dell (Quarry).

Wicor (a name which occurs several times in the W. part of the parish, *Wyker*, *Wiccor*. AS. *Wic Ora*, 'Bank or Slope of the Outlying Farm').

252. PORTSMOUTH.

Portesmutha (Saxon Chronicle): *Portemuth*, 13 c.: *Portsmue*, A.D. 1246, and other variant spellings 1163-1548, all pointing to the same derivation.

In the Saxon Chronicle under the year 501, the place is said to owe its name to an early Saxon invader named Port. There can be little doubt that the chronicler has invented the name Port from the name of the place, and that the place name means merely 'Mouth of the Harbour.'

Local Names.

Horsea Island (OM1 N. end of harbour. Probably *Hors Ig*, 'Horse Island'), Upper Wade Way (a passage across the channel to the E. of the above island. 'Wade' means 'ford.'), Tipner Lake (Channel E. of Horsea Island).

Hilsea (OM1 N. end of Portsea Island, *Holesye*, IPM. 1291, *Helesye*, *Hulesye*, *Helese*, 13 c.: *Hilsea*, *Hulsea*, *Hulseye*, 14 c.: *Helsey*, CAD. 1432: *Hulsea*, 17 c. Perhaps *Hylles Ig*, 'Island of the Hill').

Gatcombe House, Little Gatcombe Farm (both near the barracks at Hilsea. *Gatecombe*, CAD. 1432, 'Goat Combe' ? Possibly 'Gate Combe.').

Stamshaw (opposite Whale Island, *Stamnesho*, TN. 1236, *Stampneshou*, *Stampeshaw*, 13 c. : *Stamelesho*, CAD. 1394 : *Stanneshowe*, 15 c.). The second element is AS. *Hob*, a ridge end. For the first, I can only suggest *Stampe*, a pestel.

Portsea (name of the island on which Portsmouth stands. *Portesig*, Liber de Hyda, 982, *Portseye*, 13 c. : *Portesie*, *Porteseye*, 14 c., and other forms 1166-1349 pointing to the same derivation : *Portes Ig*, 'Island of the Harbour.'). Landport, Buckland (AS. *Boc land*, 'land granted by charter'), Copnor (suburb), *Copenore*, 11-14 c. : *Copenheuer*, TN. 1242, *Coppenore*, 13 c. : *Copenore*, *Cupenore*, 14 c. : *Copenore*, 15 c. : *Coppenore*, CAD. 1432. Probably AS. *Coppān Ora*, 'Coppa's Bank or Shore' unless the first element is from a weak form of *Cop*, a small rounded hill.

Kingston, Milton, Southsea (probably *Suth Sae*, 'South Sea.'). Fratton *Frodincgtune*, Liber de Hyda, 982, *Frodintone* (Domesday) : *Froditon*, 11-13 c. : *Forton*, TN. 1244, 1250 : *Frodington*, 14-17 c. : *Frodyngton*, CAD. 1485 : AS. *Frodan Tun*, 'Froda's Farm').

Great Salterns Lake (E. side of Portsea Island. *Sealt-Aern*, 'Building where Salt is made.'). Eastney, *Esteney*, TN. 1242 : *Esteneye*, CPR. 1314, FA. 1316 (*Aet thaem Eastan Ige*, 'East Island').

Milton (S. of Fralton. ? *Middelton*, IPM. 1309, 'Middle Farm.').

253. PORTSWOOD.

Formerly part of South Stoneham parish ; but now included in Southampton.

The *Portes Wudu* of the Stoneham charter, 'Wood of the Harbour.' Also *Porteswuda*, Pipe R. 1166 : *Porteswode*, CAD. 1423 : *Portiswood*, CPR. 1548-9.

Local and Field Names.

Upper and Lower Bowdens, The Peak, Upper and Middle Great Grounds.

254. PRIORS DEAN.

About 4 m. N. of Petersfield.

Ladene, Dene, 12 c. : *Priors Dene, Priors Deane*, 16 c. : *Dean Prior, Priors Dean*, 18 c. AS. *Denu*, 'Dean or Valley.'

A few names on the S. by. appear in a Meon charter.

Local and Field Names.

Lolly Fd, Slade Farm, Cockfield, Burrow Fd., Meon Fd. (3 fur. E. of Slade Farm. Probably had some connection with the neighbouring manor of East Meon), Coxford.

Goleigh Farm (OMI, *Golley*, 13 c. : *Gollegh*, 14 c. : *Gollye, Golleys*, 16 c. ? AS. *Golan Leab*, 'Gola's Lea.').

Abbot's Copse, Barefield Copse, Buttons Barn Lands (*Buttons*, 16 c.), Barley Combe, Lower Pepper land, Herrings Land Copse, Herring Lands (just S. of Goleigh Farm, OMI. Cf. *Herynges Deene, Heryngesland*, 'The land of Haerings.'). Innicks Close, Burrow Fd., Nether Hay, Nothing Fd., Biddles Mead, Great Brooks, Great Gallands, Coney East, Graffie, Fearney Fd., North Crates, Snow Down, Leaping Hill Fd., Holborn Hay (5 fur. S. of Slade Farm, OMI. Probably *Hol Burna*, 'Hollow Bourne.'). Ovenhay Copse, Upper Woodcots, South Streets, Lower Hurn Fd., Hemsome, Coombe Hanger.

Doscome Hanger, Doscomb Pond, etc. (at the source of Oakshott Stream in the SE. part of the parish. See *Dosaburna* of a Meon charter, which is the Oakshott Stream. *Dossecumbe*, A.D. 1367. The *Dosa* element of the name is probably pre-Saxon).

Ford Fd., Ham Fd.

255. PRIVETT.

About 5 m. WNW. of Petersfield.

Prevet, ROF. 1207, IPM. 1331, *Pryvet*, 14 c. : *Pryvate*, 16 c. In the Saxon Chronicle under the year 755 is an entry which refers to this place, or, rather, to a spring in it. It is as follows : 'In this year Cynewulf and the witan of the West Saxons took from Sigebriht his realm, all except Hampshire, because of his unrighteous deeds; and that he retained until he slew the ealdorman who lived

longest with him. Then Cynewulf drove him out into Andred's Weald; and he dwelt there until a herdsman assassinated him at *Privetes Flod*. The herdsman was avenging the ealdorman Cumbra.'

This *Floda* is almost certainly the *Sciteres Floda* of the Meon charters. It ran, and still runs in rainy weather, down the Alton road from a pond just above where the road, running W. from Filmore Hill, joins it.

In the Hoddington charter (see Upton Grey) occurs the term *Pryuet*, which is now represented by Privet Close in Upton Grey. This word *Pryuet* is not given in the dictionaries; but it is evident that it means the privet tree. It is sometimes said that this tree is not indigenous in England; but the Director of Kew Gardens tells me that that is a mistake.

But it will be noticed that, as far as ancient forms of the name of the parish go, they are not earlier than the 13 c. The early history of the land which forms the present parish is difficult to make out. It was part of the manor of West Meon, and was in the Domesday Hundred of Meonstoke. It did not exist as a separate land-unit in Saxon times, for various boundaries which are given in various Meon charters pass through its area. There is good reason to suspect that it was at one time in the Hundred of East Meon, or at least partly so, and that it was transferred to the Hundred of Meonstoke either at the time of Domesday, or, it may be, in late Saxon times.

Its name *Pryvet* does not occur in the charters, though two names applied to lands within the borders of the parish are found. These are *Falod Leab*, 'Lea of the Fold,' the name of which survives in that of Fawley Farm in the W. part of the parish; and *Fearn Feld*, 'Fern Moorland,' the name of which survives in that of Farnfield Farm in the E. part of the parish. It will be noticed that neither of these two names implies a centre of population of any kind; and furthermore the charters show that at least the middle belt of the parish from N. to S. covered by a *Haga*, or wood in which game was preserved. This extended also over at least a great part of Froxfield. The probability is that, until quite late in Saxon times, the whole of Privett was waste land without any population worth speaking of. It is also probable that it had no name as a whole.

Many ancient names on its by. and within its area will be found in the Meon charters.

Local and Field Names.

Filmore Hill (spelt Filmer in T.A. of West Meon), Bailey Green, Fawley Farm (see previous notes), Hempland Lane, Bagmore Copse, Broadmore Copse, Bittams, Dolpits (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of church, Old Chalkpits in the field), Chaplands, Sheer Croft, Ham Wood, Mere Pond, Hurst Farm, Ladder Close.

256. QUARLEY.

About 5 m. WSW. of Andover.

Ferlei (?), 11 c.: *Cornelea*, 12-13 c.: *Querle*, *Querlye*, 14 c.: *Qwarley*, *Qwharley*, 15 c.: *Quarley*, VE. 1534.

It is most unfortunate that no form of the name of AS. date exists, for the post-Conquest forms serve rather to confuse than to assist the enquirer. The two earlier ones are obviously due to Norman-French influence; and the extraordinary diversity of the initial letters of these shows, or at any rate suggests, that the speaker of French found the initial sound of the AS. name peculiarly difficult. It is possible that the first element in the name was *Thweorh*, 'athwart,' 'crosswise,'—the German 'quer.' *Thweorh*, see Sweet's dictionary, seems to have been used as an adjective. BT. quote further the compound *Thweorh-furh*, 'cross furrow.' The 'n' of the 12-13 c. form represents the ending of an oblique case of the adjective. The whole name seems to imply a piece of rough pasture which ran crosswise to something else,—probably to the strips of some neighbouring ploughland.

257. RHINEFIELD.

About 4 m. SW. of Lyndhurst.

Parish established in 1868. Formerly extra-parochial. No old form of the name available.

Local Names.

Knight Wood, Eagle Oak, Great Birchen Hat, Warwick

Slade (extreme NE. corner of parish), Vinney Ridge (N. part of W. by.), Brock Hill, Pound Hill, Scrag Hill, Green Bury, Clumber Enclosure, Ober Water (OM1), Apsey Shade, Holm Hill.

Hincheslea Moor, Hincheslea Wood, etc. (OM1, *Hincolweslei*, Domesday), *Hinchersley*, A.D. 1670. I fancy that *Scylf*, 'ledge,' was the second element in the name. Perhaps *Hinca*, 'limper,' a nickname of the devil, was the first. If so, the name may have been *Hincan-Scylfes-Leah*, ('Lea of the Devil's Ledge').

Long Slade Bottom, Hag Hill, Oaken Brow, Set Thorns Enclosure, Wilverley Walk, Great Ashen Bank.

258. RINGWOOD.

Town on the Avon in W. Hants.

Before attempting to explain this name, a note must be made on B.1066, a charter which Birch identifies with Ringwood. The VCH. Hants. points out that this charter professes to record a grant of the lands concerned to Abingdon Abbey, but that there is no other record of the abbey holding lands at Ringwood. It also mentions that in the Rolls Series *Rimecuda* is identified with Ruscombe, Berks. With regard to the last identification it may be said without further ado that the survey renders it quite impossible. Whether the grant be genuine or not, the survey attached to it is almost certainly that of the bounds of the lands of Ringwood as they were in early times. The survey mentions the Avon, Linford and Fulford, and, possibly, Sandford, all of them names connected with Ringwood. The agreement is too marked for it to be taken as a mere coincidence. Birch's identification is almost certainly correct.

Attached to B.917, K.436, a charter of Broad Chalke in Wilts., is the statement of the bounds of a piece of land near Chalke belonging to *Rimuc Wude* which cuts into the grant. The main grant to Wilton Abbey. Unfortunately nothing is said as to the actual ownership of the ground stated to belong to the *Rimuc Wude*. *Runcwuda*, circ. A.D. 925: *Rimuc Wude*, A.D. 955 (B. 917): *Rimecuda*, A.D. 961 (B.1066): *Rincveda*, 11 c.: *Ringwud*, 12 c.:

Ringwode, Rinkewode, 13 c. : *Ryngwode*, 14 c.¹ The second element of the name is *Wudu*, a 'wood.' Dr. Henry Bradley has suggested to me that *Rimuc* may be a diminutive. If so, it is a diminutive of *Rima*, 'border.' Then the meaning of the name would be 'the Wood of the Little Border.' Later experience has led me to suspect that *Rimuc* is one of a class of pre-Saxon stream names in *-uc* and *-ic*.

Charter.

B.1066 is a charter whereby King Edgar grants to Abingdon Abbey in A.D. 961 22 hides of land at *Rimecuda*.

Survey.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

1. *Of thaere Brigge on West Ea* : 'From the Bridge to West River.'

2. *Andlang Ea on Biccān Pol* : 'Along the River to Bitch's Pool.'

West Ea appears to be the Moors River on the W. by. of the parish. The Bridge may be represented at the present day by Wools Bridge, OM1. The by. goes N. up Moors River; and Bitch's Pool was somewhere on the river S. of Woolsbridge Farm, OM1. See next point.

3. *On Dyrnan Ford* : 'To the Hidden Ford.'

Dyrne, 'secret,' 'hidden,' is not an uncommon adjective in the charters. I fancy that it was applied to anything which was hidden by trees, brushwood, or by the lie of the ground. The Ford was almost certainly that at Woolsbridge Farm.

A note is added in the charter after this point : *Thonne is seo Maed gemaene*,—'then is the Mead in common holding,'—implying that the mead on the river at this part had not been divided up in severalty, i.e. amongst individual landholders in the community, but was, as mead had originally been, in common holding.

¹ As this name is curious, and its origin may be a matter of dispute, I will give all the forms of it which I have come across. *Ring'da*, Pipe R. 1166; *Ringwude*, Pipe R. 1167; *Ringwode*, TN. 1219; *Rinkwood*, *Rinkwude*, TN. 1236; *Ringwud*, *Ryngwud*,

CR. 1237-42; *Rinkewode*, TN. 1242; *Ring Wod*, TN. 1249; *Ryngwode*, TN. 1249, IPM. 1333, 1344, 1345, 1349, CAD. 1448, 1513; *Ryngwod*, CPR. 1494-1507; *Ryngwoode*, CPR. 1547.

4. *On Lucan Beorb* : 'To Luca's Barrow.'

There can be little doubt that the Barrow is one of the tumuli on the N. by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Woolsbridge Farm. It must be mentioned that those parts of the present Ringwood by. which cross uncultivated heaths are not necessarily exactly the same as they were in former days. It is in cultivated lands and pastures that boundaries were most strictly maintained.

5. *On Pisteles Aec* : 'To Epistle Oak.'

This tree may have been at the bend of the modern by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the barrows. It was probably the point on the by. where the epistle was read on Gang-days, i.e. Rogation Days. Cf. the common name Gospel Oak.'

6. *On Broclea Ford* : 'To the Ford of the Lea of the Brook.'

Possibly this Ford was over the little stream which runs down the small hollow 1 fur. due E. of Duncombe Lodge, OM6.

7. *On tha Stigele* : 'To the Stile.'

It seems certain that the by. was not so irregular as it is at the present day in the neighbourhood of Sunderton Cottage, OM1. The Stile must have been somewhere near the cottage.

8. *On Cuttes Maed* : 'To Cutt's Mead.'

This mead must have been on the Avon, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Sunderton Cottage.

9. *On Afene* : 'To the Avon.'

This was where the by. meets the Avon $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Sunderton Cottage.

10. *Up on Wudeburge Hlinc* : 'Up to the Lynch of the Camp of the Wood.'

The Lynch must have been on the side of the valley at North Poulner. Woodbury may be the Galbury, which is the name of a field just E. of North Poulner.

But it is fairly certain that one or more points have dropped out of the extant copy of the charter between 9 and 10. Linbrook must have been mentioned.

11. *On Lind Ford* : 'To the Ford of the Limetrees.'

The hamlet of Linford stands on Lin Brook close to the NE. corner of the parish.

12. *On thone Sae Troh* : In a Wilts charter *Troh*, 'trough,' is undoubtedly used as the name of a valley.

'To the (Sea ?) Trough or Valley.'

This curious name must have been applied to the hollow up which the E. by. passes near Shobley, OM1.

13. *On thone Haethenan Byrgels*: 'To the Heathen Burialplace.'

14. *Up to Wind Geate*: 'Up to Wind Gate.'

15. *On Spon Ford*: 'To Plank Ford.'

16. *On thone Fulan Ford*: 'To the Foul or Dirty Ford.'

The name of this last ford survives in that of the hamlet Foulford; but the Ford itself must have been where the by. crosses a stream, Foulford Water, 3 fur. S. of the hamlet. Points 13-15 must have been between here and Linford. The by. at this part is traversing a heath, and has probably undergone modification since AS. times. It is difficult to say where Sponford was, unless it was the ford identified above with Foul Ford, and Foul Ford was where the by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. further S. passes a brook which runs past Hurn Farm, OM1. Wind Gate is untraceable. The Heathen Burialplace must have been close to Shobley, OM1.

17. *On Mules Cumb*: 'To Mul's Combe.'

This is pretty certainly the combe just N. of Knave's Ash, OM1.

18. *On thone Herepath*: 'To the Highway.'

19. *Andlang Herepathes on Thiofa Cumb*: 'Along the Highway to Thieves' Combe.'

20. *On Hlype Burnan*: 'To the Bourne of the (Deer-leap ?).'

21. *On Leofan Mearce*: 'To Leafa's Balk.'

22. *On tha Dic*: 'To the Dyke.'

23. *On tha Brembel Thyrrnan*: 'To the Bramble Thorn Thickets.'

24. *On Burhryding Ford*: 'To the Ford of the family of Burhred.'

25. *On tha Maed Lace*: 'To the Mead Stream.'

26. *On thone Hiaran Withig*: 'To the Grey Willow-tree.'

27. (Note) *Thonne is seo Maed gemaene*: 'Then is the Mead in common holding.'

28. *On Afene*: 'To the Avon.'

29. *Up on Sandford*: 'Up to Sand Ford.'

30. *On Aethelwoldes Mearce*: 'To Aethelwold's Balk.'

31. *On Undernbeorh*: 'To the Lower Barrow.'

32. *On thone Haran Withig* : 'To the Grey Willowtree.'

33. *Eft on tha Bricge* : 'Again to the Bridge.'

These points have been taken together because there is insuperable difficulty in determining this part of the by. as given in the charter. One thing is quite certain, that, unless some omissions have been made in the MS, the landmarks given are not reconcilable in detail with the present S. by. of the parish. There is some reason to suspect, though it cannot be proved, that the district of Bisterne is not included in the charter. Point 29 would seem to give a clue; for there is a hamlet of Sandford $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of the town. But it looks as if the Sandford of the charter were on the Avon; and the hamlet is 2 m. from it.

The only points which can be identified with some show of probability are 19, *Thiofa Cumb*, which may be the combe S. of Knave's Ash; and 20, *Hlype Burna*, which may be the brook 5 fur. S. of the same place.

Local and Field Names.

Wools Bridge, Bamptons, Higher Latch Mead, Higher Bights, Ashley, Sunderton Cottage (OM1 *Sundor Tun*, 'Detached Farm'), Duncombe, The Wareham (the narrow tongue of land where the Avon divides on the N. by. Probably *Wer Hamm*, 'Enclosure by the Weir'), Up Mead, Stride Mead, Wings Ham, Savins Moor, Little Wool Moor, Long Wool Moor, Linbrook (OM1, the charter mentions a *Lind Ford* on this stream; and therefore the name is almost certainly *Lind Broc*, 'Brook of the Limetrees'), Stoney Furlong, Holloways Close, Ellams Close, Poulner (Hamlet), Galbury (Fd. 1 fur. E. of North Poulner), Baggage Lane (part of the lane running from Poulner to Linford. Possible reference to former packhorse way), Gaslet, Yed, Yed Ground, How Horns Close, Dibdens, Hourglass (Shape), Hangersley ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of North Poulner), Burcomb (about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Shopley), Mouse's Nest, Lynes Copse, Blissmore (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Shopley, OM1), Lower Latch, Charl Mead, Charl Moor (on Moors River about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Wools Bridge), Sour Mead, Want Hill Close, Thousand Acres (a very small fd.), Great Bayward, Elbows (in a bend of Moors River), Barnsfield Farm, Boker's Ground, Watchmoor Wood, Leybrook Common, Randall's Ham, Berry Ham, Spears Bed, Shavins Mead,

The Half, The Malm (this includes all the rush covered eyots in the river W. of the church. The TA. map represents it as a large sheet of water), The Grove, The Furlong, The Parks, Harbins Fd., Broadstroud Fd. (now covered with houses, N. of the road, halfway between the town and Poulner), Mansfield (covered with houses, 3 fur. NNW. of the station), Bickerley Common (SW. edge of the town, between it and the Mill Stream), Frampton Ham (1 fur. S. of the bridge over the Avon. It is a curious fact that the place of this name in Dorset, and three places of the name in Gloucestershire, are all named from rivers called Frome. The Avon is in two branches here. Was the E. branch ever called Frome?), France (eyot, probably named from its shape, which resembles roughly that of France), Rowham (eyot a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the bridge), Westover Farm (OM1, *West Ofer*, 'West Bank or Slope'), Edingsham (a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Moor Town), Hinton Plot (on the W. edge of Moor Town), Moortown, Gossett's Ham, Lye, Godenham ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW. of Moor Town), Titford (On W. side of the Avon, 3 fur. N. of Avon Castle), Little Westover Meadow, Walton's Mead, Churl Mead, Hampshire Hatches, Waldens, Globe Ground, Weights Piece, Cutts Piece, Crowfield, Brents Ground, How Ground, Bailey, Gallerals, Lakes Farm, Rod Lane, Great Horns Ground, Horns Long Croft, Horn Fd., Wise Hill, Etheridge Close (5 fur. S. of Crow, OM1), Lower Bucks, Vex Close, Chators, Gaddens (5 fur. SE. of Crow, OM1), Charles Farm, Gallego, Penny Close, Crow (hamlet, OM1, *Croue*, 11 c.), How, Spital Fd., Savins Piece, Hyde Fd., Perry Horn, Landshard Ground, Outer Stroud Ground (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due E. of town), Povey Routs Plot, Batts Hill, Knoll Hill Ground, Nouale Lane, (leading into Hightown from the N.), Aldermores, Leadhearn, Breach Lane, Gaiger's Mead, Godly Close, Pixy, Rickbarton Plot, Slidles Close, Foulford (see charter), Mark Ground, Bunny Ground, Hurn Farm, Tonnington ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Knave's Ash, OM1), Knave's Ash, Bagnum Rough, Bagnum Farm (Bagnam, TA.), Lugden Bottom, Lugden Barrow (OM1), Broomy, Lakes Copse, Whitridge, Great Whitridges (3 fur. N. of Sandford, OM1), Sandford (OM1) Conways Ground, Hain Hill (5 fur. S. of Sandford), Ripley Wood (OM1), Summer gates, Greenhams, Gore Lands, Cuddy Close, Bunnybrook, Dragon Fd., Littens, Hare

Close, Bonefields, Wannycombe (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Sandford, OM1), Legbrook (Small fd. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Sandford, OM1, evidently the name of the brook by Upper Bisterne Farm), Lidford $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE. of Brixey's Farm, OM1), Brixey's Farm, Brockeridge (Fd. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Bisterne, OM1).

Bisterne (OM1, *Betestre*, 11 c.: *Bettesthorne*, 13 c.: The first form represents *Bettes Treow*, 'Bett's Tree'; and the second '*Bett's Thorn-tree*').¹

Kingston (OM1), Quomps, Haskell's Ham, Brixey's Moor, Oakford (E. bank of Avon, due W. of Kingston), Kitten's Farm, Leybrook Common, Beaminster's Moor, Louzy Leaze, The Butts, The Smoak Acre, Pope's Ham Moor, Wax Croft, Wattons Ford (5 fur. WNW. of Bisterne), Aldermore Coppice, High Harbour (on the Avon), Woodhams, Week Farm (OM1, *Wic*, 'outlying Dairy Farm'), Badmore Mead ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Week Farm), The Hams, Goldham and Milkham (5 fur. due W. of the house at Bisterne Park), Baldham (next N. of the last), Wards Ham, Rough Hams.

The term 'Ham.' It is very noticeable in this parish how frequently this term is applied to fields enclosed, or nearly enclosed, by the Avon and the dykes connected with the river. This means that the meadland by the river had come to be held in severalty.

259. ROCKBOURNE.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Fordingbridge.

Rochesburna, 11 c.: *Rocheborne*, A.D. 1086 (Domesday): *Rechesburna*, *Rochesburna*, 12 c.: *Rokeburn*, 13 c.: *Rokeburn*, 14 c.: *Rogborne*, 17 c.²

The second element is *Burna*, 'bourne.' AS. *Rocc*, 'rock,' is extant only in the compound *stan-rocc*.

¹ Other forms are; *Butestorna*, TN. 1219: *Bitbestorn*, CR. 1231: *Butestorne*, TN. 1236: *Butestorn*', TN. 1236: *Buttesthorn*, *Butesthorne*, TN. 1242: *Bitisthorn*, TN. 1249: *Bottesthorn*', TN. 1249: *Bedestorn*', TN. 1250: *Bestestorn*', TN. 13c.: *Botesthorn*, CR. 1231.

² Other forms are; *Rochesburna*, Pipe R. 1159, 1166: *Rochesburn*', Pipe R. 1160, 1168: *Rokeburna*, Pipe R. 1163: *Roches-*

burna, *Rokesburna*, *Rokesburn*, Pipe R. 1163, 1168: *Rokeburn*, TN. 1212, 1235, CR. 1237, IPM. 1298, CPR. 1314, Document of 1518: *Rokeberne*, IPM. 1306: *Rokeburne*, IPM. 1306, CPR. 1547: *Rokebourn*, IPM. 1334: *Rokebourne*, CPR. 1494-1507, 1548: *Rogborne*, CPR. 1547: *Rogbourne*, CPR. 1548: *Rockbourne*, CAD. 1575: *Rogbourne*, CAD. 1575.

Various ancient names on its by. are given in the South Damerham charter.

Local Names.

Duberry Hill (OMI, evidently *Dun Byrig*, 'Camp of the Down,' named after the large camp which lies immed. N. of Whitsbury), Rockstead Copse.

Rockstead Farm (OMI, *Rocheshire*, 11 c.: *Rechford*, Pipe R. 1166: *Rakford*, IPM. 1347: *Rochesire*, *Rokeseye*, *Rokkeseye*, 14 c.: *Ruckesten*, *Rockesten*, CPR. 1547-9: *Rocksted*, *Rocksythe*, 16 c. The first element is evidently the same as that in Rockbourne. The second seems to have varied in different ages, the place having been called originally from a division (*scir*); later from an island (*ig*): and later from a farmstead (*stede*), as it is in the first form of the 16 c.). Cf. Basildon, Berks=*Bestles-dun*; but *Bestlesforda* in the charters.

Clack Lane, Whip's Hill Copse, Sagles Spring ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Rockstead Farm. There is a *Sagelmaere* in the Hannington and Wootton St. Lawrence charters. Possibly the spring was marked by a *Sagol*, 'staff'). Seacraft Copse, Popplepit (close to SE. corner of West Park), Sweatford Water, Lops Copse.

260. ROMSEY.

Town in west Hants.

Rumesig (Saxon Chronicle anno 971): *Rumeseg* (Saxon Chronicle anno 1085): *Romeseye*, A.D. 959-975 (B.1187): *Romesey*, 11 c.: *Romese*, *Romesie*, 13 c.: *Romesye*, *Romeseye*, 14 c.¹

It is not possible to say with certainty what is the origin of the first element of this name. It may be an abbreviated form of a personal name beginning with *Hrom*-. But there is a curious term found in a Berks. charter which may possibly explain the name Romsey. In a charter of Cholsey, Berks, B.565, K.1069, there is mention of a certain *Romes Leg*. In the neighbouring Blewbury charter this is called *Hrameslea*, 'Raven's Lea.' Romsey may be derived from

¹ Other forms are; *Romesia*, Pipe R. 1165-8: *Rumesia*, Pipe R. 1166-7: *Romesia*, Pipe R. 1168: *Rumes*, CR. 1232: *Romese*, IPM. 1294: *Rumesey*, IPM. 1305: *Romeseye*, FA. 1316: *Rumsey*, IPM. 1349: *Romsey*, IPM. 1349, CAD. 1404, CPR. 1467, 1494-1507, 1547: *Romesey*, CPR. 1547.

Hraemnes Ig, 'Raven's Island.' But the form in the Saxon Chronicle is strongly in favour of a derivation from a name in *Hrom*-.

Charter.

B.1187, is a charter of the reign of Edgar, A.D. 959-975, whereby that king renews to Romsey Nunnery privileges with respect to certain lands at Romsey.

The area included in the charter is that part of the parish E. of the Test, and the N. part of the modern parish of Rownhams. This latter parish seems to have been formed partly out of Romsey, partly out of Nursling. The last few points of the survey are uncertain; but they imply that the by. did not cross the Test. The text of the extant document is very corrupt, which shows that it is not of the date of the original grant, but a copy made by a person who was little, if at all, acquainted with Anglo-Saxon.

Survey.

1. *Erest up and lang Strete thare that Thurstan* (for *Terstan*) *seit* (for *Scyt*): 'First up along the Street (Made Road) where the Test runs.'

The wording of this point, as it stands, is almost certainly wrong. The second point (see below) shows clearly that the by. started from the Test at Romsey town itself, and went for some distance up that river. I suspect strongly that *Strete* and *Thurstan* have been transposed by the copyist; and that the original wording meant that the by. started from where the street of Romsey came to the river, i.e. at what is now called Middle Bridge. This use of *Straet* as meaning a paved road in a town is found in AS. charters relating to Winchester. From Middle Bridge the by. went up the Test.

2. *And so to Fareburne*: 'And so to (Fair ?) Bourne.'

The identity of this stream is quite certain, for the name survives at the present day. It is the brook which forms to a large extent the N. by. of the parish E. of the Test. It is mentioned in the Michelmersh and the *Ticnesfeld* (Ampfield) charters. The former refers to *Feora Burnan Aewylman*, the springs where this brook rises at Pucknall, the hamlet

on the borders of Michelmarsh and Ampfield. The other charter speaks of *Fearburnan*, referring to that part of the brook which is at the point where the parishes of Michelmarsh, Ampfield, and Romsey meet, 3 fur. E. of Crook Bridge (OM6). Close by the bridge is Fairbornes Farm (OM1); and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. down the stream is Fairbourne Copse. The name of the brook has been corrupted in the charters; but the modern form points to the interpretation given above. The lower course of the stream has been a good deal modified by the making of the canal, etc.; but it is probable that the modern parish by. marks the original course of the stream, i.e. it joined the Test as it does now, 200 yds. E. of Great Bridge, OM1.

3. *Ap* (for *up*) and *lang Fareburne anon to Carelrok* (for *Caers Broc*): 'Up along Fair Bourne to Watercress Brook.'

The identity of this brook is also easily distinguishable, though its name has got corrupted in both ancient and modern times. It is the stream which comes from the N. to join the Fairbourne just W. of Fairbourne Copse, which lies N. of Abbotswood Farm, OM1. The old name survives in a somewhat mutilated form in that of Casbrook Common (OM6) in Timsbury parish. But the real form of the name of the brook appears in the Michelmarsh charter, where the source of the brook near Sharpe's Farm (OM1) is called *Caers Wyll*, 'Watercress Spring.'

4. *On tha Rugedich*: 'To the Rough Dyke.'

5. *Andlang thare Rugedich to thare Lathemere*: 'Along the Rough Dyke to the (Evil?) Pond.'

6. *And sithen oure (ofer) bi Bisshopes Marke*: 'And afterwards over by the Bishop's Boundary (or Balk).'

This last point refers to the Ampfield by., for *Ticnesfeld*, the N. part of Ampfield, was the property of the Bishop of Winchester. It is probable that the Rough Dyke¹ ran from *Caers Broc* to the modern Crook Bridge, and that the *Lathemere* was a pond or pool near or on the Fairbourne at the point where the parishes of Ampfield, Romsey, and Michelmarsh meet, 3 fur. E. of Crook Bridge.

The by. then turned S. down the Ampfield by. It is probable that the whole of the Ampfield by. towards Romsey is comprised under the term Bishop's Mark.

7. *To Ris Brigge*: Read *Risc*. 'To Rush Bridge.'

This must have been over the stream now called

Tadbury Lake, at the SE. corner of Ampfield parish, about 3 fur. E. of Highwood, OM1.

8. *Of (on) Mearkbrok* : 'To Boundary Brook.'

This was obviously the stream running into Tadbury Lake from Blackwater Pond on Baddesley Common, OM1.

9. *Andlang Mearkbrok to Cumerantreuwe* : 'Along Boundary Brook to . . . Tree.'

This tree must have been on the brook somewhere between Tadbury Lake and Blackwater Pond.

10. *On Marchbrokes Heued* : 'To the head of Mark Brook.'

11. *On thane Brod Mere* : 'To the Broad Pond.'

These two points are probably one. The Broad Pond is probably represented at the present day by Blackwater Pond.

12. *Suthrist (Suthrihte) innan tha Willan* : 'Due south to the Spring.'

The by. continues to run due S. to certain springs at the head of Tanner's Brook, at the present SE. corner of Romsey Parish, about 5 fur. SW. of the hamlet of Nutburn, OM1.

13. *Of (On) Gryndenbrok* : 'To (Grinding ?) Brook.'

This brook is mentioned in the Nursling charter. It is now called Tanner's Brook, and forms the E. by. of the modern parish of Rownhams. The N. part of this parish was originally part of Romsey. For description of the old by. between Romsey and Nursling, see notes on Nursling.

14. *On Stennes Paeth* : 'To Sten's Path.'

This path is mentioned in the Nursling charter. It was possibly along the line of the road which runs SW. from Rownhams village.

15. *Andlang Pathes but on Rusfeld* : 'Along the Path out to Rush Moor.'

This lay probably W. of Rownhams House.

16. *Thanne andlang Hegges oue(oth) hit cometh to Wirmesie* : 'Then along the Hedge until it comes to (Wirm's ?) Island.'

The hedge must have gone along the line of Coldharbour Lane.

The island must have been the land between the stream which runs past the hamlet of Lee (OM1) and the Test.

17. *To Bodestan* : 'To Bodda's Stone.'

Called *Boddan Stan* in the Nursling charter. The name survives in the curiously corrupt form *Badstones*, the name of a field just W. of the railway line 3 fur. NE. of Nursling village.

18. *Suthe andlang Lauen*: 'South along . . .'

The *Lauen*, whatever it is, must have been at the angle of the by. about 1 fur. NE. of Nursling church.

19. *In the Dich bi Wugen*: 'To the Dyke by . . .'

The rest of the landmarks of the charter are very uncertain. This may be due to its corruptness. The Dyke ran probably E. and W. about 1 fur. N. of Nursling village.

20. *Thanne andlang Dich in non (innan) the Withige*: 'Then along the Dyke to the Willowtree.'

21. *In an (innan) the Heat*: 'To the . . .'

22. *Andlang Heae (Hege ?) in than Dede Lake*: 'Along the (Hedge ?) to the Dead Stream.'

23. *To Huntetige*: 'To the Hunter's Island,' or 'Hunt's Island.'

24. *In and (innan) than Alde Tersten*: 'To the Old Test.'

25. *Andlang thar Ealde Terste ond (oth) the hit cometh in thare Streit thare Thurstan scyt*: 'Along the Old Test till it comes to the Street (at the point ?) where the Test runs.'

The present S. by. of Romsey, when it reaches the Test, runs down that river for 3 fur., and then follows a backwater connecting the Test with the river now known as the Blackwater. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the Blackwater a branch of the Test joins it; and this is probably the Old Test of 24 and 25. Hunt's Island was probably one of the eyots on the Blackwater; and the backwater joining the two rivers may be the Dead Stream, though it is called *Mere Fleot*, 'Watercourse of the Mere,' in the Nursling charter. The last point 25 is at Middle Bridge, at the end of the main street of Romsey, where the by. began.

Local and Field Names.

Larks Leaze, Upper Hannicks, Great and Little Coneygar, Coneygar Row (*Conygarthe*, 16 c.), Rookwood Copse, Great Cross Close.

Stanbridge Earls (OM1, *Stanbrigge*, 13 c.: *Stanebrigge*, *Stanbrugg*, *Stanbrigge Comitit*, 14 c.: *Standbridge Earles*, 15 c., and other variants, 1242-1428. 'Stone Bridge.' The

second part of the name is due to its having been a manor belonging to the Earl Marshal).

Great Bushy Leaze, Longdown Copse, Catts Corner.

Roke Farm, Roke Manor (OM1, *Rok*, 15 c., Alexander (Pl. N. Oxon) doubtfully derives Roke, Oxon, from *Hroc*, 'rook.').

Squab Moor Copse (1½ fur. SW. of Roke Manor), Scottish Fd., Adhouse Ground, Butts Wood (called Bull's Copse in OM.), Greenhill Row, Hooks Meadow, Winbolts Meadow, Roundabout Meadow (surrounded by side streams of the Test), Little Bennett Fd., Baldham Mead, Warwick Upper Fd. (W. of Test, and ¼ m. N. of Great Bridge, OM1), Ashley Meadows, Great Ground, Abbotswood Farm (*Abbeis Wood*, 16 c.: *Abbeis Wood*, *Abbeis Common Wood*, CPR. 1547-8), Little Catt Mead, Rays Fd. Folly Cottage, Fishlake, Oxleaze Farm (*Oxleaze*, 16 c.), Great Woodley Farm (*Woodley*, CPR. 1547).

Cupernham (Hamlet in N. part of parish. *Cupernam*, FA. 1316, CPR. 1547-8. Perhaps the first element is connected with ME. *Cupe*, a 'basket,' and the meaning is 'House of the Basketmaker.').

Fairbornes Farm (see charter), Crook Bridge (see Michelmersh charter), Emerys Fd., Ganger Farm, Squob Wood, Louse Hill, Spare Yard, Fore Close, Squab Moor, Rye Close, Russian Meadow, Burnbaked Meadow, Roundabout Fd., Handkerchief Piece.

Spursholt (about 7 fur. due W. of town), Sparshot Fd. (3 fur. W. of Middle Bridge, OM6. Both of these are corrupted forms of the name De Perechute, a family which formerly owned the land. *Perchet*, 12 c.: *Purschite*, *Pirishute*, *Peresut*, *Purisute*, TN. 1242, 13 c.: *Purshete*, FA. 1316: *Pershute*, 14 c.: *Sparsholt*, *Sparshute*, 16 c.).

Foxbury Meads, Gallows Meads, Tapsham Meadow (on W. side of the main Test, about 1½ fur. due W. of the Abbey Church), Brassberry Meadow (3 fur. E. of Spursholt, OM1), Burnt Grove, Long Croft Hanger, Spearces Fd., Thornbury Fd., Thornsberry Garden (immed. NE. of Pauncefoot, OM1), Waldron Fd., Great Ground, Bar Close, Gifford's Fd., Goldring Cottages, Gold Rings, Squibs Hill, Dallydown Hill.

Pauncefoot, Mainstone Farm (OM1, *Maihiweston*, 13 c., *Maybueston*, FA. 1346: *Maybneston*, 14 c.: *Mayweston*,

15 c.: Possibly AS. *Maegen Stan*, 'Mighty Stone.' Mainstone was afterwards known as Pauncefoot, a name from an owner of the 13 c.

Ponsfoot Hill Plantation (N. part of Embley Wood), [*Emele*, FA. 1431],¹ Roundabout Meadow, Causeway Meadow (reference to the Stockbridge road, beside which it lies), Street Meadow (perhaps the *Stretmede* of 16 c.), Rockbowen Paddock (just E. of a watercourse, 1½ fur. NNE. of the Abbey Church), Hog Gaston, Upper Gaston Gardens, North Gaston Fd., etc. (*Northgarston*, 16 c. All these 'Gaston' fields lie between the town and Cupernham), Hell Fd., Rays Fd., Lavington Great Fd. (1½ fur. S. of Cupernham), Harefield (Hamlet ¾ m. ENE. of the town, cf. *Haredale*, 14 c.), Great Dean, Coomb Fd., Whales Moor Fd., Tadburn Lake (the brook which runs along the S. edge of the town), Great Twingehams Fd. (between Tadburn Lake and the Botley road), Lutford Copse (just S. of Tadburn Lake, and 1 fur. N. of the cemetery), Roundabout Fd., Whitenap (*Whitnapp*, 16 c., about ¼ m. ESE. of the town, 'White Hill'), Broom Close, Vatch Fd., Vatch Meadow, Dell Close (Gravelpit), Beggarspath Wood, Great Half Moon, Kearsley's Meadow, Willener's Fd.

Ashfield (Hamlet, *Asshefelde*, FA. 1316), *Aesc-Feld*, 'Moorland of the Ashtrees'.

Gorden's Croft, Great Spaniards, Spaniards Lane, Bennesses Meadow, Pitten Copse (about ¼ m. S. of Ashfield, gravelpit close to it. Old plural of 'pit.'). Horn Cross, Little Wake Meadow, Common Fd.

Halterworth (Hamlet, *Haltreworth*, FA. 1316. Possibly *Haelftrewyrth*, 'Halter Farm').

Harrage Fd. (3 fur. SE. of Halterworth, OM1), Great Ground, Baddesley Berry, Pane Gate Fd., Crag Hill (called Scrag Hill in OM), Great Crag Bottom, Little Newlyn.

Luzborough (OM1, *Magna and Parva Lushborow*, 16 c., *Great and Little Lussheborough*, CPR. 1547. Second element

¹ It would be perhaps misleading to make anything like a definite suggestion as to the origin of this name. But certain inconclusive evidence from the charters may be mentioned. In a charter of Winkfield, Berks (B.778), one of the landmarks is *Imba Leab*. In the Havant charter (B.707,

K.1111) is an *Imbeas Del*, which BT. connect doubtfully with a swarm of bees. In the Tichborne (really Cheriton) charter (B.731, K.1118) is reference to an *Ymb Stoc*, which Dr. Henry Bradley suggests may mean a platform for holding beehives.

either AS. *Beorh*, 'barrow,' or *burh*, 'camp.' First element probably a personal name,—perhaps Lustwine.).

Great and Little Downs, Linchards Plantation, Upper Butts, Butts Row, Howe Close (also spelt Hoe Close, 3 fur. S. of Luzborough Plantation), Bretons Common, Spurs Common, Ranvil's Plantation (now S. part of Embley Wood), Ranville's Farm (OMI, in the original manor of Stanbridge Ranvilles. Ranville is a family name.), Butts Ground, Butts Lain, Ham Meadow, Rokepit Meadow, Bells Hassocks, Knoll Close, Knoll Fd., Burbank Copse, Lampards Fd., Lampards Close, Lains, Lains Fd., Sheet Lands, Fulmer Fd., Hazards Plantation, Wade Bridge, Moor Court, The Causeway, The Moor, Moorlands, The Aldermoor, Nymph's Fd., Inner West Ditch, Scudamore Meadow, Frith Meadow, Stary Frith (*Stonyffrythe*, 16 c. 'Stony Brushwood'), Upper and Lower Bugbars, Bagbells, Skidmore (farm on the Test, 3 fur. WNW. of Lee, OMI, named after a family of the 14 c.), Coldharbour Lane.

261. ROPLEY.

About 6 m. SW. of Alton.

Ropeleia, 12 c.: *Roppele*, *Roppeleghe*, 14 c.: *Ropley*, 15 c., and VE. 1534.

Probably *Hroppan Leab*, 'Hroppa's Lea.'

Some ancient names on its by. are given in the Alresford charter.

Local Names.

Ropley Soke (Hamlet), Brisland Lane (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Gilbert Street, OMI), Dunsell's Stone, Lymington Farm (about 5 fur. NW. of hamlet of Hawthorn), Budgett Farm, Gradwell Cottages (about 5 fur. W. of Hawthorn, OMI), Kitfield Farm, Kitwood (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. and WSW. of Hawthorn, OMI), Swelling Hill (about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. of Hawthorn), Crates Copse, Lyewood Farm, Grevitts Wood (1 m. SW. of village), Deershot Lodge, Lyeland Wood, Mantles Wood, Harcombe (Hamlet), Lyeway, Broom Copse, Charlwood (on E. by.).

262. ROTHERWICK.

About 4 m. NNE. of Odiham.

Retherwic, *Retherwyke*, *Rutherwyk*, 13 c., *Rotherwik*, IPM. 1330, *Rutherwyk*, CAD. 1379: *Rotherwyke*, *Rytherwyke*, 15 c.: *Rotherwicke*, 16 c.

Hrither Wic, 'Cattle Farm.'

Local Names.

Stroud's Green Common, Tylney Park, Winnell's Copse, Kernot's Copse, Lanford's Copse, Street End Copse, Readon Pond, Bunker's Hill Farm, Runten's Farm.

263. ROWNER.

About 2½ m. NW. of Gosport.

In the Alverstoke charter, B.865, K.1163, *Ruwanoringa Gemaere*, 'The Boundary or Balk of the People of Rowner,' A.D. 948: *Ruenore*, 11 c.: *Rughhenor*, *Ruenore*, *Rowenor*, *Revenore*, *Rugenhore*, 13 c.: *Rouenore*, *Rouwenore*, 14 c.: *Roughner*, 17 c. Various other examples of the name, 1219-1509, point the same derivation.

AS. *Aet thaem Ruwan Oran*, 'Rough Bank or Slope.'

Local Names.

Wych Lane (N. end of parish, running S., past Stoners, OM1), Stoners (OM1), Woodcot, Dayshes, Row Wood, Holbrooks.

264. ROWNHAMS.

3 m. SE. of Romsey.

This is a parish formed in recent times from parts of Romsey and Nursling. For the old by., see Nursling.

Old forms of the name are not available; but the meaning was probably 'Rough Crofts.'

Ancient landmarks on or within its by. are given in the Romsey and Nursling charters.

Local and Field Names.

Howe Paddock (Hoe, OM), Long Parks, Ling Close,

Holes Coppice, Spars Coppice, Austrey and Groves ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of camp on Toot Hill), Craddock Close, Raines Close, Hustle Cap, Great Berry Fd., Berry Copse (both named from the camp on Toot Hill, OM1), Gurnell Fd., Paradise Fd., Cross Lawn, Rickpen Meadow, Chitty Fd., Sullens Fd., Toot Hill (AS. *Toten Hyll*, 'Hill where Watch is kept.'). Packridge (just E. of Toot Hill, Chilcomb Copse (just SW. of the camp on Toot Hill).

Scragglesford Fd. (1 fur. S. of camp on Toot Hill), Lomer Close (Lamore, TA. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Rownhams House), Baddesley Fd. (S. edge of village), Hayter Fd.

265. RYDE, I.W.

Town on NE. coast.

La Rye, 14 c.: *Le Rythe*, 15 c.: *Ride*, 16 c.

AS. *Rith*, 'streamlet.'¹

Local Names.

Pelhamfield, Pell Farm, Playstreet Farm, Swanmore (S. end of town), Weeks (S. end of town).

266. ST. HELENS, I.W.

About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Ryde.

Selins, 11 c. The name was originally that of a priory.

Appley (E. part of Ryde: *Appeleghe juxta Sandham*. AS. *Aeppel-leah*, 'Lea of the Appletrees.').

Preston Farm (on the SE. edge of Ryde town. *Prestetone*, 11 c.: *Prosteton*, 13 c.: *Presteton*, TN. 1287: *Prestyngton*, 14 c.: *Preston*, FA. 1346, 1428: AS. *Preosta Tun*, 'Priests' Farm').

Puckpool Point (N. coast, about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Ryde Pier. Called *Cokepole* in 13, 14, 15 cc., also *Cokepoole*, FA. 1431.

Nettlestone (OM1, *Noteleston*, 11 c.: *Nutleston*, *Nutteleston*, *Noteleston*, 13 c.: *Nutleston*, FA. 1431: Possibly *Nothelmes Tun*, 'Nothelm's Farm').

Horestone Point, Node's Point, Church Butts.

Westbrook (*Westebrook*, IPM. 1292).

¹ Also in documents relating to Quarr Abbey, I.W.; *Rydemede*, *La Rydemede*, *La Rydefrode*, CAD. 1328 and 1332.

267. ST. LAWRENCE, I.W.

About 1 m. W. of Ventnor.

No names of interest in the parish.

268. ST. MARY BOURNE.

About 3 m. NW. of Whitchurch.

Burne, TA. 1316: *Borne*, *Seynt Marys Borne*, 16 c.

AS. *Burna*, 'bourne,' so named from the *Hysseburna* (see Hurstbourne Tarrant). Either this place or Hurstbourne Priors is the AS. *Nyther Hysseburn* and ME. *Nether Hysseburn* and Latin *Inferior Husseburn* of Alfred's Will (B.553-4-5, K.214); and *Nither Hissanburn* of B.565.

The name St. Mary Bourne is mediaeval rather than ancient. In Saxon times the name of the land-unit was *Stoc*.

The parish is made up of tithings, all of which in AS. times were originally independent land-units, later apparently combined in one land-unit under the name of *Stoc*.

Stoke (a village and tithing in the parish. *Aet Stoce*, A.D. 975 (B.1314, K.589): *Aet Stoce*, A.D. 901 (B.594, K.1077): AS. *Stoc*. Ekblom (Pl. N. Wilts.) seeks to prove that this word has been wrongly interpreted as meaning 'a stockaded place.' The charters do not, as far as I know them, give any clue as to its meaning).

Binley (a tithing. ? *Beneleigh*, TN. 1212: *Bynle*, FA. 1316. *Bienlegh*, 16 c. Possibly AS. *Bean Leah*, 'Lea where Beans grow').

Egbury (a tithing. *Hogebura Mearc* (B.1314, K.589): *Eukesbury*, CPR. 1377: *Ewksbury*, *Egbury*, VE. 1534: *Eggebury*, 16 c. Compounded of AS. *Hoh*, a projecting 'ridge,' and *Burh*, a 'camp.' The reference is to Egbury camp, which stands on the end of such a ridge).

Week (a tithing. *Wyke*, FA. 1316, 1346, 1428: *Wyke Daundeale*, CAD. 1400: *Daundeale Islewyk*, alias *Wyk* CPR. 1475: AS. *Wic*, 'an outlying farm,' generally that where the cattle were kept).

Swampton (a tithing. *Suantune*, A.D. 1086 (Domesday, *Swampton*, FA. 1346, CPR. 1475: *Swampton*, FA. 1428: Certainly nothing to do with 'swamp,' which is not an old word in English. Perhaps *Swan-Tun*, 'Farm of the Herdsmen').

Charters.

The lands of St. Mary Bourne are, in whole or part, the subject of several charters.

B.594, K.1077, is a charter whereby King Eadward grants to the Refectory at Winchester in A.D. 901 10 hides *Aet Stoce be Hysseburnan*. The boundaries of this charter include Hurstbourne Priors. It is, in fact, the charter of a land-unit which was the predecessor of the manor of Hurstbourne Priors. That manor included in later days all the various tithings which go to make up the parish of St. Mary Bourne. That this was also the case in A.S. times is shown by the wording of B.593: 'in illo loco qui dicitur *Hursbourne*, et alios decem in illo loco qui dicitur ad *Stoke*, qui ad prefatum pertinent locum, scilicet *Hursbourne*.' The hidage in the charter with which we are now dealing is a difficulty. The total is stated at 10 hides; and this includes an area of 11,000 acres. Either the hidage is fiscal, i.e. the hidage as taken for purposes of Danegeld; or, what is quite possible, this area consisted of small clearings from the forest which certainly covered a large part of the district: in other words only a fraction of the 11,000 acres was under cultivation.

Survey.

The survey is of the Saxon age, and may be contemporary with the grant.

1. *Aerest of Twyfyrd andlang Weges to Fearn Hlince*: 'First from the Double Ford along the Track to the Lynch where Ferns grow.'

The later points of the charter show that Twyford was on the Test; and there can be little doubt that it was where the W. by. of Hurstbourne Priors leaves the river 1 fur. W. of East Aston, OM1. The river runs here in two branches, and a footpath crosses it at the present day. The *Weg* is only partly in existence; but plain traces of parts of it are apparent even on OM6. It met the road which runs W. out of the village of Hurstbourne about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the village itself. About at this point must have been the Fern Lynch.

2. *Andlang wegges to Aeses (Aescas) Beorge*: 'Along the Track to the Barrow of the Ashtree.'

The Track went W. along the line of the present

highway as far as the railway. After that it went WNW. along the line of a footpath for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and then along the somewhat wavy by. (sure sign that a by. is following the line of a stream or a track), to a point just S. of Faulkner's Down Farm (OM1), where there are recognisable traces of the Ashtree Barrow. The field just S. of the farm is called Burrow Piece, a name frequently given to a field at or near the site of a tumulus; and the field immed. WNW. of the farm is called Twisted Ash Piece. The Barrow must have stood on the by. where it makes an acute angle $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due W. of the farm. Traces of it are apparent at the present day.

3. *Thanan on ge rihte to thaere Pirigan*: 'Then straight to the Peartree.'

4. *Thonne andlang Weges on Ceardices Beorg*: 'Then along the Track to Cerdic's Barrow.'

5. *Thonne on Withig Grafe*: 'Then to the Willow Grove.'

6. *Thonne on thone Weg the scyt ofer tha Dic*: 'Then to the Track which runs over the Dyke.'

This last point is very clearly marked. To the N. of the railway is a dyke called The Devil's Ditch (OM1). Along this dyke, and indeed on it, runs an ancient trackway (OM6). The previous three points correspond to short turns in the by. just S. of the railway. The Peartree must have been at a sharp bend in the by. about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. of Faulkner's Down Farm (OM1). At this point the boundaries of Hurstbourne Priors and St. Mary Bourne meet. Cerdic's Barrow must have been at the next bend of the by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of the S. end of the Devil's Ditch. It is just possible that this may be the grave of the famous Cerdic, founder of the realm of the West Saxons (see note in Plummer's Edition of the Saxon Chronicle, II, p. 14). The Willow Grove was somewhere close to where the Devil's Ditch impinges on the railway.

7. *Thonne andlang Weges on tha Coppedan Ac*: 'Then along the Track to the Pollard Oak.'

8. *Thanan andlang Weges of he (sic) to Wuda Lith*: 'Then along the Track . . . to the Wooded (Slope?).'

9. *Thonne on ge rihte on Stodleage suthe wearde*: 'Then straight to the south side of Horse Lea.'

10. *Thonne andlang Mearc Weges*: 'Then along the Track on the Boundary (or Balk).'

11. *Utt with Feld Beorga*: 'Out over against the Barrows of the Moorland.'

12. *Thonne andlang Mearc Weges to than Hagan be Suthan Fearn Leage*: 'Then along the Boundary Way to the Game Enclosure (or Hedge) to the south of Fern Lea.'

13. *Andlang hagan utt to Ubban Leage Stigele*: 'Along the Game Enclosure out to the Stile of Ubba's Lea.'

14. *Thonne andlang Hagan to Wocces Geate*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure to Wocc's Gate.'

This last point brings the by. to the border of the lands of Hurstbourne Tarrant. Wocc's Gate was at the southernmost point of that parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Frenche's Lodge, OM1.

The *Feld Beorgas* of 11 are two barrows marked in OM1 in a field just N. of the Roman road, S. of Hackwood Copse, OM1. The by. passes near, but not through, the barrows: hence the *with* of the charter. The by. diverges from the line of the Devil's Ditch (OM1) just E. of the site of the supposed Roman Station (OM1): and between this and the barrows, $5\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NW. of it, must have been the *Coppede Ac*, the *Wuda Lith*, and *Stodleah*. The latter must have been close to the site of Trinley Wood, OM1. Traces of an old roadway remain all along this by. right up to *Wocces Geat*. This is the *Mearc Weg* of the charter. Between the Barrows and Wocc's Gate were Fern Lea, which must have lain just N. of Hackwood Copse, and Ubba's Lea, which must have been near Frenche's Lodge, OM1.

The *Haga* was probably extensive woodland represented in part at the present day by the large woods along this part of the by. Just as in the Meon charters we find *Haga's* in the outlying western part of the Andred's Weald, so in this formerly forest region we find also an extensive *Haga* stretching for a long distance along the old by.

15. *Thanan andlang Hagan on Tyrwenes Sledes Heafad*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure to the Head of Tyrwen's Slade (Wooded Valley).'

This is undoubtedly the valley at the head of which Frenche's Farm (OM1) stands.

16. *Thonne andlang Hagan utt to Bitan Cnolle on thone Lit (? Litlan?) Hagan*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure out to Bitan's Knoll (Rounded Hill) to the Little Game Enclosure.'

This Knoll is in the Hurstbourne Tarrant charter. It is the hill $\frac{3}{4}$ m. due S. of Hurstbourne Tarrant village.

17. *Andlang thaere Thorn Graefan thwyres ofer Hysseburnan on Gosdaene*: 'Along the Thicket of Thorn-trees obliquely over (Warriors?) Bourne to Goose Dean.'

The by. now crosses the Bourne at a point 7 fur. NW. of Stoke village, and goes along the Goose Dean, that great dean which runs for several miles N. into the downs. A reminiscence of the old name survives in that of Gosen Field, which lies N. of Stoke, halfway between the village and the dean. Goose Dean is also mentioned in the Hurstbourne and Ashmansworth charters. The Thorn Grove must have been at the NE. corner of what is now Doles Copse (OMI).

18. *Thonne andlang thaes Waeges the lith andlang Gosdaene*: 'Then along the Way which runs along Goose Dean.'

The modern by. follows a road which goes clean up the bottom of the dean as far as the NW. corner of the parish, 3 fur. WNW. of Lye Farm, OMI. This is the *Weg*.

19. *Thwyres ofer in Waldes Weg*: Read *Wealdes*: 'Obliquely over to the Way of the Woodland.'

20. *Thonne andlang Weges on thone Beorg aet Waecces Treowe*: 'Then along the Way to the Barrow at Waec's Tree.'

21. *Thannan on butan Hig Dune Thornes to Brunas Hammae*: 'Then round the Thorntree on Hay Down to Brun's Croft.'

22. *Thonne andlang Hagan to tham Grundeliesan Pytte*: 'Then along the game Enclosure to the Bottomless Pit.'

23. *Thanan on ge rihte and Lang Hagan to Hremmes Dene*: 'Then straight along the Game Enclosure to Raven's Dean.'

24. *Th' andlang Hagan on thaere Ealdan Mapolder be suthan Tutan Maere* (possibly *Mere*): 'Then along the Game Enclosure to the Old Mapletree to the south of Tuta's Balk (or possibly, Pond).'

25. *Thonne andlang Hagan on Sot Ceorles Aecer*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure to the Strip of Ploughland of the Foolish Churl.'

This brings the by. to a point in the Crux Easton charter. The *Aecer* was on the S. by. of Woodcott, about

3 fur. N. of Dunley, OM1. The other points are not so easy to determine, for, although the by. is running along the S. by. of Woodcott,—is taking, that is to say, the same course as the Crux Easton by.—the two sets of surveyors have chosen different landmarks. From point 18 the modern by. turns E., and follows for 3 fur. what is now no more than a cart track through a small wood. This must be on the line of the *Waldes Weg*. The Barrow at Waecc's Tree must have been on the hill $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due N. of Lye Farm (OM1); and the Thorn on Hay Down was probably at the sharp bend of the by. a short furlong N. of the farm. *Brunes Hamm* must have been there also. The Bottomless Pit, which was probably an old quarry with water in it, must have been somewhere on the SW. edge of Easton Park Wood; but its site is not now apparent. The Raven's Dean of 23 is no doubt the valley which runs up N. from Binley, OM1. The Mapletree and *Tutan Maere* of 24 must have been near the S. edge of Stubb's Copse, OM1. Other landmarks on this part of the by. are given in the Crux Easton charter.

26. *Thanan ofer tha Daene upp be Wyrtywalan*: 'Then over the Dean up by the Foot of the Hill.'

The Dean is the valley which runs up N. from Dunley (OM1). The *Wyrtwala* is in the Crux Easton charter, and would be the foot of the hill to the E. of this valley.

27. *Thonne on butan thone Garan on thone Wiwinthlan*: 'Then round the Triangular Piece of Ploughland to the ...'

This last landmark, called *Big Wind Lan*, and *Biwindlan* in the Crux Easton charters, is a term of unknown meaning. It was at the NE. corner of the parish, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ fur. due N. of Dunley, OM1.

28. *Thonne on butan thone Garan on thone Biwinthlan*: The copyist has by mistake repeated the last point.

29. *Thonne andlang Mearc Weges to Wifan Stocce*: 'Then along the Boundary (or Balk) Way to Wifa's Stake.'

30. *Thanan andlang thaes Ealdan Weges to Bradan Lea*: 'Then along the Old Track to Broad Lea (Bradley).'

31. *Thonne an weste weard Geapan Garan*: 'Then to the west of the Crooked Triangular Piece of Ploughland (Gore).'

32. *Thanan to thaere Haran Apoldre*: 'Then to the Hoar Appletree.'

33. *Thonne andlang Dic utt on Terstan*: 'Then along the Dyke out to the Test.'

34. *On thone Sytheran Steth*: 'To the southern Landing-place.'

It is remarkable that the by. reaches the Test from the NE. corner of the parish in five points, i.e. it gives only five landmarks on the whole of the E. boundaries of St. Mary Bourne and Hurstbourne Priors, a distance of more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. not reckoning the windings. The probability is that the bounds of Bradley are summed up in one point, 30. It was a separate land-unit (see Whitchurch); and its by. could be obtained elsewhere. At the same time it is usual in the charters, when a by. is so assumed, to express it as 'the boundary of the people of so-and-so,' e.g. *Heantuninga Gemaere*, 'the boundary of the people of Hinton.'

The *Mearc Weg* of 29 ran down the by. parallel with the modern railway, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of it. The old track survives only for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. at the S. end of this part of the by. Wifa's Stake is mentioned in the Whitchurch charter. This by. meets the Whitchurch by. at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE. of Dunley (OM1); and that is where the stake must have stood. The Old Track of 30 is in the Whitchurch charter. It has disappeared; but it must have run from the last point to one 1 fur. due S. of Bradley Hill, OM1. Bradley was the region to the S. of this; and it is the subject of a special charter (see Whitchurch). The by. then ran along the by. of Bradley to its S. end, which was probably where, just S. of the line of the Roman road, and 5 fur. SE. of Egbury Camp, the by. of Hurstbourne Priors begins. The site of the *Geap Gara* is clearly indicated by comparison with the Whitchurch charter. It was at Dirty Corner (OM1) on the old track known as the Harroway. The Hoar Appletree of 32 was possibly where the by. reaches the N. edge of Hurstbourne Park, 3 fur. ENE. of the house itself. From here presumably the Dyke ran down to the river Test. It is evident that such dykes were constructed to mark boundaries where no natural landmarks were available.

34. *Thonne andlang Stethes (th') be Neothan Beamwaer*

on thone Northere Steth: 'Then along the Landing-place beneath the Weir of the Trees to the Northern Landing-place.'

I have translated the above passage by using the accepted meanings of the AS. terms. But I suspect that *Staeth* is here used in the sense of 'river bank,' and that *Beamwaer* means a weir constructed of heavy timber, instead of the comparatively light material of which such fish-weirs would be usually constructed. The Dyke of 33 must have come down to the Test one-third of a mile W. of Tufton, OM1. Thence the modern by. goes down the middle of the river as far as Paper Mill Farm, OM1. After that it keeps to the N. bank, or, to speak correctly, the W. bank at this part. It is probable, therefore, that the *Beamwaer* was at Paper Mill Farm.

35. *Andlang Stathes aeft on Twyfyrd*: 'Along the Riverbank again to Twyford.'

See 1 of the charter.

Another Charter.

There is a second charter referring to lands in the parish.

B.1314, K.589 records a grant made by King Edgar to Oswald in A.D. 975 of 4 hides *Aet Stoce*.

This charter has not hitherto been identified; but it may safely be attributed to the tithing of St. Mary Bourne.¹

Survey.

The survey is of the Saxon age, and possibly contemporary with the grant.

1. *Aerest of tham More on Maerce Cumb*: 'First from the Marsh to Boundary Combe.'

This is evidently the combe which goes up from the village of St. Mary Bourne in an ENE. direction. The *Mor* would be the watery land by The Bourne.

2. *And swa to Maerc Hamme*: 'And so to the Croft on the Boundary (or Balk).'

3. *Swa to Hean Hamme*: 'So to High Croft.'

4. *And swa to Ulan Hyrste*: 'And so to Owl Copse.'

Both topography and similarity of name render it

¹ Unfortunately I have not found in the TA. any record of the bounds of this tithing.

But it was that S. part of the parish which lies E. of the Bourne.

pretty certain that this last copse was near the *Ulan Del* (Owl Quarry) of the neighbouring Bradley charter (see Whitchurch). The latter name survives in part in that of Dell Field, which is a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the hamlet of Egbury, OM1. *Ulan Hyrst* was possibly S. of, and near, Egbury Camp, OM1. *Mearc Hamm* was in that case somewhere in the combe of 1, possibly about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of the village of St. Mary Bourne. *Heah Hamm* would then be somewhere near Cold Harbour, OM1.

5. *And swa to tham West Hlithe*: 'And so to the West Slope.'

This is uncertain. But it may be the hill on which Egbury Camp stands.

6. *North andlang to Hoge-bura Mearce*: 'North along to the Balk or Boundary of the Camp on the ridge-end (Egbury Camp).'

This is a reference to the bounds of what was in later days the tithing of Egbury. The land of this St. Mary Bourne tithing with which we are now dealing seems to have had a projection running N. along the present by. of the parish behind, i.e. to the E. of, the lands of Egbury; in fact the by. of the charter is now passing along the E. by. of Egbury.

7. *And swa utt to Cawan Ersce*: 'And so out to Crow's Park.'

Ersce means probably an enclosure where game birds were kept.

8. *And swa to Hean Lea*: 'And so to High Lea.'

9. *And swa be northan Dyrnan Hammae nyther innan tha ea*: 'And so to the north of the Hidden Croft down to the near side of the river.'

In the TA. of Whitchurch that part of Bradley Wood (OM1) which lies S. of the Roman road is called Henley (*Hean Leah*) Wood. '*Hean Leah*' occurs also in the Bradley charter (see Whitchurch). The *Hean Leah* must have been on the E. by. of St. Mary Bourne about where the Roman road crosses it, 3 fur. SE. of Egbury Camp. *Cawan Ersce* was probably due N. of this, and due E. of the camp. The name of the *Hamm* of 9 suggests that it lay in a hollow. It was probably at the SE. corner of the parish near Coopers-in-the-Wood Farm. The *Ea* is The Bourne where the parish by. meets it $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of the village.

For various other ancient landmarks on the parish by, see Whitchurch, Bradley (Whitchurch), Crux Easton, and Hurstbourne Tarrant charters.

Local and Field Names.

Dorley Bottom (Doiley, OM1: *Doilli*, *Doyly*, CPR. 1377. See notes on Hurstbourne Tarrant), Lye Farm, Lye, Yonder Lye, Splatts, Oak Down, Stub Down, Mosdall's Copse (probably *Meos Del*, 'Moss Quarry,' from the neighbouring chalkpit), Bunny's Close, Durnford, Priors Piece, Doiley Peak Lot, Dunny Meadow, Gosen Fd. (see charter), Well Polk, Summerlys Meadow, Danley Meadow, Quarley Meadow (see notes on Quarley), Pale Meadow, Burgess Croft, Gangbridge, Bashford's Lot, The Cleaver (Shape), Bulpits, Ashford's Meadow, Costards Fd., Cossett and Hanger, Cossett Fd., Stokehell Copse (L-shaped wood), Great and Little Wallin (Wallop, OM), Hill, Sladen Green, Sladen Copse, Long Eastridge, Rag Close, Isrons Close, Isrons Copse, Tincroft, Bushley, Berry Fd., Binley Nower, Nowers Wood, Nowers Gain, Wakes Wood, Dongreen, Stab Close, Little Downhams Copse, Wadwick or Warwick, (*Wadewick*, A.D. 1636. Probably *Waed Wic*,¹ 'Dairy Farm by the Ford.' It is at the bottom of a dean), Punny Gear, Cold Harbour, Pepper Hill, Castle Fd. (from Egbury Camp), Phillis Close, Wheatley, Great Beggar's Croft, Necket, Buckets Down Farm (*Bucketts Down*, 16 c.), Great Inwards, Lower Inwards, Inwards, Mercet, Great Pinhams Piece, Upper Pinhams, Rooks Bury Hill, Bixley (Bexley, TA.), Dunley (Hamlet), Straits, White Flood Fd., Haven Hill, Grinds Hook, Shingles, Bradley, Bedlam's Copse, Five Cross Lane Green, Hungerford Lane (leads eventually to Hungerford, Berks.), Lash Fd., Lower Wyke Farm, Applepie Ground, Great Kent Fd., Wedges Ground, Week Down, Devil's Ditch (see charter), Spittle Wood, Great Ground, Durless Ground, Cartridge Fd., Trinley Wood, Hackwood Copse, Pecotts Fd., Court Garden, Inhams, Coneygear, Titchen Lane Piece, Red Croft, Severley, Little Shingles, Swallum Down, Red Cross, Flash Fd., Little Waldrons, Fish Still, Nowerhill, Milsoms Lot, Bullens, Dipland Meadow, Merrick Meadow, Prest Anger, Siress

¹ *Wærwyc*, TN.1235 makes the derivation somewhat uncertain.

Fd., Dell Early, Long Early, Inkhams, Harroway, Chapmansford Farm (same name in A.D. 1589). The Burrow Piece, Twisted Ash Piece (see charter).

Other terms in field names are: Stub, Garston, Slade, String, Hanger, Lay, Breach, Hatchett, Hale, Ham, Sowleaze, Park, Dell, Piddle, Butts, Gaston, Peak, Hither, Links.

269. SANDOWN, I.W.

On W. coast of the island.

Sande, 11 c.: *Sandham*, 13-18 c.: *North Sanham*, 14 c.: *Sandham*, TN. 1287, FA. 1316, 1431: *North Sandham*, IPM. 1337, FA. 1346: *North Sandam*, IPM. 1337, FA. 1428. *Sand Ham*, 'House on the Sand.'

Local Names.

Blackpan Common (5 fur. WNW. of the station. *Bochepone*? 11 c.: *Blake Penne*? 13 c.: *Blakepanne*, FA. 1346, 1428).

The 11 c. form is very curious; so much so that it suggests that the original name may have been quite different from the 13 c. form. From later forms: AS. *Blaec Penn*, 'Black Cattlepen.'

Lake Common (*Lake*, 14 c. AS. *Lacu*, 'stream').

Scotchells Brook, Berry's Hill, Merry Gardens.

270. SARISBURY.

About 5 m. ESE. of Southampton. *Saresberie*, TN. 1219.

The old name of Salisbury is given in the Saxon Chronicle as *Searoburg*, *Searbyri*, *Searesbyri*, *Saeresbyri*, *Seresbyri*, *Seresberi*, *Sereberi*, *Saelesberi*, *Seleberi*, *Serberia*.

Were the names of Salisbury and of this place originally the same, viz. *Seares Burh*, 'Camp or Fort of Searu'?

Local Names.

Eyersdown (OM1), Harmsworth Farm, Curbridge (OM1. Hamlet. Possibly connected with the name of the neighbouring Curdrige. If so, then *Cuthredes Brycg*,

'Cuthred's Bridge'), Outer Half, Blackmoor Copse, Lewd Land, Fairthorne Meadow, Hangman's Copse, Beckon Fd. (TA. 3 fur. NE. of Caiger's Green, OM1), Beckings (OM.) Copse, Westbourne Copse, Caiger's Green, Sweethill Copse, Quavey's Copse, Pitcroft, Gull Coppice, Hampton Gate Close, Bougde Down, Witherbed Lane, Three Stone Mead, High Stile, Course Park, Wateridge (about 3 fur. SE. of the church at Lock's Heath), Privet Coppice.

Swanwick (OM1. Hamlet: *Swanewick*, 15 c.: AS. *Swanwic*, 'Dairy Farm of the Herdsmen').

Trindalls (3 fur. NW. of the church in the village. Between two old claypits. AS. *Trind Del*, 'Circular Pit or Quarry').

Hanger Row, Freeze Copse, Crableck Lane (a cul-de-sac S. of the grounds of Brooklands, OM1), Craddock Fd., Cawte's Copse (*Cauet*, IPM. 1303), Oaken Copse, Rye Ash (in grounds of Sarisbury Court, a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the house).

271. SELBORNE.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Alton.

Seleborne, A.D. 903 (B.602, K.336): *Selesbourne*, 11 c.: *Saleborne*, *Seleburn*, 13 c.: *Selebourn*, 14 c.¹

The difficulties with regard to the origin of this name are increased by a curious reference in B.912, the will of King Edred. There are two versions of it, one in AS., and the other in ME. The AS. version mentions a place called *Sceald Burna*, which is called in the ME. version *Selborn*. I am fairly certain that the place is not Selborne but Shalbourn, Wilts. But, even so, the fact remains that the AS. *Sceald Burna*, 'Shallow Bourne,' could take the form in Selborn ME. That, of course, makes it possible that *Sceald Burna* is the original form of this Hampshire name.

In the *Meon* group of charters a *Seoles Burna*, *Seoles Wyl*, and *Seoles Cumb* are mentioned, a stream and combe in the SE. part of West Meon parish. But in the case of the present name the old forms do not, with the exception of that of the 11 c. show the presence of the 's' of the

¹ Other forms are; *Seleburna*, TN. 1219: 1237. IPM. 1304, FA. 1316: *Selebourn*, *Seleburn'*, TN. 1219, 1235, 1244, CR. 1233, IPM. 1334: *Seleburne*, TN. 1236, FA. 1234, ROF. 1307: *Seleburn*, CR. 1234, 1316: *Selborn*, FA. 1428.

genitive at the end of the first element of the name; so that it is not possible to assume an identity of origin for this and the West Meon name.

The 'a' forms of the 13 c. would suggest AS. *Sealh Burna*, 'Bourne of the Sallow-trees,' a species of willow. There may be some warrant for assuming that *Sealh* could produce *Sele-*; but, if there is, I have not been able to find it.

I can only suggest the above alternatives. I cannot even express a preference for one or another of them.

Local and Field Names.

Oakhanger (*Ochanbre*, *Okhangre*, 14 c. AS. *Ac Hangra*, 'Hanging Wood of Oaktrees.' Very frequently mentioned in ancient documents. Sixteen references to it in TN., IPM., Pipe R., and ROF. between 1166 and 1337. All forms point to the same derivation.

Bins Cottage, Binsbrook (White, Hist. Selborne, mentions in letter 8 a Bin's or Bean's Pond), Hogmoor Enclosure, Eveley Corner, Eveley Farm (both in the neighbourhood of the hamlet of Blackmoor, OM1. Eveley was quite an extensive region in former days, extending far into Headley), Cranmer Pond (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. and SE. of Blackmoor, OM1. White mentions Hogmer, Cranmer, and Woolmer as lakes in Woolmer Forest. AS. *Cran Mere*, 'Pool of the Cranes or Herons.')

Woolmer Forest (*Ulmere*, *Wolvemere*, 13 c.: *Wolvemere*, 14 c. White makes it clear that Woolmer was a lake in the forest of the same name. AS. *Wulf Mere*, 'Pool of the Wolves').¹

Blackmoor (Hamlet, OM1. *Blackmore*, A.D. 1240: *Blackmere*, CR. 1331: AS. *Blaec Mor*, 'Black Marsh').

Albury Farm ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Blackmoor, OM1.) Honey-lane Brick Works, Latchford Copse, Rhode Farm, Ironpaddock Copse, Temple Farm, Snap Wood.

Sotherington Lane, Sotherington Farm (about 5 fur. E. of village. *Sudinton*, CR. 1237. *Sudynton*, FA. 1316, *Sydyngton*. Probably *Aet thaem Sutheran Tun*, 'Southern Farm. Cf. Sotherton, Suff., in Skeat Pl. N. Suff.).

¹ Other forms are: *Wulvesmer*, CR. 1234: *Wulvesmar*, *Wolvemar*, CR. 1237-42: *Wolvemere*, IPM. 1326, 1330, 1332. *Wolmere*, CAD. 1372: *Wolmer*, CAD. 1376.

Cornbrooks Hanger, Bradshott Wood (9 fur. WSW. of Blackmoor, OM1. Said to be *Besete* of Domesday. *Bradaset* ROF. 1207. Probably *Brad Sceat*, 'Broad Shot,' or detached piece of property), Brock Bridge, Frenchmare Copse (7 fur. NNW. of village. Two ponds close to it. Second element probably *Mere*, 'pond'), Upper Wick Hill Farm, Milking Hanger, Coombe Wood, Long Lythe (about 3 fur. NE. of village. AS. *Hlith*, 'slope'—in Hants used especially of the side of a narrow valley), Dorton (a wood about 3 fur. NE. of village), Ketcher's Farm, Coneycroft Hill, The Scrubbs, Galley Hill, Linchborough Park, Forkedpond Enclosure.

Norton Farm ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of village. Mentioned in B.602, K.336, A.D. 903? as *Norton juxta Seleborne cum III t. idis*, and as the property of the New Monastery at Winchester. *Nortone* in Domesday. AS. *North Tun*, 'North Farm').

Brimstone Enclosure (probably 'stone of the brim' or 'boundary'), Sheepcrafts Copse, Knightsfield Copse, Fir-splat Copse, Benham's Farm, Earl Mead (3 fur. S. by W. of Barleywood Farm, OM1), Lower Doggetts, Inner and Outer Laying, Earls Great Fd., Lassams (small fd. immed. N. of where the road crosses Oakhanger Stream), Drudge Close, Coppice Crawte, Beams Fd., Hockmore Meadow, Hams Moor, Cowleaze, Dean Mead, Camps Moor, Great Inhams, Bushy Lees, Smoke Acre Barn and Barton, Great Dearly, Picks, Butts Pasture, Lower Bars, Denhams, Plat, Stone Dale, Baglands, Mead Furlong, Croxy Croft, Ruddens Fd., Readens, Part of Readings (three fds. adjacent to one another about 5 fur. SE. of Norton Farm, OM1), Lyth see *Hlith* above), Burchams, Halfacre Peak, Darton Coppice, Dogs Ford (fd. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ENE. of church), Hanger Close, Little Coombe, Culver Crawte and Wells (fd. 1 fur. NW. of church), Upper Grindstone, Truss Leaze, Dell Acre, Yap Mead, Yap Hatch and Bushy Plat (two fds. on either side of the brook, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of Norton Farm, OM1. Is Yap the name of the brook?), Bushy Hams, Little Breach, Style Piece, Ewell (fd. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. of Norton Farm), Hatch Piece, Red Acre, Hatch Acre, Long Half, Preston Close (fd. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. of church), Aylesworth (large fd. $5\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. of church), Lain Veare, Snap Grove, Part of the Peak, Coney Crawte, Upper and Lower Wadding (now a wood adjoining Selborne Hanger on the W.), Ewell Common Fd.

($\frac{1}{4}$ m. WSW. of church), Malders, Rams Acre in Kings Fd., Starveacre, The Little King's Fd., Kite Hill, Ell Piece (L shaped), Gally Hill, Kites Acre, The Cleaver, Handle Piece, The King's Fd., Eight Acres Norehouse, Linch Pins, Southing Plot, Silkwood, Hastards, Abbey (fd. just NE. of Priory Farm, OM1), Hoffards Mead, Shugg Moor ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Oakhanger Farm), The Park (fd.) Blanketts, Long Crawte, Noars ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE. of Oakhanger Farm), Marks, Great Latchford Mead, Blacklands and Slipe Mow, Finchetts, Castle Mead, Crouchers Fd., Butt Wood, Fulk House (immed. W. of Rhode Farm, OM1), Castle Meadow (now a wood $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. of Rhode Farm), Coles Meadow, Kiln Piece, Sells Fd., Old Kiln Fd., Great Eveley, Bean Hole, Hatch Croft, Hide Coppice ($5\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSE. of Blackmoor, OM1), Great Chapel, Little Chapel, Chapel or Kemp (three fds. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. and SE. of Blackmoor, OM1), Hurst Fd., Great Beckhams (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. of Blackmoor, OM1), Backsides, Doorick Lane, Dorick Lane, Swarmanly Wood Meadow (fd. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Temple Farm, OM1), Kimbers, Penstock Mead, Inhams, Great Cornbrook (about 3 fur. SSE. of Temple Farm, OM1, evidently the name of the brook to the S. of it), Pickett Close, Upper Bitters, Hurls Hill Plantation (now called Hollywater Clump).

272. SHALDEN.

About 2 m. NW. of Alton.

Seldene, 11 c.: *Schalden*, *Scaldenden*, *Scaudedene*, 12 c., *Shaldedene*, TN. 1236: *Chalden*, *Scalden*, 13 c.: *Shaldene*, IPM. 1330. See also *Scealddeninga Gemaere* of K.783.

AS. *Sceald Denu*, 'Shallow Dean.'

Some ancient names on its by. are given in the Hoddington (Upton Grey) charter.

Local and Field Names.

Gason Wood, Lee Lands, Stancombe Lane (leading NE. from the village), Pancake Copse, Little Shrub, Weston Napp (1 m. N. of village), Little Marle Fd., Mains, Outer Mains, Kiln Close, Oaten Land, Hole Acre, Running Hill, Pinks, Buckett's Ditch, Hog Plat, Pinks Purrock, Butts,

Half Acre Shot, Peter Piece, Todbury (considerable area of land immed. NW. of village), Gason, Kipple Wood (now Gregory's Wood), Stirts Wood, Lasham Barrs, Kid Down, Shooter's Down, Peck Fd., Ley Bank Plot, Pill Hanger, Litten Fd., Church Litten Fd., Denville, The Slip, Peaked Close, Hart Hill, Kite Hill, Bradlams, Great Rowly ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of church), Prowshords, Southwood Plain.

273. SHALFLEET, I.W.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Yarmouth.

De Scealdan Fleote, A.D. 838 (B.423, K.1044) : *Seldeflet*, 11 c. : *Shaldeflutte*, *Shaldeflut*, 14 c. Various other forms, 1193-1429 : but the first form makes the derivation certain.

AS. *Sceald Fleot*, 'Shallow Estuary.' This is evidently the old name of the Newtown River.

Charter.

B.423, K.1044 records the grant by Egbert, king of the West Saxons, of 40 hides at Shalfleet to the see of Winchester in A.D. 838. No survey is attached to the charter.

Local Names.

Hamstead (OM1), Hamstead Ledge (reef on the shore. *Hamestede*, 11 c., *Hamstede*, TN. 1287, CAD. 1429 : *Hampstede*, FA. 1431, CAD. 1493. AS. *Ham-Stede*, 'Farm Steading with house attached to it.' The name seems to have been originally applied to the whole of the land N. of the estuary now known as Western Haven).

Bouldnor Cliff (on coast 1 m. WSW. of Hamstead, OM1, *Bulnor*, TN. 1287, *Bolenore*, 14 c., *Bulnore*, FA. 1431 AS. *Bulan Ora*, 'Bula's Shore or Bank').

Cranmore (1 m. NW. of Ningwood, OM1), Lee Copse, Hazelhurst, Nunneys Wood, Woodslade Coppice, Eddies, Warlands ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of village), Shish Ford ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of village), Dodpits, Eades Farm.

Ningwood (OM1, *Lenimcode* (Domesday) : *Lingwede*, 12 c. : *Ningwode*, 13 c., *Nyngewode*, TN. 1281 : *Lingewood*, FA. 1316. Origin of name not traceable).

Willow (OM1, *Welige*, 11 c. : *La Wellonde*, 13 c.,

Wylewe, IPM. 1283: *Welewe*, *Welwe*, 14 c. AS. *Welig*, 'Willowtree').

Hummet Copse, Pay Down.

Little Chessell, Chessell (OMI, *Chestele*, TN. 1287, *Chestbull*, 14 c.: *Chustbull*, FA. 1346, *Chestell*, FA. 1428, *Chestbull*, FA. 1431. Perhaps AS. *Cist Hyll*, 'Chest Hill,' with reference to a dolmen).

Shalcombe (OMI, *Eseldecombe*, 11 c.: *Shelcecumbe*, 13 c.: *Shaldecombe*, *Shalecombe*, 16 c. AS. *Sceald Cumb*, 'Shallow Combe').

274. SHANKLIN, I.W.

About 2½ m. S. of Sandown.

Sencliz (Domesday): *Schentling*, TN. 1287, IPM. 1303: *Shentling*, 14 c.: *Shentlyng*, FA. 1346, 1431: *Shentling*, FA. 1431: *Shenclyn*, CAD. 1503.

The Domesday form gives practically no help towards the derivation of the name. I fancy that it is a name of the type of the name Basing, i.e. a family name simply implying proprietorship; and that the name from which the family name is derived is *Scanchel*. So possibly *Scanchelinga*, 'belonging to the family of Scanchel.' Dr. Henry Bradley suggests *Scencling*, with *ing* meaning a 'stream.'

Local Names.

Gallows Hill, Great Batts (Fd. N. of Hatherton Road, now covered with houses), Batts Copse, Appley Steps, Appley Cliff, Sibden Hill (about ¾ m. almost due W. of the land end of the pier), The Leasowes (1 fur. S. of Sibden hill above. AS. *Laeswe*, 'meadow.') Hungerberry Copse (just S. of last), Ringbone (fd. now covered by the E. part of the above copse), Upshalls (immed. S. of above copse), Great Romans.

275. SHEDFIELD.

About 3 m. S. of Bishop's Waltham.

Formerly a tithing of Droxford.

Scida Feld, A.D. 956 (B.953, K.1122), *Shidefelde*, FA.

1316, 'Open Moorland of the Shingles.' Shingles mean wood cut thin. It is possible that the reference is to sheds constructed of such material.

Various references to ancient names on its by. are given in the Droxford and Curdridge charters.

Local Names.

Sandles Copse ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of Shedfield House, OM1. Near to it is Sandy Lane. The name is probably from *sand del*, 'sandpit.' Cf. Sandleford, also in Hants).

Longacre Copse, Lyons Copse, Hiltan Copse, Hilly Cantsley (3 fur. NE. of Shedfield House, OM1), Row Ash (Hamlet), Silford (see Curdridge Charter, *Syleford*, 'Ford of the Miry Place'), Gully Copse, Hall Court Wood.

276. SHEET.

About 1 m. NE. of Petersfield.

Sithe, *Shite*, *Schyte*, 13 c.: *Shete*, 14 c.: *Shete*, 15 c.: *Shett*, 16 c.

'Sheet' is a common term in Hants field names; but what it means is uncertain. Dr. Bradley thinks that this name may be derived from AS. *Sciete*, 'sheet,' in some application which cannot now be determined.

Ancient names on its by. are found in the Meon charters.

Local and Field Names.

Westmark ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of village), Wetrow, Lower Adhurst (3 fur. E. of village, Crossboard Fd., Platt, Great Sherkles, Tilmore (see notes on Steep), Monks Fd., Hunger Down, Lower Hayle Fd., Ellicks Fd., Stents Fd., Fuling Barn, Pans Fd., The Plat, Little Dell Paddock.

277. MONK'S SHERBORNE.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Basingstoke.

Sireborne, 11 c.: *Shireburn*, *Sherbourne*, *Sherborn Monks*, 14 c.: *Westshirebourne*, 15 c.: and various other forms, 1166-1534.

AS. *Scir Burna*, either 'Clear Bourne' or 'Boundary Bourne.'

For ancient names on its by. see Wootton St. Lawrence charter.

Local Names.

Charter Alley (Hamlet), Brocas Bridge (AS. *Brocas*, 'brooks?'), Skeerlands Copse, Gutterbridge Copse, Privet Gully, Privett Copse (see Wootton charter), Drunken Pightle Copse, Trenchmead Copse, Buttermead Copse, Crooked Row Copse, Balsans Copse, Kiln Green, Piccadilly Hill, Shothanger Farm (*Shothanger*, 14 c.).

In a detached portion of the parish just N. of Basingstoke: Chineham Farm (*Chineham* (Domesday): *Chynnam*, *Chynham*, 14 c. Possibly from AS. *Cine*, 'a ravine cut by a stream,' 'House by the Ravine.' *Cine* is the origin of 'chine' in the I. of Wight).

Gaston's Wood, Hassocks Wood, Daneshill Brick Works.

278. SHERBORNE ST. JOHN.

About 2½ m. NNW. of Basingstoke.

Sireburne, 11 c.: *Shireburna*, 12 c.: *Schyreburne*, *Schirberne St. Johan*, *Shirbourn*, 13 c.: *Shirebourne Decani*, 14 c.

AS. *Scir Burna*, either 'Clear Brook' or 'Boundary Brook.' The Wey Brook, which flows through the village, is still called Sher.

Local and Field Names.

Blackwater Copse, Pamberend Moor, Wiltshire's Gully, Cranes Copse (*Cranys*, A.D. 1476), Peat Gully Copse, Pepper Wood (*Pepirlonde*, 14 c.).

Beaurepaire House (*Beaureper*, 13 c.: *Beurepeir*, *Berupery*, 14 c.: *Baureper*, *Baroper*, *Burrafer*, 16 c.: *Bewrepper*, *Bewroper*, 17 c. 'Fair Retreat').

Morgaston Wood (*Morgaston*, 14 c., 'Grasscroft of the Swamp'), The Vyne, Cowdry House, Marnel Dell, Marl's Copse, Grub Close Plantation, Scours Plantation, Rooks Down, Park Prewett Farm (*Privet*, *Previttschernaker*, 14 c., 'Privet Tree.'), Popley Field Farm, Burnbake Pightle, Picked Close, Great and Little Brick Lawn (in Beaurepaire Park, 1½ fur. SSW. of the house), Moat Pightle (¼ m.

WSW. of Beaurepaire Farm, OMI), Hill Alders (now Peat Gully Copse), Kiln Close, Great Greenaways, Inner Greenaways (about $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WSW. of Beaurepaire Farm, OMI. On either side of the line of the Roman road, which is not at this point represented by any modern road. Name evidently goes back to the time when the line of the old road still survived, and was called Green Way.), High Cross, Great Downs, Buckett Ground (perhaps *Le Burchettes* of 14 c.), Upper Pinmoor (*Le Pynmoor*, 14 c. Next W. of Cranes Copse. AS. *Penn Mor*, 'Marsh of the Cattlepen.'). Wadcocks, Lilly Down (*Lyllingdown Common*, 16 c.), Inner and Outer Monthorns, The Moor, Picked Close, Hazels, Bounders, Warderons, Lower Garston, Cannons Fd. and Donation Land, Little Horseleaze, The Several and Spital Fd., Granthams Pightle, Myland's Pightle, Dancers Meadow, Kiln Pightle, Sour Lands Shaw, Bean Shots, Hatch Close, Farthinghams Meadow, First Marls, Marls Slip, Upper and Lower Worldly Fd., Cowage Pightle, Beanhams, Hither Coal Pightle, Pitmans Lands, Hither Queen Hills, Cowfaude Close (see Basing), Old Park, Old Mead, Dell (Chalkpit), Redgate Piece.

279. SHERFIELD ENGLISH.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Romsey.

Sirefelle, 11 c.: *Shirefelde*, 13 c.: *Sbyrfeld*, *Sherefeld Englysshe*, 15 c.: *Sherwill*, 16 c.: and many other forms 1199-1445, all pointing to the same derivation.

It is probable that the AS. form was *Scir Feld*, 'Open Moorland of the Division or Boundary,' referring, no doubt, to the shire by. on which the place lies. The name English records the fact that the lands were in A.D. 1254 in possession of the family of L'Engleys.

Local and Field Names.

The Roundabouts, Gambledown Farm, Tote Hill, Berry Field Copse, Pound Hill, Aldermoor Copse, Brokes Copse, Sole Hill Farm, Little Brokes and Nutground Fd., Roundabout Row, Great Brokes Fd., Crooked Close and Hanger Lands, The Eight Acres and Gainhill Ground, Hatchers Piece, City Well (fd. about 3 fur. W. by N. of

Newtown, OM1), Devil's Hole, Nuns Piece, Kemish Hill (about 3 fur. WSW. of Newtown, OM1), Knockdown Piece, Rye Plot, Dean Close and Long Halve Close, Upper Hulcoms, Clear Gains, Parlor Close, Berefield Row, Great Berefield, Denfield Pit, Witherlands, Cockharris Copse, Bunker's Hill, Arters Piece, Long Mead, Bunny Piece and Leaches Point, Lower Whitefield, Verney Close Row, Forlands, Duns Ground, Cockroad Close, The Three Halves, Hatchett Meadow, Anchor Meadow, Inner and Outer Anchor, Sack Copse, Steplake Meadow ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW. of Wellow Wood, OM1, evidently the old name of the neighbouring stream), Wallet Meadow, Solehill Mead, Lower Dandyford Meadow.

280. SHERFIELD-UPON-LODDON.

About 5 m. NE. of Basingstoke.

Sirefelda, 12 c.: *Shirefeld*, *Schirefelde*, *Scirefeld*, *Shyre-feud*, *Shyrefeld Werblynton*, 13 c.: *Shirfelde*, *Shirefeld*, *Schyrefeld*, 14 c.: *Shirfeld-on-Lodon*, 15 c.

AS. *Scir Feld*, 'Boundary Moor.'

Local and Field Names.

Temple Lands, Ragg Copse, Breach Farm, Lancelevy Farm, Hodgemoor Lane, Soperslip Copse, Wildmoor, Forked Copse (Shape), Little Kindles Row, Whitmarsh Lane, Moulshay Farm, Petty's Copse, Buckfield Copse, Pack Copse, Roundabout, Kiln Ground, Strong Piddle, Great Mead, The Little Park, Pitman Bone Mead, Hat Close, Sandalls, Ashen Walk, Hither Breach, Great Breach (now Laundry Copse), Roundabout, Great Seas, Hatch Close, Burchen Grove (1 fur. SE. of Sherfield Manor), Long Plains, Upper Plains, Runagates, Plates Piddle, Great Aldridge, (now NE. part of Sherfield Hill Park) Outer Wortens, Inner Wortens (1 fur. due E. of house in Sherfield Hill Park), Kiln Close (SW. corner of above park), Great Busters, Driftway, Great Broad Bridge, Lower Red Field, Roundabout and Pond Piddle, Moat Piddle, Down Walls (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSE. of Drayton House), Little Fiddlers, First Bay Ground, Great Kindles, Land covered by Modus (the stretch of land between Whitmarsh Lane and Petty's

Brook on S. edge of parish), Great Essex, Little Essex (about 1½ fur. S. of Wildmoor Farm), Cross Close, Mead Plat, Binfields, Music Close, Piper's Piddle.

281. SHIPTON BELLINGER.

About 8 m. W. of Andover.

Sceptune, 11 c.: *Shipeton*, 12 c.: *Septon*, *Schypton*, 13 c.: *Shupton Berenger*, *Schupton*, 14 c.: *Shipton Bellyn-gar*, 16 c..

The second part of the name is derived from Ingram Berenger, the holder of the manor in 1296.

The name Shipton, which is common in England, represents here as elsewhere, AS. *Sceap-Tun*, 'Sheep Farm.'

Local Names.

Snoddington (now represented by Snoddington Down Farm. Was formerly a separate manor. *Snodintune* (Domesday), *Snodington*, TN. 1242: *Snodynton*, IPM. 1324: Either *Snoddunga-Tun*, 'Farm of the Snoddings,' or *Snoddan-Tun*, 'Farm of Snodda').

Assac Copse, Markway Firs, Bedlam Buildings.

282. SHORWELL, I.W.

About 4¼ m. SW. of Newport.

Sorewelle, 11 c.: *Schorwell*, 13 c.: *Shorewelle*, 13 c.: *Shorewelle*, 14 c. Many other forms, 1193-1580 point to the same derivation.

Probably AS. *Scaer(u)-Wyl*, 'The Spring of the Cutting or Division,' referring either to the channel cut by the spring, or to its being a division between two properties. Cf. Landscore Brook in the Vale of White Horse, Berks, which is the *Landscear(u)-Broc* of a charter. The spring is obviously that in the present village.

Local Names.

Gallibury Fields (in the NW. corner of the parish, amid the sites of the British villages (OMr), to one of which no doubt, the name refers.), Rowborough Down (just E. of

last, see Carisbrook. *Rowberg*, TN. 1287: *Ruburghwe*, CAD. 1399: *Roughberough*, CAD. 1499. AS. *Rub-beorh*, 'Rough Barrow'), Slocum Copse.

Cheverton (OMI, *Chiverdon*, 14 c.: possibly the *Cevredone* of Domesday; though the V.C.H. Hants attributes this to Cheverton (*Chyverdone*, TN. 1287: *Chiverdon*, IPM. 1328: *Chyverdone*, FA 1346: *Cheverdon*, FA. 1431, CAD. 1580) in Brading. *Ceafor-Dun*, 'Beetle Down,'? or possibly the first element is pre-Saxon.

Renham Down ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of village), Cheverton Shute (road to village from the N.), Lorden Copse (5 fur. NE. of village), Fore Down, Rancombe ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. by N. of village), North Court, Wolverton ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of village. Perhaps the *Ulwarcombe* of Domesday. If so, *Wulfgares-Tun*, 'Wulfgar's Farm' Other forms are *Wolveton*, TN. 1287, FA. 1431: *Wlferton*, IPM. 1292), Yafford (OMI, *Yauford*, 13 c. Origin of name?), Butt's Copse, Sheard's Copse, Presford ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE. of village. *Prisford*, CFR. 1272-1307: *Presford*, IPM. 1305, CAD. 1518: *Prestford*, CAD. 1518. AS. *Preosta-forda*, 'Ford of the Priests.'). Haslett ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE. of village), Cranmoor's Withybed.

Dungewood (OMI, Hamlet, *Dunniorde* (Domesday)).

Samber Hill (5 fur. W. of Dungewood, OMI), Leycroft Rew, Ashhill, Cumbtonfield ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Little Atherfield, OMI).

Little Atherfield (OMI, *Avrefel* or *Aurefel* (Domesday): *Arefeld*, *Atherfeld*, 13, 14 and 15 c.: *Atherfelde*, FA. 1316: *Atherfield*, IPM. 1306: *Aderfeld*, FA. 1428. Origin of name?).

Shepherd's Chine (OMI, see Calbourn charter), Billingham (OMI, *West Byllyngham*, CAD. 1578. AS. *Billinga-Ham*, 'House of the Billings.'). Corve Hill (on a road 3 fur. S. of village. The name occurs several times in the island).

283. SILCHESTER.

About $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Basingstoke.

Silcestre, 11 c.: *Silcestra*, Pipe R. 1166: *Ciltestere*, *Cilcestre*, 13 c.: *Scilchestre*, 14 c.: *Sylkchester*, 18 c.

Dr. Bradley has suggested to me that the name may be *Syl-Ceaster*, 'Column Chester,' i.e. the Roman station in which columns stand. The remains on the site support this.

Local and Field Names.

Imp Stone (see Pamber), Beggar's Bridge Green, Lower Inhams Copse, Flex Ditch, Culham's Farm, Rampier Copse, Three Ashes, Great Scrub Copse, Clapper's Farm, Brickledon's Farm, Byes Farm, Byes Lane, Hains Farm, The Shaw, The Gulleys, Flax Ditch (Flex in OM), Buck Croft, Randell's Piddle, Lower Birchams, Frame Close, Picked Six Acres, Blunden and Gunners Fds. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. of Three Ashes, OM1), Beechams, Wall Close, Upper Newslands, Watershoot ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. due S. of the church), Watchfield (the S. part of the Roman station), Wall Platt, Kiln Close, Ryelands, Page Lands, Outward Haise, Embles, Mere's Meadow, Upper and Lower Forge, Pound Platt, Willes, Early Bridge Meadow (1 fur. SW. of Byes Farm), Clait Lands, Frith Piddle, Picked Riddance, Eleven Acre Riddance, Twelve Acre Riddance, Riddance Meadow (all on S. edge of parish, next N. of Bramley Frith Wood, OM1).

284. SOBERTON.

About 11 m. SE. of Winchester.

Sudbertune, 11 c.: *Subertune*, *Sobertona*, 13 c.: *Suberton*, TN. 1212, 1235, 1244, 1249, CR. 1229, 1242: *Soberton*, IPM. 1295, FA. 1346, 1425: *Suberton*, 15 c.: *Supporton*, *Soperton*, 16 c.: *Sauberton*, 18 c.

AS. *Suth Beretun*, 'South Barley Farm.'

Some ancient names on its by. are given in the Droxford charters.

Local Names.

Cut Bridge, Wallopswood Farm (on the racecourse (OM1) in NE. part of parish. Named from Richard de Wallop temp Henry III).

Bere Copse (on the Meon river about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Soberton Heath, OM1, *Foresta de Bera*, 1228, 1229, 1230, etc.: *Beere*, 14 c.: *Beare*, 17 c. The name is common in Hants. From AS. *Baere*, 'Woodland swine pasture.'

Hone Copse, Upperford Copse, Lowerford Copse, Mislingford (OM1, hamlet), Chiphall Farm, Kiln Copse, Dradfield Copse ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of Soberton Heath, OM1), Grenville Hall, Grenville Copse (OM1), Hoe Cottages.

Easthoe Farm (OMI), Hoe Cross, Hoe Street, Hoe Gate (*Hou*, 11 c.: *Hoo*, 13 c.: *Ho*, 14 c.: *Hoore*, 16 c. AS. *Hob*, 'ridge-end').¹

The Purlieu, Holmbush Piece, Huntbourn (OMI), Fodderhouse Copse, Rudley Mill (3 fur. S. of Hoe Gate), Charles Wood.

285. KINGS SOMBORNE.

About 2½ m. S. of Stockbridge.

To *Swinburnan*, A.D. 909 (B.629, K.1096): *Sumburne*, *Sumbourne*, 11 c.: *Sunburn*, *Sombourne*, 12 c.: *Sumburn Album*, 13 c.: *Kingsomborne*, *Sumbourne Regis*, 14 c.

The *Swinburna* was a stream which flowed from the SW. part of Crawley parish down the valley in which the three Sombornes lie. But the later forms of the name are very consistent, and cannot be derived from *Swinburna*. It is possible that the name in the charter is a copyist's mistake for *Sumburna*. Dr. Bradley thinks the first element of the name to be pre-Saxon. What is evidently the same name, in the forms *Sambourn* and *Sumbourn*, occurs twice in Wilts.²

Local Names.

Steepleton, Teg Down Cottage, How Park Farm,

¹ Other forms are; *Ho*, TN. 1242, IPM. 1330: *Hou*, FA. 1316: *Hoo*, FA. 1428: *Hoo*, CPR. 1547: *Forest of Berr' in Hoo*, CPR. 1547.

² As this name is peculiar and important, I give all the forms of it which I have been able to collect: *Sumburn'*, Pipe R. 1163, TN. 1212, 1233, 1242, ROF. 1207, CR. 1233: *Sumburna*, Pipe R. 1163, TN. 1219: *Su'burna*, Pipe R. 1164: *Sunburn'*, Pipe R. 1172, ROF. 1207, TN. 1235: *Sunburn'*, CR. 1233: *Hupsumburn*, TN. 1242: *Hupsonburn Kaumes*, IPM. 1275: *Kynge-sumburn*, IPM. 1278: *Somburn*, IPM. 1282: *Sumburn*, IPM. 1282: *Sumburn*, IPM. 1316: *Upsomburn*, CPR. 1327: *Somborne Regis*, VE. 1534.

The Wiltshire examples of what is probably an identical name have been already quoted.

In Warwickshire Sanbourne is the name of a hamlet 4 m. NW. of Alcester. The old forms of that name are: *Samburne*, B.64, A.D. 714: *Sandburne*, in Domesday, 1086:

Sombourne, Subsidy Rolls, 1327: *Sumbourne*, 14 c.

It is possible that the river Sem in Wiltshire, the name of which appears in the form *Semene* in the charter B.917, K.436, of A.D. 955, contains the same root.

It is apparently the case that the root varied between *Sam*, *Som*, *Sum*, and possibly *Sem*. Apart from the possibility of variation of ablaut in different districts, it is markedly the case that both in charters and post-Conquest documents non-Saxon elements in names appear with a great variety of spellings.

It seems impossible to trace the name to a Celtic source. This is not, after all, very surprising. The Celts in this country, as in Gaul, were a conquering minority; and they must have accepted many river names from the earlier population which must have survived in large numbers,—perhaps even have been in the majority even after the Celtic settlement. These names, or some of them, they would pass on to the Saxons, just as they passed on so many river names in their own Celtic tongue.

Compton, Humbers Wood, Horse Lynch, Garlick Copse, Hoplands, Charlwood Copse, Luke Copse, Strouds Wood.

Parnholt Wood (OM1, *Pappenholt*, CR. 1238 : *Papinholt*, CPR. 1461-7 : *Pappingholt*, CPR. 1494-1507.)

286. LITTLE SOMBORNE.

About 2 m. SE. of Stockbridge.

Sumbourne, 11 c. : *Litel Sumburn*, *Parva Sumburn*, 13 c. : *Little Sumburn*, IPM. 1281 : *Parva Sombourne*, 14 c. : *Lytell Sumbourne*, 16 c. : *Somborne Parva*, VE. 1534.

For discussion of the name see notes on King's Somborne.

Ancient names on its by. are in the Leckford and Crawley charters.

Local Names.

Woolbury Ring (see Leckford charter), Dumper's Oak, Winter Down Copse, Tin Wood.

287. SOPLEY.

About 5½ m. S. of Ringwood.

Sopelle, 11 c. : *Soppele*, IPM. 1275 : *Shoppele*, 13 c. : *Soppelee*, 13-14 c. : *Soppele*, FA. 1316, 1346, 1428, 1431, CAD. 1399 : *Soppesle*, *Sypley*, 14 c. : *Sopple*, CAD. 1421 : *Shopley*, 16c.

Probably *Soppa Leab*, 'Soppa's Lea.'

Local Names.

Peckhams, Pigshoot Farm, Hangman's Copse.

North Ripley (OM1, *Riple*, 11 c. : *Ripela*, Pipe R. 1166 : *Riple*, *Rippele*, *Ruppelle*, 13-14 c. : *Ruple*, 15 c. There is an AS. *Rippan-Leah*, 'Rippa's Lea' in K.1361.), Stignalls Copse, Turrell's Ford (near N. by., evidently named after the person or family which gave its name to Avon Tyrell).

Avon Tyrell (the name occurs in two different parts of the parish. *Avere*. 11 c. : *Havenes*, TN. 1255 : *Avene*, 13-16 c. : *Suth Avene*, FA. 1431 : *Advent Tyrrells*, 16 c. : *Avent Terrell*, 17-18 c. It is named from the river : AS. *Avene*).

Slape Copse, Fillybrook Bottom (near NW. angle of parish), Pithouse Copse, Hackthorn, Plantation Court Farm, Salway's Plantation, Ripley (see North Ripley above), Shirley (OM1), Merryfield Copse, Derrit Lane, Kings Braggers (a wood), Purlieu, Holmy Copse, Stibb's Copse, Elmers Copse, Howen Copse (SE. part of parish).

288. SOUTHAMPTON.

The port in the S. of the county.

The place is frequently mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, in the charters, etc. E.g. in A.D. 837: 'Here the ealdorman Wulfheard fought at *Ham tun* with 33 crews of ships': again in 981: 'Here came first the seven ships and laid waste *Ham tun*.'

The place is usually called *Ham tun*, 'Farm with a House or Dwelling'; but the name *Suth Ham tun* is also used. Whether the distinction was from the town in the Midlands or from Northington in Hants, the original name of which was *North Ham tun*, it is not possible to say.

Local Names, including those of Shirley and Fremantle.

The minutiae of the topography of towns such as Southampton must be sought in local histories.

Aldermoor, Coxford (NW. part of Shirley).

Shirley (formerly in Millbrook parish, *Sirelei*, 11 c.: *Schyrlagh*, *Schyrl*, IPM. 1294: *Shirlee*, 13 c.: *Shirley* IPM 1304: *Shirle*, CPR. 1327. AS. *Scir-Leah*, 'Lea of the Boundary').

Hollybrook (OM), Holybrook (TA.) (runs through N. part of Shirley. Called *Hol-Broc*, 'Hollow Brook' in the North Stoneham charter, B.692, with an ME. form, *Holbrok*).

Cockroads Farm (W. edge of Southampton), Great Fd. (in Shirley, 1 fur. W. of the Cemetery Lake), Great Blacklands (now covered with houses, between Howard Road, Suffolk Avenue and Darwin Road in Shirley).

Southampton Names.

Little Mogshed, Big Mogshed (on the Common, just N. of the lake), Merrietre Bushes, Oldkilm Bushes (both on the Common N. of the lake), Cheleworth Gate (NW. angle

of Common), Cutted Thorn Cross (N. edge of Common), West Marlands (immed. E. of Southampton West station), Blechynden (immed. E. of Southampton West station, probably *Aet thaere Blaecan Dene*, 'Black Dean'), Portswood (mentioned in the North Stoneham charter, K.776, *Portes Wudu*, 'Town Wood').

289. SOUTHWICK.

About 6 m. NNW. of Portsmouth.

Sudwic, TN. 1212: *Seuewic*, 13 c.: *Southwyk*, IPM. 1313: *Southewyk*, 14 c.: *Suwic*, *Suthwick*, 14 c.: *Suthwyk*, CAD. 1429, 1433: *Southwike*, 16 c.: *Southwyke*, CPR. 1547 AS. *Suth Wic*, 'South Dairy Farm.'

Local and Field Names.

Upper and Lower Beckford (OMI), Wiggs Wood, Creech Farm, Mitchelland, Drawlegs (fd. immed. S. of last, OMI, *Drawlegges*, 16 c., named from its muddy character), Walton Heath, The Intake.

Assell's Fd. (3 fur. ESE. of Mitchelland, OMI, *Astele Mead*, 16 c. Possibly AS. *Fast Healh*, 'East Hollow').

Jays Hummock, Belney Farm (OMI *Belanne*y, *Belamy*), Friar's Coppice, Plash Wood (Cf. *Plasbet*, 16 c., 'small ford'), Hazelhook Coppice, Myasses Bunnys, Ham Farm, Perrige's Coppice ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of village), Stroud Coppice, Marls Rows, Mountemoors Coppice, Offwell Farm ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of village), Comphouse Farm, Lye Heath, Hobern Coppice (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Southwick House, OMI), Graysland Hummock, Fareham Garden, Sheepwash Farm, Littlehunts Coppice, Portland Coppice, Drivetts Coppice, Dunsland Coppice, Tattle Coppice, Kentidge Coppice ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW. of Plant Farm, OMI). Wanstead Farm (OMI), *Wansted*, ROF. 1207, TN. 1212: *Wanstede*, TN. 1219, 1242, 1244: *Wenstede*, TN. 1250. AS. *Waen-stede*, 'Farmstead where wagons are kept.' Cf. Wanstead, Essex, the *Waenstede* of K.824), Newlands Farm, Marreel-moor Row, Alsford Moor Row ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Newlands Farm, OMI).

Forest of Bere (extended beyond the parish, covering, as evidenced by post-conquest documents, a large region

generally speaking, N. of Portsmouth Harbour. Many mentions under the names *La Bere*, *Ber*, *La Ber*, *Bera*, 1228-1337.

Portsmouth (*Portesdon*, TN. 1242, 1250; *Portesdon*, IPM. 1307).

290. SPARSHOLT.

About 3 m. WNW. of Winchester.

Spaeresholte, A.D. 1060-66 (K.820) : *Speresholte*, 12-13 c. : *Spersholte*, IPM. 1272 : *Sparshall*, *Spershott*, 16 c.

There is a Sparsholt in Berks. Skeat derives it from *Spaeres-Holt*, 'Spaer's Wood,' or 'Copse.'¹

A lease of its lands by Stigand, then Bishop of Winchester, and by the Old Monastery at Winchester, is given K.820.

Ancient names on its by. are given in the Crawley and the Chilcomb charters.

Local and Field Names.

Dibdel (in NW. corner of the parish. The *Deop Del*, 'Deep Quarry,' of the Crawley and the Chilcomb charters).

Nordens (northernmost field in parish. The *Daene*, 'Dean,' of the Crawley charter).

Picked Ball Croft, Redland Hill, Blackland, Ball Down, Becks Dean (near NE. by. of parish, just S. of the Stockbridge road), Coomb, Bushmoor Copse, Old Garston, Romans, New Kirk, Linchets, Highden (3 fur. NNW. of Upper Westley), Upper Westley (N. part of parish), Long Ditch, Dell Croft, Tonmoor Copse (immed. W. of Upper Westley), Ower Wood (Ore TA.), Under Ore (about 3 fur. W. of Westley. AS. *ora*, 'bank' or 'hillslope'), Linley Hill, No Man's Land, Great Highden (1½ m. due W. of village, on W. by.), Leachley Copse, Great Hazeley, Little Straights, Ley Close, Broad Way, Privet Copse, Becks Mead, Moor Hill, Great Mead, Rideland Croft,

¹ I confess I have doubts as to Skeat's interpretation of the name. It seems to me unlikely that two 'holts' in two different counties would have the same personal name attached to them. The only other example that I have come across of the element Spars is the name Sparsey, that of

an eyot in the Cherwell at Water Eaton, Oxon. My impression is that the first element is the word *spere*, a 'spear'; though I admit that the genitive form *Speres-* is a difficulty. In the Test district of Hants rushbeds are called 'spearbeds.'

Fat Fd., Picked Purrock, Lamburns Close, Watley, Chalk Watley ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of village), Rye Croft, Scaps Furlong, Kidnams, Cranes Meadow, Merry Fd., Little Well Hassock, Goose Acre, Flood Fd. (*Floodfield*, 16 c., 'Field of the Intermittent Stream,' just S. of Lainston Avenue), Lapwing Hill, Cranbury (on E. by. 9 fur. ESE. of village), Salter's Lane (may be an old Saltway), Lanham Plantation, Homan Croft, Picked Hokum, Ham Green, Rog Down, Little Barrow Fd. (on the Roman road, due S. of village), Burrow Copse, Shedden Oak Copse.

291. STEEP.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Petersfield.

La Stuppe, La Stiepe, IPM. 1304, *Stupe*, 14 c.

Probably AS. *Stepe*, 'Steep,' having reference to the great rise of ground on its W. by. towards Froxfield.

Various ancient names on its by. are given in the Meon charters.

Local and Field Names.

Ashford Hill, Berryfield Hanger, Great Berry Fd., Knappy Fd. (immed. SE. of Ashford Lodge), Stub Ridge Fd., Island Farm, Roke Farm (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Ashford Lodge), White Lands, Broad Leith Fd.

Lutcombe Bottom (the deep combe on W. by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Ashford Lodge, OM1. The stream which flows through it is called *Ludeburna* in a Meon charter, see Meon charters).

Betser's Fd., Minchin's Fd., Whetham Fd.

Glascombe Hanger, Glascombe Fd. (on N. by. just N. of Coldhayes, OM1. *Glascom*, CFR. 1272-1307. It is probable that this is a survival of a Celtic name. The common element Glas- in names of Celtic origin meant 'green'; and the AS. *Cumb* was borrowed from the Celtic. The late Sir John Rhys mentioned in a letter to me that he had come across this name in its Welsh form *Glascwm*, 'Green Combe,' in Radnorshire).

Coldhayes Hanger, Kiln Hanger, Slither (evidently named from its being on the steep slope about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Coldhayes, OM1), Great Knowles, Knowles Fd., Hollow Furlong, Langleys, Flushole Fd., The Moors, Common Piece, Ragfield, Downgate Farm.

Ashford Stream (the brook flowing from Lutcombe Bottom past Ashford Lodge, OM1, called *Ludeburna* in a Meon charter).

Raisons Fd., Inwoods Piece, Colliers Fd., The Combes, Blackmore Fd., Kiln Fd., Little Stodham (NE. corner of parish, by the Rother. AS. *Stod-Hamm*, 'Enclosure for Horses'), Ridge Hanger, The Great Dean, Strawberry Hanger, Lythe Hanger, Lythe Farm (OM1, AS. *Hlieth*, 'steep slope,' generally the side of a narrow valley), Sole Copse, Sole Farm (OM1), Little Furlong, Starveacre Fd., Breeches Fd., Packwood Pastures, Stroud Farm (OM1), Beckham Lane, Aldersnapp Farm (OM1, probably *Alres Cnaep*, 'Hill of the Alder,' where the genitive shows that the reference was to a prominent tree. Cf. the *Alr-Raewe*, 'Row of Alders,' of the Meon charter, which was near by), Sansbury Lane, Stoner Wood, Shotters Fd., Grinchin Fd., Lower Hays Meadow, Inhams Fd., The Furlong, Dunhill Farm, Dunhurst (both in SW. part of village), Bugle Fd., Stepneys Fd., Millems Fd. (Millhams in OM), Fulling Mill Fd., Harrow Fd., Kiln Fd., Tilmer (TA.) or Tilmore (OM.) ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of village, *Tigel-Mor*, 'Tile Marsh. See Meon charter), Kettles Brook Lane, Kittle Brook Fd., Kettlesbrook Cottages (on Ashford Stream, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of village. Called *Kitless Brook* in 17 c. perambulation of the manor of East Meon. Probably *Cyteles Broc*, 'Cytel's Brook,' or 'Brook of the Bubbling Spring' (or 'Kettle'). There is a *Cytel-Floda* in a charter of Farnborough, Berks.), Hanger Down, Burntash.

292. STEVENTON.

About 6 m. SW. of Basingstoke.

Stivetune, 11 c.: *Stivintona*, Pipe R. 1166: *Stiventon*, IPM. 1254: *Stiveton*, CR. 1228: *Stivinton*, CR. 1233: *Stivington*, *Stivelton*, 13 c.: *Stevyngton*, 14 c.: *Stevynton*, *Stephyngton*, 15 c.: *Stepington*, 17 c.

AS. *Styfan Tun*, 'Styfa's Farm or Village.'

Local and Field Names.

Cheesedown Farm, Quintan's Plantation, Hazeldown Copse, Crawley Copse (5 fur. WSW. of the Manor House),

Cowage Copse, Brockhurst Copse, Misholt Copse (*Musholt*, CR. 1228, ? 'Mouse Copse'), Cocksford Firs, Foxdown Bottom, Picked Close, Picked Hill, Street Close, Nurse-hanger, Street Hill (this and the Street Close just mentioned are beside an obviously old road which leads N. from the village to Deane and beyond. There was certainly a ridge-way over the Watershed between the Loddon and the Test. Is this part of it?), Picked Corner, Lowance Piece, Lower Hails, Upper Hail, Quinten's Pightle (the last two in Steventon Park NE. and NW. respectively of the house), The Goar (in the Park 1 fur. W. of the house), Rickley Meadow (in the Park SSW. of the House), Waltham Mark, Hatch Close, Grizley Dean (fd. 3 fur. SW. of the Manor House), Crawley Fd., Hazeldown Pightle, Great and Little Cockley, Ashen Hill, Draw Hole, Spiked Close, Charley Dean.

293. STOCKBRIDGE.

In W. Hants.

Perhaps *Stoche* (Domesday): *Le Street*, 12 c.: *Stocbrug*, CR. 1233: *Stokebrig*, IPM. 1282: *Stokbrigge*, 13-14 c.: *Stokbrigge*, 15 c.: *Stokebrig*, VE. 1534.

VCH. Hants says that the second of these old forms is due to its long wide street. The AS. form of the name would appear to have been *Stocc-Brycg*, 'Stake Bridge.'

Ancient names on its by. are given in the Leckford charter.

No local names worthy of note.

294. STOKE CHARITY.

About 6 m. N. of Winchester.

Stockes, 11 c.: *Stoke Charite*, IPM. 1254: *Ouldstoke*, 15 c.: *Ouldstoke Cherytie*, 16-17 c.

AS. *Stoc*, of uncertain meaning. Probably means little more than 'place.'

Part of the Manor of Micheldever.

Local and Field Names.

Canterbury, Dollars Croft, Trivet Lain, Tything Down, Waller's Ash.

295 STOKE PARK.

About 6 m. S. of Winchester.

Formerly part of Bishopstoke. Separated from it in 1899.

Local and Field Names.

Cunninger Hill, Goss Flesh Fd., Bowland Oak, Crowdhill (OM1, hamlet. *Crowd Hill* in an old Bishopstoke document), Ham Fd., Holt Farm, Hove Lands, Evence Fd. (3 fur. E. of Middle Street), Whales, Whales Mead, Reeves Gore (the *Reeves Gore* of an old document), Hard Halves, Peat Mead, Dole Mead, Stoney Cross (fd. 100 yds. NE. of West Horton Farm), Weavels Six Acres, Ash Cross, Bartons Fd., White Croft, Carthouse Purrock, Cross Close, Shud Purrock, Home Purrock, Lake Farm (S. by. Stream, the *Geoles Burna* of the Bishopstoke charter), Cotsham Close, Cotsham Mead ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. duc W. of Lake Farm, OM1), Dole Mead, West Horton Farm.

296. NORTH STONEHAM.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Southampton.

There can be little doubt that North Stoneham is the *Ad Lapidem* mentioned in Bede's *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 16, as the place where two young princes of the Isle of Wight took refuge from the attack made on the island by Ceadwalla of Wessex. The mention of *Hreutford* (*Hreodford*, 'Reed Ford'), which is evidently the modern Redbridge in Millbrook, as a place near *Ad Lapidem*, supports the identification.

Stanham (B.649, 650) : *Aet Stanham*, A.D. 932 (B.692) : *Stanham* (K.713) : *Stanham*, A.D. 1045 (K.776) : *Stanham*, 11 c. : *Stanham Abbatis*, 13 c.

AS. *Stan-Ham*, 'House by the Stone,' the reference being almost certainly to a Roman milestone on the road from Venta Belgarum (Winchester) to Clausentum (Bitterne), from which the name *Ad Lapidem* must have been derived.

Charters.

Four extant charters profess to deal with land at

Stoneham; but of these, one (K.712), though bearing the title Stoneham, has attached to it the boundaries of Hinton Ampner. This is accounted for by the same charter, K.712, by which Aethelred grants 10 hides at Hinton to the church at Stoneham.

The other three charters are B.692, K.713 and K.776.

It is quite evident that the boundaries of North and South Stoneham have been much modified in mediaeval and modern times. Even when the TA. of North Stoneham was made in the middle of the 19th century, the parish included the SE. part of what is now Chandler's Ford. The NW. by. then ran (see OM6) from the SE. angle of Great Covert in North Baddesley ENE. along the N. edge of Titlark Copse: then round the old claypits: then to Chandler's Ford railway station: then along the line of the Winchester road about 50 yds. W. of it to where it crosses a brook at Scantabout Copse: then along this brook through Pitmore Copse to Otterbourne Hill. It then doubled back on the present N. angle of the parish on the road $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Broom Hill.

An uncertainty exists with regard to the antiquity of the present by. between North Stoneham and the parish of St. Mary, Southampton.

Thus it may be anticipated that many of the landmarks of the charters are not determinable at the present day.

Charter B.692.

This charter records the grant, made in A.D. 932, by King Aethelstan to the thegn Alfred of 12 hides at *Stanham*; and mentions that the land passed subsequently to the New Monastery at Winchester. The survey is given in three languages, AS., ME. and Latin. (The forms of the names in ME. and Latin are given after the AS. form, in cases where they elucidate the meaning. The Saxon form belongs to the Saxon age. The ME. form is probably of the earlier half of the fourteenth century.)

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Swaethelingforda*: 'First from . . . Ford.'

This is the modern Swaythling. The name of the ford looks like a family name; but no name from which it could be derived is recorded. *Swaeth* means a 'track.' Can

swaetheling mean 'the people who live on the track,' i.e. in this case the track leading to the ford? Dr. Bradley thought the name to be a pre-Saxon stream name.

The ford was undoubtedly over Monk's Brook, where the bridge at Swaythling now stands.

2. *West to Smerebrocesforda*: 'West to the Ford of the Brook of Slimy Mud.'

Smeorn, from which I take the first part of the brook name to be derived, means 'grease.' This must be the brook which comes down from the ponds in Bassett Wood; and the ford must have been where the present road crosses it about 1 fur. SW. of Swaythling station.

3. *And thanon westweard andlang Herepathes to Hrumbroces Aewelme (along the Lawepathes to Thumbrokyselme) (Semitas Legales . . . Thumbrokyselme)*: 'Then west along the Highway to the (great) Spring of Soot Brook.'

This must be the road by Langthorn Gate which forms the N. by. of Portswood. The somewhat irregular course of the road suggests that it is old; and the existence of the old gate upon it implies that it was an old by. The name Burgess Street Farm upon it suggests that that was an old name of it. Two streams rise close to this road, of which Soot Brook,—probably so called from its dark colour,—may be either. The more easterly of them forms the S. by. of South Stoneham. It rises close to Burle Stone Cross (OM6), and flows through Bell's Row Copse to the Itchen. The other rises about 1 fur. further W. at the NE. corner of Southampton Common.

4. *And swa forith andlange Weges on suthhealfe Gaetes Hlaewe thaet hit cymth to Feower Treowum*: 'And so forth along the Way to the south side of the Low (Tumulus) of the Gate till it comes to Four Trees.'

This point is not of itself determinable; but, as the by. turns N. at the next point, the trees must presumably have stood at the SW. angle of the grant, i.e. at Cheleworth Gate (OM6) at the NW. angle of Southampton Common. The tumulus has vanished; but it must have been just N. of the road, probably not far from the Cutted Thorn (OM6).

5. *Thonon thanen north andlang Herepathes (Lawepathys, Legales Semitas) to Gythrices Wille*: 'Then north along the Highway to Gythric's Spring.'

Though the line of this *Herepath* has vanished for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Cheleworth Gate, yet it exists further N. in the form of a road degenerating later into a track through the woods by Chilworth Tower (OM1). This track or road has on it the name Ridgeway near the SE. corner of Lord's Wood (OM1). This is evidently the old ridgeway between the basins of the Test and the Itchen. Some of it is represented by modern roads. Guthric's Spring was probably at the SE. corner of Lord's Wood (OM1).

6. *And swa forth andlang Weges oth hit cymth to Fearnbedde*: 'And so on along the Track till it comes to Fern Bed.'

The old by. now passes along the modern by., i.e. along the road to Chilworth, for 5 fur.

7. *Thanon east on thet Slaed oth hit cymth to Holan Broce*: 'Then east to the Slade till it comes to Hollow Brook.'

The name of this brook, corrupted by popular etymology into Holy or Holly Brook, still exists in Shirley. It is the brook which runs S. to Shirley from Chilworth Common (OM1). The modern by. turns E. at this point from the road along which it has been running in order to reach the brook. It also runs down a small valley or hollow, which is the Slade of the charter.

8. *Thonne thanon north andlanh Holan Broces cth tha Sand Pyttas*: 'Then north along Hollow Brook as far as the Sandpits.'

The by. now enters on a region where it is no longer traceable. But the Sandpits may be represented by the old gravel-pit close to the Botley-Romsey road about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Chilworth.

9. *Thanon on Byrewege (Byrwey? Berwey) oth hit cymth on Cytanbroces Aelwilme*: 'Then to the Way of the (Camp?) till it comes to the (Great) Spring of Kite's Brook.'

The Way of the Camp must have been some track leading S. to the earthwork or camp about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Bassett (OM1). It has not survived—probably obliterated by woodland. At the SE. corner of Great Covert (OM1) is the NW. angle both of the new and the old by. A brook which ultimately flows into the large brook at Chandler's Ford close to the railway station passes this angle. This is

almost certainly the *Cytan Broc*; but no springs are marked as existing there.

From this point the by. becomes practically untraceable for a long distance, chiefly owing, no doubt, to changes in the by. of the parish.

10. *And swa andlang Broces oth hit cymth to Ipping-wanne (Uppyngehamme, Ippnghamme)* (It is probable that the ME. form, *Uppyngehamme*, is the right one): 'And so along the Brook till it comes to the Croft of the Uppings.'

This was probably near Chandler's Ford.

11. *Thonne suth be Efist oth thaet Slaede tha scit to Maeran Broce (Mernbrok, Mernbrok)*: 'Then south by the Overhanging Edge of the Wood till the Slade that runs to (Boundary?) Brook.'

One thing is clear,—that this old by. did not run either along the present by. or along the earlier parish by. which has been described; but turned S. somewhere in the neighbourhood of Chandler's Ford, thus omitting the N. end of the parish from the 12 hides of the grant. It is possible that the great brook at Chandler's Ford was the *Maeran Broc*. But it is fairly certain that at one period this brook was called *Stur*, *Stour*, the common pre-Saxon river name, for a bridge at Northend (OM1) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE. of Chandler's Ford, used to be called *Sturbridge*.

12. *Andlang Broces oth hit cymth to Waergitbeforda (Wergford, Wergford)*: 'Along the Brook till it comes to Wergith's Ford.'

Perhaps the ford at Northend (OM1).

13. *Thanon on gerihste to Eastlea (Wearden)*: 'Then straight to East Lea (?).'

East Lea is Eastleigh. It is very unfortunate that the text is corrupt. A term of orientation is missing which, had it been present, might have given the clue to this otherwise obscure part of the survey.

The ME. form runs: *Than forth ryht to Estelee, suthward*; and the Latin: *Tunc recte ad Estlee, versus Austrum*. I take it that the by. went to the S. end of East Lea.

14. *Thone north swa se Haga scyt to Baranleage north-wearden*: 'Then north as the Hedge (or Game Enclosure) runs to the Bare Lea on its north side.'

If the Ford of 12 was at Northend, then the by. passed

probably along the road from the ford to the crossroads a furlong E. of it, where it impinged on East Lea, and then turned N. to Bare Lea, of which no trace survives, though, if the positions of the last few landmarks have been correctly determined, it must have been W. of Boyatt Wood (OM1), which may be a surviving remnant of the *Haga*.

15. *Thonne thanon north oth hit cymth to there Fotyhtan Aec* (*Fotyhtnek* in ME. and Latin forms): 'Then north till it comes to the (Footed ?) Oaktree.'

If 'footed' be correct, then I take it to mean an oak with roots spreading somewhat widely on the surface of the ground.

16. *And swa suth andlange Straete* (Latin *Plateam*): 'And so south along the Street (Made Road).'

That the *Straet* is the Roman road from Winchester to Bitterne there cannot be much doubt. Unfortunately, the S. part of the course of this road, though it may be conjectured with fair certainty, is not actually known. Codrington in his book on Roman Roads in Britain says, that there are traces of the road as far S. as Otterbourne Hill Wood. As to its further course, the name *Ad Lapidem* must be taken into consideration, for it renders it probable that it passed through North Stoneham village. *H.N.Q.*, Vol. iv, says that its traces have been found by the side of Boyatt Wood: later NE. of the house called Woodside: later still 50 yds. E. of North Stoneham church: and finally at St. Denys' railway station. These various traces point to a line passing S. just E. of Boyatt Wood (OM1), past Boyatt Farm, from which a straight line of footpath runs a little W. of S. as far as the Eastleigh-Salisbury railway close to Woodside House (OM1). Just S. of Boyatt Farm the North Stoneham by. passes for about 1 fur. along this line; and that is where I should be disposed to locate the *Straet* of the charter.

16. *Oth hit cymth to Grenan Leage*: 'Till it comes to Green Lea.'

This was probably at the angle of the old by. 1½ fur. ENE. of Middle.¹

¹ From here the old by. between N. and S. Stoneham passed along what is now the by. of the Parliamentary Division, but not

of the parish, i.e. ran due E. to Chicken Hall Farm on the Itchen.

17. *Thon thaer east and suth oth hiy cymth to Cynninges Dic*: 'Then south-east till it comes to King's Dyke.'

As a fact the by. ran very slightly S. of E.; and the orientation of the charter is not quite correct. The King's Dyke was probably along this piece of by., at the S. end of the present town of Eastleigh.

18. *Andlange thaere Dic oth hio bygth ongean Mucelinge Maede*: 'Along the Dyke till it makes a bend over against the Mead of the Family of Mucel.'

The Mead mentioned must have been near the Itchen, probably just W. of Chicken Hall Farm. The old parish by. went hence straight to the Itchen. The charter by. however, bent N. just before reaching the river, probably in order to include a piece of mead.

19. *Northwearde ut on Icenan*: 'Northward out to the Itchen.'

The by. must have reached the Itchen a little higher up than Chicken Hall Farm.

20. *Thon swa Icenan scyt oth hit gymth foran ongean Hierderwylles Aewylm*: 'Then down the course of the Itchen till it comes opposite to the place where Herdsmen's Spring gushes forth.'

Lack of intimate local knowledge prevents me from saying where this spring was. But it was on the east side of the Itchen; and I should guess that it was in the neighbourhood of Black Lodge in South Stoneham parish.

21. *Thanon weast to Scortan Thorne*: 'Then west to the Low Thorntree.'

22. *Thanon suth to thane Herepathe the lyth to Mannes Brycge*: 'Then south to the Highway which runs to Man's Bridge.'

21 shows that the Low Thorntree must have stood almost on the site of the Mortuary Chapel in the burial-ground ENE. of Swaythling. The Highway is the Botley road which crosses the Itchen at Man's Bridge, the *Mannes Brycg* of the charter.¹

¹ VCH. Hants speaks of this charter as including part of South Stoneham. The author has made a mistake as to the meaning of the point which refers to Man's Bridge. The survey does not say that the by. goes to

Man's Bridge (which is in S. Stoneham), but to the Highway leading to Man's Bridge, — a statement which does not imply that any part of S. Stoneham was within the area of the grant.

The Two Other Charters.

Of the topography of the two other Stoneham charters very little can be made. It is probable that they refer to one and the same piece of land; and it is fairly certain from the hidage and the boundaries that this was the southern portion of the land granted by the charter which has just been discussed. It will be well to quote the full text of both of them before attempting such explanations as may be possible.

K.713 is a charter whereby Ethelred grants 8 hides 'in loco qui *Stanham* appellatur *Aet Westun*' to an unnamed grantee. Two surveys are appended to the charter, of which one has no title, while to the other are attached the words: 'and this is the boundary of the 5 hides at *Weston*.' This *Weston* is apparently the place about 5 m. S. of *Stoneham* on *Southampton Water*. Though the first survey has no title, its resemblance to the survey given in the charter to be hereafter quoted shows it to refer to part of N. *Stoneham*. As to its hidage there is some uncertainty. If the 5 hides at *Weston* are to be subtracted from the 8 hides mentioned in the body of the charter, then this grant of K.713 in N. *Stoneham* was 3 hides only. But its boundaries are so similar to those of the land mentioned in the next charter that there is reason to suppose that they are the same boundaries in a less detailed form; and, as there are 8 hides in this later charter, it is probable that the *Stoneham* land of the earlier one was 8 hides also, and that the *Weston* land is not included in this hidage.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Icenan on Cyninges Mearce on Bican Stapol*: 'First from the *Itchen* to the King's Boundary (or *Balk*) to *Bitch's Pole*.'

2. *On Waddan Stocces*: 'To *Wadda's Stake*.'

3. *Andlang Mearce on Wichythe*: 'Along the *Balk* (or Boundary) to the Landingplace (or Riverbank) of the Dairy Farm.'

4. *Upp andlang streames on tha Lace*: 'Up along stream to the Stream (or, probably, Backwater).'

5. *Upp andlang Mearce of (? on) Aekergeat*: 'Up along the *Balk* (or Boundary) to the Gate of the Strip of Ploughland.'

6. *Thanan upp andlang Weges on Swaethlingford*:
'Then up along the Way to Swaythling Ford.'

(Note added): *And Feldles* (? *Feldleas*) *Gemaene*:
'And the Open (Moorland) Pastures (?) are held in common.'

Before discussing this survey it will be well to take the survey attached to the next charter.

The Third Stoneham Charter.

K.776 is a charter whereby King Edward grants 8 hides at *Stanham* to SS. Peter and Paul at Winchester in A.D. 1045.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Swaetheling Wyll*: 'First to the Spring at Swaythling.'

2. *Andlang Streamaes upp on thaes Cingaes Raewe*:
'Along stream up to the King's Row (of Trees).'¹

3. *Andlang Raewae on tha Ealdan Icenan*: 'Along the Row to the Old Itchen.'

4. *On ufwyrd thonae Orcerd on tha Niwan Ea*: 'To the upper side of the Orchard to the New River.'

5. *Andlang Mearcae on tha Lampyttas*: 'Along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Claypits.'

6. *Andlang Mearce on Waddan Stoc(c)e*: 'Along the Balk (or Boundary) to Wadda's Stake.'

7. *Andlang Mearce on thaene Hwitan Stan*: 'Along the Balk (or Boundary) to the White Stone.'

8. *Andlang Mearce on Wichythe aet Midne Stream*:
'Along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Landingplace (or Riverbank) of the Dairy Farm at mid stream.'

9. *Andlang streames upp on tha Lace*: 'Along stream up on the Stream (or Backwater).'

10. *Andlang Mearce to Aecergeate*: 'Along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Gate of the Strip of Ploughland.'

11. *On Holan Broc*: 'To Hollow Brook.'

12. *Andlang Broces on Portes Wuda northewyrdan on thone Graenan Weg*: 'Along the Brook to Port's Wood on its north side to the Green Way.'

13. *Andlang Straete aeft on Swaetheling Wyll*: 'Along the Street (Made Road) again to the Spring at Swaythling.'

¹ Probably a shelter belt.

Note added : *And seo Feldles (? Feldleas) Gaemene, and thaet mynster aet Wic, and seo hid thae thaerto lith, and VI Aeceras and se iggath aet Portes Bricge and healf saewaere and se mylnstede aet Mannaes Bricge* : ' And the Pastures of the Open Country are in common holding, and the church at Wick, and the hide which adjoins it, and six strips of ploughland and the eyot at Port's Bridge, and half the seaweed and the mill standing at Man's Bridge.'

There are many things about these two surveys which are not clear ; but certain broad facts seem to be discernible. In the first place it is certain that neither of the extant copies of the surveys is complete. That of B.713 gives no more than the landmarks of one side, or perhaps two sides, of the by. ; and that of B.776 has a large gap between the 10th and 11th points. Also in the case of both of them the surveyors have adopted the very unusual practice of going against the clock.

Of the landmarks of the latter of the two 8 hide charters the 1st and the 10th correspond to the 1st and the 7th of the 12 hide charter, while its points 6, 7, 8 and 9 correspond to points 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the first of the 8 hide charters.

All three charters have boundaries which pass along the Itchen ; therefore all three apply to that part of the old parish which lay E. of Monk's Brook. The second 8 hide charter also applied to the SW. part of the parish, as the mention of the Hollow Brook shows. It is practically certain that the other 8 hide charter included also this part of the parish, though the landmarks of that part of it have disappeared. Both grants seem to have left out that NW. part of the old parish which is included in the 12 hide grant.

The general line of the by. of K.776 seems to have been as follows : at point 1 it started from Swaythling. Then 2, 3 and 4 carried it up the Itchen, following various branches of the river. Near Chicken Hall Farm it began to correspond with the by. of B.713. The two boundaries then cut W. along the line of the modern Parliamentary Division by., the old N. by. of North Stoneham (see the 12 hide charter), past landmarks called Wadda's Stake, the Wick Hide, the *Lacu* (stream), and Acre Gate. Probably the *Lacu* is Monk's Brook at a point near Middle ; and a Wick would be certainly on a mead, i.e. on water-meadow,

so that the Wick Hide would be near that brook, somewhere E. of Middle. After this, the landmarks of B.713 are lacking until it gets round to Swaythling. Also there is a gap in the landmarks of B.776 till we get to the Hollow Brook, also mentioned in the 12 hide charter. That brook the by. must have met at some point not far SE. of Chilworth Court. Then the by. passes along the Green Way, which is the old ridgeway which runs due S. from Chilworth, and is called *Herepath* in B.692—the 12 hide charter. It then passed along a road called the *Straet*, which must have run along the line of the road from Swaythling to Shirley, and is called *Herepath* in B.692. It was probably a piece of a Roman road running W. from Clausentum (Bitterne). Before reaching the *Straet* the by. had passed on the N. side of *Portes Wudu*, the origin of the name Portswood.

As to the note at the end of the survey of K.776, the *Feldleas* were probably on Southampton Common. The site of the *Mynster* is not determinable. Port's Bridge was probably on the site of the bridge near South Stoneham House; and the *Iggath* was probably the eyot in the grounds of that house. The Mill Stead at Man's Bridge may have been on the site of the present West End Mills.

Local and Field Names.

Qualetts (in extreme NW. corner of the parish), Malbrook (TA.), or Marlbrook (OM) Pond (evidently the name of the brook running N. through Hut Wood), Slipe by road, Blackfriars ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Northend, and W. of Monk's Brook), Upper and Lower Sturbridge (immed. SW. of Northend (OM1) and E. of Monk's Brook. The name suggests that Monk's Brook was originally called *Stur*, Stour, the pre-Saxon river name so common in England), Somers Land, Boyatt Wood (about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE. of Northend, OM1, *Boviet*, *Boneta*, 12-14 c.), Lumbers, Bevis Mount, The Ring (now woodland near the W. by. named from the earthwork in it), Alder Gully, Hut Hill, Hicknor Hill (about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. Middle, probably *Hiccan Ora*, Hicca's Hillslope), Little Hose, Upper Hose ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Middle, OM1), Middle (hamlet, OM1), Doncaster Farm, Kearley's Mead, Great Fog Fd., Little Redfield, Great and Little Tailverds, Black Heath, The Sling, Little Oxleys, Big Honey Mead, Ash Acre, Verland, Moor Furlong, Scissars, Rumbells,

Springey Piece, Peppins Hither Purrock, Bearskins, Bassett Green, Bassett, Swaythling (hamlet, OMI, see note on B.692 charter. Dr. Henry Bradley suggests that the -ing element may mean 'stream.' In the form -inge it has this meaning in the old names of Wantage, Lockinge, and Ginge in Berks, *Swathelynge*, IPM. 1329).

297. SOUTH STONEHAM.

About 2 m. N. of Southampton.

For origin of name see North Stoneham.

Until quite recent times, the parish included the parishes of South Stoneham, Eastleigh, Bitterne, West End, Portswood, and Hedge End.

Local and Field Names.

Smith's Trunk, Fishouse Sling, Vocus (Vocas, TA.), Copse, Inner Vocas, Notmore, Upper Bevis Mead, Chicknell Mead (just E. of the Itchen and N. of the Eastleigh-Gosport railway. The name seems to be the same as Chicken Hall. Both are derived in all probability from *Healh*, a 'hollow' in a slope), Hamble Land ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the last. May have been a detached piece of land belonging to Hamble on Southampton Water), Little Peat Pit, Ash Acre, Quob Corner, Part of Blackmoor, Callaway's Meadow, Hogmead Meadow, Drift Way, Milkmead Copse, Wigmore Hill (now High Hill), Wigmore Fd., Wigmore Mead (all about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. of Allington Farm, OMI), Old Lands, Breach Walk, The Lawn, Monk's Mead, Slip by canal, Tankard's Wood, Outer Tankards.

Man's Bridge (OMI, The *Mannes Brycg* of the charter. *Manesbruge*, Pipe R. 1169: *Manebrug*, ROF. 1207: *Manesbrig*, TN. 1242: *Manebrig*, TN. 1249, 'Man's Bridge,' where 'Man' is a proper name).

298. STRATFIELDSAYE.

About 7 m. NE. of Basingstoke.

Stradfelle, 11 c.: *Stratfeud*, CR. 1237-42: *Stratfeld*, TN. 1242, 1244: *Stratfeld Say*, IPM. 1276: *Stretfeld*

Magna, Stratfeld Stuteville, Stratfield Say, 13 c. : *Strattefeud Say, Stratford Say, Stratfelde Say*, 14 c. : *Strathfieldsay*, 16 c. : *Stratfield Sea*, 18 c.

Stuteville is from the Stoteville family, holders of land here in the 12 c. *Say* is from Robert de Say, who had land here in A.D. 1227.

AS. *Straet Feld*, 'Open Land (or Moorland) of the Street (Made Road).'

Local and Field Names.

Lavell's Farm, Dollery's Farm, Misselbury Copse (Mistlebury, TA.), Wigmore Copse, Wigmore Farm, Wigmore Thatch, Fair Oak Green, Purdue's Farm, Ladyland Copse, Ive's Farm.

Forelands Farm (just outside the village. *Fower Landes, Foure Land Greene*, 17 c. : 'Four Ploughlands').

Slip, Peasewell, Upper Dills, Pikes Piddle, Birkets, Cowleaze, The Slip, Long Mead, Winding Grounds, Weston (called West End Green in OM), Castleton (5 fur. SW. of Wigmore Farm, OM1), Great Ground, Cross Coppice, Slough Close, Little Grove, Gozlewood (fd. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Wigmore Farm, OM1), Hither Dills, The Dills, Upper Lays, Cross Stiles, Crooked and Outer Piddle, Artless (just S. of West End Green, and N. of the brook), Ellbrough (fd. 1 fur. SSW. of Wigmore Farm, OM1), Long Langthornes, Langthorne (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. of Wigmore Farm, OM1. This may be the *Langhorne* of the 17 c.), Upper Wells, Lower Vilands, Peaked Croft, Upper Vilands, Bar Piddle, Wergs (*The Wirgg*, 17 c. : *Withigas*, 'Hurdles made of withies'), Little and Great Burghfield (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. by W. of the village. *Square Burghfield, Rough Burghfield*, 17 c.), Little Bignells (in Stratfieldsaye Park about 3 fur. N. by W. of the house), Copenage Paddock (in the Park 13 chains N. by W. of the house), The Down, Kiln Close, Pond Close and Farthing Dale, Lower Bullands, Ridgeways (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSE. of Fair Oak Green), Winding Tree Acres, Cole Meadow, Outer Wearhams Mill (immed. WSW. of Ive's Farm, OM1. *Werham*, IPM. 1332. Probably named after a fish-weir in the Loddon), Ware Meadow (on the Loddon 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. by N. of Turgis church. Probably AS. *Wer*, 'weir'), Cocks Shot, Hallards Fd., Chart Lands ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Folly Farm, OM1), Great Potters, Lower Hooklands, Rowety Hooklands (1 fur. NE. of Lilly Mill

Farm), Wyford Meadow (3 fur. NE. of Lilly Mill Farm), Charl Meadow (3 fur. S. of Heywood's Farm), Goddens Piddle, Dean Meadow.

299. STRATFIELD TURGIS.

About 6 m. NE. of Basingstoke.

Stradfelle, 11 c.: *Strafeld*, Pipe R. 1166: *Stratfeud Turgis*, 13 c.: *Stratfield Turgys*, IPM. 1332: *Stratfeld Tourgys*, 14 c.: *Stretfeld Turgeys*, 15 c.: *Turges*, 16 c. AS. *Straet Feld*, 'Open Country (or Moorland) of the Street.'

Local and Field Names.

Thorpe's Copse, Lower Pitham Copse, Bylands Farm, Foreshares in Broadford Upper Meadow, Broadford Lane (ran formerly along the N. edge of the copse on the SW. edge of Stratfieldsaye Park, and not as now to the Wellington Arms Inn), Patham Ride (the ride in Stratfieldsaye Park which runs parallel with the Reading-Basingstoke road, and just N. of it, after that road has turned E. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Wellington Arms Inn), Dockhurst (1 fur. due E. of the above inn), Wilden Tree (1 fur. SSE. of Lawn Farm), Mogs Stinyards ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. due S. of Lawn Farm), Rough Leys, Kiln Close, Birchen Wells, Outer Woodlakes, Hither Woodlakes, Picked Close, Upper and Lower Court Fd., Foreshares in Little Boar Mead (*Bormede*, 13 c.), Little Houselands, Well Close, Sancho Piddle, Spanish Green Piddle Vilands, Murlands ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Newhouse Farm), Carthouse Piddle, Six Acres and Upper Piddle, The Down, Salters Moor, Landshare in Silk Mead.

300. EAST STRATTON.

About $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Winchester.

Strattone, A.D. 903 (B.602, K.336): *Stratune*, 11 c.: *Strattona*, Pipe R. 1166: *Eastratton*, 12 c.: *Stratton*, TN. 1208, 1242: *Strattun*, TN. 1249: *Stratone*, *Stratton*, 14 c.: *Stratton*, F.A 1428.

AS. *Straet Tun*, 'Farm or Village on the Street or Made Road,' i.e. the Roman road from Winchester to Silchester.

Local Names.

Rownest Wood, Biddles Wood, Embley Wood (N. of Stratton Park), Whiteway Farm, Dodsley Wood.

Burcot's Farm (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of village, B.602, K.336 (A.D. 903), the so-called Golden Charter, mentions *Burcote cum IX Hidis*, part of the grant made by King Edward to Winchester New Monastery. This shows that Burcote must have been at that time a land-unit distinct from East Stratton).

301. LONG SUTTON.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Odiham.

Suthtune, A.D. 979 (K.622): *Sudtune*, 11 c.: *Launge Sutton*, 12 c.: *Lunga Sutton*, TN. 1244: *Sheep Sutton*, 18 c. *Suth Tun*, 'South Farm.'

Charter.

K.622 is a charter whereby King Aethelred grants to Bishop Aethelwold, in 979, 5 hides at Sutton, which, as the charter says, was subject to Crondall.

The survey is either an original, or a copy of an original survey of the Saxon age.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Wifeles Mere* (*Maere* in the Crondall charter): 'First to Weevil's (Beetle's) Balk.'

Comparison with other landmarks shows that this was about 3 fur. W. of Well.

2. *Thaet adune to tham Slede*: 'Then down to the Slade.'

This is the small valley which comes up from the N. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Well.

3. *Andlangas Sledes syx aecera braede*: 'Along the Slade for a breadth of six strips of ploughland.'

Here the by. must have turned N. along the Slade for something like 120 yds., taking the strip of ploughland as having had an average breadth of 22 yds.

4. *That up be Healfan Furlange be Riht Landmearce to Abrocenan Beorge*: 'Then up by the Half Furlong by the Straight Balk to the Broken Barrow.'

Furlang seems to be used here of an area of land, i.e. of a collection of strips of ploughland, in the sense in which 'furlong' is used in field names. As far as my experience goes, it is usually used in the charters as an approximate measure of length.

The by. climbs the W. side of the Slade. The Broken Barrow, which is mentioned in the Crondall charter, must have been just N. of the road near Summers Farm, about 5 fur. W. of Well.

5. *Ut on Straet*: 'Out to the Street (Made Road).'

This is the road from Warnborough to Well. It is called *Straet* in the Hoddington (see Upton Grey) charter. It was evidently a great highway. It was a summerway of the great ridgeway which enters Hants from Surrey, and passes clean across the county to Inkpen Beacon.¹ E. of Well this road is continued along a 'ridgeway which comes from the E. along the comb of the ridge to the N. of Alton.' In Farnham parish there is a small hamlet called Ridgeway on this road.

6. *Andlang Straete on tha Maere Slade*: 'Along the Street to the Boundary (or Balk) Slade.'

This must be the hollow on the S. edge of which the village of Long Sutton lies.

7. *Innan Witmundes Lea*: 'To Witmund's Lea.'

This must have been on the W. edge of the village.

8. *Thanne be Wurtruman andlanges Wudes to thaere Hwitan Dic*: 'Then by the Hillfoot along the Wood to the White Dyke.'

The Hillfoot seems to have been the N. side of the ridge which runs WNW. from the village. The Wood ran probably along the N. part of the W. by. of the parish; and the White Dyke probably began at the NW. corner of the parish, and extended along the N. by.

9. *To Effanhamme*: 'To Effa's Croft.'

Part of the name may survive in that of Great and Little Ham Wood on the N. By., on either side of the road to Odiham.

10. *Thanan on Trundlesham nitheweard*: There is no personal name *Trundel* known in AS. My impression is that the reading should be *Trindlesham*, from *Trin-del*, 'a

¹ See article on the Ancient Highways of Hants in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. lxxv, p. 169.

round quarry or chalkpit.' 'Then to the House at the Round Quarry (going) down hill.' The site is probably marked by Ham Copse and Ham Field, near the N. by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due S. of Stapely Farm. On every side of this site are old chalkpits.

11. *To Aecces Denes Gaeate*: 'To . . . Dean Gate.'

The Dean is the hollow $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. of Stapely Farm (OM1).

12. *To Gistraeldes Wille*: 'To Gistraeld's Spring.'

This Spring is mentioned under the name of Gistead's Spring in the Crondall charter. It was in the hollow at the NE. corner of Sutton parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Thorns Farm (OM1).

13. *To Hemstedes Geate*: 'To Homestead's Gate.'

Hamstedes Wyllas of the Crondall charter are the springs at Well. *Hamstedes Geat* is almost certainly an alternative name of the *Isenbyrst Geat* of the Crondall charter. It seems to have been in a gap in the ridge $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Well, or a gate in that gap.

14. *Forth bi Straet eft to Wifeles Maere*: 'On parallel with the Street again to Weevil's Balk.'

'*Bi Straet*' probably implies that the by. did not actually follow the line of road. It went probably along the N. side of it. (For *Straet* see 5; and for *Wifeles Maer* see 1.

It will be noticed that this grant includes only part of Long Sutton. The parish was later two manors, of which this is the land of one of them. The other is included in the Crondall charter.

A large number of ancient names on the parish by. are given in the Crondall charter.

Local and Field Names.

Cockshatch, Cockhatch Dell, Great Ham Wood, Summer Leaze, Butt Piece and Ten Acres, Leaden Vere, Butt Piece, Kite Hall, Hydegate Farm.

Great Hayley Fd., Hayley Lane, Hayley Fd., Hayley (all of these lie NW. of Sutton village. *La Haylie Close*, 16 c. The *Heglea* of the Crondall charter, 'Hedge Lea').

Prior's Mead, Smock Acre, Rye Croft, Sawl, Great Saulgrove (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 fur. respectively SE. of the village. Possibly *Le Sole*, a wood of the 16 c.), Great Reedings, Nether Wood, Crouch Fd. (*Crowchfield*, 16 c. Perhaps

'Field of the Cross'), Chafer's Close, Benhams, Limmer Fd. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. due E. of village. *Lymmer Field*, 16 c.), Sutton Warblington (hamlet contiguous to the village. Formerly a manor. See notes on Warblington), Bigmores Pightle, The Bury, Great Coppice Dean, Hazel Veres, Ellens, Three Halves, Hook, The Hook, Heathy Hyde, Yokeup Hyde, Long Hyde, Broad Hyde, Little Hyde, Ridge Furlong, Handcross Coppice, Haygate Close, Hook Fd., Sheephouse Copse.

Canny Down or Coney Down (immed. E. of Vinney Copse. Cf. the *Gannaen Dene* of the Crondall charter, 'Cup Dean').

Ham Copse, Ham Fd., Rookwood, Nut Croft (*Nutcrofte*, 16 c.), Garston Fd., Old Maid, The Plat, Great Blake, Little Blakes, White Hill and Blotfield, Bloat Fd., Court Gardens, White Lands, Red Croft, Outer Shrubb, Upper and Lower Shrubb ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Well), Minchin Croft, Little Lay, Lower Mincing, Great Lay, Great Leaze, Ash Furlong, Stroud Fd., Stroud Wood (*Strod*, CR. 1237-42, 'Marsh'), Stirts Coppice, Buckworth, Stuckletons Fd., Strickland Fd., Little Reedings, Broad Reedings, Six Acre Mincing, Upper Mincing, Crooked Reeding, Well (hamlet in E. part of parish. *La Welle*, CR. 1237-42: *Welle*, A.D. 1284: *Wyl*, 'spring').

302. SWANMORE.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Bishop's Waltham.

The greater part of the parish was formerly a tithing of Droxford; but a small piece on its W. border was taken from Bishop's Waltham.

Swanemere, 13 c. and FA. 1316. AS. *Swan-mere*, 'pool of the swineherds.'

Ancient names on its by. will be found in the Droxford charters.

Local and Field Names.

Little Brokes Copse, Admiral's Copse (1 fur. SE. of Mayhill Farm, OM1, called Odmual's Copse in TA.), White Pits (Chalkpits), Hill Place, Hill Grove, Hill Farm (former tithing of Hill), Burrow Close ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of church),

Doniger's Dell (Quarry, NW. of village), Hoe Fd., Heartache, Pinkherds, Cot Street (OMr), Nore Copse, Great Holywell Copse, Holywell (*Haliwell*, FA. 1396: *Halywell*, FA. 1428), Crooked Copse, Ragnals Copse (3 fur. N. of Holywell), Huntage Row, Huntage Copse (on the Meon, SE. of Holywell, OMr), Great and Little Lion Copse, The Vester Piece (Fd. 3 fur. due W. of Holywell, OMr), Wassalls Hall, Bishop's Enclosure.

303. SWARRATON.

About 3½ m. NNW. of Alresford.

Swerwetone, A.D. 903 (B.602, K.336): *Swerweton*, 11 c.: *Seruilton*, *Serueton*, *Sereweton*, *Swarueton*, 13 c.: *Swarveton*, IPM. 1283: *Sarweton*, TN. 1242: *Serveton*, *Swarewatton*, *Swarghton*, 14 c.: *Swarweton*, FA. 1316, 1346, 1428: *Swarewetton*, FA. 1428.

Swerwe Tun, where the first element is the pre-Saxon name of a stream.¹

Local and Field Names.

Totford Fd. (see Northington), Halves Fd., Severals, Spy Bush Plantation, Peaks Piece.

304. SWAY.

About 3 m. NW. of Lymington.

Suei, 11 c.: *Sueia*, CAD. 1193-1216: *Sweye*, *Sweia*, 13 c.: *Sweye*, FA. 1316, CPR. 1547-8.

The origin of the name is not traceable.

Local Names.

Meadend, Durns Town, Widden Bottom (NE. of parish), Shirley Holms, East Street Copse, King's Hyde, Pitmore Lane (runs N. and S. about 1 m. SE. of village), Sheepwash Bottom.

¹ Dr. Bradley suggests this solution; but, as he says, it can at best be only a natural guess. There does not appear to be any

obvious or even possible AS. word from which the first element could be derived.

305. SYDMONTON.

About 6½ m. N. of Whitchurch.

Sydmonton was originally a part of Kingsclere; but the charter of Ecchinswell shows that the bounds of Sydmonton were in existence before the separation from Kingsclere took place. Kingsclere was, and is, a parish formed of an agglomeration of tithings.

Sidemanestone, 11 c.: *Sidemontaine*, 17 c.

Sidemannes-Tun, 'Sideman's Farm or Village.'

It is curious, and perhaps not wholly accidental, that one of the signatories of the neighbouring Ecchinswell charter B.674, K.1102 is 'Sydeman minister.'

In reference to this point, I may quote certain facts from Wiltshire which I published in *The Wiltshire Magazine* of December, 1921. There are certain place names in the county where the personal name which forms the first element of the place name is the name of the person who is recorded in Domesday as having held the land in the time of Edward the Confessor. Brixton Deverell derives its name from a Brictric who held the land in Edward's day. Alderstone in Whiteparish derives its name from a similar owner named Aldred. This shows that the names attached to any locality, especially to any form of property, may be those of quite recent holders, and are not necessarily the names of the persons who were, if I may so put it, the original founders of the place. Thus this Sideman may be the actual person from whom Sydmonton got its name.

Many points on its by. are mentioned in the Burghclere and Ecchinswell charters.

Local Names.

Gold Copse, Brock's Copse, Waterless Copse, Sandell's Copse (probably *Sand-del*, 'sandpit.' The presence of sand in the neighbourhood is shown by a sandpit 3 fur. S. of the copse. The fact that a modern name is in the possessive form is no proof of its being personal in origin. Later generations which had lost all idea of the old meaning of a name were apt to assume that it was a surname. Many field names show this to be the fact), Berry Wood, Water-ship Farm (probably *Waeter-scipe*, 'a piece of water'), Glasshanger Copse, Barton Copse, Sydmonton Park (on the top of the down), Port Way (the Roman road).

306. TADLEY.

About 6 m. NNW. of Basingstoke.

Aet Tadanleage, A.D. 909 (B.625, K.1094): *Taddele*, *Tadeleye*, 13 c.: *Tadeleye*, FA. 1316: *Tadelegh*, *Taddelegh*, 14 c.: *Tadele*, FA. 1428.

AS. *Tadan-Leah*, 'Tada's Lea.'

Part of the present parish, namely the S. end of it, was an appendage of Overton, its *baer*, or woodland, probably because Overton did not grow enough timber for building, or had not enough woodland for the pasturing of swine. As such it forms part of the grant made by King Edward to the Bishop of Winchester in 909 of Overton 'with a wood at Tadley,' and certain other lands (B.625, K.1094).

Survey.

The survey is either an original, or a copy of an original, survey of the AS. age.

1. *Areest of Brunan Hylle*: 'First from Brown Hill.'

This is now represented by Browning Hill (OM1), just N. of the line of the Roman road, about 1¼ m. SW. of the village.

2. *On Wisclea Geat* (read *Waesclea*): *Wisc-* is almost certainly a corruption for *Waesc*, a sheepwashing place. This lea is probably to be identified with Washers Meadow, ¼ m. NE. of Browning Hill Copse, and ¼ m. N. of Tadley Place Farm (OM1).

3. *Tha non to Oxan Haethfelda*: 'Then to the Open Heath Land of the Oxen.'

4. *Thaet east thonan to Wihtelmaes Treowe*: 'Then east to Hwitelm's Tree.'

5. *Swa to Fulan Rithe*: 'So to the Dirty Streamlet.'

6. *Thonan to Aenedwille*: 'Then to Duck Spring.'

7. *Swa to Withig Forda*: 'So to the Willow Ford.'

8. *Thaet to Brunen Hylle*: 'Then to Brown (? Brown's) Hill.'

The Willow Ford of 7 survives in the name of Wyeford Farm (OM1) about 1¼ m. S. of the village. But, judging from the Wootton charter, in which this ford is also mentioned, the ford must have been at the southernmost point of the parish, 1 m. due SW. of the farm. The whole of the S. part of the parish came to be known by the name of the

ford. In mediaeval times the separate character of this S. part of the parish was still maintained; and it was an independent estate called Withford or Wyford. Hence the name came to be applied to a farm at some distance from the ford itself.

The landmarks between this and *Waescleah* cannot be determined; but the *Ful Rith* was probably the stream which flows to the NE. to this *Withig Ford*.

In a professed survey of the Hundreds of Hampshire made in 1789, now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, there is a detached part of Overton Hundred which ought to be identical with this detached piece of Overton of AS. times. But the map is far too inaccurate to be of any use for the finer points of topography.

Local and Field Names.

Bishop's Wood Farm, Rimes's Lane, Rimes's Copse, Hither Burchells, Cross Close, Rusheir Piece, Lower Brooks, Bones Croft, Frewin's Meadow, Westcatts, Great and Little Hart Wood, Hither Moss, Louches, Louches Copse, Cottington's Hill, Little Moss, Cowderoys Close, Upper Swains, Washers Meadow (see charter), The Hocket, Deal Close, Browninghill Copse (see charter), Rag Wood, Ragwood Moor, Fuffety Piece, Kacks Fd., Bar Acre, Charcoal Gully, Wyeford Farm (see charter), Witch Lane Copse, Hog Park Copse, Pitland Copse.

Other terms in field names are: Shaw, Moor, Park, Marl, Hatch, Combe.

307. TANGLEY.

About 5 m. NNW. of Andover.

Tangelie, TN. 1212: *Tange Leygh*, IPM. 1297: *Tangele*, 13 c.: *Tangele*, IPM. 1327: *Tangeligh*, *Tankley*, *Tangelegh*, 15 c.

The first element of this name presents some difficulty. In a charter of Hurstbourne Tarrant, a parish which abuts on Tangley, there is mention of a *Tanmere* which must have been situated on the Tangley by., or, at any rate, very close to it. But 'g' is a persistent element in the old forms; and the first part of the name may be derived from AS. *Tang*, 'tongs,' and refer to the shape of the lea.

The tendency to call pieces of land by their shape is, of course, very marked in old names.

Local Names.

Hampshire Gate (where the Roman road from Winchester to the Roman station near Marlborough crosses the by.), Hungerford Lane (the above Roman road, from which the road to Hungerford diverges shortly after it leaves the parish), Dowland's Pit Farm.

308. THORLEY, I.W.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Yarmouth.

Torlei, 11 c.: *Thurley*, IPM. 1253: *Thorley*, 13 c.: *Thurlye*, FA. 1316: *Thorle*, FA. 1431.

Thorley, Herts, is spelt in the same way in Domesday. Skeat (Pl.N. Herts) ascribes it to AS. *Thor-Leah*, 'Lea of Thor,' i.e. the god of that name.

Local and Field Names.

Coal Pits ($3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WSW. of village), Sheep Coup, Staplers Copse (called Thorley Copse in OM), Jacob's Butt, Barton's Butt, Golding Butt, Orwood (fd. 1 fur. ENE. of village), Lower Cowleaze, Lower Ham Copse, Foul Ham, Great Ham, Tapnell Furze ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Wilmingham, OM1), Old Beat, Sketch Mead, Stockbridge (two fds. immed. SW. of Tapnell Farm, OM1), Holbrook ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Thorley Street on the brook which bounds the parish on the N. Evidently the old name of this brook), Hill Place Hanging Ground, Newens, Cullums, Butt, Home Butt, Kirchers, Hare Pitts, Batch, Upper Batch, Hare Fds., Hanging Land.

309. THRUXTON.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Andover.

Anne, 11 c.: *Turkilleston*, 12 c.: *Turcleston*, TN. 1235: *Throcleston*, IPM. 1295: *Turkeleston*, TN. 1242: *Thorcleston*, 13 c.: *Throkeleston*, *Thurkcleston*, 14 c.: *Thrukeleston*, IPM. 1324: *Throkeston*, 15 c.: *Thruckleston*, 16 c.: *Throxton*, 18 c.

On the name *Anne*, see Abbot's Ann. The later name represents AS. *Thurkilles-Tun*, 'Thurkill's Farm or Village.'

Local and Field Names.

Stanborough (probably represents in this case *Stanbeorh*, 'Stone Barrow.' It is significant that the *Wures Byrgels* of the Fyfield charter must have stood on or close to this site, just S. of Fyfield village), Picked Stanborough, The Grove, Roundabout Furlong, Peakes, Norrel Bush, Stry Piece, Gales Piece, Pit Piece, Church Half, Cowleigh, Lains.

310. TICHBORNE.

About 1½ m. SW. of Alresford.

Ticceburna, *Ticceburne*, A.D. 909 (B.622, K.1088): *Ticceburna*, A.D. 938 (B.731, K.1118): *Ticceburna* (B.1153, K.604).

AS. *Ticce-Burna*, 'Ticce's Bourne.'

The name of the village is obviously derived from that of the stream which flows through it. In the modern map it is given the name Itchen, i.e. is treated as the upper waters of that river. But the charters, and especially that of Alresford (B.398, K.1039) show that *Ticceburna* was the name of this brook, and that the river now called the Alre was regarded in AS. times as the headwaters of the Itchen. This is also shown by post-Conquest documents of the see of Winchester.

Two charters, B.622, K.1088 and B.731, K.1118, bear the title *Ticceburna*, but refer as a fact to Cheriton and Beauworth (see Cheriton). It would seem, therefore, that those places were in some sense dependencies of Tichborne.

Local and Field Names.

Burnt Ground, Common Field, Dell Close, Coles Hill, Row Ditch, Stony Furlong, Comb Piece, Burrels (3 fur. N. of village), Flaxen Hill, Breach, Gore, Whicher's Copse, Weldred's Mill, Lynch, Lynch Berry Hill, Great Berry Hill (½ m. S. of village. Possibly named from the *Earnes Beorh*, 'Eagle's Barrow' of the charter).

Sevington Farm (by the river, ½ m. SE. of village.

Contains the name *Syfa*. Cf. the *Syfan Wyllan* of the charter. *Syfan-Tun*, 'Syfa's Farm').

Gaston, Dean Fd., Lynches, Bakers Nap, Bakelands, Crawls, Vernal Farm (by the river, just NW. of Tichborne Park. Probably *Fearn-Healb*, 'Fern Hollow'), Great Bransworth, Little Bransworth, Green Bransworth (three lds. just S. of Tichborne Park), Hog Water Meadow, Lower Marles, Fulley Wood (the large wood the N. end of which is W. of the village), Upper Marles, Goatham, Sheepcombe, Winding Shord, Starveacre.

Gander Down (S. centre of parish. The *Gandra-Dun*, 'Ganders' Down,' of the charter).

Piddles Plantation, Great Piddle, Mothems and Belts, Honeyman Farm, Great and Little Wales (called *Wales* in A.D. 1602), Stony Walls, Wield Honeyman and Bottom Close.

311. SOUTH TIDWORTH.

On the Wilts border.

Tedorde, *Todeorde*, 11 c.: *Tudeworth*, TN. 1235, 1242: *Thodeworth*, *Thudeworth*, 13 c.: *Suthtudeword*, *Suthtudeworthe*, 14 c.: *South Tedeworth*, 15 c.

The first of the 13 c. forms gives the nearest clue to the origin of the name. It looks as if the first element may be one of the numerous AS. names beginning with *Theod-*; and the absence of an 's' would suggest that it was a female name. 'Theod...s Farm.'

Local Names.

Ashdown Copse, The Denes, Seven Barrows (a number which occurs with noticeable frequency in connection with barrows).

312. TIMSBURY.

About 2½ m. N. of Romsey.

Timbreberie, 11 c.: *Timberbury*, *Tymberbury*, 13-14 c.: *Tymysbury*, CPR. 1547-8: *Tymynysbury*, 16 c. AS. *Timber-Byrig*, either 'Wooden Fort,' or 'Camp by the large trees.' The old forms of Timsbury, Somerset, point to the same derivation.

Ancient names on its by. will be found in the Michelmersh charter.

Local and Field Names.

Casbrook Common ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. ENE. of the village. In the Michelmersh charter a *Cerswyll* (*Caers-Wiell*, 'Watercress Spring') is mentioned, which is the spring in the hollow to the E. of the common. In the Romsey charter the small brook flowing from this spring is called *Carebrok*, evidently a corruption of *Caers-Broc*, 'Watercress Brook.' This name has developed into the modern Casbrook).

Great Huish ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WSW. of the waterworks. *Hywys*, CAD. circ. 1465. AS. *Hiwisc*, 'household,' or the land held by a family), Timsbury Gore, Puckridges Copse ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. ENE. of Hunt's Farm), Copse in Stitches, Stitches, Little Rudley, Coppats Fd., King's Piddle, Bannington's Fds., Copped Fds., Picked Fd., Popley Hill ($4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. by N. of Hunt's Farm, OM1. Probably *Popul Leah*, 'lea of the Poplartrees.' See Michelmersh charter), Great Stand Furlong, Chalksford, Brambley Down Copse, Dodlands, Long Raylands, Culver Close (immed. S. of the church), Godden's Mead, Roake's Close, Easter Lands and Great Grounds, Fishwear Meadow, Cats Meadow (*Catesmede*, 16 c.), Grey Stone, Linhay's Close, Prickett Close, Breaches Copse, Rap.

313. EAST TISTED.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Alton.

Ostede, 12 c.: *Estystede*, *Estistede*, *Thishote*, 13-14 c., and various other forms in TN., CR., IPM., and VE., 1208-1534, all pointing to the same derivation.

In the West Tisted charter the name appears as *Ticce-stede*.

AS. *Ticce-Stede*, 'Ticce's Steading.'

Ancient names on its by. are given in the West Tisted charter.

Local and Field Names.

Denfield, Oatfield, Brooms, Dogford Wood, Carter's Puttock, Upper Gills Wood, Little London, Plash Wood.

Rotherfield Park (W. of village. *Retherefeld*, CR. 1232: *Retherfeld*, IPM. circ. 1273: *Rutherfeld*, CR. 1234, IPM. circ. 1273: *Rotherfeld*, IPM. 1297: *Retheresfeld*, 13 c. Formerly a manor. AS. *Hrither Feld*, 'Cattle Moorland').

Winchester Wood, Plaindell Farm, Hydes Fd., Stony Brow, The Plat, Ferney Fd., Starveacre, Brambly Furlong, Dun Furlong, Bittles Dean, Hither Bottom, Redland and Puttocks, Hulton Puttocks, Dungal Fd.

Goleigh Wood (about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE. of village. *Golley*, 13 c. : *Golleg*, 14 c. : *Gollye*, *Golleys*, 16 c. Origin of name?).

Reed Fd., Holtham (on SE. by. about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of village. *Haltham*, CR. 1234), Hackwoods Six Acres.

314. WEST TISTED.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Alresford.

Ticcestede, A.D. 932 (B.689, K.1107) : *Ticestede*, *Ticcestede*, A.D. 960 or 941 (B.765, K.1139) : *Ticcestedae*, *Ticcestede*, A.D. 943 (B.786, K. 1144) : *Tistede*, 11 c. : *Westystude*, *Ticestede*, *Westistede*, *West Stisted*, 13 c. : *Tystede*, 14 c. : *Westyestde*, *Westystede*, VE. 1534.

AS. *Ticce* (or *Ticces*) *Stede*, 'Ticce's (or Ticc's) Steading.'

The personal name *Ticc*, *Ticce*, or *Ticca* occurs with noticeable frequency in Hampshire, e.g. in the name Tichborne : in a *Ticcesham* of the Micheldever charter : in a *Ticca Beorb* of an Exton charter : in the name of a wood called *Tichehurst* (14 c.) in Owslebury : in the name Titchfield (*Ticefelle*, 11 c.).

Charters.

B.765, K.1139 is a charter whereby King Eadmund grants to Aethelgeard 7 hides at *Ticestede* or *Ticcestede* in A.D. 960 or 941.

B.786, K.1144 is a charter whereby King Eadmund grants to the thegn Aethelgeard, in A.D. 943, 7 hides *Aet Ticcestedae*.

As the boundaries of the two charters more or less correspond, it will be well to take them together, marking the first as A. and the second as B.

Surveys.

Both surveys are either original, or copies of original, surveys of the AS. age.

B.1. *Aerest of Clincan Leage west be Hagan* : 'First from Clinca's Lea west by the Game Enclosure.'

A.8. *On Clinca Leage*: 'To Clinca's Lea.'

This name survives on the modern map. Clinkley Road runs due W. from the village to Bramdean Common. Just S. of it, before it enters the wood on Bramdean Common, is Clinker Field, obviously a rationalised corruption of the old name. The Lea was evidently more or less about the site of this field. The *Haga* is probably represented at the present day by the wood on Bramdean Common. The part of the by. here spoken of would be that immediately N. of Clinkley Road, though the modern by. runs rather NW. than W. as described in the survey.

B.2. *To Waeneardes Snede*: 'To Waenard's Detached Piece of Land.'

This must have been in Hatman Plantation (OM6), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. by N. of the church.

B.3. *West to Hatan Hammae neothowearðan*: 'West to Hata's Croft on its lower side.'

A.9. *On Hatan Hammas weste wearde*: 'To the west side of Hata's Crofts.'

This *Hatan Hamm* survives partly in the name Hatman Wood in the NW. corner of the parish. See last point.

B.4. *Thonan to Tun Weges Ende*: 'Then to the End of the Track to the Village.'

A.10. *On Tun Weg*: 'To the Village Track.'

This track ran probably along the line of the lane which runs more or less NW. from the village, and nowadays leads to Bishop's Sutton.

B.5. *Forth be Efisc to Stapol Wege ufeweardan*: 'On by the Overhanging Edge of the Wood to the Way of the Pole uphill.'

A.11. *On Stapol Wege*: 'To the Way of the Pole.'

The Pole would be the boundary mark of some property near the track. The name of this road is preserved in that of Stapley Lane, which runs due N. from the village to Ropley. That is no doubt the *Stapol Weg* of the charter. The *Efisc* must have been the edge of a wood more or less on the site of Ropley Wood (OM6).

B.6. *Thonne forth be Efisc to tham Tyswledan Hamme*: 'Then on by the Edge of the Wood to the Forked (Wind-ing¹) Croft.'

¹ I have borrowed this word from the Hants field names.

B.7. *Thonne thonan east to thaere Readan Flodan*: 'Then east to the Red Flood (the Red Intermittent Stream).'

B.8. *Thonne east be Hagan to than Faldan Deor Geate*: 'Then east by the Game Enclosure to the Old Deer Gate.'

A.12. *On thaet Deor Geat*: 'To the Deer Gate.'

B.9. *Thonne thonan forth be Hagan to Oddan Heale*: 'Then on by the Game Enclosure to Odda's Hollow.'

A.13. *Aeft on Oddan Heal*: 'Again to Odda's Hollow.'

B.10. *Thonne suth to Lubes Geate*: 'Then south to Luh's Gate.'

A.2. *On Lubhes Geat*: 'To Luh's Gate.'

Lubes Geat is mentioned in the Meon charter B.377. It was near where the modern Alton road passes Privett station.

As the by. turns S. to reach this point, it is fairly certain that *Oddan Heal* was the hollow at the NE. corner of the parish which runs up W. from the valley through which the Alton road passes at a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. almost due W. of Becksteddle Farm in Colemore parish (OM1). The points which intervene between this and the *Stapol Weg* must then have been on the N. by. of West Tisted. The *Haga* seems to have extended all along this part of the N. by. It is possible that it was a W. extension of that great *Haga* which covered part of Privett and at least the N. part of Froxfield. The Old Deer Gate was probably a gate into this *Haga*. The Red Flood must have been near Merryfield Farm. It was possibly a stream flowing in rainy weather down the valley in which the farm stands.

B.11. *Thonan thaer west to Ceorles Geate*: 'Then west to Churl's Gate.'

A.3. *On Ceorla Geat*: 'To Churls' Gate.'

This landmark occurs in the Meon charters B.1319, K.597 and B.1200, K.535. Comparison of the charters shows it to have been at what is now the NE. corner of West Meon, close to the Alton road, about 3 fur. NE. of Filmore Hill (OM1). The orientation is approximate. The by. goes, as a fact, SW.

B.12. *Forth be Hagan to thaere Twysledan Aec*: 'On by the Game Enclosure to the Forked Oak.'

The present NE. extension of West Meon seems to have been part of Tisted in AS. times. This tree must have

been just N. of Filmore Hill (OM1), and S. of the Alton road.

B.13. *Thonne thanan suth and west to thaere Swelgende* : 'Then south-west to the Hole (Abyss).'

A.4. *Of Georla Geat on Risc Maere (Mere)* : 'From Churl's Gate to Rush Pond.'

Swelgend in AS. topography is evidently used of any hole with steep sides. The pond which is called the *Risc Mere* has almost perpendicular sides of about 6 feet. It is mentioned in the Meon charters B.1200, K.535, B.377, K.1031, and B.689, K.1107. It is beside the Alton road about 100 yds. NW. of the Wheatsheaf Inn at Filmore Hill.

B.14. *Suth to tham Herepathe feower and thritig gyrda be northan Sciteres Flodan* : 'South to the Highway thirty-four rods north of Shooter's Flood (Intermittent Stream).'

A.5. *On Sciteres Flodan* : 'To Shooter's (Archer's) Flood.'

This Flood is apparently the stream which flows in wet weather down the Alton road down in the direction of the George Inn (OM1) from a point near Filmore Hill. It is the *Pryfetes Floda* of the Saxon Chronicle under A.D. 755. The *Herepath* ran evidently along a line 34 rods,—probably about 180 yds.—NW. of that of the present road at this part. This *Herepath* was a road which crossed the Meon river at West Meon village, being a continuation of the branch ridgeway which comes down from the downs to the S. of the village. It is mentioned in the Meon charter B.377, K.1031. *Sciteres Floda* is mentioned in several of the Meon charters.

B.15. *Wend thonne ther north and west* : 'It there (turns ?) north-west.'

It looks as if the old by. followed more or less the line of the modern Alton road as far as where the lane to Three Horseshoes Inn turns away from it; and then turned NW. as described in the charter.

B.16. *Of thaet Dael* : 'From the Quarry (Pit).'

The wording of this and of the following point is unusual and perhaps corrupt. The *Del* was probably the old gravel-pit (OM6) close to Punsholt Farm.

B.17. *Aet tham Ealdan Wudu Faldan* : 'At the Old Fold by the Wood.'

B.18. *Forth Syththan be Efisce to Neddaer Heale* : 'After

that on by the Overhanging Edge of the Wood to Adder Wort Hollow.'

A.6. *On Nedder Heal*: 'To Adder Wort Hollow.'

The *Efisc* is mentioned in the West Meon charter. It was on the S. by. of West Tisted just N. and NW. of Punsholt Farm (OM1). The Hollow must have been about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of the farm.

A.7. *On thaere Greetan Becham Geat*: 'To the Gate of the Great Intermittent Stream.'

This *Baec* is mentioned in the Hinton Ampner charter, and is almost certainly the same as the *Eastera Baec* of the West Meon charter. If so, it ran down the hollow which runs down by Woodlands Farm (OM6) in West Meon parish.

B.19. *Thonne Ford west be Hagan of(oth) hit sticath aeft on Clinca Leage*: 'Then on west by the Game Enclosure till it ascends to Clinca's Lea.'

A.8. *On Clinca Leage*: 'To Clinca's Lea.'

See beginning of survey.

Local and Field Names.

Hatman Wood (see charter).

Merryfield Grove, Merryfield Farm (OM1, *Mire Field*, 13 c.: *Merifeld*, 16 c. AS. *Mirige*, 'pleasant.').

Dallmer Pond (OM), Dellmer Fd. (TA.) (1 fur. WSW. of Merryfield Farm, OM1. Probably *Del-Mere*, 'Pond of the Chalkpit.' There is an old chalkpit about 100 yds. NW. of the pond), Readings and Cowes House Fd., Marland Pond, Sour Patch and Long Mead, Pluckets, Clinkley Road, Clinker Fd. (see charter), Inham's Wood, Stave Close, Wexhill Close (3 fur. SE. of Merryfield Farm, OM1), Lindsey, Frenchleys (Wood about 5 fur. SSE. of village), Court Fd., Wolf Hanger, Farnberry (about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of village), Great Kemp, Great Lillage, Little Lillage.

Other terms in field names are: Peak, Combe, Dell, Ashen.

315. TITCHFIELD.

About 8 m. SE. of Southampton.

Ticfelle, 11 c.: *Tichfelde*, 13-14 c.: *Tychesfeld*, *Tycchefeld*, 13 c.: *Ticchefeld*, *Tychefeld*, 14 c. There are

no less than 17 variants of the name in TN., CAD., IPM., Pipe R., CR. and FA. between 1163 and 1538.

Probably *Ticce-Feld*, 'Ticce's Open Land (or Moorland).'

Local and Field Names.

Willsprings, Glassfield Copse, Whiteley (hamlet, OM1).

Picked Croft, Leach Pond, Botley Wood, Sager's Down, Dimmock's Moor, Mansfield High Wood ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. WSW. of Biddenfield)

Biddenfield (OM1, *Byttenfelde*, 16 c. The neighbouring brook is called *Bitnan Burna* in the Droxford charter. Origin of *Bitnan* quite uncertain. May possibly be from *bitan*, 'to bite,' with reference to the wearing away of its banks.

Honey Cut Row, Honeycroft Row, Slow Tree Close (immed. N. of Biddenfield. *Slob-Treow*, 'Sloc Tree,' the old name of the blackthorn), Hangman's Copse, Cockshot Row, Spring Well Close, The Lobb Fd., Flagpond Copse, Abbs Croft, Quob Farm (*La Quabbe*, IPM. 1310, 1315, 1335: *Quabbe*, IPM. 1311, a 'bog': *Quabbs*, 13-17 c.), Dial Close (immed. N. of Quob Farm, OM1), Bellfield, Robin Hood, Dee Croft Fd.

Great Posbrook ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. of village. *Passebroc*, *Postbrook*, 13 c.: *Possebroc*, A.D. 1202).

Thislands, Hatchgate Meadow, The Ham, Sheep Stall, Great Grove, Great Hales, Oatleys Fd., Rewed Fd., Rewed Coppice (called Road Coppice by mistake in OM), Meon (OM1. *Meon*, CAD. 1538. It is probably the 'villa quae *Mene* vocatur' which is mentioned in the Abingdon cartulary as a gift of Brihtric, king of Wessex, to Abingdon monastery), Marks Hill Coppice, Collyear's Hill, Lee Ground, High Standing, Spring Wells, Pegham Coppice (OM), Pigham Fd. (TA.), Frame Fd., Great Culvers Meadow, Whitehall Meadow, Till Garden.

Great Fontley Farm (OM1. *Funtlei*, 11 c.: *Funceley*, 13 c.: *Fontele*, FA. 1316, 1346, 1428, 1431: *Funtelegh*, 14 c. AS. *Funtan-Leah*, 'Lea of the Spring').

Westbury Copse Close, Eastbury Copse Close, Berry Coppice, Moors Hill Paddock, Edd Croft, Tyne Fd., Overway Row, Black Ground.

Segenworth Farm (OM1. *Sugion*, 11 c.: *Suggenwerch*,

13 c.: *Suggyngrwthe*, *Sokyngrworth*, 14 c.: *Sechingworth*, *Siginworth*, 16 c. AS. *Sugan-Wyrth*, 'Hedgesparrow Farm,' judging from the earlier forms).¹

Canon Row, Slaughterhouse Row.

Brownwich Farm (called Bromwich in VCH. Hants, which is the proper form of the name. *Burnewic*, 11 c.: *Bromwych*, 14 c.: *Brunewych*, 14 c.: *Bromwicche*, 18 c. The original AS. form was *Brom-Wic*, 'Dairy Farm of the Broom').²

316. TOTLAND, I.W.

At the extreme W. end of the island.

No old forms of the name are available. I am inclined to think that it is AS. *tot-land*, 'projecting land.'

Local Names.

Colwell Common ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE. of village), Amos Hill, Stonewind Farm, Weston Manor, Warden Ledge, Nodewell (about 3 fur. S. of Totland), Headon Hill, Hatherwood Point, Alum Bay, Scratchell's Bay.

317. TUFTON, ALSO CALLED TUCKINGTON.

About 1 m. S. of Whitchurch.

Tochiton, 11 c.: *Thoketone*, *Tokinton*, 13 c.: *Tokyngton*, 16-17 c. AS. *Tocan Tun*, 'Toca's Farm,' or *Tocinga Tun*, 'Farm of the Tocings.'

Its lands are included in the Whitchurch charter.

Local and Field Names.

Buftons, Tithing Moor, The Gore, Hamden Fd. (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. of Paper Mill Farm), Close Acre Fd., Court Meadow, Burton Fd. ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of the church), Hern Fd., Burrow, Charlcot Fd., Mill Bush, Tidbury Fd., Tegden Coppice, Beak Land, Great Breach.

¹ Other forms are: *Suggincwyrthe*, *Suggincwyrthe*, *Suggyngrworth*, Liber de Hyda, charter of A.D. 982: *Sugginwrth*, TN. 1242: *Suggyngrworth*, IPM. 1330: *Suggyngrworth*, I.A. 1346, 1431: *Sugyngrworth*, FA. 1428.

² Other forms are: *Brunnewyche*, FA. 1316: *Bronewych*, FA. 1346: *Bronewyche*, FA. 1428: *Bromewich* Chyelling, CAD. 1538.

318. TUNWORTH.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Basingstoke.

Tuneworde, 11 c.: *Tuneworda*, 12 c.: *Toneworthe*,
Tunnesworth, 13 c.: *Toneworth*, TN. 1242: *Thonewurth*,
 13 c.: *Toneworth*, 14 c.: *Tuneworth*, IPM. 1330.

AS. *Tun-Wyrth*, 'Village Farm.'

Local Names.

Polecat Corner, Blackdown Barn, Priest Wood, Gaston Copse, Ragmore Cottages, Tidbury Ring (this is also the name of a camp in Bullington parish. But in this case there is no trace of a camp, and the site is in a hollow), Coombe Wood.

319. TWYFORD.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Winchester.

Tuifyrde (B.1158, K.609): *Twyfynde* (B.1160, K.642):
Tuiforde, 11 c.: *Twyford*, IPM. 1272-1307. AS. *Twiford*, 'Double Ford.'

Its lands were included in the great Chilcomb charter.

Local and Field Names.

Down Ditch, Cleaver Close ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the N. end of the village), Nether Mead, Hockley Farm (at the N. end of village), Sharland (about 5 fur. E. of N. end of village), Berry Bridge Mead, Brislands (fd. on W. side of Itchen, just N. of the bridge on the road to Shawford), Mallards Close, Trips Hill, Lower Bourne, Bourne, Littlebourne (all just E. of the village on either side of the Morestead road. Evidently refer to a stream running down the valley), Bur Fd., Burrow Fd., Little Wither Axe, Little Barrow Fd. (near site of the Pumping station), Hazeley Road (the Morestead road), Hazeley Farm, Lower Mare, Mare Pond Fd. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Morestead village), The Hangers, Cockscomb Hill Copse, White Lay, Salt Marsh, Great Watley, Outer Watley (immed. NE. of Gabriel's Copse, OM1), Hungary, Hanging, The Hale, The Purrock, Chalk Dell Copse, Hensting Copse (see Owslebury. Called Park Copse in OM).

Brambridge (hamlet. The *Brom-Brycg*, 'Broom Bridge,' of the Chilcomb charter).

Hog Acre, Hubbicks, Barn Cot, Labouring Purrock, Colden Common (seems to be the *Coledown Heath* of 16 c.), Upper and Lower Alderbury (in the grounds of what is now Brambridge Lodge), Bugle Fd., Stonealls, Shallows, Priest's Meadow, Long Poles, Square Poles, Rowley Green, Rowley Copse (about 3 fur. S. of Brambridge Lodge), Upper Fairlands, Bow Lake, Daders Meadow, Lylands.

320. EAST TYTHERLEY.

About 5½ m. SSW. of Stockbridge.

Tederlei, *Tederleg*, 11 c.: *Tyderleg*, *Thundersleye*, *Tuderleg*, *Tydrlesle*, 13 c.: *Estderleigh*, *Estuderleggh*, *Estuderle*, *Tuderley*, *Estuderley*, 14 c. Twenty variants of the name occur in TN., IPM., CPR., CFR., between 1219 and 1377.

The second element of the name is *Leah*, 'Lea.' The first may possibly be the AS. personal name *Tidhere*.

Local Names.

Hap Catch, Blackpits Wood, Lain Copse, Hattatt's Copse, Blackmoor, Ann's Leaze, Dummer Copse, Holbury, Holbury Farm, Hildon House.

321. WEST TYTHERLEY.

About 6 m. SW. of Stockbridge.

Tederleg, 11 c.: *Tyderle*, *Chuderleg*, *Tidderleggh*, *Westhuderleg*, *Westiderleg*, *Tuderleggh*, 13 c.: *Westuderle*, *Westaderle*, *Westerdeley*, 14 c.: West *Tyderley*, *Westtytherley*, 16 c. Other variants as in case of East Tytherley.

For meaning of name, see East Tytherley.

Local Names.

Talls, Stony Batter, Sowleaze Copse, Islands, Hedge-moor Copse, Gosmore Copse, Lower Noad's Copse.

322. UPHAM.

About 6½ m. SE. of Winchester.

Upham, FA. 1316, CAD. 1336, VE. 1534: 'High or Upper House.'

For ancient names on its by. see Cheriton (Tichborne) charters.

Local Names.

Well Copse, Stony Hard, Hazards Copse, Linches Rows, Priest Wood, Belmore House, Woodcote (5 fur. NNE. of village), Ower Farm (1 fur. SW. of Belmore House), Bulldean Copse, Cawtes Copse, Lights Dell, Carron Copse, Slappinrail Copse, Upwood Copse, Stares Farm, Merry Orchard, Lower Preshaw (OM1, see Exton), Woolstreet Farm, Kimbers Copse, Wintershill House.

323. UP NATELY.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Odiham.

Opnatelegb, Estropnately, Natale, Natteleges, Estrope, 13 c.: *Up Natele, Upnatelegheseththrop*, 14 c.

For Nateley see Nately Scures. *Up* means 'High' or 'Upper.'

Estrop, which survives in Eastrop Farm, is *East-Throp*, 'East Farm.'

Local Names.

Coop Lane, Hang Wood, Bleakgrove Farm, Hams Copse, Bickmeads Copse, Lower Cakesbridge Copse, Platt's Hole Copse, Hurst Copse, Froghill Copse, The Slip, Hives Gardens, Hungry Lodge.

324. UPTON GREY.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Basingstoke.

Aoltone, 11 c.: *Upton*, 13 c.: *Ubeton, Uptone, Upton*, 14 c.: *Upetone, Upetona*, 18 c.

The first form is interesting because it shows that *an*, if not *the*, original name of the place was not Upton. For *Aoltone*, cf. *Aultona*, the 12th cent. form of the name Alton, derived from AS. *Aewielm-Tun*, 'Farm or Village of the (great) Spring.'¹ The reference in the case of Upton Grey is to the source of the River Whitewater.

¹ In a charter, B.390, K.1035, generally attributed to Alton, Hants, but really belonging to Alton Priors, Wilts.

AS. *Up-Tun*, 'Upper Farm or Village,' was either a later or an alternative name of the place.

The S. part of the parish was originally a separate land-unit. Its name survives in Hoddington.

Charter of Hoddington.

K.783 is a grant made in A.D. 1046 by King Edward to Aelfwin, Bishop of Winchester, of 6 hides at Hoddington.

Survey.

The survey is a copy of one of the AS. age. The copyist did not know the AS. language.

1. *Aerest of thaere Bydene (Beodene) up andlang Dic innan tha Hyrnan*: 'First from the Bee Dean¹ up along the Dyke to the Corner.'

This is the modern Bidden to the NE. of the village. It is the dean in which the Whitewater rises and flows. But from this point the present by. between Upton Grey and South Warnborough is quite modern. The by. given in the TA. lies W. of the present E. by. as far as S. Dean Copse (OM1). But it is not necessary to trace this TA. by., because the charter shows that the old Hoddington by. did not correspond with that or the present E. by. of the parish in this part, but took a course E. of them both, so that it included what is now the N. end of South Warnborough. No doubt, when Hoddington lost its independent existence, part of it was given to Upton, and part to Warnborough.

Bvdene is then that part of Bidden at the N. point of Warnborough, i.e. at Spring Head (OM1) S. of Greywell village. From here the Dyke must have run SSE. to the angle in Warnborough by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due E. of Ford Farm (OM1).

2. *Thet suth andlang Dic innan tha Hyrnan*: The copyist has evidently repeated the last point by mistake.

3. *On Horsgerstun suthewurdne*: 'To the Horse Grass Croft southward.'

The by. turns SSW. the *suth* of the charter. *Hyrne* means a 'corner,' but what is applied to here cannot now be said. The *Horsgaerstun* is now represented by Gaston Copse (OM1).

¹ The reading *Beodene* was suggested by Dr. Bradley.

4. *Thaet up bae Dic innan tha Stret*: 'Then up by the Dyke to the Street (Made Road).'

The identity of the *Straet* is beyond doubt. It is the road by Four Lanes End (OM1) to Long Sutton. It is called *Straet* in the Sutton charter. (For further notes on this remarkable trackway see Wootton St. Lawrence, and also my article on the Ancient Highways of Hampshire in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. LXXV, p. 169.)

5. *Thet on Feower W'egas*: 'Then to the Four Ways.'

This is now Four Lanes End (OM1).

6. *Swa andlang Hecgan on Hlidgeat*: 'So along the Hedge to the Swing Gate.'

The by. does not reach the Warnborough by. till the next point.

This landmark must therefore have been on the Long Sutton by., somewhere NE. of South Warnborough village.

7. *Thaet up on W'eargeburninga Gemaera*: 'Then to the Boundaries (or Balks) of the people of Warnborough.'

Here the old by. must have cut across the present parish of Warnborough somewhere just N. of the village. The *Gemaera* mentioned are probably the balks of ploughlands of Warnborough.

8. *Thaet suth andlang thaere Hornrewe on Mapoldre Get*: 'Then south along the (Gables or Pinnacles ?)¹ Row to the Gate by the Maple-tree.'

Mapletree Gate was no doubt on a road on the line of the road from Odiham to Alton. The *Hornraewe* ran from Dean Copse (OM1) S. towards this point.

9. *Thet andlang Dene on thone Gemaenan Thorn*: 'Then along the Dean to the Common Thorntree.'

The Dean is the valley $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Golden Pot (OM1). The Thorn must have stood at the SE. angle of Upton Grey $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. of the public house.

10. *Swa be Scealdedeninga gemaere to thaere Dice Herde*: 'So by the Boundary (or Balk) of the people of Shallow Dean (Shalden) to the . . . of the Dyke.'

The survey now passes to the short S. by. between Upton and Shalden. The *Herde*, whatever it was, was at the SW. corner of Upton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. due N. of Park Farm.

¹ This was certainly a row of trees planted to shelter land. Its curious name was no doubt due to its fancied appearance. Cf.

the use of *Efisc*, 'eaves,' for a line of overhanging trees.

11. *Andlang Hricges to W'rite Sole* : 'Along the Ridge to . . . Slough.'

The Ridge is that on which Closedown Wood (OM1) stands. The Slough must have been at the angle of the by. at the westernmost point of the wood by Bayman's Barn (OM6).

12. *Andlang Hricges on Riscmaere* (probably for *Riscmere*) : 'Along the Ridge to Rush Pond.'

The modern by. bends NW. over the ridge into a valley N. of the wood. Here must have been the Rush Pond.

13. *And swa on Holan Dene on Upicenes Hlywan* : 'And so to Hollow Dean to . . . (Low or Tumulus?).'

The Hollow Dean is the valley mentioned in relation to the last point. Its old name is probably preserved in a corrupt form in that of Holding Corner (OM6) which is S. of Humbly Grove Copse. It is probable that the Low stood on the ridge at the SE. corner of the copse.

14. *Andlang Rewe innan Humbalddinggraf westewardne* : 'Along the Row of Trees to the Grove of the Family of Hunbeald on its west side.'

This is the modern Humbly Grove, which derives its name from that in the charter.

15. *Thaet on Heselmaeres* (for *Meres*) *graf eastewardne* : 'Then to the Grove of the Pond where Hazels grow on its east side.'

This Grove must have been on the site of Little Park Copse (OM1).

16. *Swa thurb thone Pryuet on Thristan Dene* : 'So through the Privet (Copse) to . . . Dean.'

This is the modern Privett Copse on the Upton by. due E. of Weston Patrick village. The Dean is the valley N. of the Copse.

17. *Thaet up be Hecgan on Hadaca Lea* : 'Then up by the Hedge to . . . Lea.'

The Lea was probably at the angle of the by. where the road from Weston to Upton crosses it.

18. *Swa on Aelgares Hagan aet tham Hethanan Byrigel-san* : 'So the Aelgar's Game Enclosure at the Heathen Burialplaces.'

19. *Thaet andlang Dene eft on tha Bydene* : 'Then along the Dean once more to the Bee Dean.'

From *Hadaca Leah* the old by. cut across the parish

along a line which must have followed closely that of the road which runs between Hoddington Park and the village of Upton. It ran down the upper part of Bidden to its original starting point.

Local and Field Names.

Great Down, Bell Chambers, Stirts Copse, Furze Piddle, Hard's Piece, Pudding Fd., Haywood Coppice (Pudding Copse, OM.), Great Manhoods, Great Mainards (either this or the preceding name is a TA. corruption), Pudding Close, Button Down, Prior's Hill, Buck Fd., Goathems, Downhams, Picked Down, Peaked Down Firs, Wallings Well Close, Burselot's Thirty Acres, Leaches Burselot, Priss Fd., Burselot Pightle, Cleaver Close, Crundell (long narrow chalkpit), Great Catherine Bottom, French Lands, Camp Fd., Bidden Fd., Butts Pightle, Hatchett's Corner, Embridge Close and Coppice, Bidden Grange, Bidden (see charter), Dell Comp, Kite Hill, Gascon Fd., Barrow Piece, Lower Gascon, Dean Fd., Great Brokes, Burnt Oak, Weston Fd., Hartley Cottage, Upper Hartley, Comp, Comp adjoining, Shooting Horn Coppice, Culvers Mead, Leaping Bar Mead, Blounce Fd., Dell Close, Privett Copse (see charter).

Hoddington (*Hodingatun*, A.D. 1046: *Odingetone* (Domesday): AS. *Hodinga Tun*, 'Farm or Village of the Family of Hod').

Burrow Close, Sour Hill, Long Wheatearish, Humbly Grove (see charter), Holding Corner (see charter), Great Burrow Piece, Lower Gascon, Barrow Piece, The Great Burrow Piece, Blounce Fd., Ballman's Lane, Bayman's Barn, Powntley Copse.

325. VENTNOR, I.W.

On SE. coast of island.

Old forms of the name are not available. Dr. Bradley suggests *Funtan-Ora*, 'Hillside or Slope of the (great) Spring.'

The reference may possibly be to St. Boniface Well.

Local Name.

St. Boniface Well, or Wishing Well.

326. VERNHAM DEAN.

Sometimes called Vernham's Dean.

About 9½ m. NW. of Whitchurch.

Ferham, IPM. 1293: *Ferneham*, TN. 1219: *Farenham*, 13 c.: *Fernham*, IPM. 1276: *Fyrnham*, IPM, 1333: *Farenham*, *Firnham*, *Fiernham*, *Vernhams*, *Vyrnham*, 14 c.: *Est Farneham*, CAD. 1517: *Farnhamsdean*, *Fernhamsdeane*, 16 c.: *Vernansdeane*, *Vernamsedeane*, 17 c.
AS. *Fearn-Ham*, 'House by the Ferns.'

Local and Field Names.

(A part of the SW. of the modern parish was till recent times a detached portion of Hurstbourne Tarrant; but the field names of the whole of the modern parish are given here.)

Gallowsgate Fd. (2½ fur. N. of Upper Horns Farm, OM1), Lower Culvers, Henley Ground (*Henna Leah*, 'Lea of (Water) Birds.' See Ham charter (Wilts) B.677. S. of Henley, OM1), Fordhams Bottom (½ m. S. of Upper Horns Farm, OM1), Munsick's Fd., Skites Copse, Long Sorrows Fd., The Merry Fds., Merry Fd., The Rudge, Rudge Fd., Forder's Hill, Bulpett Hill Fd., Thurstan's Fd., Dunford's Fd. (3½ fur. N. by E. of Manor Farm, Berry Dean Fds., Clapper Fds (*Clapperiscroft*, CAD. 1517), Kiblet Coppice, Three Lands Acre, Thorneycombe Wood, Kiblet Down, Lower Thirds Copse, Thorny Coombs (*Thornenycombe*, CAD. 1517), Kiblet Plain (? *Kubbelwyke*, IPM. 1293), Rason Fd., Assam Firs (2½ fur. E. of Anchor's Farm, OM1), Little Assam Wood, Assam Fd., Hen Meadow, Hen Pit Fd., Jack Shibes Fd., New Mescombe, Mescombe (Mascombe, OM. The *Masan-Cumb*, 'Titmouse Combe,' of B.508, K.559), Rushmore Down, Leybridge Ford, Conholt Down, Lower Conholt Farm (*Conehult*, TN. 1242), Mark Dean Fd., Wilster Copse (Wilshaw, TA.).

Other terms in field names are: Hanging, Horns, Hay, Links, Row, Leaze, Breach, Sheet, Dell, Hatch, Hatchet, Bottom.

A Charter.

In looking through the charters attributed to Wiltshire by Birch, I came across one which contains landmarks

which I recognised as occurring in the charter of Hurstbourne Tarrant. On examining it further, I found that it refers to the present parish of Vernham Dean.

The Charter is B.508, K.559. It records a grant by Aethelred, king of the West Saxons, to the prince Wulfhere, made in A.D. 863. The title is *De Butermere and Escmerae*. The land is described as consisting of 6 hides. *Butermere* is the Wilts village of Buttermere, which lies just outside the Hants by. 3 m. N. of Vernham Dean. *Aescmere*, 'Pond of the Ashtrees,' survives in the name *Aescmaeres Wyrth*, the modern Ashmansworth, which was probably originally an outlying farm of *Aescmere*. This land was in the possession of the thegn Wulfgar about 70 years later, for he flourished about A.D. 931 (B.677), and he left it in his will (B.687, undated). The language of the will shows that it was a piece of land distinct from that at Buttermere. This Wulfgar held a good deal of land in this part of the world, at Collingbourne near Ludgarshall, at Kintbury near Hungerford, at Ham and at Buttermere, and also at a place called *Craeft*, the identity of which I have not been able to determine.

This charter also shows, by comparison of its landmarks with those of the charter B.1080 of Hurstbourne Tarrant, that the latter included Vernham Dean and Linkenholt.

The Buttermere charter, B.508, is in its extant form somewhat difficult to understand. It gives 16 landmarks, the earlier of which are as follows :—

1. *Masan Cumb* : 'Combe of the Titmouse.'
2. *Andlang Faccan Cumbes*, 'Along Facca's Combe.'
3. *Rub Beorb* : 'Rough Barrow.'
4. *Lilan Mere* : 'Lilla's Pool.'

5. *Throc Mere*, the modern name of which suggests that it is really *Rocc Mere*, 'Pond of the Rock,' to which has been added in error the '*Th*' of the definite article.

After this came ten landmarks which need not be cited here; and then the 16th landmark is again *Throc Mere*.

The landmarks from 5 to 16 are all on the bounds of Buttermere parish, as a comparison of them with the landmarks of Ham, the neighbouring land-units shows.

It is evident that the extant copy of the survey is incomplete. There were no doubt originally attached to it

two statements of boundaries, one of *Buttermere*, which the copyist has copied in full, and the other of *Aescmere*,—probably the old name of the lands of Vernham Dean and Linkenholt,—which the copyist has cut short. The reason for his error was probably the fact that *Throcmere* occurred in both boundaries, and that, when in writing out the *Aescmere* boundary he reached this landmark, his eye was caught by the same name in the *Buttermere* by., and he proceeded to follow that by., and so omitted the further landmarks of the *Aescmere* survey.

Masan Cumb is the great combe 1 m. almost due S. of the village of Vernham Dean. The old name survives in that of Mascombe Copse, the wood about 1 m. S. by E. of the village. The name of *Throcmere* survives in that of Rockmoor Pond on the NE. by., where the three counties of Wilts, Berks and Hants meet. It is also mentioned in the Tarrant charter, B.1080. *Thyrre Mere*, 'Dry Pond,' was at the northermost point of the parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of White Farm in *Buttermere*. It is mentioned in both the Tarrant and *Buttermere* charters.

Hennadenu, 'Bird Valley,' is the great dean down which the W. by. of the parish runs. Part of the name survives in that of the hamlet of Henley (*Henna Leab*, 'Bird Lea,'). This dean in its upper part is also one of the landmarks of the Ham charter, B.677. *Standenu*, 'Stone Valley,' branches of SW. from *Hennadenu* at Woodside, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the village. It is mentioned in the Tarrant charter. Between this and Mascombe lay a *Haga* for game which is mentioned in the Tarrant charter.

327. OVER WALLOP.

About 4 m. WNW. of Stockbridge.

Wallope, 11 c.: *Wellop*, TN. 1235: *Uver Wallop*, *Over Welhop*, *Upwellop*, 14 c.¹

The old forms of the name do not give any certain clue as to its origin. Probably the form *Welhop* of the 13 c. and 14 c. is nearest to the original. If so, the first element

¹ Other forms are: *Wallopa*, TN. 1208: TN. 1242, IPM. 1281, 1305: *Up Wellop*, *Welhop*, CR. 1232, 1238: *Wallop*, TN. IPM. 1309: *Up Wallop*, IPM. 1315: 1235, 1236, IPM. 1294, 1330: *Wollop*, *Wallhop*, IPM. 1331.

is probably AS. *Wíell*, a 'spring.' The second would appear to be *hop*, 'pool,' a word which only appears in such compounds as *morhop*, 'pool in the marsh.' If so, the meaning would be 'Pool of the Spring.' Dr. Bradley suggests *Weall-Hop*, 'Walled Pool.' This is the more probable.

Local Names.

Craydown Lane, Tunlands Farm, Suddern Farm, Boar Knoll, Suddern Warren.

328. NETHER WALLOP.

About 3½ m. W. of Stockbridge.

Wallope, 11 c.: *Wappol*, 12 c.: *Wellop*, *Welhop*, 13 c.: *Netherwellup*, *Wollop*, 14 c.

For derivation see Over Wallop.

Local Names.

Hungry Hunt, Knock Wood, Danebury Hill (Camp on it), Blackstake Hill, Cunnigar Copse, Berry Court, Bussle Wood, Burrets Grove.

Fifehead Manor (originally a separate manor. *Wolhop Fifehide*, 14 c., 'Wallop Five Hides.' See notes on Fyfield).

Garlogs (*Galrugg*, ROF. 1207: *Galrug*, *Garlonge*, *Galrugge*, 14 c.: *Garlogge*, 16 c. Second element probably *Hrycg*, 'ridge.' First wholly uncertain).

Birchen Copse, Noad's Copse, No-Man's Land, Mount Buncas, Hollom Down Farm.

329. NORTH WALTHAM.

About 6 m. SW. of Basingstoke.

Wealtham, A.D. 909 (B.625, K.1094): *Waltham*, 12 c.: *North Wautham*, *Waltham Parva*, 13 c.: *North Walton*, 17 c.

AS. *Wealt-Ham*, 'Decayed or Ill-built House.' This is from *Skeat*; but very doubtful.

The lands of Waltham seem to have been in AS. times an appendage of the lands of Overton. B.625, K.1094 is a charter recording a grant by King Edward made in A.D. 909

to the Bishop of Winchester of 20 hides at Overton, a wood at Tadley, 15 hides at Waltham, and 5 at Bradley in Whitchurch parish.

Survey.

The survey is either 'an original, or a copy of an original, survey of the AS. age.

1. *Aerest aet Clearan Floda*: 'First at . . . Flood (great intermittent stream).'

Clearan is not explicable. It may be the element found in the names Kingsclere, Burghclere, etc.

The Stream is mentioned in the Micheldever charter. It was at the SW. corner of the parish, 6 fur. due NW. of the church at Popham. The Cocksford of the Popham field names was probably over its course.

2. *To Witteage*: 'To White Lea.'

This must have been at the N. corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W. of Bull's Bushes Farm (OMI).

3. *Thet utt on tha Stret*: 'Then out to the Street (Made Road).'

The by. goes along the NE. by. of the parish to the Roman road from Winchester to Silchester which it meets 3 fur. NE. of the Sun Inn (OMI).

4. *Analang Stret to Hyrpes Hamme*: 'Along the Street to . . . Croft.'

Called *Herwes Hamm* in the Micheldever charter. This was at the SE. corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of the Wheat Sheaf Inn (OMI).

5. *Thanon to Clearan Floda*: See point 1.

Local and Field Names.

Stubb's Copse, Folly Farm, Harridge (the ridge in the SE. corner of the parish. It extends WSW. to the S. end of Overton parish. See *Haerices Hamm* of the Overton charter), Trinleys Close (SW. corner of parish. *Trind-del-leah*, 'lea of the round quarry.' There is a round chalkpit close to the close), Berrydown Copse (Burydown, TA. *Berry Down*, 16 c.), Dill Fd., Ramsholt, Maiden Thorn, Broad Wickhams.

Warbliteton, 11 c.: *Warblington*, 13 c.: *Warblynton*, *Warblyngton*, *Warmelynton*, 14 c.¹

What the original AS. form was, is, to say the least of it, very uncertain. Warbleton, Sussex, has old forms, such as *Warblington*, which suggest that its name has the same origin; but the 11th and 12th cent. forms are quite different. The Sussex name was, according to Mr. Roberts (Pl.N. Suss.), *Weald-Burh-Tun*, 'Farm of the Camp of the Wood, or Forest.' It is just possible, but not probable, that this name has the same origin: but there is a personal name *Waerbeald*; and I am inclined to suggest that the Hants name was *Waerbealdinga-Tun*, 'Farm of the Waerbealdings.'

Ancient names on the W. by. are found in the Havant charter.

Local Names.

Emsworth (*Emeleswrth*, IPM. 1492: *Emeleworth*, *Emelesworth*, 13 c.: *Empnesworth*, IPM. 1340, 1349: *Emmesworth*, IPM. 1309: *Empnesworth*, CPR. 1314. The forms suggest *Emeles-Wyrth*, 'Caterpillar Farm,' though it is probable that the name was a nickname of a person).

Rowlands Castle (see Blendworth), Twostone Bottom, New Brighton, Nore (on the shore 5 fur. E. of the church. ME. *At ten Oran*, 'At the Bank or Shore'), Conigar Point, Nore Rithe, Fowley Rithe (for this rare modern use of Rithe, see Havant), Fowley Island.

331. SOUTH WARNBOROUGH.

About 6 m. SE. of of Basingstoke.

Aet Weargeburnan, A.D. 973-4 (B.1307, K.595): *Weargeburninga Gemaere*, A.D. 1046 (K.783): *Wergeborne* (Domesday): *Waregeburnae Widonis*, 12 c.: *Wargeburn*, ROF. 1207: *Vargeburn*, TN. 1212: *Wargheburn*, TN. 1219: *Warweburn*, TN. 1235: *Suthwarhgeburgh vel Suthwargheburn*, IPM. 1291: *Warnburn*, TN. 1235, *Sutwarnburne*,

¹ Other forms are: *Warblinton*, TN. 1212, IPM. 1292: *Warblintona*, TN. 1219: *Werblinton*, CR. 1231: *Werblington*, CR. 1234, TN. 1242: *Werblington*, CR. 1234: *Warlinton*, TN. 1236: *Warblyngton*, IPM.

1309, 1349, CAD. 1264, 1448, 1537, CPR. 1314: *Warblynton*, IPM. 1301, 1340: *Warblington*, CPR. 1314: *Warbelton*, CPR. 1315.

13 c.: *Suthwarneburne*, 13-14 c.: *Wurgheburn*, 13 c.: *Suth Warnebarue*, CPR. 1316: *Sutwarneburn*, *Southwargheburgh* alias *South Warneburn*, *Warnebourne*, *Warnborne*, 14 c.: *Warborne*, *Suthwarborne*, *Suthwermborowe*, *Southwarmbourne*, *Southwanborow*, *Southwarneborne*, 17 c.: *South Warmborough*, 18c.

The original name may have been *Wearge-Burna*, 'Accursed or Evil Bourne,' or *Wearga-Burna*, 'Outlaws' Bourne.' But, as a fact, such types of name are most uncommon in AS. nomenclature. Dr. Bradley suggests a British first element corresponding to that in *Worgemynster*, the old name of Warminster, Wilts.

But the later forms show that there were later developments of the name. Either *burh*, '-borough,' was substituted for *burna*; or *burh* was added to the original *Weargeburna*, and the latter became reduced by usage to *Warn-*. The forms render either hypothesis possible, but place obstacles in the way of the definite adoption of either.

Ancient names on the by. will be found in the Hoddington (Upton Grey), Long Sutton, and Crondall charters.

Local and Field Names.

Marsh Lades, Ford Farm, Picked Ford, Square Hither, Hither, La Gaston, Ill Pit, Cockshatch, Chanleys, Hurdell Close, Gaston Copse (*Gaerstun*, 'Grass Croft.' See Hoddington charter), Four Lanes End (*Feower Wegas*, 'Four Ways,' of the Hoddington charter), Athers, Winding Piece, Townsend Close, Furacres, Mames, Clears, Swanshett (Swanchet, TA.), Coppice, Swanchet (*Swenchetts*, 17 c.), Is Fd., Semer Close, Priest Croft, Monhams, Canny Down (see *Cannaen Dene* of Crondall charter), Vinney Copse (*Venny* or *Fenny Oaken Copse*, 17 c.), Layhold, Wey Fd., West Sheet, Middle Sheet, House Berry, Purnell, Purnell Fd., Crumsells, Pickaxe (Pickhatch, TA.), Copse, Pickhatch, Stocks, Does Pightle, Cuckolds Bush, Does Copse, Blunce Copse (*Taylorclose Copse*, OM), Bittams, Nest Sheet, Crumsell, Winchingham, Horsdomes, Blounce Farm, Stamfords, Tares, Chapney, Mockton, Persomes Tems, Haws, Wicks, Long Cromples, Mongers, Swaineshill Farm, Bur Fd.

Other terms in field names are: Gaston, Dell, Hatch, Common Field, Hook, Ham.

332. WARNFORD.

About $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of Winchester.

Warnforde, Up *Warneford*, 11 c.: *Warneford*, FA. 1316, IPM. 1330: Up *Warneford*, IPM. 1346: *Warneforde*, *Warnesford*, 14 c.: *Wernesford*, CPR. 1475: *Wanford*, 17 c.

Origin of name not quite clear. Warnhill in Longworth, Berks, is the *Waernan Hyl*, 'Wren's Hill,' of the Longworth charter. See also the notes on *Waernan Faesten* in Napier and Stevenson, Crawford charters, p. 60.

Possibly *Waernan Ford*, 'Wren's Ford.'

Ancient names on its by. will be found in the Kilmeston Exton, and West Meon charters.

Local and Field Names.

Further, Hither, and Lower Shots or Riversdown, Burrow Fd. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Riversdown Farm, named from the tumulus in it).

Wheely Cottages, Wheely Farm, Wheely Fd., Wheely Down (OM1, *Weleg*, 12 c.: *Weoleghe*, *Welygh*, *Weleghe*, *Weleye*, 14 c.: *Wulhaye*, *Wylhay*, *Welleigh*, *Wellehigh*, 16 c. This is the *Weo-Leah*, 'Lea of the Idol,' of the Hinton Ampner charter).

Jackass Coop House, Hockleys Posts (fd. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Lomer, OM1), Brockwood Copse (Brookwood, TA.), Hornix Wood, Bere Farm, Bere Copse, Bere Close (*Warneford Bere*, VE. 1534. AS. *Baere*, a term applied to woodland used for swine pasturage), Bosden Lane Paddock ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W. of Bere Farm, OM1), Weeks Land, Bottom Fairleys, Upper Barndells (chalkpits), Hither Bosden Hill (about 5 fur. N. of village), Great Lyders, Pyles Paddock, Great Lippon (Lippen in OM), Great Clippits, Clippits ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE. of village), Shipbridge Meadow (Sheepbridge, OM), Wheely Meadow (a 'mead' on the river just ENE. of Warnford Pond. Evidently the 'mead' of Wheely. This makes it possible that Wheely, since it had a 'mead' of its own, was at one time an independent land-unit), Millets or Ponds Meadow, Pinks Hill, Bosham Hill ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of village), Winterborough ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of village), Lockham ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of village), Great and Little Hayes, Nipple Hill, Beacon Bars, Winnells (just SW. of the rectory. *Wynnells*, undated), Forders Fd., Upper and Lower Woollands, Shoulder

of Mutton Fd., Lower Sunhills, Lower Peake Farm, Peake Wood.

Other terms in field names are: Grove, Hurst, Mead, Dell, Warren, Peak, Furlong, Hanger, Picked.

333. WATERLOO.

About 6½ m. NNE. of Portsmouth.

Local Names.

Inhurst Wood (½ m. E of Waterlooville), Outhurst Wood (S. of last).

334. WEEKE.

About ¾ m. NW. of Winchester.

Wika, ROF. 1204.

AS. *Wic*, 'Outlying Dairy Farm.'

Ancient names on the by. will be found in the Headbourne Worthy charter.

Local and Field Names.

Salters Lane (NW. by. of parish. The name suggests that it is an old salt way), Teg Down, Bradley Peak and Crouchers Croft, Hog Ditch (right in the village, 100 yds. NNW. of the church), Morn Dale (fd. ¼ m. due S. of Barton Farm).

Other terms in field names are: Breach, Common Field.

335. EAST WELLOW.

About 3 m. W. of Romsey.

Welewe (Will of Alfred the Great, B.553-4-5, K.214): *Weleue*, 11 c.: *Welewe*, TN. 1212, CAD. 1243, 1251: *Weuwe*, 13 c.: *Estwelewe*, 14 c.: *Wellowe*, *Est Weloughe*, 15 c.: *Wyllow*, 16 c.

The origin of the name is somewhat difficult to determine. There is a Wellow in Notts, the old forms of

which do not correspond with those of the name of this Hampshire village. Wellow, near Yarmouth, I.W., has the old forms *Welige*, *La Wellonde*, *Welewe*, *Welwe*. Two of these correspond to those of East Wellow. The earliest form of this I.W. name, *Welige*, is undoubtedly AS. *Welig*, 'Willow Tree.'¹

Local and Field Names.

Smidmore Copse ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Woodington, OM1), Kitts Merries Copse, Shootash, Shootash Common, Batter's Copse, Spouts Copse, Embley Park (E. side of parish. See Romsey), Woodington (OM1, *Wodynton*, CAD. 1418), Ryedown Copse, Bellconey Copse, Ham Down, Ham Lake (about 1 m. S. of village), Windwhistle Farm, Smidmore Meadow, The Sling, Horn Close, Roke, Roke Meadow, Kitts, Mail Lands, Breat Bury Fd. (immed. ESE. of village), Great and Little Ashams (3 fur. SE. of village), Hockleys.

Other terms in field names are: Calves Leaze, Coneygar, Lay.

336. WEST WELLOW.

About 5 m. W. of Romsey.

Welewe Gurnay, 13 c.:

For other forms of the name and discussion of its meaning, see notes on East Wellow. Gurnay is derived from the name of a family which held the manor.

Local and Field Names.

Steplake Road (N. of parish. Runs N. just E. of Wellow Wood, OM1. Is probably the old name of the brook which flows N. of Wellow Wood), Dandy's Ford (N. by. On the above brook. *Dandesforde*, 16 c. No AS. name *Dand* is mentioned in the Onomasticon), Sinderkins Wood, Squab Copse, Cross Oak Farm, Pin's Farm, Woollymore Copse (3 fur. WSW. of Pin's Farm, OM1. Possibly the *Morye Coppice* of 16 c. 'Marsh Copse'), Tutt's Bridge,

¹ Of Wellow in Somerset there are the following old forms: 9 c. (Asser, *Life of Alfred*) *Welewestoc*: 13 c. *Weluwe* (FA., IPM., TN.): 14 c. *Weluwe* (FA.), *Welwe* (FA.), *Welewe* (FA.): 15 c. *Welwe*, (FA.):

16 c. *Wellowe* (CPR.). In this Somerset instance I am inclined to suspect that the second element is *eow*, a form of *yo*, "stream" or "river."

Scour Green Farm, Burfoots, Pilgrims Common, Pilgrims Great Ground, Cally Down, Elcocks, Scallows Lane Close, Schackells Coppice ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE. of Wellow Wood, OM1), Expingers Ground, Expingers Mead (immed. NE. of Cross Oak Farm), Squab Bottom, Ring Stones ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. due S. of Wellow Wood, OM1. *Ringstones*, 16 c.), Scallows Great Ground, Race Close (*Race Close*, 17 c.), Cats Hill, Barton (a field), Brocks Close (by a stream. Possibly *broc*, 'brook'), Stonings, Lower Milking Way, Essex (fd. 3 fur. WSW. of Kings Farm, OM1), Close at Harbridge, Harbridge Mead (about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of King's Farm, OM1. Evidently the old name of the bridge now called Tutt's Bridge. Probably *Har-Brycg*, 'Grey Bridge'), Bath Meadow, Great Ground, Felthams ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. due S. of King's Farm), Wheaters, College Ground, Sweetthams, Cockernells Coppice (now a fd. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of Kings Farm, OM1), Cernamon (rough ground immed. NW. of the Red Rover Inn in the village, OM6).

Other terms in field names are: Hatch, Hanging (adj.), Ryelands, Peak, Mead, Lay.

337. WEST END.

About 3 m. ENE. of Southampton.

The parish was till recent times part of South Stoneham.

Local and Field Names.

Dummer's Copse, Oxleys, Rowlands' Meadow, Little Rowlands, Shells Fd., Longearls Hill, Shells Plantation, Curry Downs, Blue Land Fd., Lower Northcote (about 3 fur. S. of Allington Farm), Hearts Copse, Great Hearts, Burnesses Fd., Little Headlands, Chalcroft Farm, Chalcroft Copse (OM1), Princes Brook (brook running SW. from a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Chalcroft Farm), Winslow Copse (3 fur. SW. of Chalcroft Farm. No longer a wood), Ridgeway Copse (about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Hatch Bottom. Refers to a purely local ridgeway), The Kimbleys, Quob Farm, Quob Lane, Quob Meadow, Winslowe House (OM1), Tunnile Piece (on the SW. edge of Moorgreen, OM1. contains a tumulus. Origin of this curious name?), Barrow Fd. (immed. SE. of last. Also contains a tumulus),

Great and Little Thorneys, Starveall Piece, Calcroft Brow, Bye Piece, Bottle, Berry Wood Mead (a small fd. just E. of a stream about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. of South Stoneham Workhouse. Evidently named from the tumulus in the Barrow Fd. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW. of it), Selwood (a very small fd. 100 yds. E. of last. Probably *Sealh-Wudu*, 'Wood of Sallow Trees.' Is by a stream), Berrywood (Burywood, T.A), Farm, Denhams Fd. (1 fur. SE. of Jackson's Farm, OM1), Dumbleton Copse.

Allington (Manor) Farm (OM1. *Ellatune* (Domesday), *Aldynton*, IPM. 1317: *Aldinton*, IPM. 1305, CAD. 14-15 c.: *Aldyngton*, CAD. 1384. *Aet thaem Ealdan Tun*, 'Old Farm').

Other terms in field names are: Hatch, Purrock, Shaw, Ley, Bottom, Butts, Hanger, Slipe, Moor, Slough.

338. WESTON CORBETT AND WESTON PATRICK.

About $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Basingstoke.

Weston, IPM. 1282: *Weston Patrik*, 14 c.

Patrick de Chaworth, a 13 c. owner. Corbett is also the name of former owners.

West-Tun, 'West Farm or Village.'

Local Names.

In Weston Corbett.

Reed Dell.

In Weston Patrick.

Great Lipmore, Square Lipmore, Lee Barn, Closedown Wood.

Some ancient names on the by. occur in the Hoddington (Upton Grey) charter.

339. WEYHILL.

About 3 m. W. of Andover.

Penton Grafton is in the parish; and, judging from surviving forms, Pennington or Penton seems to have been used at times as the parochial name.

Leweo, 13 c.: *La Woe*, 14 c.: *Wee*, 15 c.: *Way*, 16 c.: *Wey*, *Way-bill*, 17 c.

The name comes probably from *weo*, 'idol.' Cf. *Wheely* in Warnford.

Penintune, 10 c.¹: *Penitone*, 11 c.: *Penitone Grestyn*, CAD. 1327-77: *Penyton Croftyn*, alias *Gresdeyn*, alias *Greston*, 14 c.

The name *Gresdyn*, with its variant *Greston* are due to the fact that the lands of Ramridge, to which this name was applied, belonged formerly to the Abbey of *Grestein* in Normandy.

The earlier forms of Penton suggest an original *Peninga Tun*, 'Farm of the Penings.'

Ramridge is the later name of a manor known earlier as Penton or Penton Grafton. *Rame Rugge*, CPR. 1377: *Rammerugge*, *Ramryge*, 14 c.: *Ramradge*, *Ramsradge*, 18 c. AS. *Ramm-Hrycg*, 'Ram Ridge.'

Clanville (*Clavesfelle*, 11 c.: *Clevefelde*, 13 c.: *Clanefeld*, 14 c. The second element is *feld*, 'open country,' 'moorland.' The first may have been either *claen*, 'clean,' or *clif*, 'steep slope,' or possibly both at different periods).

Rowbury Cottage, Bucklands Copse, Nutbane, Hanging Bushes Lane.

340. WHERWELL.

About 3½ m. SE. of Andover.

It is referred to in a charter of Aethelred of A.D. 1002 as 'Quoddam nobile coenobium cum villa circumquaque sibi connexa . . . quod vulgares suapte a vicinitate fontis aet *Werewelle* appellare consueverunt.' *Warwelle*, 11 c.: *Hwerewelle*, *Wharewell*, *Hwerewelle*, *Thwerewelle*, 13-14 c.: *Whorwell*, *Worwell*, 16 c.: *Horwell*, 16-17 c.: *Whorwell*, 17 c.: *Harwell*, *Whirwell*, 18 c.

It is almost certainly the place mentioned in the will of King Eadred (B.912-3-4) in A.D. 955 as *Hwerwyl*, ME. *Wharewell*, Lat. *Wharewell*. It is also in all probability the *Hwerwill* of the Saxon Chronicle under the year 1048.

The forms point to AS. *Hwer-Wyll*, 'Spring of the Basin,' a name due probably to its shape. This is supported

¹ VCH. Hants. But I have not been able to find this 10 c. form in the charters.

by the occurrence of the field name *La Whire* in an old document relating to the place.

Local Names.

Westover (hamlet. *Westovre*, 14 c. AS. *West-Ofer*, 'West Bank or Slope').

Wismore Copse, Popple Hill Copse, Hartway Copse, Park Brow Copse, Hassock Copse, Mackrel's Down, Cottonworth.

Fullerton (*Fugelerestune* (Domesday), 'Farm of the Birdcatcher or Fowler').

341. WHIPPINGHAM, I.W.

About 3 m. N. by E. of Newport.

Wipingeham (Domesday): *Wyppyngham*, TN. 1287, FA. 1346, 1428: *Wyppingham*, IPM. 1305: *Wyppyngeham*, FA. 1316: *Wyppinge ham*, CAD. 1337, 1338, 1353: *Whippyng ham*, FA. 1428: *Wippyng ham*, FA. 1431: *Wbyppynham*, CAD. 1457.

AS. *Whippingaham*, 'House of the Family of Wippa.'

Local Names.

Hex Clump, Oxleys Rew, Padmore (just SE. of the village), Barton Manor (? *Bertona*, Pipe R. 1166: *Barton*, CAD. 14-15 c., 'Barley Farm'), Cockcrow Rew, Outfield Rew, Clavell's Copse, Combe Copse, Ludham Cottage (about 3 fur. W. of King's Quay), Wallishill Copse (? *Wales*, CAD. 14-15 c.), Heathfield Rew, Claybrook Rew, Binfield (OMI), Fairlee House, Dallimore Cottage.

Alverstone Farm (OMI, *Alvrestone*, 11 c.: *Aelfricheston*, *Aluredeston*, 13 c.: *Alfredeston*, FA. 1346, 1431: *Alvredeston*, 14 c.: *Alfordeston*, FA. 1428: *Auverstone*, 16 c. AS. *Alfredes-Tun*, 'Farm of Alfred').

Brocks Copse, Blanket Copse, Lushington Copse, Quarrels Copse, Fattingspark Copse, Wootton (*Woditone*, CAD. 1254: *Woditon*, TN. 1287, CAD. 1518: *Wodyton*, IPM. 1303, FA. 1316, 1428: *Wodeton*, CPR. 1377, 'Farm by the Wood'), Spreets Rew, Lambsleaze Copse, Skites Copse, Causemoor, Packsfield.

Briddlesford Copse (OMI. *Breilesford*, 11 c.: *Bridles-*

ford, Pipe R. 1166, CAD. 1284, CPR. 1377: *Brydelesford*, IPM. 1303: *Bridelesford*, TN. 1287, IPM. 1309, FA. 1346: *Bridelsford*, FA. 1425: *Britilsford*, 16 c. Possibly *Brid-Deles-Ford*, 'Ford of the Bird Quarry.' Cf. such a name, Sandles ford), Staplers (OM1. *Staplehurst*, AS. *Stapol-Hyrst*, 'Copse of the Pole').

Buckbury (about 1 fur. S. of last).

Great Pan Farm (5 fur. SW. of Staplers, OM1), Pan Down (3 fur. S. of last. *Lepene* (Domesday): *La Panne*, CAD. 1338: *Panne*, CAD. 1432. Probably AS. *Panne*, 'pan,' referring to a hollow).

Chipperwell (3 fur. S. by E. of Great Pan Farm), Mornhill, Culver Cottage, Blacklands Bridge, Blacklands (*Blakelonde*, CAD. 1339), Standen Heath (see South Arreton), Furzey Butt, Great Lynn Common, Lynn Cross, Lynnbottom Copse (all in the region which lies W. of Combley Great Wood, OM1), Long Rew, Saltmoor Copse, Combley Great Wood (*Cumblye*, CAD. 1249), Great Briddlesford (see above), Doreshill ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW. of Combley Wood, OM1), Dunnage Copse (3 fur. N. of Combley Wood, OM1), Longground Rew, Sheepwash Rew, Spark-hills Rew, Guildford Farm ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Haven Street railway station), Deadman's Brook, Ramcroft Copse.

Osborne (*Austeburn*, IPM. 1316: *Austeborne*, FA. 1316, 1431: *Austebourne*, IPM. 1332). Perhaps from Norse, *oystri*, 'more easterly.'

342. WHITCHURCH.

Town in N. of the county.

Hwiticiricean (Saxon Chronicle, year 1001): *Hwitan Cirican*, *Hwitan Cyrice*, A.D. 909 (B.624, K.1091): *Witcirce*, 11 c.: *Witcherche*, 12-13 c.: *Wytchirch*, 13 c.: *Whitchurch*, 15 c.: 'White Church.'

B.624, K.1091 is a charter whereby King Eadward confirms to Frithestan, Bishop of Winchester, lands at Whitchurch granted by Earl Hemele to the cathedral. It is dated A.D. 909. The land is stated to amount to 50 hides. But this includes lands at Ashmansworth and at certain places called *Fiscesburn* and *Felghyrst*.

Survey.

The survey is at least a copy of an original of the AS. age.

1. *Aerest thaer seo Dic sciet of Terstan*: 'First where the Dyke runs from the Test.'

This is the Dyke mentioned in the St. Mary Bourne charter. It formed the S. part of the W. by. of the parish, leaving the Test at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Tufton (OM1). It followed the parish by., which more or less skirts the E. side of Hurstbourne Park, and then goes for some distance along the actual N. by. of the park, to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of the mansion.

2. *And lang Dic to thaere Haran Apoldrae*: 'Along the Dyke to the Grey Appletree.'

This is also mentioned in the St. Mary Bourne charter. It seems to have stood at the point on the N. side of the park which has just been mentioned.

3. *Thanon on Geapan Garan weste weardne*: 'Then to the Crooked Triangular Piece of Ploughland on its west side.'

This occurs also in the St. Mary Bourne charter. It was at Dirty Corner (OM1) on the Harroway. It is possible that one of the triangular woods which now stand there is on its site; for, though enclosures have greatly changed by reason of the Enclosure Acts, the old gores have remained in existence in many instances owing, no doubt, to their failing to fit in conveniently with the lines of neighbouring ploughland.

4. *Thaet and lang thaes Weges thae lith andlang thaere Daene*: 'Then along the Way which runs along the Dean.'

This way still exists, running N. along the by. from Dirty Corner along the bottom of a valley.

5. *To thaere Straet*: 'To the Street (Made Road).'

This is the Port Way, the Roman road from Sarum to Silchester, which the by. crosses at a point 1 fur. due W. of Cooper's-in-the-Wood Farm (OM1).

6. *Thet thanon to Bradan Lea*: 'Then on to Broad Lea (Bradley).'

Bradley was the whole NW. part of the parish. Its name survives in that of Bradley Wood, Bradley Farm, and Bradley Hill (OM1).

7. *Thaet andlang thaes Faldaes Weges to Wifan Stoccae* :
 'Then along the Old Track to Wifa's Stake.'

Both this Way and the Stake are mentioned in the St. Mary Bourne charter. The Old Way has vanished ; but it is clear that it ran from Bradley Hill (OM1) to the corner of the parish which is due W. of Angle Down (OM1). At that corner stood Wifa's Stake. The stake was probably a landmark of Wifa's Property.

8. *Thonon andlang Wintres Daene oth tha Straet* :
 'Then along Winter's Dean as far as the Street (Made Road).'

Winter's Dean is the valley W. of Angle Down. The by. strikes the Roman road once more at Clap Gate (OM1) on the E. edge of Bradley Wood. The valley continues for 2 m. in a general southerly direction down to the Test near Whitchurch Union Workhouse. Where the Harroway crosses it occurs the field name Winterdane. Just above this is Winter Hill Plantation. Two furlongs N. of the workhouse is Winterdown Bottom. So the name Winter still survives.

9. *Thanon andlang Straet on thonae Easternan Aesphan-gran waeste werdnae* : 'Then along the Street to the Eastern Hanging Wood of Aspentrees on its west side.'

At the next point the by. turns S. This present point was therefore at the NE. corner of the parish, 1 m. NNE. of Twinley Farm (OM1).

10. *Thonon suth on ge rihta utt thurb Hwitan Lea* :
 'Then south straight through White Lea.'

11. *Thaet on Whitan Leasbeal* : 'Then to the Hollow in the White Lea.'

The last name is preserved in the name of Whitnal Farm (OM1) on the E. by. of the parish. It is evident that the White Lea was the stretch of land N. of this farm. It is mentioned in the Overton charter. The farm name is also spelt Whitnell and Witnell in the TA.

So far, the by. has been peculiarly easy of interpretation.

12. *Thaet forth on geryhta be eastan Weraeles Wellae* :
 'Then on straight to the east of (Werael's) Spring.'

13. *Thonon forth on Wulflea waeste weardnae* : 'Then forth to Wolf Lea on its west side.'

14. *Thaet swa forth on Grawes* (? for Grafes) *thorn with*

Earna Leas : 'Then so on to the Thorntree of the (Grove) over against Eagles' Leas.'¹

15. *Thaet thurb Farna Lea be eastan Forseathas on thaet Del* : 'Then through Eagles' Lea east of the Pits to the Quarry (or chalkpit).'

16. *Thonon waest to Cealc Grafon thar Horo Weg utt sceat* : 'Then west to the Chalk Groves where Mud Way runs out.'

This last point brings the by. to two places which are mentioned in other charters, viz. those of Hunton and Cranbourn, the latter being the N. part of Wonston parish. It is clear that the Chalk Groves were at a point where the boundaries of the three lands all meet, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Cranbourn Lodge in Wonston parish (OM1). The Groves must have been at the SE. corner of the present Freefolk Wood (OM1). It is also plain from comparison with other charters that the Mud Way is now represented by the road which runs almost due N. 3 fur. E. of Cranbourn Lodge (OM1). The determination of these two points also shows that the grant included Freefolk.

It follows then that points 12-15 must be sought partly on the E. by. of Whitchurch between Whitnal Farm and the Test, partly on the E. by. of Freefolk.

Werael's Spring was possibly in the N. part of Laverstoke Park. The modern by. traverses a small stream hollow just W. of the house. Wolf Lea was probably S. of the Test and the park. It is possible that its name survives partly in a corrupted form in that of Wool Down in Laverstoke parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the mill pond in the park.

Wulfa Leab would give Woolley (Cf. *Wulfa Leab* of B.762, K.1134, which is Wooley or Woolley in White Waltham, Berks).

From here the modern by. runs S. in a more or less unbroken line. No trace of *Earna Leas* survives; but it is probable that it was the land E. of New Barn Farm (OM1) in Freefolk. Point 15 is evidently at the SE. corner of Freefolk, for the by. turns W. at the next point. The *Del* or quarry must then have been 1 fur. due S. of the tumuli (OM1) which stand E. of Freefolk Wood (OM1).

¹ So the dictionaries translate *earn*. But is, I strongly suspect, that it might apply to some large bird of the kite tribe, just as

cran seems to be used of a 'heron' as well as of a 'crane.'

17. *Utt thurb Gealc Grafas on Fearn Braca suthe weardnae*: 'Out through the Chalk Groves to Fern Brake on its south side.'

18. *On thonae Ealdan Stapol*: 'To the Old Pole.'

Whatever *Fearn Braca* was, it was somewhere on the S. edge of Freefolk Wood. The Old Pole was probably a landmark at the SW. corner of Tufton, about 50 yds. N. of Tidbury Ring (OM1).

19. *Thanon forth on Hocing Maeda weste weardnae*: 'Then on to the Mead of the Hocings (Family of Hoc) on its west side.'

20. *Thonon north on tha Rodae be eastan Maeredunae*: 'Then north to the (Cross ? or Ride (road in a wood)) on the east of Boundary Down.'

21. *Thaet swa forth to Aethelheabes Thornae*: 'Then so on to Aethelheah's Thorntree.'

22. *Thonon forth on Blacan Wylles Heafod*: 'Then on to the Head (or Headland) of the Black Spring.'

23. *Thaet ofer thonae Igath utt on Terstan*: 'Then over the Eyot out to the Test.'

24. *Thaet and lang Terstan to Aescwaldes Byge*: 'Then along the Test to Aescwald's Bend.'

25. *Thaet eft aeft to thaere Dic thaer bio sciet of Terstan*: 'Then again to the Dyke where it leaves the Test.'

The only clue to 19 is that this land, being mead, was almost certainly near a watercourse of some kind. It is probable that it was where the modern by. of Tufton crosses the hollow about 1 fur. W. of Furgo Farm (OM1). *Maeredun* of 20 was probably the down to the N. of this hollow. The Thorn of 21 was probably at the angle which the by. makes about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Furgo Farm. The by. then descends to the Test along the bottom of a broad hollow, and in this no doubt was the Black Spring. The Eyot of 23 is the large eyot at Paper Mill Farm, where the W. by. of Tufton meets the Test. It is this point and points 24 and 25 which show that the modern parish of Tufton was included in the grant. *Aescwaldes Byge* was possibly the bend of the Test just N. of the last point.

A Charter of Bradley.

Attached to B.625, K.1094, which is a charter by which

King Edward grants lands at Overton to the Bishop of Winchester in A.D. 909, is a supplementary grant of 5 hides *Aet Bradanleage*. No information is given as to where this Bradley was situated; and there are many Bradleys in Hants. But in the survey given mention is made of two landmarks, *Ulan Del* and *Hean Lea* which correspond to the *Ulan Hyrst* and *Hean Lea* of B.1314, K.589, a charter of the tithing of St. Mary Bourne. It is, therefore, fairly certain that this Bradley is the Bradley of the NW. part of Whitchurch parish, which abuts on the tithing of St. Mary Bourne.

Survey.

The survey is at least a copy of one of the AS. age.

1. *Aerest upp of Ulan Delle*: 'First up from Owl's Pit or Quarry.'
2. *To Micaes Daene*: 'To . . . Dean.'
3. *Thanon on Baeran Leage*: 'Then to the Lea of the wood where swine are pastured.'
4. *Swa to Riscmaere* (or possibly *Riscmere*): 'So to the Balk where Rushes grow (or to Rush Pond).'
5. *To Sibbes Lea*: 'To Sib's Lea.'
6. *On Hean Lea*: 'To High Lea.'
7. *On Ulan Del*: 'To Owl's Pit (or Quarry).'

Ulan Del was somewhere near Egbury (OM1). (See St. Mary Bourne). Its name is possibly partly preserved in that of Dell Fd. on the modern by. 3 fur. E. of Egbury. N. of the last the by. touches the top of the dean in which Egbury stands. This must be *Micaes Denu*. Bare Lea must have been on the N. by. somewhere near Bradley Hill (OM1). The *Riscmere* must have been in the valley which runs down immed. E. of Bradley Wood (OM1). From this point the Bradley by. must have left that of the modern Whitchurch, and have run S. along what is now the line of the railway. Sibb's Lea must have been about where the railway crosses the Roman road. *Hean Lea* is clearly marked by the fact that the S. end of Bradley Wood was formerly called Henley Wood. It is, therefore, probable that the S. by. of Bradley cut across the S. end of the modern Bradley Wood; and here the old by. would touch the *Heah Leab*, or Henley.

Local and Field Names.

Bradley Farm, Bradley Wood (OMI. *Bradele*, FA. 1346, 1428: *Bradelee*, undated, see charter, 'Broad Lea').

Clap Gate, Heath Grattan, Henley Wood (S. part of Bradley Wood, see Bradley charter), Milkhill Copse, Henley Peak, Norwoods, Barrow Fd. (3 fur. SW. of Twinley Farm, OMI), Twinley, Necklands Croft, Dunswood, Whitnal or Whitnell Farm (OMI, see charter. *Aet tham Hwitan Heale*, 'White Hollow'), Larksborough (Larks Barrow in OM, a tumulus, OMI), Pinch, Polls Fd., Harrow Way, Cholesley Farm (Chooseley, TA.), Great Half Hide ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Cholesley Farm, OMI), Carron Hill, Evangelas ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Dirty Corner. *Evingdale*, 17 c.), Rack Close, Sheepcrook Cottages, Berehill Farm (OMI), Bere Mill, Burgage ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. ENE. of Berehill Farm. *Burridge Feild*, 17 c.), Woolding Farm (OMI), Holding Fd., Dickers Deafs, Peaked Deafs, Picked Deafs, Great Deafs (All $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE. of Woolding Farm, OMI), Great Booth Fd., Ashen Tree Gate, Cold Henley (a tithing, *Henle*, FA. 1346, 1428. AS. *Hean Leah*, 'High Lea'), Charlcot (a tithing. *Charlecutt*, VE. 1534, 'Churl's Cottage'), Firedrake Piece, Harbour Mead (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. by W. of Southfield Barn, OMI), Knowl Fd., Knowle Farm (*Knolle*, 15 c, OMI. AS. *Cnoll*, 'a rounded hill').

Other terms in field names are: Hedgerow, Clapgate, Hanger, Bakelands, Breach, Lynch, Slip, Bottom, Furlong, Sour, Mead, Hassock.

There is frequent mention in mediaeval documents of a forest called Wittingley which was partly in Whitchurch to the N. of the Test, and also S. of that river in Freefolk and Overton. It was, like the Forest of Doiley, an eastern extension of that Chute Forest which lay on the borders of Hants and Wilts. *Brollp de Wittingel*, *Brollp de Witteling*, *Witingwol*, *Wittingel*, Pipe R. 1163-8: *Wittingele*, CR. 1228: *Wyteringeleg*, TN. 1236: *Wythingele*, IPM. 1307.

343. WITSBURY.

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW. of Fordingbridge.

Wyxbury, *Wicheberia*, 12 c.: *Wiccheburi*, *Wicheburia*, 13 c.: *Witchebury*, *Wbyttesbury*, *Whistlebury*, 16 c.: *Whicbbury*, 17 c.: *Whitchbury*, 19 c.

The second element is *byrig*, 'camp,' having reference to the great camp just N. of the village. The first is either *wicca*, 'wizard,' referring to the supposed supernatural origin of the great work, or, more probably *wice*, 'a wychelm.'

Local Names.

Grim's Ditch (runs through the above camp. Name connected with *grim*, 'dire,' 'evil,' having reference to the devil).

Nippard's Farm.

344. WITWELL, I.W.

About 2½ m. E. of Ventnor.

Wytewell, IPM. 1292: *Whytewelle*, *Whitewelle*, FA. 1316: *Whitewell*, TN. 1287, FA. 1346, 1428, 1431.
AS. *Hwit-Wiell*, 'White Spring.'

Local Names.

Down Court, Couthy Butt, Holbrooks (½ m. NW. of Bierley, OM1), Chilling Wood (3 fur. W. of Bierley. *Chellingwode*, TN. 1287, CAD. 1345), Wydcomb (3 fur. NW. of Bierley, OM1. May be the *Witecome* of Domesday. *Wydecumb*, TN. 1257: *Wydecumbe*, FA. 1316. AS. *Wid Cumb*, 'Wide Combe'), Sibbecks, Ford Farm, Mill Leat, Southford, Stockbridge (3 fur. ENE. of Bierley), Slay Lane, Strathwell (3 fur. E. of Bierley), Ash Knowle, Nettlecombe (OM1, *Netelcumbe*, FA. 1316), Binnel Point.

345. WICKHAM.

About 9 m. E. of Southampton.

Wichaema Mearc (B.393): *Wicheham*, II c.: *Wikham*, TN. 1242, IPM. 1331: *Wykham*, FA. 1316, 1346, IPM. 1330, CPR. 1377: *Wykeham*, FA. 1425, 1431.

AS. *Wic-Ham*, 'House of the outlying Dairy Farm.'

Ancient names on its by. occur in the Droxford charters.

Local and Field Names.

Upper and Lower Riddens, Chase Fd., Cushberts,

Frith Lane, Frith Farm (OM1), Small Johns, Daffy Copse, Meshes, Poor John, Starveacre, Great Peeks, Upper and Lower Studleys, Little Boats, Star Mow, Spearing Mead, Great Mails Meadow, Upper Mails Meadow, Tapnage Mead ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of village), Rooksbury Park (OM1), Rasteads Mead, Vanlands, Sandy Frith, Fern Frith, Middle Frith, Inner Frith, Birchfrith Copse (all on S. edge of parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of village).

Other terms in field names are : Roundabout, Hanger, Peaked.

346. WIELD.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Alton.

Walde, 11 c. : *Welde*, IPM. 1286, CAD. 1553 : *Welde*, *Wolde*, 14 c.

AS. *Weald*, 'forest.'

Ancient names in the parish are given in the Alresford charter.

Local and Field Names.

Berrywood Lane, Lower Musdens ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Lower Wield, OM1), Pitter's Wood, Bishop's Read, Christmas Pye and Five Acres, Upper White Pits, Pitters Hill, Light Gaston, Strong Gaston, Pepper Hill, Dell Pits (Chalkpit), Rowland Close, Sage Mead, Henwood Close (just E. of Lower Wield, OM1), Pail Piece, Pitterns Bottom, Atlands, White Wey, Bayly Stile, Great Bayly, Piked Bayly, Bayly Knap (all $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE. and SE. of Lower Wield), East Mere Acre, East Mere Close, Yarmoor Shot (3 fur. E. of Lower Wield), Ashley Down, Penny Common, Wallops Wood Coppice, Upper White Lain, Kites Hill, Charkers Hill Close, Three Halves, Deal Close, Bandy Furlong, Culver Mead, Pugdells ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of village), Dead Hob, Swan Key, Oat Hide, Bartons.

Other terms in field names are : Several, Slade, Moor, Rye Close, Dell, Breach, Park.

347. WINCHFIELD.

About 3 m. NE. of Odiham.

Winchefeld, A.D. 675 ? (B.39, K.988) : *Winchelefeld*,

Wynchefeud, 13 c.: *Wynchefeld*, *Wynchingfeld*, 14 c.: *Wynchesfeld*, IPM. 1328.

The forms do not in themselves give a very certain clue to the derivation of the name. But, when they are compared with the old forms of Winchcombe, Gloucs., it becomes clear that the name originates in AS. *Wincel-Feld*, 'Corner Moorland.'

Local and Field Names.

Bear's Green, Sheet Lane Copse, Overs Pightle, Mabs Copse, Boat Pightle, Shapley Heath, Sundials, Chivertons (took its name from John de Cheverden, the owner in 13 c.), Horseley, Tassell Fd., Tassell (Tossell, OM), Wood, Bagwell Fd., Bagwell Pond, Bagwell Shaw, Hither Odiham, Hog Court, Line Acres, Lindsay Four Acres, Fithers, Culvermarsh, Bars, Merry Orchard, Cranford's Farm, Ray Fd., The Peart, Kinchen's Green, Blanks, Clives Meadow, Anstickels, Elvergate, Hungerford Farm, Pingle.

Other terms in field names are: Pightle, Hook, Blackland, Ham, Moor, Hatch.

348. WINSLADE.

About 2½ m. SSE. of Basingstoke.

Winesflot (?), 11 c.: *Wineslode*, 13 c.: *Wynesflode*, *Wynesflod*, *Wynesolde*, *Swynesflode*, 14 c.: *Wynsslod*, 15 c.: *Winsfolde*, *Wyndessled*, *Wyndslade*, 16 c.

The original AS. name was apparently *Wines Floda*, 'Win's Great Intermittent Stream.' Whether an alternative name, *Wines Slaed*, 'Win's Slade or Valley,' existed at the same time—which is quite possible—or whether Winslade has arisen from gradual corruption of *Wines Floda*, cannot be said.

Local Names.

Polecat Corner, Hackwood Farm, Roundtown, Shot-hanger Row, Hatwood's Copse, Picked Craft Copse, Fulham's Copse, Stockham's Row, Little Hen Wood, Tytherlands.

349. WOLVERTON.

About 6½ m. NW. of Basingstoke.

Ulfretune, 11 c.: *Wulf'tona*, *Ulferton*, Pipe R. 1163-4:

Ulfertona, *Olferton*, 12 c.: *Wlfrinton*, *Wulfrestone*, *Wlfferton*, 13 c.: *Wolverton*, IPM. 1314: *Wolfferton*, IPM. 1321: *Wolverston*, 17 c.

Probably *Wulfhere-Tun*, 'Wulfhere's Farm.'

Local and Field Names.

Silver Croft, Alwick Fd., Little Alwick, Conny Grove (Coney Grove, OM), Great Spelthams, Spelthams, Pisholmes, Berry Fd., Richfield, Great and Little Lungick, Shill Acre, Nopse's or Kittles, Haywood Hill, The Breach (*La Breche*, 13 c.), High Townfield (*Hyetoune*, 15 c.), Ogden's Long Fd., Lipwood (now vanished), Ruddell's Hill, Brazenhead Lane.

Other terms in field names are: Plat, Cowleaze, Coomb, Mead, Hatch.

350. WONSTON.

About 6 m. N. of Winchester.

Wynsiges Tun, A.D. 900-1 (B.596, K.332): *Wenesistune* (Domesday): *Wunsinton*, ROF. 1207: 'The Farm or Village of Wynsig.'

Cranbourne (originally a separate manor. *Cramburnan*, A.D. 900-1 (B.596, K.332): *Gramborne*, 11 c.: *Cramburn*, CR. 1232, IPM. 1283: *Cranburn*, TN. 1242: *Cramborne*, 14 c.: *Cramburne*, FA. 1316: *Crambourne*, IPM. 1330, FA. 1346, 1428, 1431: *Cramburn*, 15 c. AS. *Cran-Burna*, 'Bourne of the Crane or Heron.'

Sotton Scotney (*Sudtone*, 11 c.: *Suttone Scoteney*, IPM. 1335. Scotney is the family name of the holders of the 13 c. AS. *Suth-Tun*, 'South Farm').

Norton (? *Nortune*, 11 c.: *Norton*, 13 c.: ? *Nortone*, 14 c. AS. *North-Tun*, 'North Farm.' Originally a separate manor).

Charter of Cranbourne.

B.596, K.332 is a charter whereby King Edward grants to the New Monastery at Winchester in A.D. 900-1 100 hides at Micheldever. It is plain that the grant is of the Hundred, not of the parish, of Micheldever. The charter has attached to it 6 surveys: (1) of Micheldever so-called,

but really of a much larger area than the parish itself, though the actual limits are not fully determinable: (2) of Cranbourne: (3) of Curdrige in SE. Hants: (4) of Durley in SE. Hants: (5) of *Rigleah* in Farley Chamberlayne: (6) of a part of Candover.

Survey.

The survey is at least a copy of an original of the AS. age.

1. *Aerest on Myceldeferes Stream fornangean thone Cyric Stede on Wynsiges Tune*: 'First on Micheldever Brook over against the Churchyard at Wonston.'

It is evident that the starting point is on the brook where Wonston church now stands.

2. *Andlang streames on Waddan Ige*: 'Along the stream to Wadda's Island.'

This island is mentioned in the later Sutton Scotney charter. It was in the stream at the hamlet called Egypt (OM1).

3. *Andlang streames on thone Blacan Pole*: 'Along the stream to the Black Pool.'

4. *On Hwelpes Dell*: 'To Cub's Quarry or Chalkpit.'

5. *On thone Burnan*: 'To the Bourne.'

The Black Pool must have been where the modern by. leaves the Micheldever Brook just by East Bullington Farm. The modern by. then runs NE. bisecting the angle between the Cranbourne and another brook to the N. of it. In this angle must have been Cub's Quarry. Then the by. turns NW. towards the source of the northern stream, which is the *Burna* of 5.

6. *North and lang Weges on Tuccinge Weg*: 'North along the Track to (Tucc Brook?) Way.'

At the present day *Tuccinge Weg* is represented by the farm road from Blind End Farm. AS. names ending in *-inge* are stream names of which the first element is, as far as my experience goes, always pre-Saxon. (Cf. *Wanetinge*, 'Wantage Brook,' *Lakyng*, 'Lockinge Brook,' and *Gaging*, 'Ginge Brook,' in Berks.) This Way runs down to the *Burna* of 5; and I suspect that *Tuccinge* was the name of that stream.

7. *Andlang Weges on Greetan Dic*: 'Along the Way to the Great Dyke.'

8. *On Ruwan Beorh*: 'To Rough Barrow.'

9. *Thurth thone Wuda on Cealc Grafan*: 'Through the Wood to Chalk Grove.'

This Grove is mentioned in the Whitchurch and the Hunton charters; and it is evident that it stood at the NE. corner of the parish, on part of the site of Cranbourne Wood. All signs of the Rough Barrow have vanished; but it is probable that it stood at the NW. corner of the parish, and the SW. angle of Freefolk Wood.

10. *Andlang Pathes on Frige(d)aeg*: 'Along the Footpath to Friday.'

11. *On Horweges north ende*: 'To the north end of Mud Way.'

12. *Andlang Weges eastweard on thone Smalan Paeth*: 'Along the Way eastward to the Narrow Footpath.'

13. *Ut thurh Cealc Grafas on thone Readan Pyll*: 'Out through the Chalk Groves to the Red Spring.'

I read *Wyll* for *Pyll*, for, as far as I have observed, *Pyll* is always, in Hants charters, used of a pool in a stream. The letters 'p' and 'w' in AS. might easily be mistaken for one another.

It is plain that the landmarks come thickly in this part of the by., for it is still passing the Chalk Groves of 9. What Friday of 10 was, it is impossible to say. The *Horweg* of 11 is the *Horig Weg* of the Micheldever, and the *Horoweg* of the Whitchurch charter. These cross references show clearly that it was along the line of the road which runs S. along the E. side of Freefolk Wood down to the Stockbridge-Basingstoke road. The Red Spring must have been in the hollow to the NE. of Cranbourne Wood.

14. *Andlang Fyr innan Greatan Dic on thaet Smale Dell*: 'Along the Furrow to the Great Dyke to the Narrow Quarry.'

The field next S. of Cranbourne Wood is called in the TA. 'Devil's Dyke,' a reference to the Great Dyke of the charter. The modern by. goes down the E. side of the field.

15. *Ut to Lytlan Dune on thaes Hundes Hyll*: 'Out to Little Down to Dog's Hill.'

Dog's Hill was the ridge along which the Stockbridge-Basingstoke road runs. The point on the by. was probably 3 fur. W. of Hunton Down Farm. The Little Down is

mentioned in the Hunton charter, and was the upland N. and NE. of the hill.

16. *Andlang Weges on Cram Mere*: 'Along the Way to Heron's Pool.'

The Pool must have been where the Cranbourne now rises, 5 fur. due N. of Hunton village. There is still a foot-path along this part of the by.

17. *Andlang Weges on Nannes Mannes Land*: 'Along the Way to No Man's Land.'

18. *Eft innan Myceldefer*: 'Again to Great Brook (Micheldever Brook).'

No Man's Land must have been somewhere near where Wonston Rectory now stands.

A Charter of Sutton Scotney.

B.604, K.337 is a charter whereby King Edward grants to St. Peter's at Winchester 10 hides at *Miceldever* in A.D. 904. This charter is identified by Birch with Micheldever; but certain landmarks in it show it to belong to Sutton Scotney. This is curious, because Sutton was not, in 1086 at any rate, even in the Hundred of Micheldever. The survey is at least a copy of one of the AS. age.

1. *Aerest on Myceldeer*: 'First to Great Water (Micheldever Brook).'

This is where the present Wonston by. crosses the brook 3 fur. N. of Sutton Scotney village.

2. *Andlang Mearc Weges on thone Sand Pytte*: 'Along the Boundary Way to the Sandpit.'

The Way must have passed along the present Wonston-Barton Stacey by. It ran no doubt along a balk which edged the ploughlands of Sutton. It is evident that the long thin line of plantation now known as Barton Stacey Belt has been planted on its surface. The Sandpit was probably near the point where the Belt strikes the line of the Roman road.

3. *Thonan andlang thara Ealdena Dala*: 'Then along the Old Quarries.'

Near the point where the Belt meets the Roman road the by. passes between the two old chalkpits.

4. *Thonan ofer thone Beorh thaet lith betweol than Twan Langan Beorgan*: 'Then over (above?) the Barrow which lies between the Two Long Barrows.'

This is clearly a reference to the little group of barrows in the N. of Crawley parish, 1 fur. from the Roman road and from the Wonston by.

5. *Thonan to Worthigsætena Mearc*: 'Then to the Boundary (or Balk) of the People of Worthy.'

This takes the by. to the NW. corner of Headbourne parish, on the Roman road.

6. *Andlang Worthihaema Mearc on thone Hlinc Bujan Frithelinga Dic*: 'Along the Boundary of the People of Worthy to the Lynch above the Dyke of the family of Frithel.'

7. *On that Suthmyste Gat*: 'To the southernmost Gate.'

8. *Andlang Dic on that Ealden Fyrd Gat*: 'Along the Dyke to the Old . . . Gate.'

The subsequent landmarks make it clear that the by. turned N. along what is now the road from Winchester to Whitchurch. Thus 6, 7 and 8 must have been between the SW. corner of the parish and the point where that road crosses the by. about 5 fur. due E. of the corner. The Lynch must have been on the N. slope of the hill which stands just S. of the by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Larkwhistle Farm. The *Frithelinga Dic* must have been lower down the N. slope of the hill. The Southermost Gate must have been the gate of a ploughland. The *Fyrd Geat* is mentioned in a charter of Headbourne Worthy (B.473, K.1055). It must have been where the Winchester-Whitchurch road crosses the S. by. of the parish.

9. *On tha Hocedan Dic*: 'To the Hooked Dyke' (i.e. a dyke with an angle in it).

About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of the last point a road coming from Wonston village joins the Winchester-Whitchurch road. The field in the angle between these roads is called Peaked Ditch Way. This is the Hooked Dyke of the charter. But it is probable from the next two landmarks that the Dyke ran S., and that the actual point where the by. met the dyke was S. of this road meeting.

10. *On Dennerdes Treow*: 'To Dennerd's Tree.'

11. *On Weg Gelaetan*: 'To the Crossroads.'

At the point where the road from Wonston meets the Whitchurch road another road running from NW. to SE. crosses them. This used to be called Alresford Way or

Drove. It is undoubtedly a road of ancient date. The Crossroads must have been at this point. Dennerd's Tree would be somewhere S. of this.

12. *Northrihtis to Waddanyge*: 'Due north to Wadda's Island.'

This island is mentioned in the Cranbourne charter; and the cross references show that it was in the brook at Egypt (OM1).

13. *Swa innan thone Broc to Miceldefer*: 'So to the Brook to Micheldever.'

See 1.

Ancient names on the by. of the parish are given in the Crawley, Headbourne Worthy, and Hunton charters.

Local and Field Names.

Norton Wood, Norton Coppice Shot, The Sley, The Sley Coppice (called Norton Copse, OM), Cranbourne Wood, Devil's Dyke (on E. by., S. of Cranbourne Wood. See Cranbourne charter), Slutts Fd., Further Moonlight, Basingstoke Fd., Burro Mead, Burrow Shot, Cranbourne Burro (all named from the tumuli $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Cranbourne Grange), Deadman's Fd., The Great Grattin, Cold Harbour (1 fur. SE. of Scotney railway station), Holless Pond Croft, Wail Gate Pond, Doctor's Way Fd., Further Norton, Kite Lands, Little Grattin, Peaked Fd., Little Frost Hill, The Hook, Great Chaubush, West Chaubush, South Chaubush, Late Grants, Punt Fd., Peaked Ditch Way (see Scotney charter), Alresford Way (this is evidently an old highway to Alresford, though it is hardly used in many parts at the present day. It passes by Lunways Inn (OM1) on the Winchester-Basingstoke road, and thence ESE. to Alresford. Near the Inn it coincides with a road called *Lunden Weg*, 'London Way,' and *Lunden Herepath*, 'London Highway,' in Saxon times), Milestone Shot, Capery Corner, Hat Shot, Marrowbone Hill, Rickstaddle Fd., Lavender Hill, Paradise Shot.

The number of fields called 'shot' in this parish is remarkable.

Other terms in field names are: Grove, Moor, Sling, Hook, Peaked.

351. WOODCOTT.

4½ m. NW. of Whitchurch.

Odecote, Odicote, 11 c.: *Wudecote*, 12 c.: *La Wodecote*, TN. 1212: *Wudecote, Woodcote*, 13 c.: *Wodecote*, 14 c. AS. *Wuda-Cot*, 'Cottage of the Wood.'

Ancient names on its by. will be found in the Ashmansworth, Highclere, Burghclere, Crux Easton, and St. Mary Bourne charters.

Local Names.

Beech Hanger Copse (curious form *Bitfanger* in an old document), Hook Copse, Hook Farm, Danegrove Copse, Shell's Copse.

Suggeaston Copse (*Sudgarston Copp* in an old document. AS. *Suth Gaerstun*, 'South Grasscroft').

352. EAST WOODHAY.

About 9 m. NNW. of Whitchurch.

Widebaye, Estweydehay, 13 c.: *Wydenaye*, FA. 1316: *Wydehay*, FA. 1346: *Estweydehay*, 14 c.: *Wodebay*, FA. 1428: *Estweydhay*, 16 c.: *Widbay, Woodbay*, 17 c.

The Ashmansworth charter shows that the parish was in former days to a large extent the site of a large *Haga* 'Game Enclosure.' *Haga* should produce 'haw' in modern English; but I am very strongly inclined to suspect that, perhaps under the influence of the French 'la haie,' it has in some cases produced the element 'hay' in place names; and that has, I think, been the case here. The old forms also suggest that there were alternative forms of the old name of the place, viz. *Wuda-Haga*, 'Game Enclosure of the Wood,' and *Wid-Haga*, 'Wide Game Enclosure.' Such alternative names are not uncommon in early nomenclature.

Its lands are included in the Ashmansworth charter.

Local and Field Names.

Hazelby House, Northenby (the endings are curious. Probably imported names. The Danish -by is hardly conceivable in this part of England), Crude Acres, Barebones, The Great Ground, Scratches, Scuttwell's Copse,

Further Winnons, Hither Winnons, Knapp Leaze, Doz-wells, Dozwell Mead (3 fur. NNE, of the church), Harwell (3 fur. N. of church), Barracks, Malverleys, Star Grove (a manor in 16 c.), Bath Drove Piece (3 fur. S. of church. Named from the neighbouring ridgeway, which, judging from this name, was, like many other ridgeways, used in the days before railways as one of the great cattle roads or driftways of the country), Leaping Stock Piece, Winterbourne Ground (1 fur. SW. of Gore End, OM1), Ball Hill, Birchen Copse, Burlyns House, Hither Step Style, Wedges Meadow, Baston's Mead, Woolton Hill, Gafford (3 fur. S. by W. of Woolton House), Fowlway Lane, Hollington House, Stafford Ground (also in 17 c.), Ozgoods, Broad Laying, Masbrook (3 fur. NE. of Harewood Lodge. Possibly *Masan Broc*, 'Brook of the Titmouse.' Cf. *Masan Cumb* in Vernham Dean), Dore's Ground, Arch Meadow, Hobley Lane, Itchens, Burley, Halt Common, The Two Fore Meadows, The Chase, Milking Bridge, Crocker Piece, Herriots Wood, Great Woodcombe, Barebones, Little Barebones Copse, Monks Mead, Collarmaker's Copse, Hog Trough Bottom, Barwick, Little Stays, Diaper's Close, Carron Back, Square, Round, and Long Ham, Zell House Farm (name of the Sele family which held it in 15 and 16 cc.), Pill's Meadow, Pill Hill, Beggar's Farm, Narring-ton Copse.

Other terms in field names are : Hatchett, Mead, Ham, Pen, Several, Ryecroft, Gore, Hanging (adj.), Blacklands, Cowleaze, String, Slade, Picked, Gully, Hook, Cross.

353. WOODMANCOTT.

About $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Basingstoke.

Wodemancote, 10 c. : *Udemancote*, 11 c. : *Wodemanne-cote*, TN. 1242 : *Woodmancote*, 13 c. : *Wodemancote*, FA. 1316.

No such compound as *Wudemann* is given in the dictionaries ; and therefore, though the first element of this village name seems certainly to be derived from these two Saxon words, their meaning does not appear to be 'wood-man' in the modern sense, but 'dweller in the wood.' AS. *Wuda-Manna-Cot*, 'Cottage of the Dwellers in the Wood.'

Local Names.

Woodmancott Holt, Norn's Copse, The Cowleys, Arpat's Meadow, Dungall Pond (3 fur. ENE. of village), Upper Holt, Langdridge (nearly 1 m. NE. of village), Ferney Close, Severalls, Great Mogdown.

354. WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE.

About 3 m. WNW. of Basingstoke.

Wudatun, A.D. 990 (K.673): *Odetone*, 11 c.: *Wuttona*, Pipe R. 1166: *Wutton*, *Wotton*, 13 c.: *Lawrence Wotton*, 16 c.

AS. *Wuda-Tun*, 'Village or Farm of the Wood.'

Charter.

K.673 is a charter whereby King Ethelred grants to Ethelward 15 hides at *Wudatun* in A.D. 990.

The charter appears to apply to the N. part of the parish as far S., generally speaking, as the road called Pack Lane. The S. part, East Oakley, did not become part of the manor till after the time of Henry III.

Survey.

The survey is at least a copy of one of the AS. age.

1. *Aerest on Withigford eastaewearðne*: 'First to the Ford of the Willowtree on its east side.'

This ford is mentioned in the Tadley charter, and its name survives in that of Wyeford Farm in that parish. The ford itself seems to have been where the Basingstoke road crosses the by., 2½ fur. NW. of the church at Ramsdell. (For note on Wyeford, see Tadley.)

2. *Thanon ongerihtae on Turding Sceatt*: 'Then straight to . . . Shot.'

This is a detached portion of an estate or piece of land. *Turding* looks like a family name; but it is not known as such.

Just NW. of the Wootton by. are various detached pieces of various parishes; and it is possible that *Turding Sceatt* was a detached part of Wootton, somewhere N. of the present by., which is no longer included in the parish. The tendency in modern times has been to transfer such

detached pieces of parishes to parishes for which they are in an ecclesiastical sense more conveniently situated. The next landmark in the charter supports this suggestion.

3. *On thaet Milgemaet*: 'To the Milestone.'

This is the translation of this word in BT. The word itself is not found in AS. save in this passage. I have no reasonable doubt but that the translation is correct. The only milestones which can have existed in England in AS. times must have been those which survived on the Roman roads. The only other mention of a milestone which I have come across in the charters is in B.219, K.126. There the term used is *Mila Stan*, and the reference is probably to a milestone on a Roman road running N. from Worcester. The present one must have been on the Roman road from Silchester to Old Sarum, which runs through Tadley parish $5\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. of the present N. by. of Wootton. It may have been on *Turding Scaet*, for the wording of points 2 and 3 leaves it open to doubt as to whether they are not really one; or it may have marked the position of some other shot or detached portion of the grant. Taking the Roman mile at 1618 yds. this milestone, if the miles on this road were measured from the W. gate of Silchester, would have been either the third milestone, standing in Tadley parish 3 fur. and 14 chains SW. of Skates Farm (OM1), or the fourth, standing just outside the Tadley by. in what is now a detached piece of Baughurst, at the point on the Roman road which is nearest to Browninghill Farm (OM1). But all that can be positively said about this landmark is that it stood on what was a detached part of Wootton which is not now part of the parish. The Saxon surveyor was somewhat puzzling in his treatment of detached portions of grants, especially if they were close to the main by., and were small.

The charter now returns to the landmarks of the main by.

4. *Swa on thone Wrefet* (read *Prefet*).¹

There can be little doubt that this point was on the E. by. 3 fur. SE. of Ramsdell, where there is a Privet Gully and a Privet Copse just within the Monk's Sherborne by.

¹ The 'W' of *Wrefet* is obviously due to one of those mistakes between AS. 'W' and 'P' to which copyists are so liable owing to the similarity of the AS. signs of those two

letters. *Pryuet* occurs in the Hoddington (Upton Grey) charter, K.783. It there corresponds to a modern Privet Copse. The parish of Privett is called *Pryuet* in the 14 c.

5. *Andlang Wrefetes (Prefetes) on Cynedealle Rodae eastaeweardae*: 'Along Privet to Ox Dell (Quarry) Ride on its east side.'

I have taken *Cynedealle* to be *Cuna-Del*, 'Ox Dell or Quarry,' and to be identical with Oxdell, a field on the E. by. 3 fur. due S. of Lower Farm (OM1).¹

6. *Thanan ongeriht on Stanhaemstede*: 'Then straight to the Stone Homestead.' (i.e. a farmstead with a house attached to it.)

7. *Swa andlang Mearce on tha Lampyttas*: 'So along the Balk to the Claypits.'

8. *Thaet andlang Mearcae on Brocraes Hlaew*: 'Then along the Balk to the Low or Tumulus at the Brook.'

9. *Suth on tha Hyrnan*: 'South to the Corner.'

10. *Swa andlang Mearcae on Waddunae*: 'So along the Balk to Woad Down.'

11. *On Aengelhamstaede westewardan*: 'To (Angle ?) Homestead on its west side.'

12. *Swa ongerihtae on thonae Haerepath*: 'So straight on to the Highway.'

13. *West andlang Haerepathes on tha Hyrnan*: 'West along the Highway to the Corner.'

14. *Swa andlang Fraeccaendunae on Cyteling Graf Westewardne*: 'So along . . . Down to the west side of the Grove of the Cytelings.'

This last point brings the by. to certain landmarks which survive on the modern map. *Fraeccaendun* has got corrupted into Frog Down, which is the name of a field just N. of the Basingstoke-Andover road at Newfound (OM1); while *Cyteling* survives in Upper and Lower Chitterling, two fields between the last and the S. end of Manydown Park (OM1). The Grove itself may have been on the site of the park. Thus the landmark between this and point 4 are on the E. and S. boundaries of the grant.

There can be little doubt that the *Herepath* of 13 is the road known as Pack Lane, i.e. the road which crosses the railway just N. of the junction of the Salisbury and Winchester lines. Its modern name indicates that it was a packhorse way; and it is part of one of the very ancient highways of the county. It is traceable eastwards in the

¹ In confirmation of this conjecture, *Cyna* as well as *Cuna* is found as a genitive plural of this word.

charters of Long Sutton and Crondall.¹ The *Hyrne* may be the angle which the by. makes at the point where this road crosses it on the west, a corner which was almost certainly the corner of a ploughland. The determination of 5-11 is uncertain. But it looks very much as if Pack Lane had only been the by. in the W. part of its passage across the parish, i.e. that the original Wootton extended down the modern E. by. to some distance S. of the lane.

Broccaes Hlaew may be the tumulus, the site of which is marked 1 fur. NE. of Lone Farm. It was named, perhaps, from a stream which ran down the hollow in which the farm stands. The *Lampyttas* may be the chalkpit at the point where Pack Lane crosses the railway. If so, *Wad-Dun* would be the down S. of Lone Farm (OM1); and *Aengelhamstede* must have stood somewhere in the middle of the parish, E. of East Oakley. Perhaps the *Stanhamstede* was on the edge of the village of Wootton.

15. *Thaet andlang Mearcae on Smalan Daene on thone Haerepath*: 'Then along the Balk to Narrow Dean to the Highway.'

16. *Swa utt on Sioluc Ham*: 'So out to Silk House.'

17. *On Scobban Byrygels waesteweardan*: 'To Scobba's Burialplace on its west side.'

18. *On Sagel Maere*: 'To the Balk of the Staff.'

Probably a balk marked by a staff. This point is mentioned in the Hannington charter. Its name is preserved in that of Samer, a field on the E. by. of Hannington, lying just E. of Ibworth Farm (OM1); and in that of Great Seymours, a field in Wootton, lying just E. of Samer. The Narrow Dean of 15 may have been the valley which runs NE. to the NW. of Tangier House (OM1). The *Herepath* was almost certainly that road from Hannington which cuts across the parish, forming the N. by. of Tangier Park. It was no doubt a branch of the great ridgeway which ran along the ridge of the Kingsclere downs, the branch leading to that ridgeway to Reading, the north part of which still is traceable. Silk Ham must have been close to where this road crosses the parish by. 5½ fur. NW. of

¹ See my article on the Ancient Highways of Hampshire, in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. LXXV, p. 169.

Tangier House (OM1). Scobba's Burialplace of 17 is probably represented by the tumulus which is marked in Hannington $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of where the road crosses the by.¹

19. *Swa on tha Fulan Flodas*: 'So to the Muddy Intermittent Streams.'

20. *Thaet andlang Mearce on tha Wyllas*: 'Then along the Balk to the Springs.'

Here is a phenomenon which is more or less common in the chalk districts, a stream which flows at times from a point above its normal source. The Pangbourn in Berkshire is a remarkable instance of a stream of this kind. Its ordinary source is far below the point at which it sometimes breaks forth. Many Hampshire brooks, small and great, display the same phenomenon.

The stream in this instance is that which flows into Ewhurst Pond in Ewhurst Park. The *Wyllas*, i.e. its ordinary source, were evidently at or near the SE. corner of the park. They are called *Baecce Funtan* in the Hannington charter. But the *Flodas* of 19 were higher up the valley through which the brook flows, that is to say S. of this point, probably $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due E. of Ibworth (OM1). In the Tadley charter this stream is called the *Ful Rith*, 'Muddy Streamlet.'

21. *Swa of westaeweardan tham Wyllam ongeribte utt on tha Lege northeweardre*: 'So from the west side of the Springs straight out to the Lea on its northern side.'

The by. bends in to the Park and forms an angle a little more than 1 fur. SW. of the S. end of the lake. This is probably the point mentioned in the first part of the description of the landmark. The Lea must have been to the NE. of the park.

22. *Swa andlang streames on Withigford northeweardran*: 'So along the stream to the Ford of the Willowtree on its northern side.'

The by. then goes along the brook to the Willow Ford of 1. It is possible that the making of the ponds in Ewhurst Park has modified slightly the course of the brook.

¹ The *Westweardan* of the charter may seem a difficulty. But we do not as yet know the finer points of AS. orientation, e.g. the difference in meaning between *Westwearde*, *Westweardan*, and *Westweardne*, if any. It is almost certain that the *-e* ending

means 'on the west side of'; and the others may mean the same. But on the other hand, either one or both of them may mean 'leaving it to the west.' Again, the liability to error in copying such terms of orientation is very obvious.

Local and Field Names.

East Oakley (village. *Est Acle*, 13 c.: AS. *East Ac Leab*, 'East Lea of the Oaktrees').

Birt's Pightle (now Lloyd's Copse, OM6), Humber Meadow, Mongers Meadow, Knave of Clubs, Beak Meadow, Elcove Piece, Great and Little Bushmans, Cotterpins Fd., Little Wool Fd., Hoop Pightle Meadow.

Ramsdell (hamlet. *Rammesdelle*, 13 c., 'Ram's Quarry.' In the TA. the name is given to the large chalkpit a mile and a furlong due S. of the hamlet. In this the name of the hamlet probably originated).

Priors Pightle, Blundens Close, Dough Croft, Innex Fd., Hammer Close (Shape), Ramsdell Fd. (close to quarry above mentioned), Bury Fd., Oxdell (see charter), Penton's Ground.

Woodgarston Farm (OM1. In a Basing charter B.803 is a reference which runs as follows: 'Hujus Agelli XII jugera juxta locum sunt qui dicitur *Totdesford*, et XXIII ubi dicitur *Wealagaerstune*.' This is identified in VCH. Hants with Woodgarston. Later forms of that name are *Wudegarestone*, *Wodcastone*, 12 c.: *Wodegarstone*, 13 c.: *Wodgaston*, *Woodcastle*, 16 c. If, as seems probable, this identification be correct, then the original name meant 'the Grass Enclosure of the Welshmen or Foreigners'; and the reference was probably to the earthen fort which stands beside the farm. But, if that is the case, it is also clear that, between the 10th and the 12th cent. the name was changed to 'the Grass Enclosure of the Wood.' The 16 c. form *Woodcastle* refers directly to the old fort.

Pithall, Red Hinge, Great Gallums, Sterstile Dean, Great and Little Seymours (see charter), Lynch Piece, Fulhams Fd., Hales Pightle, Out Leaven, Yeldberry Fd., Restaricks Croft, Hungry Hill, Spittle Land, Dicken Bushes, Leap Gates, Penny Croft, Hen Halves, Manydown Park (the later name of the manor of Wootton. *Manydown*, *Manydon*, VE. 1534), Wax Hanger, Lower Berry Garden, Honey Fd., Sour Lands, Kirval Lane, Marvel Row Copse, Upper and Lower Innex, Bodden's Fd. (*Sengette Boddene*, 14 c. The old name illustrates a danger which field names present to the student. He must not assume that, because a name appears in the possessive case that it is therefore a surname of modern origin. *Boddene* may be AS. *Bogen-*

Denu, 'Bow Dean,' or 'Curved Dean.' In the Crawley charter is a reference to a *Saenget Thorn*, which may mean 'the Scorched Thortree'), Upper and Lower Chitterling (see *Cyteling* of the charter), Frog Down (see *Freccaen Dun* of the charter), Newfound (hamlet), Marvel Lands, Pilver Lands, White Borough (just N. of where Pack Lane crosses the railway. Tumulus in the field. Doubtless a *Hwit Beorb*, 'White Barrow' of AS. times), Chouseley's Pightle, Eel Down, Pail Close, Dotchet Mead, Dunny Fd., Salt Ash, Donny Fd., Purdown (Pardown, TA.) Copse, Pardown Fd., Louse Down Fd., Violets, Lower Stubbs.

Other terms in field names are: Shot, Shaw, Dell, Lynch, Park, Ham, Pightle, Dean, Butts, Breach, Hanger, Peak, Horse Leaze, Hassock, Ley, Hither.

355. EAST AND WEST WORLDHAM.

East Worldham, about 2 m. ESE. of Alton.

Werildeham, *Wardham*, 11 c.: *Wirldham*, 12 c.: *Werldham*, *Verildham*, 13 c.: *Verilham*, *Est Worldham*, *Werldham*, 14 c.: *Wardelham*, 16 c. There are 16 variants of this name in CAD., IPM., FA., TN., ROF. and VE. between 1207 and 1534.

West Worldham, about 2 m. SE. of Alton.

West Worham, 13 c.: *West Wordeham*, *West Worldham*, 14 c.: *Parva Worldham*, *Worldham Minor*, 15 c.

Probably AS. *Waerhilde-Ham*, 'House of Waerhild.'

Local Names (East Worldham).

Redans Copse, Caker's Lane, Wyck Lane, Sandle's Farm, Leyhook Copse, Tilling Cottages, Green Street, Upper Barcott Copse (just NE. of village), Binswood Farm (1 m. SE. of village).

(West Worldham.)

Hamble Pits Copse (5 fur. NW. of village), Warner's Hanger.

356. WORTING.

About 2½ m. W. of Basingstoke.

Wortinges, 11 c.: *Working*, 13 c.: *Worting*, TN. 1208: *Wortyng*, CPR. 1377: *Worthyng*, 15 c.: *Fourtinge*, 16 c.

Looks like a family name. But no personal name is recorded from which it could be derived.

Local Names.

Rooksdow Lane (The Roman road from Winchester to Silchester), Kite Hill.

357. WROXALL, I.W.

About 1½ m. N. of Ventnor.

Wrocces Healh, K.768, A.D. 1038-1044: *Warochesselle*, 11 c.: *Wrockeshal*, 13 c.: *Wroxhale*, 14 c.

This name, either in the present form, or in the form *Wraxall*, occurs several times in the southern counties, viz., three times in Somerset, and once in Dorset. In what are almost certainly the variant forms *Wraxhall* and *Wroxhall* it occurs in Wiltshire and Warwickshire respectively. The old forms of the Warwickshire name are *Wroccheshal* (12 c.), *Wrocheshale*, *Wrokeshal*: of the Wiltshire name, *Werocheshalle* (1086), *Wroxhale* (FA. 1316), etc.: of the Somerset names, *Wrokeshale* (14 c.), *Wroxhale* (14 c.), etc., etc. It is obvious that all these names have one and the same origin. The second element is AS. *healh* (*heale* in oblique cases), a 'hollow' in a hillside. It is most unlikely that a series of hollows would have been named accidentally after a series of persons having the name *Wroc*; in other words *wroc* must be a common term. There is no such word known to the lexicons. The only possible clue to its possible meaning is a word 'wrockled,' which means 'wrinkled.' It is used in Sussex. Does *wroc* mean a fold in a hillside? And does the name *Wroxhall* etc., mean a hollow in a fold on a hillside? *Healh* as a topographical term is applied to hollows of small size such as would only be marked by names by a population whose experience was confined to a very small region. The nomenclature of pre-railway days was far more minute than that of the present day.

Local Names.

Winstone (OMI, *Wenechetone*? 11 c.: *Wyneston*', TN. 1287: ? *Weneces Tun*, 'Wenec's Farm').
Yard Farm, Luccombe Down.

358. YARMOUTH, I.W.

The parish is only 100 acres in extent.

Ermud, 11 c.: *Eremuthe*, 12 c.: *Heremud*, *Ermue*, *Eremuham*, *Horemue*, *Ernemue*, 13 c.: *Yaremuth*, *Yaremuth under Wyght*, *Heremuth*, *Iremuth*, 14 c.: *Yernemouth*, 16 c.

Obviously named from its position at the mouth of the Yar river. The river name is pre-Saxon.

359. YATELEY.

About 8 m. NE. of Odiham.

Yatelege, 13 c.: *Yateley*, A.D. 1316: *Yateleghe*, A.D. 1334: *Yhateleghe*, 14 c.: *Yeatley*, *Yateley*, 16 c.

AS. *Geat Leah*, 'Lea of the Gate.'

Local Names.

Moulsham Green, Moulsham Copse, Dungell's Farm, Cricket Hill, Darby Green, Frogmore.

360. YAUERLAND, I.W.

About 1 m. NE. of Sandown.

Evereland (Domesday): *Yaverlonde*, 14 c.

Possibly *Eofor-Lond*, 'Land of the Wild Boar.'

Local Names.

Culver Cliff, Coleman's Copse, Marshcomb Copse.

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO FIRST SERIES.¹

ABBOT'S ANN, p. 65.

p. 68, l. 3, *Anna*, TN. 1268: *Anne*, CR. 1234-7: l. 14, *Aqua de Anne*, CR. 1228.

p. 69, after l. 8. Little Ann is a hamlet just E. of the village. *Anne*, FA. 1316. It was a separate land-unit in AS. times, and in a different Hundred to Abbot's Ann.

ALDERSHOT, p. 69.

Alreshute, FA. 1316.

ALRESFORD, OLD AND NEW, p. 69.

Alresford Vetus, FA. 1316: *Allesford*, CPR. 1494-1509: *Alreford Epi'*, Pipe R. 1167.

Armsworth Park, p. 78. *Harmsworthe*, CAD. 1553.

Fob Wood Down, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of Old Alresford, close to Candover Brook. A 16th cent. perambulation shows that Fob Down was the name of the SW. part of the parish. Cf. *Fobwoodes Mille*, CPR. 1547-8. Probably *Fobban-dun*, 'Fob's Down.'

ALTON, p. 78.

Old forms. Between 1166 and 1549 there are 13 variants in the spelling of the name. That in *Awel-* does not appear to last beyond 1300. That in *Aul-* is the normal form from about 1150 to 1500; while the modern form in *Al-* is very rare before 1500, but is the prevailing form after that time.

Various references in IPM., CPR., and FA. show that

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, lxxviii, 65-173 (1921).

the land-unit was divided into two parts, *Estbroke* and *Westbroke*.

Thedden (p. 78). The first element is probably a p.n. beginning with *Theod-*, probably a female name 'Theod . . .'s Dean or Valley.'

Will Hall (p. 79). *Wilehall*, FA. 1316.

Anstey (p. 79). *Anestie*, TN. 1212: *Anstye*, CAD.

1505. Property of St. Martin's, Battle, IPM. 1344.

Chauntsingers (p. 79). *Kantelsangre*, T.N. 13 c.: *Canteshangre*, IPM. 1330: *Kenteshangre*, IPM. 1337: *Canteshaungre*, IPM. 1347.

ALVERSTOKE, p. 79.

Alvardstok, F.A. 1316.

Upper Bedenham (p. 82). *Bedyndham*, IPM. 1307: *Bedeham*, IPM. 1330, 1337, 1347.

Forton. *Forton*, IPM. 1312. Probably AS. *Fordtun*. 'Farm by the Ford.'

AMPFIELD, p. 82.

Charter, p. 82.

Landmark 2. The *Haga* would be a hedge bordering, as *haga*'s always do, certain woodland; and the woodland here is now the great Ampfield Wood (OM1), along the W. edge of which, just E. of Jermyn's House (OM1), this *haga* must have run.

Landmark 6 (for *haga* see landmark 2, above). The reference here is to the N. part of the E. by. of Ampfield parish where it passes through Ampfield Wood. Apart from the necessity of keeping the wild animals of the wood from the cultivated ground, the woods were valuable as swine pasture,¹ and therefore a land-unit (or community) which owned woodland extending into a neighbouring unit would naturally fence off its share of woodland from that of its neighbour. I think also that there is not much

¹ Swine might not, except by special permission or licence, be pastured on the 'leah' of the community.

reason to doubt that the S. by. of the grant followed generally what is now the S. by. of Ampfield Wood.

Fearburna (p. 82): in the charter. Professor Mawer suggests that it may be either *Fearrburna*, 'Bull Bourne' or *Fearraburna*, 'Bulls' Bourne.'

AMPORT, p. 83.

Anam le Port, TN. 1242: *Anne Port*, FA. 1431.
Gollard Farm (p. 84). *Goldhorde*, FA. 1346.

ANDOVER, p. 84.

Usual mediaeval name *Andevere*, which occurs at least 14 times in CAD., IPM., CR. and FA. between 1242 and 1348. Fifteen variants of the form of the name are found between 1166 and 1509. But all point to the same original form.

Charlton, village NW. of Andover. *Cherleton*, Pipe R. 1168-76: FA. 1316. AS. *Ceorlatun*, 'Farm of Village of the Churls or Freeman.'

Finkley Down Farm (p. 85). *Finchel*, *Finkel* and *Fingel*, all in CR. 1234-7.

Castle Field. Professor Mawer thinks that the name cannot have come directly from AS. *Ceastel*. But I have now come across other instances of "castle" represented in former *ceastel*. I take it that it came through Norman French. In a Dorset document *Castel* is used of the site of a Roman villa.

ANDWELL, p. 86.

Andewell, CAD. 1223: *Enedewelle*, CAD. 1223.

APPLESHAW, p. 86.

Appelshawe, *Appelsawe*, *Apelsechhe*, *Appelbaghe*, IPM. between 1283 and 1330.

ARRETON, p. 86.

Arreton 8 times in CAD. and IPM. between 1234 and 1485.

Areton, twice in CAD. 1193-1216.

Original form probably *Eadheringa-tun*, 'Farm of the Family of *Eadhere*,' rather than *Fadhere-tun*.

Standen (p. 87). FA., CAD., IPM. and TN. show the forms *Staundon*, *Staunden* and *Standon* might be used at any time between 1316 and 1431.

Durton Farm (p. 87). *Droditone*, IPM. 1309.

Sullens (p. 87). *Sulende*, TN. 1287. This suggests *Suhl-ende*, 'Furrow End,' rather than any connection with the p.n. *Seol*.

Birchmore. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Blackwater (OM1). *Burchmore*, IPM. 1309. AS. *Beorc-mor*, 'Swampy Ground where Birchtrees grow.'

Rockley (p. 87). *Rokle*, TN. 1287: FA. 1428: *Roucle*, FA. 1431: *Rokeley*, IPM. 1349, FA. 1428.

Heasley (p. 87). *Haseleie*, CAD. 1193-1216. *Haselye*, CAD. 14-15 c.

Horringford, OM1, SE. part of parish. *Heringeford*, TN. 1287: *Horingeford*, FA. 1316: *Heryngford*, FA. 1346: *Horyngford*, CAD. 14 c. and FA. 1428. Perhaps *Horingaford*, 'Ford of the Adulterers.' But *Horing* may be a family name.

Merstone (p. 87). *Merston* and *Meirston*, TN. 1287: *Mershton*, IPM. 1304: *Meriston*, CAD. 1216-72: *Merston*, IPM. 1293, 1304, CFR. 1272-1307. Probably *Mersc-tun*, 'Farm of the Marsh,' rather than *Meres-tun*.

Budbridge (p. 87). *Botebrigge*, TN. 1287: *Botebrigg*, TN. 1287, FA. 1346: *Buttebrigge*, IPM. 1305: *Boterrigge*, CAD. 1328, 1331, 1332 and FA. 1431.

Hale (p. 87). *Le Hale*, *Hale*, *Atte Hale*, *La Hale*, from 1328-1428.

Munsley (p. 87). ? *Moselye*, FA. 1346: *Mollesle*, FA. 1431.

ASHE, p. 88.

Asshe, *Assh*, *Assche*, *Aysshe*, *Aysshe*, *Aisse*, between 1166 and 1509.

The mediaeval name of the ashtree varies very much in spelling. Somerset place names present more than 20 variants in less than two centuries.

ASHEY, p. 88.

Assheseye, FA. 1316.

Coppidhall Farm. Professor Mawer suggests that the reference is to a *heall*, 'hall,' rather than to a *healh*, 'hollow.' But *Heale* as a second element in names often takes the form -hall, especially in Wilts.

ASHLEY, p. 89.

There are 14 variants of the form of this name between 1166 and 1428. See notes on Ashe, above.

Forest of Bere Farm. It is not always easy to say whether references in old documents are to this forest or to that of the same name in SE. Hants. But the following are trustworthy:—*Ber*, CR. 1237: *La Ber*, CR. 1238: *Forest of Bere de Esselegh*, CR. 1237: *Kings Bere* or *West Bere*, CPR. 1494-1509.

ASHLEY WALK, p. 89.

Asshele by Ryngwode, IPM. 1333.

Godshill (p. 90). W. by. of parish. *Godeshulle*, TN. 1212: *Godeshull*, TN. 1212, FA. 1316. 'God's Hill.'

Eyeworth (p. 89). *Iw-wyrth* is, of course, 'Yew Farm,' not 'Ivy Farm,' as Professor Mawer has pointed out to me.¹

ASHMANSWORTH, p. 90.

Asshmeresworthe, FA. 1316. For a parallel to the curious change from *Ashmeres-* to *Ashmans-* cf. Dogmersfield where in CPR. 1547-8 the form *Dogmansfeld* appears with *Dogmersfeld* and *Dogmersfeld*.

AVINGTON, p. 94.

Avynton, FA. 1316.

Yavington Farm (p. 99). *Yabynton*, FA. 1346.

¹ The mistake was due to my misreading my own writing.

NORTH BADDESLEY, p. 100.

Badeslea, Pipe R. 1166 (3 times): *Badeslie*, TN. 1212: *Baddeslegh*, CR. 1234-7: *Badesleg*, CR. 1234-7: *Baddeslie*, TN. 13 c.: *Badeslye*, IPM. 1304.

BARTON STACEY, p. 100.

Berton or *Bertone* frequent 1168-1346: *Barton*, CR. 1231 and FA. 1428.

Drayton. In N. of parish. *Drayton*, IPM. 1283, 1337, 1347. AS. *Draeg-tun*. The meaning of *Draeg-* is not known. It occurs apparently as the second element in the Somerset name *Dundry*; and that would imply that it must be a noun (see notes on Basing).

Bransbury (p. 100). *Braundesbury*, FA. 1316.

Newton Stacey. A tithing. *Niwenton*, TN. 1242: *Nywetone*, FA. 1316: *Nywenton*, FA. 1346. AS. *Aet thaem Niwan Tune*, 'New Farm.'

BASING, p. 100.

Eight variants of the form of the name between 1166 and 1431; but all point to the meaning given.

Lickpit Farm (p. 101). *Likeput*, IPM. 1283: *Leckeput*, TN. 13 c.

Cufaude (p. 101). *Cufalda*, Pipe R. 1166: *La Coufaude*, TN. 13 c. The name means 'Cow Fold'; but VCH. says that this name is derived from a family.

Slaughter Close. Professor Mawer says that there was clearly an AS. *Slohtor*, akin to the German *schluchten*. But I am inclined to think that the name here is from *slahor*, the blackthorn.

Benfields Farm. ? *Benetfeld*, IPM. 1301.

Cowdery's Down. *Coudray*, FA. 1316. This name suggests the dangerous but irresistible guess that the original form of this name was AS. *Cu-draeg*. In ME. 'dray' is used of a sledge such as was employed either on hills or on tracks so bad as to be impossible for wheeled traffic. If so, it is just possible that our Draytons may have been farms where such a mode of carriage had to be

employed. Coudray would be a sledge drawn by draught oxen.

BASINGSTOKE, p. 102.

Twelve variants in the form of this name occur in numberless instances in documents between 1159 and 1549. 'Stoke' as a second element in Pl. N. seems to have the meaning of 'place' (see Ekblom, Pl. N. Wilts, p. 21).

BAUGHURST, p. 102.

Baggehurst, FA. 1316.

BEAULIEU, p. 103.

Bellus Locus occurs 20 times in CR. of the 13 c. Also *Beaulieu*, CFR. 1272-1307 and CPR. 1547-8: *Beauleu*, CPR. 1494-1509.

Sowley House and Pond (OM1). In SW. corner of parish. *Southlegh*, CPR. 1547-8: *Southlegh Ponde*, CPR. 1547-8. AS. *Suth-Leah*, 'South Lea.'

Thorns (OM1). In S. part of parish. *Thornes*, CPR. 1547-8, 'Thorntrees.'

Beufre (p. 103). *Boverey*, CPR. 1457-8.

Bailey's Hard (OM1). On Beaulieu River. *Le Bayleys House*, CPR. 1547-8.

Beck Farm (OM1). Just N. of Sowley Pond. *Beck Lodging*, CPR. 1547-8.

Newlands Plantation (p. 103). *Newlandes*, CPR. 1547-8.

Bergerie (p. 103). *Barchery Furlonge*, CPR. 1547-8.

St. Leonard's Chapel (OM1). *St. Leonard* and *Leonardys* or *Saint Leonardes*, CPR. 1547-8.

Otterwood (OM1). About 1 m. E. of the village. *Otreorde*, DB. 1086: *Hoterwor*, CR. 1234-7: *Otterwoode*, CPR. 1547-8.

BEDHAMPTON, p. 104.

Bethametona, Pipe R. 1166: *Bedhampton*, 5 times between 1236 and 1548: *Bedehampt*, *Bethameton*, CR. and TN. 1242: *Beddehampton*, *Beddehampton*, IPM. 1285.

Bidbury Mead. *Butbury*, CPR. 1547-8.

BEMBRIDGE, p. 104.

Binnerycg, FA. 1316: *Bymbridge*, IPM. 1349. The forms tend to suggest a first element beginning with Bin-; but whether Saxon or pre-Saxon it is impossible to say.

Steyne House (p. 105). ? *La Steyne*, IPM. 1309. May be AS. Stan, 'stone.' But ME *steane* meant a road with stones laid on it.

Wolverton (p. 105). *Wolverton*', TN. 1287: *Wolverton*, FA. 1428 and 1431: *Wolveton*, IPM. 1337 and 1345: FA. 1346 and 1431.

BENTLEY, p. 105.

Benetleg', TN. 1242: *Benetleyg*, TN. 1244: *Bentelegh*, IPM. 1327: *Bentlegh*, IPM. 1344.

Wiley Farm (p. 105). Professor Mawer points out that this is the *Weoleah* of the Farnham charter. 'Lea of the Idol.' Cf. Wheely in Warnford.

BENTWORTH, p. 106.

The first element takes the forms *Bynte-*, *Bynt-*, *Binte-*, and *Bynthe-* in various documents between 1139 and 1431.

BIGHTON, p. 106.

Biketon', TN. 1242: *Byketone*, FA. 1316: *Byketon*, FA. 1428.

Drayton Farm. *Draytone*, IPM. 1294: *Drayton*, FA. 1316, 1346, and 1428: *Draiton*, FA. 1428. AS. *Dreag-tun* (see notes on Basing).

BINSTEAD, p. 109.

Bensted. At intervals from 1212 to 1549.

Isington. Hamlet, OM1. *Isynton*, FA. 1316. Possibly AS. *Ise-tun*, 'farm near which iron is smelted.'

Wheatley (p. 109). *Whatele*, FA. 1316.

Wyck (p. 110). *Wicha*, Pipe R. 1166: *Wyke*, FA. 1316.

Alice Holt (OM1). In E. part of parish. Former

forest. No less than 16 variants of the name between 1166 and 1547. Professor Mawer suggests AS. *Aelfsiges Holt*, 'Aelfsig's Wood.'

BINSTEAD, I.W., p. 110.

Binstede, CPR. 1272-1307: *Bensted*, TN. 13 c.

Quarr Abbey: Quarr Hill (OM1). *Quarr*, 14 times between 1234 and 1488: *Quarrera*, CR. 1237-42: TN. 1287 and 13 c.: *La Quarare*, IPM. 1292, 1309.

Newnham Farm. *Neuham*, TN. 1278: *Newenham*, IPM. 1292, 1309.

BISHOP'S SUTTON, p. 110.

Suttone Ep'i, Pipe R. 1166.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, p. 114.

Waltham Episcopi, CR. 1237-42.

BITTERNE, p. 115.

Bitern, CR. 1231-4: *Bitterne*, FA. 1316: *Byterm*, 1231-4.

BOARHUNT, p. 116.

Burbunt, Pipe R. 1168-76, TN. 1212: *Borbont*, TN. 1212: *Burbunta*, TN. 1219: *Est Burbunte*, TN. 1219: *West Burbunte*, TN. 1219: *Borbunta*, TN. 1242.

BOLDRE, p. 117.

Balre, CR. 1234-7: *Bolre*, FA. 1316: *Boldre*, IPM. 1344.

Professor Mawer rules out *bold*, 'dwelling' as Middle Anglian. I am now inclined to think that the name originated in the unknown AS. term from which the word 'boulder' was derived.

Batramsley Farm (p. 117). *Batrameslie*, TN. 1212 : *Batramesle*, FA. 1316.

Warborne House (p. 118). If the *Wereburn* of FA. 1316 is this place, then the AS. form must have been *Werburna*, 'Bourne of the Weir.' By *wer* was probably meant fishtraps and also dams for flooding meads.

Walhampton (p. 118). *Welhampton*, IPM. 1345. This would hardly suggest the origin suggested by the DB. form, but rather *Wylham-tun*, 'the farm with a house by the well.' But that is difficult to reconcile with the Wal- element in the modern name.

BONCHURCH, p. 119.

Bonecherch, IPM. 1303 : *Bonecherche*, FA. 1316 : *St. Boniface*, CPR. 1494-1509. The last form makes the conjecture as to the origin of the name a certainty.

Luccombe Farm (p. 119). *Louecumb*, TN. 1287.

BOSSINGTON, p. 119.

Bosinton, TN. 1242 : *Bosintone*, IPM. 1327.

Puttleworth. *Puttelworthe*, FA. 1316 : *Puttelworth* FA. 1346 : *Pittelswourthe*, FA. AS. *Pytteleswyrth*, 'Pittel's Farm.'

BOTLEY, p. 119.

Boteleg', TN. 1235 : *Botelig'*, TN. 1242 : *Bottele*, CFR. 1272-1307, IPM. 1337, 1347 : *Bottelye*, IPM. 1304 : *Botleye*, CPR. 1547-8.

Boorley. N. end of parish (OMI). ? *Burle*, FA. 1316.

BOURNEMOUTH, p. 120.

Berkeley Heath (p. 120). *Barkeley*, FA. 1316.

BRADING, I.W., p. 121.

Brerding, 10 times between 1287 and 1520: *Brerdyng*, IPM. 1337, FA. 1346, CAD. 13 c. and 1348: *Brerdyng*, TN., 13 c. CAD. 1347, 1356: *Bredding*, CAD. 14 c.: *Brarding*, CAD. 14 c.: *Bradyng*, IPM. 1349: *Brading*, *Bradinge*, *Braidinge*, CAD. 1485.

Barnsley Farm (p. 121). *Bermardes leghe*, TN. 1287: *Bernards lye*, FA. 1316: *Bernardes Legh*, TN. 1c., 13 c.

Whitefield Farm. The forms *Whitefeld* (1272-1346), *Whitfeld* (1428), *Witefeld* (1193-1293), *Wytefeld* (1304-5), *Whytefeld* (1272-1304) are also found.

Rowborough Farm (p. 121). *Rougburgh*, FA. 1346: *Robourch*, FA. 1428.

Hardingshute (p. 121). *Hortyngshute*, IPM. 1345: *Hortyngshut*, FA. 1431. For Horting as a family name, cf. *Hortanforda* of B.1093, K.1238.

Nunwell (p. 121). *Nonewell*, 13 c.: *Nonnewell*, TN. 1287, IPM. 1344, FA. 1346, 1431: *Nonewell*, IPM. 1309, FA. 1428: *Nuniewell*, FA. 1428, 1431.

Alverstone (p. 121), *Alvredeston*, TN. 1287, TN. 13 c., IPM. 1335: *Alfricheston*, IPM. 1292: *Aylwardeston*, FA. 1396: *Alwardestone*, CAD. 14 c.

Agdestone (p. 121). *Aviceston*, TN. 1287: ? *Amchestune*, CAD. 14 c.: *Auchefston*, FA. 1431.

Morton Manor (p. 122). *La Morton*, TN. 1287: *Morton*, FA. 1346, 1428, IPM. 1311.

Lea Farm (p. 122). *Leghe*, IPM. 1337.

Landguard Manor (p. 122). *Langrede*, IPM. 1337, FA. 1431: *Langered*, IPM. 1345.

Upper Hide. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. of Landguard Manor. *La Hyde*, TN. 1287.

BRADLEY, p. 122.

Bradelega, Pipe R. 1166: *Bradele*, IPM. 1284: *Bradeleye*, FA. 1316: *Bradle*, FA. 1428.

BRAMDEAN, p. 123.

Bromden, CR. 1231, 1232, TN. 1236: *Bromdena*, TN. 1219: *Bromden*, FA. 1316, IPM. 1336.

Woodcote Park (p. 123). *Wutecot*, *Wutecot*, CR. 1232 : *Wudecot*, CR. 1233 : *Wodecote*, TN. 1242, IPM. 1307 : *Wudecote*, IPM. 1306 : *Wodekote*, IPM. 1336. AS. *Wude-Cot*, 'Cottage at the Wood.'

BRAMLEY, p. 123.

Forms *Bremlygh*, *Bromligh*, *Bromlegh*, *Bromleigh*, *Bromleggh*, *Bromelygh*, occur between 1276 and 1347.

BRAMSHAW, p. 124.

? *Bremblessath*, TN. 1212 : *Bromsawe*, CR. 1234-7.

Fritham (p. 124). *Frytham*, FA. 1316. Professor Mawer explains the form *Trucham*, which I could not understand, by pointing out that 'T' equals 'Th,' and 'ch' is a common error for 'th.'

BRAMSHILL, p. 125.

Other forms which occur between 1166 and 1347 are *Bromeshelf*, *Bromeshull*, *Bromshulle*, *Bromeshulle*, *Bromsull*. Also *Bramshell*, CPR. 1547-8.

BRAMSHOT, p. 125.

Brembilsite, TN. 1242 : *Brambelshute*, FA. 1316 : *Brambelshute*, FA. 1346 : *Brempsbote*, FA. 1431.

Ludshott Common (p. 125). *Ludeshate*, FA. 1316 : *Lydesete*, IPM. 1330.

Liphook. *Lyppocke*, CPR. 1548-9.

Chiltlee Manor. *Chyltely*, FA. 1316 : *Chiltele*, FA. 1346. Despite Professor Skeat's remarks on the subject I cannot help thinking that many of these 'Chil-' names come from some AS. word akin to *ceald*, 'cold.' (See notes on Chilcomb.)

BREAMORE, p. 126.

Eighteen variants of the form of this name occur between 1168 and 1548, of which *Brommore* is more fre-

quently used than all the rest put together. AS. *Brom-mor*, 'Swampy Ground where Broom grows.'

Outwick (p. 126). *Hutwyke*, CAD. 15 c.: *Houtwyke*, CAD. ? 15 c.: *Outwyke*, CAD. ? 15 c.

Howe (p. 126). *La Houwe*, CAD. 1274: *La Howe*, CAD. 14 or 15 c.: *Hoa*, CAD. Date ? AS. *Hoh*, 'Ridge End.'

Creek Mead (p. 126). *Crikmede*, *Crickmede*, *Cricmede*, CAD. ? 14 c.: *Crickmede*, CAD. 15 c. This mead is situated about 5 fur. E. of Upper Burgate (OM1), and is traversed by backwaters of the Avon. I do not think that there can be much doubt that the name of it originates in the ME. *crike* or *creke*, 'creek.'

Charlwood (p. 126). Now a field about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Upper Burgate (OM1). *Cherlewode*, CAD. 1216-72, 1298, and various other undated notices up to 15 c. *Georla-Wudu*, 'Wood of the Churls or Freemen.' The frequent occurrence of the name Charlwood or Charleywood in S. England suggests that the *Georls* had, by occupation or otherwise, some connection with the woodland of communities.

Gore (p. 126). *La Gore*, CAD. 1346. AS. *gara*, 'triangular piece of ploughland.'

Meers (p. 126). Field about 3 fur. SW. of the station. *Le Mere*, CAD. 13 c., 'the Pond.'

BRIGHSTONE, I.W., p. 127.

Bryghteston, CFR. 1272-1307: *Brighteston*, CAD. 1303, FA. 1431: *Brighston*, FA. 1431: *Brixton*, CAD. 1439, CPR. 1494-1509.

Chilton Farm (p. 127). *Chilton*, CFR. 1272-1307: *Cheleton*, TN. 1287: *Chelton*, FA. 1346, 1428. See note on Chiltlee in Bramsshott.

Shate Farm (p. 127). $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of the village. ? *Shute*, TN. 1287, FA. 1346, 1428, CAD. 1439: *La Schute*, IPM 1302. Probably AS. *scyte*, 'a shooting.' But the specific meaning is found in the old field and local name 'shoot' or 'shooting,' which is applied either to a road or a field which runs downhill.

Limerstone (p. 127). *Laemmerston*, FA. 1346: *Lymer-*

ston, FA. 1428 : *Lemerston*, FA. 1431. Probably *Lammeres-Tun*, 'the Farm by the Clay (or Loam) Pond.'

BROCKENHURST, p. 127.

Brokehurst, *Brokenherst*, IPM. 1291 : *Brokenhurst*, IPM. 1314, FA. 1316, CAD. 1362 : *Brokeneste*, IPM. 1349.

BROOK, I.W., p. 128.

Broc, Pipe R. 1167 : *Brok'*, TN. 1287 : *Brook*, FA. 1316 : *La Brouke*, FA. 1346 : *Broke*, FA. 1346, 1431.
Hulverstone (p. 128). *Humfredeston*, FA. 1428, 1431.

BROOMY, p. 128.

Linwood. On W. by. *Lindwuda*, Pipe R. 1168-76 : *Linwood*, TN. 1212 : *Lyndewode*, FA. 1316.

BROUGHTON, p. 129.

Burghton occurs 11 times between 1303 and 1346. Forms *Bergton*, *Berghton*, *Berketon*, *Burton*, belong to 13 c. *Burthton*, FA. 1428 : *Broughton*, *Brouhton*, CPR. 1547-9.

Professor Mawer points out that the Brestone form of DB. may be accounted for by the peculiarities of DB. spelling.

BUCKHOLT, p. 129.

In the 13 c. : *Bogholte*, *Bocgolte*, *La Bochohte*, *Bocholt*, *La Bocholt'*, *Bucholt'*, *Bocholtt*; in the 14 c. : *Bocholt*, *Bokholte*, *La Boukholte*, *La Bokholte*. Expressions in the records show that in these centuries Buckholt was merely woodland in which certain neighbouring communities had interests.

BULLINGTON, p. 129.

Bolyndon, FA. 1316.

BURGHCLERE, p. 130.

Burclere, North *Burclere*, FA. 1316 (? *Clera Canon*', Pipe R. 1166).

Adbury Farm (p. 134). Adbury Park (OM1). *Adderbury*, FA. 1316. Possibly *Eadan-Burb*, 'Eada's Camp.'

Earlstone Common (p. 134). *Erleston*, FA. 1431.

BURITON, p. 135.

Berewetona, TN. 1219: *Beryton*, CPR. 1547-8. The first of these forms suggests *beorh* rather than *burb* as the first element in the name. Therefore it means perhaps 'Farm or Village of the Barrow' rather than 'of the Camp.'

Weston (p. 135). *Westynton*, IPM. 1346 (? *Weston*, TN. 1208, 1212): *West-Tun*, 'West Farm.'

Mapledurham. 12 variants of this name are found between 1219 and 1348.

BURLEY, p. 136.

Borlegh and *Borleigh*, TN. 1212: *Burlee*, IPM. 1309 and 14 c.: *Bourle*, FA. 1316. The first two forms render the identification of the first element with AS. *Burb* somewhat doubtful.

CALBOURN, I.W., p. 137.

Camburn, CPR. 1272-1307: *Caulbourn*, TN. 1281, IPM. 1307: *Kauleborne*, IPM. 1297: *Chalburn*, FA. 1316: *Cawelbourne*, FA. 1346: *Calbourne*, FA. 1428, CAD. 1518 (bis): *Caulbourne*, FA. 1346: *Calbourn*, CPR. 1494-1509: *Calborne*, CPR. 1547-8, CAD. 1580.

Professor Mawer suggests that *Cawel* may be a pre-Saxon river name. Cf. *Wincawel*, the old name of Wincanton, Soms.

Fleetlands. At the head of the estuary of the Newtown river, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Newtown. ? *Floeta*, CAD. 1193-1216. AS. *Fleot*, 'estuary.'

Swainston (p. 138). *Swanston*, CFR. 1327-77: *Sweyne-ston*, CFR. 1344: *Swaneston*, CAD. 1331: *Swyneston*, IPM. 1344: *Swayneston*, FA. 1431, CAD. 1448, CPR. 1494-1509.

Professor Mawer points out that the first element is the old Norse *Sveinn*, 'herdsman of swine' (possibly a P.N. in this case), not the cognate AS. term *swan*. This is then the third instance of a Norse name in Hants and I.W. It is noticeable that FA. mentions a very small Hundred of Swainston, but does not include in it any places save Swainston itself.

Watchingwell (p. 138). *Whatingewelle* TN. 1287: *Whatlyngwelle*, FA. 1316: *Watyngwelle*, IPM. 1344 (bis): *Watyngewell*, FA. 1346, CAD. 1337: *Watyngwell*, FA. 1428: *Whatyngwell*, FA. 1431.

Westover Farm. *Westover*, CAD. 1440, 1580. AS. *West-Ofer*, 'West Slope or Bank.'

CHILTON CANDOVER, p. 142.

Chilton Candevere, FA. 1316, 1346, 1431, CAD. 1400: *Chylton Candevere*, FA. 1428: *Chylton Candever*, CPR. 1494-1509.

PRESTON CANDOVER, p. 143.

Candevr, TN. 1208: *Candevere*, IPM. 1284, 1322, 1330, FA. 1346: *Pruston Candevere*, IPM. 1316: *Preston Candever*, FA. 1428, CAD. 1552: *Preston Candevere*, FA. 1431.

CARISBROOK, p. 144.

Between 1193 and 1520 this name is spelt in 18 different ways, by far the most common being *Caresbrok*. The form *Caresbroke* comes next. The other forms are only used in one or two instances each. The critical part of the name is the first element. This is found as follows:—*Kare-*, Once in 13 c.: *Kares-*, 10 times 1193-1341: *Cares-*, 33 times, 1272-1509: *Cars-*, twice, from 13 c. to 1309: *Carys-*, once, 1520: *Carys-*, once, 1499: *Chars-*, 1304. I give up the suggestion of *Caers-broc*, and can only suppose the name to be pre-Saxon.

Clatterford (p. 145). *Clatreford*, TN. 1287 : *Claterford*, TN. 1287, FA. 1346

Alvington Manor (p. 145). *Alfinton*, TN. 1287 : *Avyngton*, FA. 1316 : *Alvyngtone*, IPM. 1326 : *Alvyngton* FA. 1431.

Bowcombe (p. 145). *Boecumbe*, CAD. 1193-1216 : *Bouecombe*, TN. 1287, IPM. 1329 : *Boucombe*, IPM. 1304 : *Bouecumbe*, FA. 1316 : *Bouecomb*, IPM. 1346.

Rowridge (OM1). *Rourigge*, TN. 1287 : *Rugherigg*, CAD. 14 c. : *Rurygge*, CAD. 1399 : *Rowrigge*, FA. 1431 : AS. *Aet thaem Rugan Hrycge*, 'Rough Ridge,' i.e. a ridge with rough growth on it.

Rowborough (p. 145). *Roubergh*, IPM. 1341 : *Rowebergh*, FA. 1431 : *Roughberough*, CAD. 1499.

CATHERINGTON, p. 145.

Katerington, CR. 1237-42 : *Kateryngton*, CAD. 1325

Hinton Daubney (p. 146). *Hentona*, Pipe R. 1166 : *Henton*, IPM. 1303.

Lovedean (p. 146). *Lovedene*, CAD. 1433.

CHALE, p. 147.

Chale is the only form in frequent mentions of the place from 1167-1509.

Derivation, as I now think, quite uncertain. May be pre-Saxon.

Walpen or Walpan Farm (p. 147). *Walepenne*, TN. 1287 (bis) : *Walpanne*, FA. 1346, 1428, 1431. There is a place called Blackpan in Sandown, I.W., and a Pan in Whippingham, the old forms of which show the element *Panne*. The earlier form points to *Weall-penn*, 'a cattlepen with a wall round it.'

Gotten Manor Farm (p. 147). *Godeton*, TN. 1287. Perhaps *aet thaem Godan Tune*, 'Good Farm,' not 'Goat Farm.'

CHALTON, p. 147.

Chaulton, Pipe R. 1166 : *Chaltona*, TN. 1219 : *Chaloughton*, CAD. 1504.

CHARFORD, p. 148.

Sherdiford, CAD. 1189-1216: *Chardeforde*, FA. 1316, IPM. 1330: *Chardeford*, TN. 1242 (3 times), IPM. 1337, 1347: *North Chardeford*, FA. 1346: *Chartford*, *North Chartford*, FA. 1431: *North Chardford*, CAD. 1451.

Searchfield (p. 148). ? *Secchevill*, FA. 1346. Here the old name seems to be wholly French with the meaning 'Dry Open Land.' But that is not necessarily the meaning of the modern name, though it may be applicable to the ground. Ville is often the NF. substitute for the AS. *feld*; cf. Clanville in this county.

CHAWTON, p. 149.

Cautona, Pipe R. 1166: *Chauton*, CR. 134-7, 1237-42, IPM. 1301, 1330, 1337 (bis), 1347, FA. 1316: *Chauton'*, CR. 1229, 1238, TN. 1242: *Chaut'*, CR. 1237-42: *Chaueton*, CAD. 1272: *Chawton*, IPM. 1288.

CHERITON, p. 149.

Cherinton' Epi', Pipe R. 1166: *Cheriton*, FA. 1316.

CHILBOLTON, p. 162.

Chibalton', CR. 1230: *Chilbolton*, FA. 1316.

Brockley Warren (p. 162). The following may be old forms of this name:—*Brochlea*, Pipe R. 1168-76: *Brockleg'*, TN. 1212: *Brokeleye*, FA. 1316: *Brokeley*, IPM. 1349.

CHILCOMB, p. 162.

Chiltecumbe, FA. 1316.

As to the meaning of the Chil- element in this name, I am in doubt. See note on Chiltlee in Bramshott. But I strongly suspect some AS. word such as *cield*, the form of which is not recorded in the lexicons, meaning 'cold.'

MICHELMERSH AND FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE.

Charter.

Landmarks 9 and 10 (p. 167). Information recently obtained has caused me to modify my views on the Michelmersh and *Rigeleah* (Slackstead in Farley Chamberlayne) charters. These two landmarks of Chilcomb are affected. Landmark 9 carries the survey to a point on the W. by. of Farley Chamberlayne, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. by W. of Oakfield (OM1), where was the W. end of the old N. by. of Slackstead.

Taeppeleah of landmark 10 is mentioned in the *Rigeleah* charter, as I have said; but it is also the *Aeppen Leab* of the Michelmersh charter, which, as I now find, included the part of Farley Chamberlayne N. of Slackstead manor.¹ It means 'the Lea of the Aspen trees.'² This lea was situated at the E. end of the old N. by. of Slackstead, on the E. by. of Farley Chamberlayne about 3 fur. SW. of Merdon Farm (OM1) in Hursley. Therefore, to the modern parishes included in this survey (p. 164) must be added Slackstead in Farley Chamberlayne.

Winnall. Immed. NE. of Winchester. *Wynhale*, FA 1316, IPM. 1346. AS. *Aet thaem Win-beale*, 'Vine Hollow.' Probably the site of one of the old monastic vineyards.

¹ For the old N. by. of Slackstead see Farley Chamberlayne.

² The 'T' in *Taeppeleah* is probably a remnant of the definite article. In an appendage to the Chilton (Berks) charter is

a reference to a *Tbaecleah*, which is Oakley in Marcham, near Abingdon. Also in the Close Rolls (vol. ii, pp. 579, 580, 584) passages dating from 1234 speak of a certain Gregorius who is described both as '*de Tacsted*' and '*de Acsted*.'

NOTE.

An Index by Dr. Grundy to the four series of "The Saxon Land Charters of Hampshire" will be included in Volume LXXXV of the Journal.