

## Berkshire Charters.

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Continued from p. 63, Vol. XXX, No. i.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

AS., Anglo-Saxon ; B. (with a number), number of Charter in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum* ; K. (with a number), number of Charter in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus* ; By., Boundary ; TA., Tithe Award ; p.n., personal name ; Pl.N., Place Name ; fur., furlong.

### KENNINGTON.

Kennington is a small parish about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of Oxford.

### CHARTER.

B. 97I, K. 1200, is a charter whereby King Eadwig grants to the priest Byrhtelm land at *Kenitune* at the reputed date A.D. 956. In the body of the charter the place is called *Cenigtun*. The form *Kenitune* is in the title of the charter, and was probably added to it in post-Conquest times.

### SURVEY.

The survey is either of Saxon date, or a good copy of a Saxon original.

1. *Of Temese Staethe*: 'From the Bank (or Landingplace) on the Thames.' The second and last landmarks show that this was on the river about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. below Sandford Mill (OMI).

2. *On Wulfrices Broc*: 'Ton Wulfric's Brook.' This brook is mentioned in an Abingdon charter. It is the brook which comes from the S.E. corner of Bagley Wood (OMI) along the N. edge of Radley Large Wood (OMI), and enters the Thames about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. below Sandford Mill (OMI).

3. *Uppan Rige Weorthe on tha Ealdan Dic*: 'Up to Rye Farm to the Old Dyke.' This farm is mentioned in an Abingdon charter. It stood probably on the N. edge of Radley Large Wood (OMI). The Old Dyke is also mentioned in the same charter ; and it is evident that the name was applied to that part of Wulfric's Brook which runs along the N. edge of Radley Large Wood (OMI), probably because its course had been artificially straightened out.

4. *Of etc. ut on Rige Wurthe Heal* : ' From the Dyke out to Ryeworth Hollow.' This is quite a little hollow at the S.E. corner of Bagley Wood (OM1).

5. *Thanne on thone Rah Hege* : ' Then to the Roedeer hedge.' This name survives partly in that of Hailey Field (*Hege-leah*) which is the field next but one due N. of Radley Large Wood (OM1). The hedge ran doubtless along the E. side of Bagley Wood (OM1).

6. *Andlang thaes Hege on Baggan Wurthe Aefre* (read *Yfre*) : ' Along the Hedge to the Escarpment of Bagga's Farm.' *Yfre* is a word not in the dictionaries the meaning of which came out in consequence of its frequent employment in the Wiltshire charters. It is applied to a long continuous line of hillslope, or escarpment, such as that which runs all along the E. side of Bagley Wood. *Bagga* gave his name to Bagley Wood (OM1) (*Baggan-leah*) as well as to this farm which must have stood somewhere on the E. edge of the wood.

7. *Be Efic th' hit cymth on Sceaceling Aecere* : ' By the Eaves (Overhanging Edge of the Wood) till it comes to the Strip of Ploughland of the Family of Sceacel.'<sup>1</sup> The eaves are the edge of Bagley Wood. The *Aecer* appears in both Abingdon and Hinksey charters, and it was undoubtedly just about where the Oxford-Abingdon road crosses the railway, W. of the line and S. of the road.

8. *Thonne ut on Stanford* : ' Then out to Stone Ford.' This is mentioned in both Abingdon and Hinksey charters. It was where a forerunner of the Oxford-Abingdon road, the *Hig-weg*, ' Hay Way ' of the Hinksey charter, crossed a backwater of the Thames about 100 yds. E. of where the Oxford-Abingdon road crosses the railway. The name means probably the ford was paved in some way.

9. *Thanne ut on Temese om thone Igoth* : ' Then out to the Thames to the Eyot.' This eyot is that immediately E. of the Hospital at Cold Harbour (OM6). The By. follows the backwater of the Thames which comes to *Stanford* from this eyot.

<sup>1</sup> See notes on Hinksey.

10. *Ofer Berege on Ceare Wyllan*: 'Over B eaver Island (reading *Befer-ig*) to Cherwell.' These two landmarks are mentioned in the Abingdon charter B. 906, and that reference explains the course of the By, in this present instance. The mouth of the Cherwell was not as now near the barges at Oxford; but the lower course of the river followed what is now a narrow backwater no wider than a ditch which leaves the modern Cherwell near the top of what is called The New Cut, and forms the E. By. of the meadow which lies between The New Cut and The Gut. It enters the Thames at the Gut. The field it encloses is really part of Berkshire, the county By. following this backwater, that which shows its antiquity and former importance.<sup>2</sup> The By. in this charter went along the backwater of the Thames behind Cold Harbour Hospital: under the Long Bridges; and across the Thames at the Gut to the old Cherwell mouth above mentioned. The *Berege* of the charter is the great eyot which extends from the Gut to the railway bridge over the Thames at Kennington.

11. *And* (read *andlang*) *Stremes ut* (add on) *Temese*: 'Along stream out to the Thames.' It is difficult to say exactly what this landmark means because the text is corrupt, and the emendations, though probable, are not certain; but I fancy that it may mean that the By. went up the old mouth of the Cherwell described above, and then came down to the Thames by another mouth of that river corresponding more or less to that old mouth of it which enters the Thames between the barges. If so, then the field on the Oxfordshire [*sic*] shore of the river between the Gut and the old Cherwell mouth at the barges was included in the grant; and this is quite likely, because it would account for that field having been included in Berkshire, as being a property of Abingdon. Old ecclesiastical foundations seem to have exerted their influence to get their lands included as far as possible in one county. The mixture

<sup>2</sup> W. of the mouth of the Cherwell, by the barges, the river is not the original county By., but the ditch which separates the open Christchurch Meadow from the tree-covered strip of land behind the barges. This ditch was continued under St. Aldates Street by what was called The County Ditch.

of counties near Moreton-in-the-Marsh is due to the rich and powerful church at Worcester having successfully exerted its influence to get its outlying properties in those parts included in Worcestershire.

12. *Andlang Temese th' hit cymth on Hyrd Ige* : ' Along the Thames till it comes out on Herdsmen's Island.' This carries the By. at one leap as it were for nearly four miles down the Thames. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. below the mill at Sandford (OM1) there may be seen on the map an eyot on the Oxfordshire bank, cut off from the mainland by a small backwater. This is called Herd Eyot or Herdey in tithe awards. It will be also seen that at that point in the river the county By. leaves the main stream and follows the backwater mentioned, so that this island, though on the Oxfordshire bank, is really in Berkshire. That eyot is the *Hyrd Ig* of this charter ; and it was the property of Abingdon Monastery, on which this Kennington grant eventually devolved. The By. of this charter followed no doubt the backwater, though that is not definitely stated in the survey.

13. *Thonne ut eft on Wulfrices Broc* : ' Then out again to Wulfric's Brook.' See landmark 1.

#### FIELD NAMES.

Hailey Hill : 1 fur. S.S.E. of Little London (OM1). See charter. Litches Furlong : Due S. of village ; next the railway.

#### KINGSTON BAGPUISE.

Kingston Bagpuise is a parish on the Oxford-Faringdon road about halfway between the two towns. The second element of the name is derived from that of an old Noram family. The name appears in the title of the charter B. 1260 as *Kingestun*, and in the body of the document as *Cingestun*. The meaning is obvious, ' the King's Farm or Village.' There are several charters relating to its lands. B. 1260 records the grant in A.D. 970 by King Edgar of 7 hides of land to the deacon Brihteah. Another, K. 1276, records the grant in A.D. 977 by King Edward of 13 hides to a certain Aelfstan. A third, K. 1277, records the grant by the same king in the same year of 7 hides to the monastery of Abingdon. B. 1262 records the later descent of the

land mentioned in B. 1260, and mentions 20 hides. It would seem that there were two parcels of land at Kingston of 13 and 7 hides respectively; and that they are both dealt with in B. 1262. But there is a serious difficulty, namely, that the boundaries of the 13 hides of K. 1276 are identical with those of the 7 hides of K. 1277. Also the boundaries of B. 1260 given in B. 1261 correspond in all but every particular with those of the aforementioned charters. The matter is further confused by the fact that the boundaries of B. 1261 are headed, 'These are the boundaries of the 13 hides at Kingston'; whereas at the end a note is added to the effect that they are 'the boundaries of the 7 hides at Kingston.'

My impression is that the boundaries which we have, which are those of the present Kingston parish, are the boundaries of the 7 hides, and that the copyist (forger?) of K. 1276 has written down boundaries which he found in a document referring to the 7 hides. I suspect that the 13 hides included Draycott Moor (Southmoor) as well as Kingston, and that the boundaries of Draycott Moor have not come down to us. But what of the 20 hides of B. 1262? That document, composed probably at a time when the hidage had completely changed, simply added 13 to 7 to get the total hidage of Kingston in the tenth century, the author being unaware that the 7 hides were part of the 13.

#### BOUNDARIES GIVEN IN B. 1261, K. 1276, K. 1277.

1. First from *Eoccen* (the River Ock) to *Maere Thorn* (the Thorn Tree on the Boundary). 2. From the Thorn Tree on the Boundary to the *Heafod Aeceras* (strips of Ploughland at the Headland). 3. Than to *Swanesig* (the Island of the Herdsmen) to the *Eald Gara* (Old Gore) *middeweardne* (to the middle of one side of it). 4. From the Old Gore *andlang Rihtgemes* (along the Straight Balk) to *Aelfredes Beorh* (Alfred's Tumulus or Barrow).<sup>3</sup> 5. Then along the Straight Balk to *Cingestun* (Kingston). 6. *Andlang Rihtgerith* (the Straight

<sup>3</sup> This point is omitted from B. 1261. The reason is obvious. The repetition of *andlang rihtgemaeres* in successive landmarks 4 and 5 has deceived the eye of the copyist.

Streamlet) to the *Pytte* (Pit) beneath Kingston. 7. So along the Straight Balk to the Thorn Tree. 8. Out on *Temese* (the Thames). 9. Along the Thames to the Old Balks. 10. Up along the Balk to *Aelfrithe Stan* (Aelfrith's Stone). 11. From the Stone *andlang Dice* (along the Dyke). 12. From the Dyke along the Straight Balk. 13. Then again to the Ock.

The earlier landmarks of the survey are very uncertain. One thing seems clear : that the survey does not include Draycott Moor, but is the boundary of Kingston only ; because not one of its landmarks corresponds with any landmark of the E. By. of Longworth.

#### SURVEY.

1. The survey starts on the Ock on the S.W. corner of the parish. The *Maere Thorn* was probably at that point on the W. By. of the parish where, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of the Ock, it makes a right-angled turn W.

2. The *Heafod Aeceras* were probably W. of Plantation Barn.

3. The Herdsmen's Island must have been somewhere near Kingston Village. It was no doubt a piece of land surrounded on all sides by streams or water dykes. The only site for it which I can suggest is Court House Copse in the W. part of Kingston Park, which is surrounded by stream courses on all sides. The Old Gore must have been just N. of this island.

4. The step-like character of the W. By. of the parish shows that arable land abutted on it. The *Riht Gemaere* must have been one of the straight balks of the ploughland. *Alfredes Beorh* must have been a tumulus somewhere near the main road to Faringdon, probably at the point, a furlong N. of the road, where the By. turns E. at right angles.

5. The boundary going E. went probably into the N. end of the village.

6. I suspect that the *Gerith* of this landmark is a miswriting for *Gemaere*, due to the *riht* of the previous landmark having caught the eye of the copyist. But, if that be not so, then the



*Gerith* was a stream running along the N. side of the hill called in the TA. Windmill Hill, but in the OM. Kingston Hill. The Pit was probably N. of this hill.

7. The Straight Balk must have been the N. part of the W. By. of the parish near the Thames, which the By. now reaches.

8. The Thames.

9. The Old Balks are no doubt a series of ploughland boundaries which ran S. from the Thames along the E. By. of the parish, along a dyke called in the charter of the neighbouring Fyfield 'the Old Dyke,' as far probably as the main road to Faringdon.

10 and 11. Aelfthrith's Stone was doubtless near the present road, for from this point southwards ran a dyke called in the Fyfield charter Aelfthrith's Dyke, which is no doubt the dyke of landmark 11 of this present charter.

12 and 13. The Straight Balk is probably that S. part of the E. By. which runs from the long narrow copse at the S.E. corner of Kingston Park to the Ock.

#### LOCAL AND FIELD NAMES OF THE PARISH.

In the N. end of the parish immed. S.E. of Newbridge is Ham Meadow. Lower and Upper Ham: immed. S. of the Thames, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. of Ham Meadow. AS. *Hamm*, 'enclosure.'<sup>4</sup> North Audley Farm: On the E. edge of the parish about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of the Thames. Probably AS. *Eald Leah*, 'Old Lea or Pasture.' Cf. Auburn in Brimpton parish, which is Aldbourne, AS. *Eald Burna*. North and South Fairthorne Piece: Immed. S. of Northfield Farm. Called Feathorn in the Draycott TA. Heathfield Hill: S.E. of same farm. Greenway and Middle Furlong: E. of South Fairthorne Piece, on the other side of the road.

<sup>4</sup> In modern field names 'Ham' is found usually applied to water meadows. The AS. *Hamm* had the general meaning of an enclosed piece of land. The modern application of the term is due to the fact that the water meadows, the mead or hay land of AS. times, though originally the common property of the community, had, even in AS. times, come to be divided up among the land-holders of the community, so that each holder had his own plot of mead, and did not, as aforetime, take his share of the whole crop of hay from the mead, but simply that from his own plot. It would be natural for such plots held in severalty to be surrounded by some sort of fence.

Rod Eyot : S. of the bend of the main road in the village. The TA. map seems to place it where Court Close Copse now stands. If so, it is the *Swanesig* of the charter. Leaches Green : About 3 fur. S. of Plantation Barn. Great Green Stanborough : Immed. S. of last. Probably AS. *Stan Beorh*, 'Stone Barrow.' The Race : S.W. of Plantation Barn on W. By. of parish. In the neighbouring parish of Draycott Moor are West Race Field N.W. of New House, and East Race Field just S. of the village, and E. of the straight road running N. and S. It is apparent therefore that the name 'Race' was applied to a considerable part of the land S. of the joint villages of Kingston and Southmoor. 'Race' is a dialect term meaning a small stream. It is probable that this land was named from the brook which more or less follows the By. between Draycott and Kingston in this part.

#### LECKHAMPSTEAD.

Leckhampstead is a parish on the long S. slope of the Downs about 6 m. N.N.W. of Newbury. In B. 352, K. 208, the name appears as *Lechamstede*. In B. 366, K. 214, it is spelt *Lechamstede* and *Laehhamstede*. In B. 996, K. 1217, it is spelt *Lecamstede* in the title, and *Lechamstede* in the body of the document. In a list of the Abingdon lands, B. 850, it is *Lechamstede*. The same spelling is found in a document of the time of William the Conqueror giving the hidage and military service of the lands of Abingdon. Skeat (Pl.N. Berks) identifies the first element of the name with AS. *leac*, a leek, or any garden herb ; and says that the whole name means 'Farm with a kitchen garden.' The land changed ownership in the course of centuries ; but it seems to have been on the whole not merely an old, but, considering the times, a fairly permanent possession of Abingdon.

B. 352, K. 208, is a record of a grant of the lands, together with certain lands elsewhere, to Abingdon by Coenwulf king of Mercia in A.D. 815. The hidage is 10. By B. 366, K. 214, Coenwulf confirms the above grant in A.D. 821. B. 789, K. 1147, records the grant of the lands by King Eadmund to the thegn Edric. The stated hidage is 10. B. 850 is practically an enlarged



edition of B. 352, K. 208. B. 996, K. 1217, is a confirmation by King Eadred of the grant made by B. 352, K. 208. It also mentions a mill by the Lambourn as belonging to the grant. 10 hides at Leckhampstead are mentioned among the Abingdon lands owing military service in the days of William the Conqueror.

#### SURVEY OF B. 789, K. 1147.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

1. *Aerest on Dene Pit*: 'First to the Pit in the Dean or Valley.' This pit is mentioned in the Boxford charter. Its position is clearly marked as having been in the valley in the S.E. part of the parish at the point where the high road crosses the S. By.

2. *Of etc. om thone Hnottan Thorn*: 'From the Pit to the Gnarled Thorntree.' This was on the S. By., W. of the last landmark. It is very likely that it stood where the By. leaves the high road  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. of the Dean Pit.

3. *Of etc. on Wines Treow*: 'From the Thorntree to Win's Tree.' This was an important landmark. Its mention in Welford, Boxford, and Lechampstead charters shows clearly that it stood at the meeting place of those parishes at Hangman's Stone (OMr) on the road which forms the S.W. By. of Lechampstead.

4. *Of etc. on than Readan Hane*: 'From Win's Tree to the Red Stone.'<sup>5</sup> I fancy that the passage from Win's Tree to the Red Stone was a short one; and that the latter was what is now called Hangman's Stone (OMr).

5. *Thanon on Stigelhammas*: 'Then to the Crofts by the Stile.'

6. *Of etc. on Wigferthes Leage northe wearde*: 'From the Crofts by the Stile to Wigferth's Lea to its north side.' This lea is mentioned in the Brightwalton charter. It lay evidently

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<sup>5</sup> *Han* is a word not always given in the dictionaries. It is the origin of our word 'hone,' a stone for sharpening scythes, etc. In the charters it is, as far as I remember, nearly always accompanied by the attribute *read*, 'red.' I suspect that it meant red sandstone; but it must be admitted that it is found in neighbourhoods to which red sandstone would have to be imported.

at the N.W. corner of Lechampstead. It is probable that the real meaning of *northwearde* here is that the By. passed along the N. side of the lea. The *Stigelhammas* of 5 must have been at the S.W. corner of the parish, where the By. first meets the Chaddleworth By.

7. *Thanon on Ac Dene*: 'Then to Oak Dean.' This dean is mentioned in the Brightwalton charter. This is the valley which the By. traverses at the E. part of the S. By. of Brightwalton.

8. *Of etc. on Crypsandic*: 'From the Oak Dean to the . . . Dyke.'<sup>6</sup> This is the *Curspandic* of the Brightwalton charter. It was undoubtedly at the S.E. corner of that parish. The Rev. T. O. Jones, Vicar of Lechampstead, wrote to me some years ago to say that there is an old bank and ditch at this corner of the parish, the ditch being on the S. side of the bank. It looks, he said, like an ancient fortification.<sup>7</sup>

9. *Thanon threores ofer Wraestles Hylle on Buccan Crundel*: 'Then obliquely over Wraestel's Hill to Goat's Quarry.' The TA. and Ordnance Map show that the N.E. part of Lechampstead parish was called Eastley. I think that there can be little doubt that either *Wraestles* is a corruption of *Eastleages*, or Eastley is a corruption of the old personal name—probably the former. The hill seems to have been the high ground on the N.E. By. The *Crundel* corresponds probably to the *Ruh Crundel*, 'Rough or Brushgrown Quarry,' of the Chieveley charter. It was probably somewhere S. of Eastley Copse (OM1).

10. *Of etc. on tha Haran Apeldere*: 'From Goat's Quarry to the Hoar Appletree.'

11. *Thanon andlang Standene oth Gyddan Dene*: 'Then along Stone Dean as far as Gydda's Dean.' Part of the name *Gyddan Dene* survives in that of Gidley Farm near the E. By. of Peasemore. The *Gyddan Dene* is evidently the valley which comes down through the middle of Peasemore parish almost

<sup>6</sup> I cannot find any name or term which can be connected with either of the forms of this name. I suspect it to be an unrecorded personal name.

<sup>7</sup> I myself should expect it to be no more than the artificial boundary of a holding.

due S. to The Ford (OM6) by Chapel Wood (OM1). Nor can there be any doubt that *Standene*, which is also mentioned in the Chieveley (and Peasemore) charter, is the little valley which runs up W. from *Gyddan Dene* a short furlong N. of Chapel Wood (OM1). But the wording of the landmark does not fit in with the course of the modern By. at this part; and I fancy that there has been some slight change in the By.; and that the old By. went down *Standene* into *Gyddan Dene*, and then turned W.N.W. through the N. end of Chapel Wood.

12. *Thweores ofer Weardan Dune oth tha Dene*: 'Obliquely over the Down or Hill where watch is kept as far as the Dean.' This landmark may be really part of 11. If so, then the meaning of the whole may be that the By. after leaving *Standene* crossed *Weardan Dun* in order to reach *Gyddan Dene*. In that case it followed the present parish By. But there is still this difficulty, that the modern By. goes across *Standene*, not along it, as Landmark 11 describes it as doing.

13. *Thaere eft on Dene Pit*: 'Then once more to Dean Pit.' See Landmark 1. The charter also mentions a mill on *Lamburnan*, the Lambourn river. In B. 996, K. 1217 the position of this mill is described as being 'juxta derivativis cursibus Lamburniam' (read 'Lamburniae'), i.e. on a backwater of that stream.

#### FIELD NAMES.

The Well Breaches: About  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. of Leckhampstead Thicket (OM1). 'Land newly broken up by the plough.' The Breaches: About one-third of a mile E. of same. The Little Breach:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m., E. of last, just E. of road running N. from village. Black Pit: Immed. S.W. of Eastley Farm (OM1). Eastley Farm: (OM1). See notes on charter. 'East Lea.' Meadow Amans: A short  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of Leckhampstead Street (OM1), on the road running to Leckhampstead Thicket (OM1). Lady Bridge: A long  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of Leckhampstead Street (OM1). Langhams:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W.N.W. of the church (OM1). 'Long Enclosures.' Stert Copse: The small oblong wood marked OM1 W. of the village and near W. By. 'Stert' refers to the bastion or tongue

of land on which it lies. As a rule, this term is used of land between two streams. The Pightle & Ling Close :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of last. Pightle means a small enclosure. Very common field name in Berks. Mourns Hill :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. of Stirts Copse. Nodmoor Corner : Called Nonmoor in TA. : at westernmost angle of parish. Teg Pin : On By. 3 fur. N.W. of Hangman's Stone. 'Sheep Pen.' Layfield Hill : On S. By. just E. of the road to Newbury.

### LOCKINGE.

Lockinge is the name of two parishes, East and West Lockinge, about 2 m. E. of Wantage. The name appears in a document of A.D. 868, B. 522, K. 298 as *Lakinge*. It also appears in certain post-conquest documents : in one of the time of William I, giving the hidage and military service of the lands of Abingdon, as *Lakinges* : in a Privilegium of Pope Eugenius III., temp. Henry II, as *Lacing* : in a second bull of Eugenius as *West Lakinge* : and in a list of the Abingdon properties in Berkshire as *Lakinges* in the Hundred of *Wanetig* (Wantage). Whatever may be said of the conclusion which Skeat (Berks Pl.N.) comes to with regard to the meaning of the name, the main argument by which he supports it is totally mistaken, for he does not know that *Lacing* and *Wanetig* in the Drayton charter are brook names, but supposes them to be tribal names on the ground that the *-ing* ending is a patronymic. As a fact, the real ending of the old names of Wantage, Lockinge, and Ginge is *-inge*. As an ending of stream names it is comparatively common in the charters of the southern counties. It is almost undoubtedly a pre-Saxon term meaning a stream of some indeterminable type. As to the term *Lac-* in *Lacing* it may be the AS. *Lacu*, a slow-flowing stream, or it may be a survival of the pre-Saxon name of the brook.

The one charter which refers to Lockinge is B. 522-3, a grant of 15 hides at *Lakinge* made by Aethelswith, Queen of the Mercians, to Cuthwulf the thegn in A.D. 868. Birch ascribes the charter to West Lockinge ; but the boundary touches Farnborough ; and West Lockinge does not. It is either of East Lockinge,

or of both parishes. Unfortunately the statement of boundaries is either so brief or so incomplete that only one point is determinable.

### SURVEY OF B. 523.

1. *Aen westweradum & on sutheweardum Sceldmere*: 'On the southwest of Shallow Pond.' This is the *Scyldmere* of the Farnborough charter. It exists at the present day. It is on the Lockinge-Farnborough By. at the bottom of the great combe in the N. part of Farnborough parish. It is only a few yards in diameter, and is usually dry except when an intermittent spring called the *Cytel Floda*, 'Kettle Spring,' of the Farnborough charter, is running. At the present day this spring evidently rises in the pond. When running this spring is the source of the Pang which enters the Thames at Pangbourne. The survey is described as beginning S.W. of this pond, *i.e.* it begins at the S.E. point of East Lockinge parish.

2. *Thonne of etc. on Smalam Weg*: 'Then from Shallow Pond to Narrow Way.' ...

3. *And thanon on Gemaerbeorg*: 'And then to Boundary Barrow.'

4. *Of etc. on Werth Welle*: 'From the Boundary Barrow to the Spring of the Outlying Farm.'

5. *Of etc. feower aecras be northan Lakingc*: 'From the Spring of the Outlying Farm (the breadth of) four strips of ploughland north of Lacing (Lockinge Brook).' It seems quite certain that this extant copy of the survey is incomplete. In its present form it only carries the By. a certain way up the W. By. of the parish, *i.e.* to a point about 88 yds. N. of Lockinge Brook. This reference to the brook shows pretty clearly that the charter refers to East Lockinge only. The actual positions of landmarks 2-5 can only be roughly conjectured. The Narrow Way of 2 may have been a track along the line of the present Wantage-Newbury road. That this is an ancient trackway a reference to a part of it further S., made in the Farnborough charter, shows. The *Gemaer Beorh* may be the *Brocene Beorh*, 'Broken Barrow,' of the Farnborough charter, at the N.E.

angle of that parish. The positions of the other two points are not determinable. But the *Werth Welle* of 4 may be the springs called Betterton Springs about one-third of a mile E.S.E. of Betterton House (OM1).

#### FIELD NAMES.

Pinmarsh Barn is in the N. of the parish about one-third of a mile S. of the railway. S. of it is Pinmarsh Mead. Pin is a small enclosure made of hurdles. Starve Acre is S. of the last, just N. of the canal. Ramsleys is on the W. By. one-third of a mile S. of the canal. Fattng Leys is S.W. of last. Great Lains is S. of last. Lains is either (a) a division of arable land sown in regular succession to prevent the ground from becoming exhausted : or (b) an open tract of arable land at the foot of downs. The latter is apparently its meaning here. Flex Lands : S. of last. 'Flax Lands.' In the Sands : S. of last. Collin's Headland : S. of last. West Furlong : W. of last. West, Middle, and East Backlands are all just S. of the Portway, and extend across the parish. Reeve Lands : On E. side of the road running N. from the village of E. Lockinge to the Portway, and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of the latter. Partly in Ardington. Reeve is a pen or small enclosure for cattle, pigs or poultry. Great Germans and Upper Germans : On W. By. just E. of W. Lockinge village. Ledgehill Walk : E. of the S. end of the lake in Lockinge Park. Just E. of the last is a short straight piece of road called Ickleton Way. (See notes on Icknield Way in Ginge, Hendred, Harwell, and Hagbourne.) Arn Hill : Near the W. By.  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of West Lockinge. Kitford Elms :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of Lockinge House (OM1). The ford must have been over the neighbouring brook. Possibly AS. *Cyt-forda*, 'Kite's or Bittern's Ford.' Betterton House : Betterton Brook : On E. By., S.E. of Lockinge House (OM1). Bitham Farm : (OM1). S. of the village. West Bitham : N.W. of last. Middle Bitham : 5 fur. S. of the farm on the W. By. It looks as if all this middle region of the parish had been called Bitham in former days. Button Bush : Called Butterbush Plantation in OM. In the middle of the parish just N. of Grim's Dyke (OM1). Middle Platt : In middle of parish one-third of a



mile S. of the Ridgeway. 'Platt' means 'plot.' Picked Stone Piece : S.E. of last. Enclosure with an acute angle.

### LONGWORTH.

Longworth is a parish situated on the Oxford-Faringdon road about 5 or 6 m. from Faringdon.

The charter relating to it is B. 1028, K. 1212, of the reputed date 958, whereby King Eadwig grants 30 hides at *Wurth* to the thegn Eadric.

In B. 906, K. 1171 of A.D. 855 it is called *Weorthe*, and the number of hides is also given as 30.

In the charter 'De Hidis pertinentibus ad Abbendoniam in Barrockeshire' (Abingdon Cartulary, II, p. 309) its name appears as *Wrth* in the Hundred of *Gamenefeld*, and it is reckoned at 7 hides.<sup>8</sup>

*Weorthe* probably means a farm or homestead which was brought into cultivation at a period later than the first settlement of the district. The original farms of the settlement were the *tun*'s.

The attribute 'Long' appears in the 14th Cent.

Longworth is mentioned among the lands of Abingdon in B. 1047, K. 1221.

### SURVEY ATTACHED TO B. 1028, K. 1212.

The survey is of the AS. age; and may be contemporary with the grant.

1. *Aerest on Stan Bricgge*: 'First to Stone Bridge.' The Stone Bridge must have been opposite Shifford (OM1).

2. *Of etc. east onlang Temese thaet hit cymth to Cing Haema Gemaere*: 'From the Stone Bridge east along the Thames till it comes to the Boundary of the people of Kingston.' The By. then goes east down the Thames to the By. of Kingston Bagpuize.

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<sup>8</sup> This hidage is probably 'fiscal,' i.e. represents the assessment of the land-unit for Danegeld. Great monastic corporations like Abingdon or the New Monastery at Winchester were very successful in getting the kings to reduce their assessments for the land-tax. The king made such concessions, sometimes from a timid piety which looked to a future life, sometimes owing to the depreciation of property owing to the ravages of the Danish invasions.

3. *Suth ondlang Gemaeres thaet hit cymth to tham Heafud Stocun*: 'South along the Boundary till it comes to the Headstakes' (stakes marking the bounds of the headland of a ploughland). The By. now goes S. down the E. By. of the parish. The Headstakes were probably near or at the top of the hill near Royal Oak Inn (OM6), on what is called the old Oxford Road.

4. *Of etc. up on Waernan Hylle to tham Thorne*: 'From the Headstakes up to Wrens' Hill to the Thorntree.' The name of this hill is still represented in the field-names. Warnhill Coppice of the TA. is the small wood on the E. By. of the parish  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of the Oxford-Faringdon road. The field S.E. of it is called Warnhill Mead. The Thorntree must have stood on the hill.

5. *Of etc. ondlang Mearce on Eccene*: 'From the Thorntree along the Boundary to the Ock.' The By. now goes S. to the Ock.

6. *Ondlang stremes oth hit sticath on Cearninga Gemaere*: 'Along stream till it ascends to the Boundary of the people of Charney.' It follows the Ock as far as the By. of Charney Bassett.

7. *Ondlang Mearce that hit sticath on Heantunninga Gemaere*: 'Along the Boundary till it ascends to the Boundary of the people of Hinton.' It goes along the Charney By. until it meets the Hinton Waldrist By., which is also the W. By. of Longworth. Another charter referring to Longworth is B.1047, K. 1221. Its reputed date is A.D. 959 (Earle). It is a confirmation to Abingdon Abbey by King Eadgar of various privileges, and speaks of the restoration to Abingdon of lands 'injuste ab infidelibus quondam abstracta.' This looks as if the land had been in the hands of the Danes; and, if so, that may account for the decrease in hidage which has been already noted.

A SECOND SURVEY FROM THE ABOVE CHARTER, B. 1047, K. 1221.

This survey is also of AS. date; and may be contemporary with the re-grant.

1. *Aerest of Eoccen on the Gemaer Lace*: 'First from the Ock to the Slow-flowing Stream on the Boundary.' The survey begins where the S. By. of the parish leaves the Ock. It then

goes W. along a stream which forms the W. part of the S. By. of Longworth, here called the Boundary Stream.

2. *Andlang Lace be westan Cearna Graf be than Andheafdan*: 'Along the Slow-flowing Stream west of Charney Grove by the Corner Headland (of a ploughland).' This grove must be a wood which has now vanished, on the N. By. of Charney and at the S.W. angle of Longworth. The field at that point in Charney parish is still called Grove Mead.

3. *To Eadulfes Pytte*: 'To Eadulf's Pit.' The By. now goes N. along the Hinton By. The pit was probably one of the quarries which lie near this By. S. of the Faringdon road. The Corner Headland of 2 was probably somewhere W. of Sheephouse Field Farm (OM1).

4. *Thonne andlang Slaedes to than Heafod Aecere northe weardon*: 'Then along the Slade to the Headland Strip of Ploughland (in a northerly direction (?)).' Before taking this point I would call attention to the curious step-like nature of the By. N. of the Faringdon road. Each long side of these steps represents evidently the side of an old 'furlong' or ploughland, and illustrates how the linear measure of the furlong of 220 yds. came into existence. The length of the steps taken in order from S. to N. is as follows: (1) 193 yds.; (2) 176 yds.; (3) 139 yds.; (4) 110 yds.; (5) 183 yds.; (6) 242 yds.; (7) 198 yds.; (8) 220 yds.; (9) 170 yds.; (10) 212 yds. The shortness of Nos. 3 and 4 is due probably to some accidental circumstance. They may be even the ends, not the sides, of old furlongs.

5. *Thonon ondlang Aeceres to than Andheafdan*: 'Then along the Strip of Ploughland to the Corner Headland.'

6. *Th' to than Haethen Byrgeles on tha Ealdan Dic*: 'Then to the Heathen Burial-place to the Old Dyke.'

7. *Andlang Dic to tham Port Wege*: 'Along the Dyke to the Portway (Town Way).' The Portway is the old highway which runs just S. of the village of Longworth and Hinton Waldrist. In the TA. of Draycott Moor it is called 'The Old Oxford Road,' and its continuation westwards in Buckland parish is called 'The Portway.' It was an ancient ridgeway. The Slade of 4 must have been on the W. By. just N. of the Oxford-Faringdon

road. The *Heafod Aecer* of 4, the Headland of 5, the Heathen Burial-place and Old Dyke of 6 must have been on the W. By. of the parish W. and N.W. of Longworth Lodge (OM1). The Old Dyke may be represented in the field-name Cutwell ('Ditch Spring') W. of Longworth Lodge.<sup>9</sup>

8. *Thonne on tha Deopan Furh* : 'Then to the Deep Furrow.'

9. *Thonne on tha Stanbrige on Temese* : 'Then to the Stone Bridge to the Thames.' The Deep Furrow must have run N. along the W. By. N. of the Portway. The Stone Bridge (see previous charter) was at the N.W. angle of the parish on the Thames opposite Shifford.

10. *Ondlang Temese to tham Thorn Stybbe aet Cingtuninga Gemaere* : 'Along the Thames to the Stump of the Thorntree at the Boundary of the people of Kingston (Bagpuize).' This Thorntree must have stood on the river at the N.E. corner of the parish. The Kingston By. is mentioned because Draycott Moor was originally part of Kingston Bagpuize.

11. *Thonne to than Heathan Byrgelese* : 'Then to the Heathen Burial-place.' The Heathen Burial-place must have been on the E. By. somewhere N.E. of Longworth village.

12. *Thonne on tha Meardic be eastan Aelfsiges Cotan* : 'Then to the Boundary Dyke to the east of Aelfsig's Cottage.' This dyke ran S. from the above point, passing doubtless E. of the village.

13. *Andlang Dic a to than Paethe* : 'Along the Dyke always (straight on) to the Path.' The path is not determinable.

14. *Thonne ofer thonne Mor on tha Heafda* : 'Then over the Swampy Ground to the Headland (of a ploughland).' The *Mor* is possibly represented at the present day by Pimple's Moor, a field just N. of the Waggon and Horses Inn on the Oxford-Faringdon road.

15. *Th' on thone Waenweg* : 'Then to the Waggon Way.' This must have been on the S. part of the E. By. of the parish.

16. *Andlang Weges to thaem Thorn Stybbe with thone Weg* : 'Along the Way to the Stump of the Thorntree over against

<sup>9</sup> Cut's End is at the end of the old Saxon dyke which separated and still separates Cumnor and Eaton.

the Way.' This must also have been on the S. part of the E. By. This is probably the Thorntree of 4 of the previous charter.

17. *Thonne on Eoccen on thaet Mor Slaede estwaerde*: 'Then to the Ock to the east side of the Slade of the Swampy Ground.' This Slade must have been on the Ock, possibly at the S.E. corner of the parish.

18. *Andlang Eoccen thaet ef on tha Maer Lace*: 'Along the Ock once more to the Slow-flowing Stream on the Boundary.' See landmark 1.

#### FIELD NAMES.

Cossical: Field at the N. end of the parish in a large bend of the Thames N. of Thames Side Farm (OM1). The name occurs in Oxfordshire in the form Corsicle. It is said to be an algebraical term of mediæval times. But I fancy that it was also a geometrical term meaning a figure of a certain shape, and that it is so used here. Little Ham Close: Immed. S.E. of Thames Side Farm (OM1). AS. *Hamm*, 'enclosure.' Probably a piece of enclosed mead. Leys is a common field-name in the parish. Port Meadow:  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of the church. Hanging: On E. edge of parish, due E. of the N. end of the village. Means a field on a slope. Cutwell: Between Longworth Lodge and the W. By. of the parish. See notes on charter. Warnhill Copse: Warnhill Mead: The copse is on the E. By.  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of the Oxford-Faringdon road. The mead is immed. S.W. of it. See notes on charter. The Red Mead: In S. part of parish, S. of Sheephouse Cottages. A curious circumstance is that whereas in the TA. Longworth is spoken of as a hamlet, two documents in the Abingdon Cartulary (11, pp. 30, 120) show that it was the mother parish of Kingston Bagpuize in post-conquest times.

(To be continued.)