

Berkshire Place-Names.*

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(Continued from Vol. 38, No. 2).

IV.

DESCRIPTIVE NAMES.

HERE are included names of all sorts which are not specifically river-, hill-, or personal names; and with one probable exception they are all OE. In many cases they are purely topographical, and on that account of little historical or archæological interest; for even a series of names meaning 'stony ford,' 'sandy ford,' 'shallow stream,' 'ferny farm,' and the like, can have only a philological interest.

Abbreviations: OE. = Old English; TRE. = *Tenuit Rex Edwardus*; ME. = Middle English; DB. = Domesday Book; B. = Birch, *Cartularium Saxonicum*; K. = Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*; A. = *Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon*; TN. = *Testa de Neville*, c. 1272; TE. = *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, c. 1291; VE. = *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1535; EPNS. = *Introductory Vols. of the English Place-name Society*. Roman numerals indicate centuries AD., i.e. XII. = 12th century.

1. Sfx. -BEORH, 'barrow.'

FARNBOROUGH. DB. *Ferneberge*; TN. *Ferenburgh*; 1340 *Farnborewe*; VE. *Farneborowe* = OE. *fearnbeorge*, 'the fern barrow.'

2. Sfx. -BROC, 'brook.'

SHOTTESBROOK. DB. *Sotesbroc* represents OE. *Scotesbroc*, 'brook of the Scot or Gael,' for OE. *sc* is usually found as *s* in DB., and *sh* in modern forms.

3. Sfx. -BURH, -BYRIG, 'fort.'

ASHBURY. OE. *Aescsbyri*, *Escsbeurh* (AD. 953, A.I. 149), DB. *Eisseoberie*; 'ash fort.' (See *Berks. Arch. Jnl.* XXXVIII, 114).

* [As the Author of this article is in Kenya it has not been possible to submit proofs for correction in sufficient time.—Ed.]

CHERBURY. The name of a pre-Roman earthwork close to Pusey, in Longworth parish. TN. *Chereburk* (John de Ch. held land at Sugworth, p. 110). The first element, whatever it may mean, may be the same as in Charwell (Oxon), OE. *Ceare wyllle* (K. 1251), and Chirbury (Salop), XII. *Cereburih* (Henry of Huntingdon), XIV. *Cyrebury* (Bromton).

GRIMSBURY. The name of a curvilinear earthwork in Hampstead Norris. OE. *Grimesbyrig*, 'devil's fort.'

LIMBOROUGH. The name, according to Wise (1738), of a supposed earthwork in Wantage, now untraceable. From OE. *lindburh*, 'lime-tree fort.'

MEMBURY. The name of a large earthwork in Lambourn, partly in Wiltshire. It may represent an OE. *Maethelmesbyrig*, from a personal name Maethelm, with loss of s as in Wanborough for OE. *Wodnesburh* (Wilts); unless it be from OE. *maegen*, 'mighty.'

NEWBURY. DB. *Uluritone* = OE. *Ulweardestūn*, 'the farm of Ulward,' from the name of the landowner TRE. The name Newbury is post-Conquest, and refers to the Castle built by Geoffrey, Earl of Perch, which was taken by Stephen in 1152. Uluritone was a burgh in AS. times, and it has been suggested that the change of name—'the new burgh'—was due to an intention to make it a supplementary or relief burgh to Wallingford. (Dr. J. E. Morris in *Berks Arch. Jnl.* XXXI. 93).

PERBOROUGH. The name of an earthwork in Compton. Perhaps = OE. *peranburh*, 'pear-tree fort.'

ROWBURY. The name applied to a hill in Boxford, = OE. *rūhbyrig*, 'rough or overgrown fort,' and implies the former existence of an earthwork, unless the sfx. is really *beorh*, referring to a barrow which still exists nearby. (See ROEBERG below).

SEGSBURY. An earthwork on the Downs in Letcombe Regis parish, called Sagbury or Sackborough by Hearne (*Diaries*, 1717, vol. LXXIV. p. 88). Possibly from OE. *Secg*, 'sedge or coarse grass'; though the name may be compared with Seckington (Warwick), XIV. *Secandune*, from a personal name Seca, which may be another form of the name found in Sedgeberrow (Worcs.), OE. *aet Secggesbearuue* (AD. 778).

4. Sfx. -BURN, 'stream.'

SHALBOURNE. DB. *Scaldeburne*, XIII. *Schaldeburn* = OE. *Scealdeburna*, 'shallow stream,' from OE. *sceald*, 'shallow.'

WINTERBOURNE. DB. *Wintreborne*, -burne = OE. *winterburna*, 'winter stream.' (A name which occurs several times in Wilts and other counties).

5. Sfx. -CAMP, 'enclosed land.'

RUSCOMBE. Not in DB. 1091, 1220 *Rothescamp* (*Cart. Sarum*; *Reg. Sarum*). The first element is uncertain; it may be a personal name Hrotha, short for Hrothwulf or the like (which occurs in the ASChron.).

6. Sfx. -COTE, 'cottage.'

BARCOTE in Buckland. OE. *baer cote*, 'cottage by the pasturage.'

BECKETT in Shrivenham. DB. *Becote*, possibly from OE. *baec*, 'ridge.'

CALCOTE. DB. *Colecote* = OE. *cōlcote*, from *cōl*, 'cool, cold.'

DRAYCOT(T). DB. *Draicote*. [See below, § 36].

FOWLSCOT, FULSCOT, in S. Moreton. DB. *Follescote*, which suggests OE. *fugolescote*, 'cottage haunted by birds' (*fugol*, mod. fowl). Dr. Grundy suggested OE. *fūl-sceat*, 'dirty corner' (*Berks Arch. Jnl.* XXXI. 115); but as OE. *sc* usually yields DB. *s*, and modern *sh*, one would expect Fulshot instead of Fulscot.

LONGCOT(T). Apparently a modern name, meaning 'long cottage.' The place was a hamlet of Shrivenham, though the much restored church contains EE. work.

SOUTHCOTE near Reading. DB. *Sudcote* = OE. *suth cote*, 'south cottage.'

7. Sfx. -CUMBE, 'hollow, combe.'

COMBE. = OE. *Cumbe*, 'hollow.'

WHATCOMBE in Little Fawley. DB., TN., *Watecumbe* = OE. *wāēte cumbe*, 'wet hollow.'

8. Sfx. -FELD, 'open land.'

BRADFIELD. OE. *Bradanford* (AD. 699, B. 100); DB. *Bradefelt*. From OE. *brād*, 'broad.'

BURGHFIELD, DB. *Borgefelle*, probably contains OE. *burh* with its secondary meaning of 'fortified manor-house.' (EPNS. I. 155).

ENGLEFIELD. DB. *Inglefelle* = OE. *Englafeld*, 'Englishmen's open land.'

†SHINFIELD. A difficult name. DB. *Sewelle* (for *Sefelle*), TN. *Sheffield*. These forms suggest OE. *Scipfeld*, from *scip*, 'sheep' (as DB. *Siford* = *Shefford*), apparently unrelated to the modern name, which Stenton refers to an OE. *Scýningafeld* (EPNS. I. 37). It is difficult to see how either *Sewelle* or *Sheffield* can represent *Scýningafeld*, though *Shinfield* plainly may; nor, if *Shinfield* is descended from *Sheffield*, is it easy to explain the loss of *n* in the earlier form, and its reappearance in the later. It looks as if the place has had two names, one going back to OE. *scipfeld*, now lost; and another going back to *Scýningafeld*, which has survived.

STRATFIELD MORTIMER. DB. *Stradfeld* = OE. *stræ̆tfeld*, 'the made road through the open land,' referring to the Roman road from Silchester to London. The attribute is from the family of Mortimer, one of whom, Ralf, held land here in DB.

†SWALLOWFIELD. DB. *Selingefelle* = OE. *Scaringafeld*, 'the open land of the people of Scara,' who appear also in Shellingford. But the modern name does not represent the OE. and DB. forms. It has possibly been confused with DB. *Solafel* (in the same hundred, *Cerledone*, and held TRE. by the same man, Sexi), from OE. *sol*, 'muddy pool,'; and a third name, *Soanesfelt* (DB., also in *Cerledone* and held by Sexi), from OE. *swān*, 'herdsman,' may have added to the confusion.

WARFIELD. DB. *Warwelt* (mis-spelt, like *Sewelle*, for *War(e)felt*) might = OE. *garafeld*, from *gara*, 'triangular piece of land,' though DB. *Wareford*, from OE. *Garanforda*, has yielded modern Garford. Possibly OE. *wara*, 'guard, protection,' is in the base of the first element.

WATCHFIELD. OE. *Wachenesfeld*, *Waecllesfeld* (AD. 931, B. 675), DB. *Wachenesfeld*. The DB. form seems to rule out the

† There appears to be confusion here. I do not understand Mr. Huntingdon's identification of *Shinfield* with *Sheffield*. The latter was in Reading Hundred, the former in Charlton Hundred; and the Count of Evreux held *Sewelle* [*Sheffield*] in D.B. See V.C.H. Berks. I. 329, 330 for notes re identification of these manors. [Ed.]

possibility of seeing OE. **waecel*, 'hill-spur,' in the first element, in spite of the OE. form *Waeclesfeld*; and we should look rather to OE. *waecce*, 'a guard,' (Cf. Warfield).

WOKEFIELD.¹ DB. *Ofelle* is identified with Wokefield alias Oakfield, TN. *Weghefeld*, *Woggefeud*. Another DB. name, *Hocfelle*, in the same hundred (*Radinges*), seems, however, to represent Wokefield, and the TN. forms. It may be an OE. *hōcfeld*, from *hōc*, 'hook, spit of land.'

9. Sfx. -FLOT, 'intermittent spring.'

HUNGERFORD. DB. *Ingleflot*, *Ingheflot*, *Inglefol* = OE. *Englaflot*, 'Englishmen's spring.'

10. Sfx. -FLOR, 'floor.'

FAWLER in Kingston Lisle. XII. *Flagaflora* (for *Faga*; A. II. 217), TN. *Fauflore* = OE. *faganflore*, from *fag*, 'variegated.' The same name in Oxon was derived from the tessellated pavement of a RBrit. house (*Archæologia*, 1921, LXXI.); and it is probable that something similar awaits discovery here. (EPNS. I. 144; *Antiquity*, 1927, I. 478).

11. Sfx. -FORD, 'ford.'

APPLEFORD. DB. *Apleford* = OE. *aepel ford*, 'ford near which apple-trees grow.'

DENFORD near Hungerford. DB. *Daneford*. Probably means '*Dane's ford*,' and dates from the Danish wars of the 9th century.

GARFORD. OE. *Garanforda* (AD. 940, B. 761), DB. *Wareford*, TN. *Gareford*. From OE. *gara*, 'triangular piece of land.' The *gara* may be the triangle formed by the Ock and the Wantage road, which is on the line of an old road called *paeth* in AD. 965 (B. 1169; Grundy in *Berks Arch. Jnl.* XXXI. 127); the ford is where the *paeth* crosses the Ock.

LYFORD. OE. *Linford* (AD. 1034, A.I. 440), DB. *Linford*. Either from OE. *lin*, 'flax,' or from OE. *lind*, 'lime-tree.'

MOULSFORD. Not in DB. XIII. *Mulesford*, perhaps = OE. *Mulesford*, 'mule's ford.'

¹ On this group of names in SE. Berks, see Professor Stenton's remarks in EPNS I. 37, 38.

SANDFORD, DRY. DB. *Sanford*, from OE. *sand*. 'sand, sand(y)'.
 SANDLEFORD. First element OE. *sand*, 'sand.' Not in DB.

SHEFFORD, GREAT AND LITTLE. DB. *Siford* = OE. *scipford*, 'sheep ford.' (Cf. Shippon).

STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE. OE. *aet S(t)anfordinga gemaere* (AD. 931, B. 683). DB. *Stanford*, from OE. *stan*, meaning 'stony ford.'

TWYFORD. Not in DB., but = OE. *twiford*, 'double ford,' referring to two fords over the Loddon.

WALLINGFORD. DB. *Walingeforde*, XII. *Walingaforda* (Flor. of Worcester); OE. *Wealingaford*, ASChron. s.a. 1006, from OE. *wealh*, 'Welshman, Briton,' and meaning 'ford of the Welshman's people.' (Sfx. (ing-)).

WELFORD. OE. *Weligforda* (AD. 940, B. 877), DB. *Waliford*. From OE. *welig*, 'willow.'

12. Sfx. -GEAT, 'gap, gate.'

BAGSHOT. DB. *Bechesgete*, TN. *Bukesyate* = OE. *bēcesgeat*, 'beech-gap.'

13. Sfx. -GRĀF, 'grove.'

BLAGROVE in Wootton. OE. *blacan grave* (AD. 985, A.I. 401). From OE. *blac*, 'black, dark.' (Blagrove near Reading has the same meaning).

GROVE in Wantage. From OE. *grāf*.

WARGRAVE. DB. *Weregrave* = OE. *wer grāf*, 'weir grove, or weir near a wood.'

14. Sfx. -HAGA, 'enclosure.'

WOODHAY. Not in DB. Means 'woodland enclosure.'

15. Sfx. -HAM, 'farm.'

BARKHAM. OE. *Beorcham* (AD. 952, B. 895), DB. *Bercheham*. From OE. *beorc*, 'birch tree.'

BEENHAM. DB. *Beneham* = OE. *beanham*, 'bean farm.'

COOKHAM. DB. *Cocheham*, XIV. *Cokham* = OE. *Cocc ham*, 'cock farm,' as suggested by other names in the parish which contain the same first element, Cockden, Cockmarsh, Cocksfarme, and Cokdousee (1451). (S. Darby, *Pl. N. of Cookham*, 1899, p. 22).

CROOKHAM. OE. *Crohhamme* (AD. 944, B. 802), DB. *Crocheham*. The first element is OE. *croh*, 'saffron'; the second may be *hamm*, 'water meadow,' rather than 'farm.'

FERNHAM [FEARNHAM]. A stream on the boundary of Fernham was called *Fearnbroc* in AD. 931 (B. 684), and shows that the village name was OE. *fearnham*, 'fern farm.'

GREENHAM. DB. *Greneham* = OE. *grêne ham*, 'green farm.'

MARCHAM. OE. *Mercham*, *Merchamme* (AD. 956, B. 1169), DB. *Merceham*. From OE. *meare*, 'boundary.'

MIDGHAM. DB. *Migeam* = OE. *micge ham*, 'midge farm.'

SHRIVENHAM. DB. *Seriveham*, TN. *Shrivenham*, *Sortiveham*. The last form is no doubt a mis-spelling; at any rate, it suggests nothing, while *Seriveham* may be OE. *Sceorfanham*, 'scabby farm' (i.e. foul, dirty), rather than **Scrifena*'s farm, as Skeat suggested.

SINDLESHAM may have ME. **shindle* = shingle, as its first element, indicating a house with a shingle roof.

SULHAM = OE. *solham*, 'muddy pool.' (See SULHAMPSTEAD).

THATCHAM. DB. *Taceham* suggests OE. *thaec*, 'thatch,' but this is doubtful.

WALTHAM (White and St. Lawrence). OE. *Wealtham* (AD. 940, B. 762), DB. *Walham*. Skeat suggested that the first element is OE. **wealt*, 'ramshackle,' as if derived from a mean hovel or 'pauper tugurium,' as in the case of Waltham Holy Cross, Essex (see EPNS. I. 38). The attribute 'white' occurs in 1283 (*Blaunche Waltham*); St. Lawrence is from the dedication of the church.

WICKHAM. Not in DB., but = OE. *wīcham*, *wīchamm*, from *wīc*, Lat. *vīcus*, 'a village, quarter,' and meaning literally 'village-farm.' It has been suggested (EPNS. II. s.v. *Wicham*) that the name indicates the site of a Roman *vīcus*. In this case, the village lies on the Roman road from Silchester to Cirencester, and although the V.C.H. records only Roman coins and pottery from the place, a branch road which led to Bath diverged from Wickham. (*Berks Arch. Jnl.* XXIX. 232).

WYTHAM. OE. *Wītham* (AD. 956, B. 1002), DB. *Winteham*. Either from a personal name *Hwīta*, or else from OE. **wīoht*,

' bend,' from the great bend made by the Thames to get round the N. Berkshire uplands.

16. Sfx. -HAMSTEDE, ' farm-stead.'

ASHAMPSTEAD = OE. *aeschamstede*, ' farmstead by the ash-tree.'

EASTHAMPSTEAD = OE. *esthamstede*, ' the eastern farmstead.'

FINCHAMPSTEAD. DB. *Finchamestede* = OE. *finchamstede*, from OE. *finc*, ' finch.'

HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL AND HAMPSTEAD NORRIS. DB. *Hamstede*, ' the farmstead.' The attribute Marshall is from the family name of the Earls of Pembroke, one of whom, Walter, held land here in TN. Norris or Norreys is from the family of that name who held land here in the XVth century. (It was formerly called H. Cifrewast, 1155; and H. Ferrars, 1450, also from family names).

LECKHAMPSTEAD. OE. *Lechamstede* (B. 352); DB. *Lecanestede* From OE. *lēac*, ' vegetable' (mod. ' leek '), meaning, according to Skeat, ' farmstead with a vegetable garden.'

SULHAMSTEAD ABBOTS AND SULHAMSTEAD BANNISTER. DB. *Soleham* = OE. *Solham*, from *sol*, ' muddy pool.' The attribute Abbots refers to Reading Abbey, which owned the manor till 1539; Bannister is from the Banastre family (TN.).

17. Sfx. -HEALH, ' hollow.'

BLACKNELLS in E. Hendred. From OE. *blacan healh*, ' black hollow.'

BRACKNELL. OE. *braccan healh*, ' bracken hollow. (ME. *braken*).

CURKNELL PIT in Blewbury. A hollow formerly " surrounded by a vallum . . . and very convex in form. . . . It has been suggested that this was a Roman amphitheatre." (V.C.H. Berks, I. 284). Perhaps not an OE. name, but from ME. *crok*, ' bend, curve,' with r-metathesis.

18. Sfx. -HĪD, ' hide.'

FYFIELD. OE. *Fifhīdum* (AD. 956, A.I. 233), DB. *Fivehide*, VE. *Fifeld*, means ' five hides.' (" Groups of five, often, and of other multiples of ten hides were common." EPNS. II. 36). The charter in A.I. 233 gives " *thara xiii. hide land-gemāera the to*

Fif hidum gebyriath," which is only the S. half of the modern parish.

19. Sfx. -HYRST, 'wood.'

ACHESTER in Hinton Waldrist. The name of a small rectangular earthwork measuring 90 by 20 yards, which lies in a copse of oak trees. (*Berks Arch. Jnl.* XXIII. 31). The only other form of the name available is *Accister*, given in the V.C.H., which suggests that the first element is OE. *ac*, 'oak.' As to the sfx., it may be noted that (1) 'chester' is not applied in the S. of England to sites later than the Roman period (EPNS. I. 145); (2) there is nothing to suggest that this earthwork is of Roman date; and (3) it is possibly a corruption of OE. *ac hyrst*, 'oak wood,' as in Birchett's Green, 1491 *Birchestre* (see below).

BEYNHURST. DB. *Benes*, *Beners*. Perhaps = OE. *beanhurst*, 'bean wood.'

BIRCHETT'S GREEN. t. Edw. I. *Birchehurst*, 1306 *Byrech-hurst*, 1491 *Birchestre* = OE. *biercehyrst*, 'birch wood.'

SANDHURST. 1316 *Sandhurst*. From OE. *sand*, 'sand(y).'

TILEHURST. Possibly from ME. *tile*, 'tile,' indicating a place where tiles were made near a wood.

20. Sfx. -HYTH, 'wharf, landing place.'

MAIDENHEAD [DB. *Elentone*, see Elington, below]. 1285 *Maidenhithe*, 1288 *Maidenhuth*, 1500 *Maydenhead*. The second element is OE. *hyth*, 'wharf,' not 'head,' and the legend of the martyred virgins is a fiction. The first element is obscure. It may be from OE. *middan*, 'the middle,' indicating, as Isaac Taylor suggested, a wharf midway between Marlow and Windsor, which by a process of 'popular etymology' became altered to 'maiden.'

21. Sfx. -HRYCG, 'ridge.'

HARTRIDGE. DB. *Hurterige* = OE. *hiorothrycg*, 'hart ridge.'

HAWKRIDGE. OE. *Heafoc hrycg* (B. 919), 'hawk ridge.'

22. Sfx. -ĪG, 'island.'

GOOSEY. DB. *Gosei* = OE. *gōs īg*, 'goose island.'

HERDEY in Kennington. OE. *hyrd īg* (AD. 956, B. 971), 'herdsmen's island.'

PUSEY. DB. *Peise*, *Pesei*, 1296 *Pewsey*, 1315 *Pusye*, 1342 *Pusey* = OE. *pisan īg*, 'island of pease.' (Cf. *Peasemore*).

23. 'Folk-sfx.' -INGAS.

ELING. DB. *Elinge* is possibly a folk-name = OE. *Ael(l)ingas*, 'of the people of Aella (*Aelle*), an attested name.

READING. OE. *Raedigam* (Asser, AD. 900: *ad villam regiam quae dicitur Raedigam*), DB. *Redinges*, XII. *aet Redingum* (Simeon of Durham), XIII. *Reodinges* (Hoveden) = OE. *Raedingas*, 'the group of *Reada*.'

SONNING. DB. *Soninges* = OE. *Sun(n)ingas*, 'the group of *Su(n)a*,' a name occurring also in *Sunningwell*.

These names in *-ingas* are not properly place-names, but denote folc-territories, and the personal element in them probably refers to a chief or military leader, or in some cases, to a common ancestor. It will be noticed that there exist true place-names, with sfxes *-ham*, *-tūn*, *-hyll*, and *wylle*, in the same area, which contain the same personal names. To *Eling* corresponds *Elington*; to *Reading*, *Remenham*; to *Sonning*, *Sunningwell* and *Sunninghill*; and *Wokingham* is the counterpart of *Woking* in Surrey. (This type of name is fully discussed by Professor Stenton in *EPNS*. I. 50-54, to which reference should be made).

24. Sfx. -LACU, 'sluggish stream.'

SHURLOCK. TN. *Suthelak* = OE. *suth lacu*, 'south stream.'

25. Sfx. -LAND.

BUCKLAND. OE. *Bocland* (AD. 957, A.I. 243), DB. *Bocheland*. This name denotes that certain land-rights were given by charter (*bōc*) to the person to whom the land was granted.

26. Sfx. -LĒAH, 'clearing.'

BESILS LEIGH. OE. *Aeromundeslee* (AD. 699, B. 100), 'Aeromund's clearing'; DB. *Leie*, VE. *Legh*. OE. *lēah* refers to the clearing on the N. side of *Besils Leigh*, *Tubney*, and *Appleton Woods*. (The modern form, *Leigh*, is not derived from the *Legh* family, who were here in 1316, but is due to a mistake on the part of the VE. clerk who wrote *Legh*). The attribute *Besils* is from a family who owned the manor in the XIVth century.

BRADLEY in *Cumnor*. OE. *brād lēah*, 'broad clearing.'

CHIEVELEY. DB. *Civelei*. First element unknown.

EARLEY. DB. *Hurlei*, TN. *Erley* = OE. *hyrn lēah*, from *hyrn*, corner, nook.'

FAWLEY. DB. *Farellei*, *Faleslei*. Possibly from OE. *fealo*, pale, yellow, light red.'

HURLEY. DB. *Herlei* = OE. *herelēah*, 'army clearing.'

ILSLEY. DB. *Hildeslei*, *Hislelei*, TN. *Ildeste*, 1340 *Hildesle* = OE. *hilde lēah*, 'battle clearing.'

LITTLEWICK GREEN. OE. *hildeleage* (AD. 940, K. 1134, t. Hen. III., *Lidlege*, XIII. *Lidlegewyk*, 1810 *Littlewick*, means 'battle-clearing,' as Ilsley. (*Berks Arch. Jnl.* XXX. 78).

OAKLEY. in Marcham. OE. *Leoie* = *lēah* (AD. 965, B. 1170). *Thaeleah* (K. 1310), from OE. *ac*, 'oak.'

POUGHLEY. TN. *Peuley*. Perhaps = OE. *pūcan lēah*, 'puck's or goblin's clearing.'

PURLEY. DB. names two places *Porlaa* in the hundred of *Borgeldeberie*, and *Purlei* in the hundred of *Redinges*, both of which appear to be from OE. *pera lēah*, 'pear-tree clearing.' The former is identified with the modern Purley (Hundred of Theale).

STREATLEY. DB. *Estralei* = OE. *stræt lēah*, 'made road by the clearing,' referring to the Roman road from Silchester to Dorchester, Oxon.

WAILEY, now applied to a hill in Hampstead Norris, may have OE. *waegn*, *wāēn*, 'wagon,' as its first element. OE. *wāēn lēah*.

WHISTLEY. DB. *Wiselei* = OE. *wisc lēah*, from *wisc*, 'damp meadow, marsh.'

WHITLEY. DB. *Witelei* = OE. *hwit lēah*, from *hwit*, 'white, open, dry.'

WOODLEY. Possibly OE. *wudu lēah*, 'clearing in the wood.'

WOOLLEY. DB. *olvelei* = OE. *wulf lēah*, 'wolf clearing.'

27. Sfx. -MERE, 'pond.'

CATMERE, CATMORE. DB., TN. *Catmere*, VE. *Catmer* = OE. *Cattmere*, 'wild cat pond.'

PEASEMORE. DB. *Praxmere* (in error). The name is pronounced, and was formerly written, *Peysmer*, which suggests OE. *piſe*, 'pease,' as in Pusey.

28. Sfx. -MOR, 'swampy ground.'

KITEMORE in Shellingford. OE. *cytan mor*, 'kite's swamp.'

MINMOOR in Tubney. OE. *maene mor* (AD. 965, B. 1169), swampy land in common (*maene*) occupation.'

STANMORE. OE. *stan mor*, 'swampy ground with rocks.'

29. Sfx. -ORA, 'slope, shore.'

BOXFORD. DB. *Bochesorne*, XI. *Boxoran*; possibly from OE. *box*, 'box tree.'

CLEWER. DB. *Clivore* = OE. *Clif ora*, 'shore with a steep slope' (*clif* = 'cliff').

WINDSOR. DB., XII. *Windesores*, XIV. *Windesour*. This name occurs also in Berks in N. Hinksey, and in Somerset and Hants (Grundy). The second element is certainly OE. *ora*. Skeat gives a personal name *Windel* as the first element; this is doubtful, though supported by certain XIIth-XIVth century forms, e.g. *Windleshora* (Flor. of Worcs.), *Windleshores* (Hen. Hunt), *Windlesores* (Gervase). The DB. form suggests two alternatives: (1) OE. *Windan*, 'wind, twist,' as if 'winding shore'; (2) OE. *wind*, 'the wind,' as if 'windy shore.'

30. Sfx. -PENN, 'enclosure.'

SHIPPON. DB. *Sipene* = OE. *scipen*, 'cowshed,' from O.E. *scīp*, 'sheep' (mod. Berks 'ship'), so the word means literally 'sheep-pen.' (Chaucer, Kn. Tale, 1142 has 'shepne').

31. Sfx. -TŪN, 'farm.'

ALDERMASTON. DB. *Heldremanestune*, 1372 *Aldremanstone* = OE. *ealdorman's tūn*, 'alderman's farm.'

APPLETON. DB. *Apletun* = OE. *aepl tūn*, 'farm with an apple orchard.'

ASTON TIRROLD AND ASTON UPTHORPE. DB. *Estone* = OE. *est tūn*, 'east farm.' The attribute Tirrold or Thorold is the ONorse pers. name *Thóraldr*. Upthorpe means 'upper farm.' (See below, § 34, THRUPE).

BARTON in Abingdon. DB. *Bertune* = OE. *bere tūn*, literally 'barley-farm,' but meaning an outlying grange.

BOURTON in Shrivenham. OE. *burh tūn*, 'settlement round a manor.'

CHARLTON. DB. *Cerletone* = OE. *ceorla tūn*, 'farm of the ceorls or peasants,' a name indicating a village of free land-holders (*ceorls*) owning no lord. (See EPNS. I. 41, 42).

COMPTON. DB. *Contone* = OE. *Cum(b) tūn*, 'farm in a combe or hollow.'

COMPTON BEAUCHAMP. OE. *aet Cumtune* (AD. 955, K. 1172), DB. *Contone*, TN. *Compton*. From OE. *cumb*, 'hollow.' The attribute Beauchamp is from the family of William de Beauchamp who owned the manor about 1272.

EASTON in Welford. OE. *est tūn*, 'east farm.' (See WESTON).

EATON. Eaton Hastings and Eaton *juxta* Cumnor are both near the Thames. The former is DB. *Etone*, and both are OE. *ea tūn*, 'farm by the water.' The attribute of the former is from William de Hastings, d. 1270.

ELINGTON. DB. *Elentone* = OE. *Aellingtūn*, 'farm which once belonged to Aella or Aelle.'

HINTON WALDRIST. OE. *on Heantuninga gemaere* (AD. 958, B. 1028), DB. *Hentone*, from OE. *hean* (weak dat. sing. of *heah*), 'high,' the place being 100 ft. above the Thames, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the north. The attribute (formerly spelt Waldrish and Waldrige) is from the family of de St. Valery, who acquired the manor about 1200, rather than from an OE. personal name *Wealdric*, as Skeat suggested.

KINGSTON LISLE and KINGSTON BAGPUIZE. The second occurs in AD. 970 (*Cingestune* (B. 1260); both are in DB. *Chingestun(e)*, meaning 'king's farm.' As to the attributes, that of the first is from the family of de Insula or de l'isle, who occur in 1336; of the second, from the family of Bagpuize (XIII. Bakepui).

KNIGHTON in Compton Beauchamp. DB. *Nistetun* = OE. *cnihtatūn*, 'servants' or knights' farm.' It was held TRE. by five free men.

MILTON. OE. *Middletune* (AD. 956, B. 935), DB. *Middletune*, TN. *Middleton*, VE. *Milton*, from OE. *middel*, 'middle.' (Not from OE. *myln*, 'mill.')

MORETON. OE. *Mortun* (B. 565), DB. *Mortune*. 'Farm near swampy ground.'

NEWTON in Buckland. DB. *Niwetone*, TN. *Newington* = OE. *niwetūn*, from *niwe*, 'new.'

SUTTON COURTENAY. OE. *on Suttuninga* (*Suthtuninga*) *lace* (AD. 985, K. 648), DB. *Sudtune*, *Sudtone*. 'South farm.' The attribute is from Reginald de Courtenay to whom Henry II. gave the manor.

UPTON. DB. *Optone* = OE. *Uptūn*, 'upper farm,' from its position on the downs.

WESTON. DB. *Westun*, TN. *Weston* = OE. *west tūn*. Weston and Easton are two parts of Welford, and derive their names from their positions W. and E. of the village.

WOOTTON. OE. *Wuttune* (AD.) 985, A.I. 401. TE. *Wotton*. From OE. *wudu*, 'woodland farm.'

32. Sfx. -WURTH, 'farm.'

ALDWORTH. DB. *Elleorde*, TN. *Aldeworthe*, 1340 *Alderworth* = OE. *eald wurth*, 'old farm.'

LITTLEWORTH. DB. *Ordia*. TN. *Littleworthe*. 'The farm.'

LONGWORTH. OE. *Weorthe* (AD. 855, B. 906), DB. *Ordam*, XII. *Wrda* (A), VE. *Longworth*. The sfx. 'long' first occurs in the XIVth century.

STANFORD DINGLEY. DB. *Stanworde*, TN. *Stanford* = OE. *stan wurth*, 'stony farm.' The attribute is from the Dyneley or Dingley family (XVth cent.); there is a brass in the church to Margaret Dyneley, d. 1444.

33. Sfx. -WYLLE, 'spring.'

BRIGHTWELL. DB. *Bristowelle* = OE. *beorht wylle*, 'clear spring.'

CARSWELL in Buckland. DB. *Chersvelle* = OE. *caerse wylle*, 'spring where cress grows.'

CHOLSWELL, Abingdon. OE. *cealfes wylle*, 'calf's spring.'

COXWELL. DB. *Cockeswell*, TN. *Cocheswell*, TE. *Cokeswele* = OE. *Cocces wylle*, 'cock's spring.'

HARDWELL in Compton Beauchamp. OE. *Hordwylla* (AD. 924, A.I. 57), from OE. *hord*, 'treasure.' The name is now attached also to an earthwork on the slope of the downs.

HARWELL. OE. *aet Haranwyll* (AD. 970, K. 1273), *aet Hare willan* (AD. 985, K. 648), DB. *Harowelle*; and cf. *Harandune* (modern Horn Down, K. 1273), TN. *Harwell*. Form OE. *hara*, 'hare.'

SOTWELL. Close to, and E. of, Brightwell. DB. *Sotwelle*, 1347 *Sothewell*. Perhaps from OE. *suth*, 'south.'

WELL HOUSE in Hampstead Norris. DB. *Wille*, TN. *La Wyle*. 'The spring.' The sfx. 'house' is modern.

34. MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT GROUND. This name, as Dr. Grundy has noted, occurs once in several Berkshire parishes, e.g. E. Hendred, Marcham. Taken in conjunction with other names in Berks and Oxon, it seems to refer to common pasturage, and the Oxfordshire equivalent seems to be Ground, as in Chilton Ground, Merton Ground, Long Ground Farm (Chilworth). It is possible that Field, as in Hanney Field, Steventon Field, has the same meaning.

HEN WOOD, Cumnor. OE. *hean wudu*, 'high wood.'

LITTLE LONDON. A common name, occurring in other counties. It is often found at one end of a village, as at Kennington (Berks), Ockley (Oxon); and may contain a corruption, due to 'popular etymology,' of the OE. *loddera*, **lundere*, 'beggar, loiterer.' Thus, in Thame (Oxon) is Ludsdon = OE. *lodderes denu*, 'beggar's valley,' at the E. end of the town; and ancient examples occur in Woolstone (*lodderes saeccing*, 'beggar's bed,' AD. 856, B. 491), and Barkham (*Loddera strāete*, 'beggars' made road,' AD. 952, B. 895). Compare also names like Beggar's Bush, Mockbeggar.

STARVE ACRE, STARVE ALL, LARK'S LEASE, are common field names, and refer to poor soil.

STROUD COPSE in Wytham. From OE. *strōd*, 'over-grown marshland.'

35. NAMES WITH NO SUFFIX.

BUSSOCK in Chieveley. The name of a wood in which is an ancient earthwork. Perhaps from OE. **bysc*, 'bush,' ME. *busch*, busk.

HURST. OE. *hyrst*, 'wood.'

SHAW. DB. *Essages*, TE. *Schawe*. From OE. *sceaga*, 'thicket.'

SPEEN, SPENE. DB. *Spone*, which is plainly a mis-spelling. Skeat considered that the o in the DB. form made it impossible to derive the name from the *Spinae* of the Antonine Itinerary. If *Spone* was a correct form, it would be from OE. *spōn*, 'shingle,' and should yield a modern Spoon, not Speen; and there is no reason why we should not derive the name from the RBrit. *Spinae*, which may be (1) a latin word, 'thorns,' meaning a thorn thicket, of which it may be said that Shaw close by is an English translation; or (2) a Roman corruption of a Keltic name. The first is more probable. Recorded place-names of pre-Saxon times which are of Latin origin, are few. Antonine gives, besides *Spinae*, *Ad Pontem*, *Pontes*, *Aquae*, *Castra Exploratorium*, *Praetorium*, *Trajectus*, and possibly *Magnae*; the *Notitia Dignitatum* gives *Praesidium*. None of these except *Spinae* has survived. Aust (Glos.) is said to be from Latin *Augusta* (EPNS. I. 20). To those who accept the form *Spone* as an insuperable difficulty, there is therefore some show of reason. But as Speen appears to be on the site of the ancient *Spinae*, the two names may be identified.

THRUPP. In Faringdon and Radley. (Lysons, Thorpe). The Radley Thrupp appears in 1100-1117 as *Wika de Thropa* (A.) Lysons give it as Thorpe Wick; it supplied cheese to Abingdon Abbey. The position of these two places, as well as that of Thrup(p), Oxon, suggests that the word means an inferior kind of wic, with poor pasturage, for all three are on low lying, marshy ground close to rivers. And the same perhaps applies to Aston Upthorpe, where the attribute might indicate poor downland pasture.

36. NAMES OF UNCERTAIN MEANING.

BAYWORTH. DB. *Baiorde*.

BERRY'S BANK in Greenham. A linear earthwork.

BETTERTON. DB. *Bedretone*.

BOCKHAMPTON. DB. *Bochentone* should yield a modern Bockington, and the corruption to -hampton may be compared

with Woolhampton from *Ollavintone*. *Bochentone* suggests an OE. *Boccingtūn*, from a personal name *Bocca* or *Bucca*.

BRAY. DB. *Brai*, *Bras*. Whatever may be the origin and meaning of this name, it has nothing to do with the non-existent *Bibracte* of Richard of Cirencester. (See *Berks Arch. Jnl.* XXXVIII. 86).

DRAYTON. OE. *Draitune* (AD. 958, A.I. 248). DB. *Draitun*. The name occurs also in Oxon, and the same first element in Draycot (DB. *Draicote*), Berks and Wilts. Skeat referred it to OE. *draeg*, 'shelter.' The following suggestions have also been made for it: (1) Engl. dial. *dray*, 'squirrel's nest' (Skeat); (2) OE. *draege* 'drag-net.' (Ritter); (3) OE. *draeg*, from drawing timber or boats (Ekwall); (4) ONorse *drag*, 'hollow, valley' (Zachrisson). Topographical reasons rule out numbers. 2, 3 and 4; Skeat's two suggestions are not impossible; and I venture to offer yet another, OE. **dreāg*, ONorse *draugr*, 'spectre.'

HUG'S DITCH, Shefford, may contain a personal name.

LIMMER'S BANK, a mound in Bearwood Park.

THEALE. The name suggests OE. *thel*, 'plank,' Possibly the first element is the same as in Thelwall (Cheshire), XII. *Tealweale* (Flor. Worc.).

WASING. DB. *Walsince*, *Walsinge*, appears to contain OE. *wealas*, 'Welshmen,' and *inge*, 'river,' though the first element should normally be in the genitive, *weala*, in which case the *s* is inexplicable. It is perhaps significant that Wasing is close to the *Weala brugc*, 'Welshmen's bridge,' of the Brimpton Charter of AD. 944 (B. 802).

37. LOST NAMES FROM DB.

LACHENESTEDE. (Riplesmere Hundred). The same name as Leckhampstead.

LIERECOTE. (*Gamesfel* Hundr.). From OE. *lier*, 'lair.'

LONCHELEI. (*Radinges* Hundr.). Sfx. OE. *lēah*; first element possibly a personal name **Loneca*.

LOSFELLE. (Riplesmere Hundr.). Perhaps from OE. *lūs*, louse. Sfx. OE. *feld*.

ORTONE. (Riplesmere Hundr.). Perhaps from OE. *ordtūn*, 'farm near a spit of land.'

WIBALDITONE. (*Blitberie* Hundr.). OE. *Wigbealddestūn*, 'Wigbeald's farm.'

38. HUNDRED-NAMES.

There are altogether 31 hundred-names; 22 occur in DB., of which ten are no longer hundred names (some being now entirely lost); nine are modern. The DB. hundred-names of *Benes* (Beynhurst), *Blitberie* (Blewbury), *Borcheldeberie* (Bucklebury), *Brai* (Bray), *Cerledone* (Charlton), *Chenetberie* (Kintbury), *Lamborne*, *Merceham* (Marcham), *Nachededorne*, *Radinges* (Reading), *Seriveham* (Shrivenham), *Sudtone* (Sutton), *Taceham* (Thatcham), and *Wanetinge* (Wantage), have already been dealt with. The modern hundred-names of Compton, Cookham, Faringdon, Moreton, Ock, Sonning, Theale and Wargrave have also been dealt with. There remain nine names.

EGLEI (DB.), now joined with Kintbury under the name of Kintbury-Eagle. It is possibly the name of the place described by Asser and the ASChron. (s.a. 878) as '*campus insularis Aecglea*,' which suggests that the word is *Aegle(s)ea*, 'Aegle's island,' rather than *ac-lēah*, 'oak-lea.' The personal name Aegle is an 'heroic' one: it is the OE. form of OHG. *Eigil*. (See Grimm, *Teut. Myth.*, I. 374-6, 380).

ELETESFORD, HESLITESFORD (DB.) lost, and replaced by Moreton. OE. *haesel*, 'hazel,' may be part of the first element; and the whole word suggests a forerunner of the modern Hazlitt.

FAIRCROSS. A modern hundred and name, meaning what it says.

GAMESFELLE, GAMENESFELLE. OE. *eal(d) gama feld* (AD. 957, A.I. 243), 'field of games,' surviving in the hundred-name Ganfield, and a farm called Gainfield or Gainsfield.

HILLESLOVE. (DB.) Lost; formed the S. part of the modern hundred of Shrivenham. The sfx. is OE. *hlaew*, 'mound.' The first element may be a personal name *Hille*.

HORMER. (DB. *Hornimere*). The first element is possibly OE. *Horninga*, 'of Horn's people,' whose name occurs also in Hornton, Oxon, with sfx. *maere*, 'boundary.'

RIPLESMERE (DB.), now Ripplesmere. The first element may be a personal name *Hrypelm*, which occurs in *Rypelm hlaew*, East Hendred, (AD. 964, B. 1142); the sfx. is OE. *maere*.

ROEBERG (DB.) Lost; it contained Beedon, Chieveley, Leckhampstead, Peasemore, Welford, and Winterbourne. Probably OE. *ruhbeorh*, *-beorge*, 'rough or overgrown barrow.' The name may survive in Rowbury.

WIFOL (DB.) Lost; now contained in Faringdon and Shrivenham. Very obscure; a hamlet of Boxford called Wyfield or Wifehold may have the same name.

ADDENDA TO § III.: PERSONAL NAMES.*

AVINGTON. DB. *Avintone* = OE. *Avingtūn*, 'the farm which once belonged to Ava,' a name which occurs also in Avebury, Wilts (Ekblow, Pl. N. Wilts), and may be a curtailed Keltic name *Avan*, as in Llanavan near Builth (VIth century).

BOTHAMPSTEAD. The older form *Bodenhampstead* (Lysons) suggests a personal name *Bot(w)ulf* or *Botwin* (both in ASChron.) with OE. sfx. *-hamstede*.

BOTNEY in W. Hanney. OE. *Bottan īg* (AD. 1040, A.I. 440), 'Botta's island,' where Botta may be short for Botwulf or the like. The name is found also in Boddington, Glos., DB. *Botintone*.

CHILSWELL in Cumnor. OE. *Cilleswylle*, 'Cilla's spring,' a name found also in Childrey and Chilton.

COTHILL in Marcham. An alternative form Cotwell suggests that the sfx. is OE. *wylle*, not *hyll*. The first element may be a name Cot or Cut which is found in Cotswold.

DIDWORTH. DB. *Dideorde*, OE. *Didanwūth*, where Dida may be a form of Dudda, found in Didcot.

EASTGARSTON. (DB. *Lamborne*: held TRE. by Esgar). TN. *Esgareston* = OE. *Esgarestūn*, 'the farm of Esgar (the staller).'

EDDINGTON. OE. *aet Aetheredingetune* (AD. 961, A.I. 303), 'the farm of the people of Ethered,' a name found several times in the ASChron.

*Vol. 38. No. 2. p. 119.

HANNEY, East and West. DB. *Hannei*, *Hanlei*; the former refers to W. Hanney, the latter to East Hanney, the first sfx. being OE. *ig*, 'island,' the second *lēah*, 'clearing.' The first element in both is a personal name Hean, borne by the nephew of Cissa who founded Abingdon Abbey in AD. 675.

HODCOTT. DB. *Hodicote* = OE. *Hudincote*, 'the farm which once belonged to Huda.'

IDLEBUSH, the name of a barrow on Uffington Down. The first element may be an OE. personal name Ydel found in *Ydeles ige*, Fyfield (AD. 956, A.I. 233), with sfx. *bysc*, 'bush.'

LEVERTON near Hungerford. OE. *Leofwartun* (AD. 1050, A.I. 473), DB. *Lewartun*. From a personal name *Leofwar*.

OTNEY in Sutton Courtenay. Perhaps = OE. *Otan ig*, from a personal name Ota (for Otulf or the like). The same name occurs in Otford, Kent, XIV. *Otanford* (Bromton).

REMENHAM. DB. *Radneham* = OE. *Raedanham*, 'Raeda's farm,' which seems to be the name found in Reading.

SUNNINGHILL. Perhaps = *Sunningahyll*, 'the hill of Sun(n)a's people.'

SUNNINGWELL. DB. *Soningeuuelle*, TN. *Sonnyngewelle* = OE. *Sunningawylle*, 'the spring of Sun(n)a's people.' (See Sonning).

UFTON NERVET AND UFTON ROBERT. DB. *Offetune*, TN. *Uffington* = OE. *Uffantūn*, 'Uffa's farm' (as Uffington). The attribute Nervet is a family name; Robert is from 'Robert of Uffington' who held $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee here in TN.

WOKINGHAM. 1160 *Wokingeham* (Reg. S. Osmund), TN. *Wokingham*, 1294 *Wokyngeham* (IPM.) = OE. *Woccingaham*, 'the farm of the people of Wocc(a),' whose name occurs also in Woking, Surrey.

APPENDIX: DOMESDAY BOOK FORMS.

With one or two obvious exceptions, the DB. forms of OE. names conform regularly to certain rules, and in most cases they are easily recognisable. Some of the more important changes may be summarised thus:—

- (1) DB. *Ch(e)* for OE. *c*, as in *Bocheland*, OE. *Boc-*;

Charsvelle, OE. *Caersewylle*; *Hacheborne*, O.E. *Haccaburna*; *Chingestun*, OE. *Cingestun*; *Lachinges*, OE. *Lacinge*.

(2) DB. *t*, *d*, for OE. *th*: *-worde*, *-orde*, *-ordia* for OE. *wurthe*; *Sudtune* for OE. *Suthtūn*; *Henret* for OE. *Henna rith*.

(3) DB. *inz* for OE. *inge*, as in *Gainz* for OE. **gainge*; *Wanetinz* for OE. *wanetinge*; though *Lachinges* preserves the OE. form.

(4) Loss of *G*: 1. initial: DB. *Wareford* for OE. *Garanforda*; 2. medial: DB. *Boroardescote* for OE. *Burgweardes-*.

(5) DB. *ei* replaces OE. *ig*: DB. *Celsei*, *Gosei*, *Tobenie* for OE. *Ceolesige*, *Gosig*, *Tubbanig*.

(6) DB. has *Lu-* for OE. *wulf-*, as in *Olvricestone*, OE. *Wulfricestūn*; *Olvelei*, OE. *Wulflēah*.

(7) Loss of *c* after *s*: DB. has *Serengeforde*, *Sipene*, for OE. *Scaringaford*, *Scipen*; DB. *s* = modern *sh*.

(8) Insertions: OE. *Beorhtwylle* becomes DB. *Bristowelle*, with *r*-metathesis; OE. *Cnihtatūn* becomes DB. *Nisteton*; OE. *Wihtham* becomes DB. *Winteham*.

(9) Vowel-change: DB. *Offentone*, *Optone*, *Offetune* for OE. *Uffentūn*, *Uptūn*; DB. *Celrea* for OE. *Cillanrithe*.

(10) DB. *w* for OE. *f*: *Warwelt* for OE. *Warefeld*, *Sewelle* for OE. *Sefelle*.

(11) Miss-spellings: *Blitberie* for OE. *Bleobyrig*; *Spone* for OE. *Spene*, from RBrit. *Spinae*.

GLOSSARY OF OE. AND ME. ELEMENTS WHICH ARE NOT GIVEN IN EPNS. II.

<i>Bleawan</i> , OE. blow.	* <i>Lundere</i> , ME. loiterer.
<i>Braccan</i> , OE. bracken.	<i>Lūs</i> , OE. louse.
<i>Busk</i> , ME. bush.	<i>Maen</i> , OE. of land in common occupation.
* <i>Coll</i> , OE. head, hill.	<i>Micge</i> , OE. midge.
<i>Coni</i> , ME. rabbit.	<i>Middan</i> , OE. middle.
<i>Crok</i> , ME. bend, curve.	<i>Mūl</i> , OE. mule.
<i>Cyta</i> , OE. kite.	<i>Pera</i> , OE. pear-tree.
<i>Dreāg</i> , OE. spectre.	<i>Sceorfa</i> , OE. scabby, dirty, of foul land.
<i>Ealdorman</i> , OE. alderman.	
<i>Finc</i> , OE. finch.	

<i>Garth</i> , ME. enclosure.	* <i>Shindle</i> , ME. shingle.
* <i>Geoc</i> , OE. river.	<i>Stūt</i> , OE. slope.
<i>Grime</i> , OE. ghost, devil.	<i>Thaec</i> , OE. thatch.
<i>Hara</i> , OE. hare.	<i>Tile</i> , ME. tile.
<i>Heafod</i> , OE. plough headland.	<i>Waece</i> , OE. a guard, watch.
<i>Hild</i> , OE. battle.	* <i>Waece</i> , OE. hill-spur.
<i>Hyrde</i> , OE. herdsman.	<i>Wāēn</i> , OE. waggon, wain.
<i>Inge</i> , OE. river.	<i>Wāerna</i> , OE. wren.
<i>Lacing</i> , OE. sluggish stream.	* <i>Wealt</i> , OE. ramshackle.
<i>Land</i> , OE. ploughed land.	<i>Windan</i> , OE. twist.
<i>Loddera</i> , OE. beggar.	* <i>Wioht</i> , OE. bend.

INDEX OF PLACE-NAMES.

[The numbers represent paragraphs ; III. refers to the additional personal names which start on p. 29].

Achester, 19. Aldermaston, 31. Aldworth, 32. Appleford, 11. Appleton, 31. Ashampstead, 16. Ashbury, 3. Aston Tirrold and Upthorpe, 31. Avington, III.

Bagshot, 12. Barcote, 6. Barkham, 15. Barton, 31. Bayworth, 36. Beckett, 6. Beenham, 15. Berry's Bank, 36. Besilsleigh, 26. Betterton, 36. Beynhurst, 19. Blacknells, 17. Blagrove, 13. Bockhampton, 36. Bothampstead, III. Botney, III. Bourton, 31. Boxford, 29. Bracknell, 17. Bradfield, 8. Bradley, 26. Bray, 36. Brightwell, 33. Buckland, 25. Burchetts Green, 19. Burghfield, 8. Bussock, 35.

Calcot, 6. Carswell, 33. Catmore, 27. Charlton, 31. Cherbury, 3. Chieveley, 26. Chilswell, III. Cholswell, 33. Clewer, 29. Combe, 7. Compton, 31. Compton Beauchamp, 31. Cookham, 15. Cothill, III. Crookham, 15. Coxwell, 33. Curknell Pit, 17.

Denford, 11. Didworth, III. Draycot, 6, 36. Drayton, 36.

Eagle, 38. Earley, 26. Eastgarston, III. Easthampstead, 16. Easton, 31. Eaton Hastings, 31. Eddington, III. Eletesford (Heslitesford), 38. Eling, 23. Englefield, 8.

Faircross, 38. Farnborough, 1. Fawler, 10. Fawley, 26. Fernham, 15. Finchampstead, 16. Fulscot, 6. Fyfield, 18.

Ganfield, 38. Garford, 11. Goosey, 22. Great Ground, 34. Greenham, 15. Grimsbury, 3. Grove, 13.

Hampstead Marshall and Norris, 16. Hanney, III. Hardwell 33. Hartridge, 21. Harwell, 33. Hawkridge, 21. Henwood, 34. Herdey, 22. Hilleslave, 38. Hinton Waldrist, 31. Hocfelle, 37. Hodcott, III. Hormer, 38. Hug's Ditch, 36. Hungerford, 9. Hurley, 26. Hurst, 35.

Idlebush Barrow, III. Ilsley, 26.

Kingston Bagpuize and Lisle, 31. Kitemore, 28. Knighton, 31.

Lachenestede, 37. Leckhampstead, 16. Leverton, III. Lierecote, 37. Limborough, 3. Limmer's Bank, 36. Little London, 34. Littlewick Green, 26. Littleworth, 32. Lonchelei, 37. Longcot, 6. Longworth, 32. Losfelle, 37. Lyford, 11.

Maidenhead, 20. Marcham, 15. Membury, 3. Midgham, 15. Milton, 31. Minmoor, 28. Moreton, 31. Moulsoford, 11.

Newbury, 3. Newton, 31.

Oakley, 26. Ortone, 37. Otney, III.

Peasemore, 27. Perborough, 3. Poughley, 26. Purley, 26. Pusey, 22.

Reading, 23. Remenham, III. Ripplesmere, 38. Roeberg, 38. Rowbury, 3. Ruscombe, 5.

Sandford, 11. Sandhurst, 19. Sandleford, 11. Segsbury, 3. Shalbourne, 4. Shaw, 35. Shefford, 11. Shinfield, 8. Shippon, 30. Shottesbrook, 2. Shrivenham, 15. Shurlock, 24. Sindlesham, 15. Sonning, 23. Sotwell, 33. Southcote, 6. Speen, 35. Stanford Dingley, 32. Stanford-in-the-Vale, 11. Stanmore, 28. Starve Acre, 34. Stratfield Mortimer, 8. Streatley, 26. Stroud Copse, 34. Sulham, 15. Sulhampstead Abbots and Bannister, 16. Sunninghill, III. Sunningwell, III. Sutton Courtenay, 31. Swallowfield, 8.

Thatcham, 15. Theale, 36. Thrupp, 35. Tilehurst, 19. Twyford, 11.

Upton Nervet and Robert, III. Upton, 31.

Wailey, 26. Wallingford, 11. Waltham, 15. Warfield, 8. Wargrave, 13. Wasing, 36. Watchfield, 8. Welford, 11. Well House, 33. Weston, 31. Whatcombe, 7. Whistley, 26. Whitley, 26. Wibalditone, 37. Wickham, 15. Wifol, 38. Windsor, 29. Winterbourne, 4. Wokefield, 8. Wokingham, III. Woodhay, 14. Woodley, 26. Woolley, 26. Wootton, 31. Wytham, 15.

[The following names have been dealt with elsewhere in this Journal (1933, XXXVII.: "Traces of Ancient Paganism" and The "Name 'Berkshire'"; refs. to *pages*):

Audley, 19. *Beadhildae byrgels*, 21. Bear Hill, 36. Bear Place, 36. Bere Court, 36. Berkshire, 34. Billingbear, 36. Earslow, 19. Grimmer's Dyke, 22. Grim's Ditch, 22. Harrow-down, 19. Radley, 20. *Waendles Cumbe*, 22. Wayland's Smithy, 21. Wigmoor, 18.]

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(b) General.

5. E. Ekwall: *English River Names*.
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