

TRACES OF HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY IN THE LOCAL NAMES
OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE—(*Continued*).¹

By THE REV. JOHN EARLE, M.A.,
Late Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford.

IN the early part of the Saxon period, previous to the comprehensive dominion of Wessex, the political relations of this district appear very precarious, and subject to the vicissitudes incidental to border-lands.

If the valley of the Severn was overrun by Wessex in the sixth century, it was not a permanent conquest, for in the course of the ensuing century this district fell under the growing power of Mercia. From the latter end of the seventh century we begin to have some details of Hwiccia, as the *biet* of the Severn was then called; and it constantly appears as subordinate to Mercia. It had a king of its own, but he is spoken of as a dependent king, under Æthelred of Mercia. "Hwicciorum subregulus Osherus, vir multum laudabilis, Hwicciam, cui dignitate præsidebat regiâ, &c." (Florence Chron., Appendix, v. Hwiccia.)

HWICCIA was one of the five *parochiæ*, or dioceses, into which Mercia was divided in the time of Archbishop Theodore, A.D. 680. The see of this diocese was fixed at Worcester, as the ancient capital of Hwiccia and Magesitania, the one in the lower, and the other in the upper Severn-biet. Thus we get a rough definition of ancient Hwiccia; viz., the southern half of the old diocese of Worcester. This will correspond to a large extent with the present county of Gloucestershire. A passage in Florence, *anno* 879, describes Cirencester as being situate "in meridianâ parte Wicciorum."

Certainly Hwiccia formed part of the dominions of the Mercian King Offa—the "rex formidosus Offa"—who fills

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portion has been given in this Journal, vol. xviii. p. 342.

the view nearly throughout the second half of the eighth century. In his time there is no question who sways Hwiccia; the debateable land is transferred to the other bank of the Severn. It is the country between the Severn and the Wye which is now in a state of agitation, and we can hardly doubt that under Offa it was finally annexed to the English territory. This land bears manifest traces of having been settled by the English in early times, and the reign of Offa will agree well with all the data. The Welsh chronicles, somewhat indistinctly, represent a conquest by Offa, secured by his Dyke, but afterwards partially lost again; the Welsh having destroyed his first Dyke, and having compelled him to be satisfied with a less ambitious boundary line.² The Gloucestershire portion of Offa's Dyke has been studiously investigated by Dr. Ormerod, of Sedbury Park, and the results are printed in his "Strigulensia," pp. 50—59.

Florence notices the succession of Hwiccian bishops with a marked regularity. He was a monk of Worcester, and had the catalogue at hand.

HWICCIA is a name to rouse curiosity what its origin may have been. Rudder associates it with another problematical word, viz., "wich." He supposes that Hwiccia was so called from the "many briny wells, which the ancient English in their language called 'wiches,' whence with little trouble they made salt."

Another query which might interest us about this name, is whether, being itself extinct, it has left any derivatives behind it? The names of districts are apt to reproduce themselves in two opposite directions. The first and most obvious is, at the capital city. The chief towns of France offer a familiar illustration of this propagation of the name of an ancient tribe or district. Thus the ancient nation of the *Treviri* is still represented in the name of *Treves*; that of *Bituriges* in *Bourges*; of the *Redones* in *Rennes*; and that of the *Parisii* in *Paris*. This has not been so much the case in our island. Here the district name has reproduced itself more generally on the confines. For instance, on the western boundary line of Gloucestershire, which is also the line of division between England and Wales, we have the names of England and Wales reproduced adjectively in "English

Bicknor" and "Welsh Bicknor." It would not be unprecedented if the names of England and Wales were to pass into oblivion, while "English Bicknor" and "Welsh Bicknor"—one or both—retained their position on the map. The antiquarian of the remote future, retracing the limits of England and Wales, would hail with a cry of joy these village names, which would be to him as a beacon. Similarly, I venture to greet the name of Wychwood, as a relic of ancient Hwiccia. "Wychwood Forest" is in Oxfordshire, but it extends within a short distance of the borders of Gloucestershire, occupying the watershed between Severn and Thames, the presumed verge of Hwiccia; and in a document bearing the date of Christmas-day, A.D. 841, it is spelt "Hwiccewudu."³ All this points to the conclusion that in this name we have a memorial of the ancient Huiccas. The fair which is, or was, annually held in Wychwood Forest, may contain a tradition of the time when stranger-nations met there, as on a neutral territory, to exchange their respective commodities. Further north, near the confines of three counties,—Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire,—we have another possible offset of Hwiccia, in the name Whichford.

One thing is plain. It was in the times when "Hwiccia" was a living designation that the bulk of the Gloucestershire names were formed, and this must be my excuse for dwelling so long upon it. This name retained its activity down to the ninth century, and there are few names on the map of Gloucestershire which had not come into existence by that date.

The usual Saxon names occur in this county, but the *tons* are vastly in the majority. *Wicks* and *worths* are comparatively numerous, but the *tons* are to either of these as ten to one. This throws Gloucestershire into the same category with the country west of the Parrett, especially Devonshire, and indicates (probably) that there was an active influx of West Saxon settlers in the ninth century.

That remarkable line of kings which begins with the accession of Eggerht, in the year 800, was attended with its natural consequence, that the population of Wessex overflowed its ancient boundaries, and swarmed forth in search

³ Kemble, Cod. Dipl. No. 247.

of new settlements. The Walas had to retire beyond the Tamar, or be content to have the Saxon for a neighbour and a lord. The same causes may have led to an infusion of fresh Saxon blood into the Anglian (or mostly Anglian) Hwiccia. The prevalence of a Wessex strain of names, interspersed with occasional peculiarities of the Anglian, invites this supposition. But I dare not advance the pretension of being able to distinguish Anglian names from Saxon, with a certainty strong enough to sustain the weight of an historical deduction. It is not only on observation of the names that I rest the opinion of such an influx from Wessex. The records contain, not indeed an explicit statement to this effect, but a very stimulating suggestion of its probability. The year 800 is marked by the event which after-times recognized as highly important, the accession of Ecgberht. But before time had unfolded all that was involved in that event, the year and the day of Ecgberht's accession received its lustre from a propitious incident which happened on the border. On that very day the Hwiccian commandant made a foray over the border, *i.e.*, over the Thames, into Wiltshire. The commandant of Wiltshire promptly met the invader; the parties engaged, both leaders fell, but the prowess of the men of Wiltshire secured victory for Wessex. Can we suppose—does history allow us any opening to imagine, even if we were so inclined—that the warlike Ecgberht let this insult pass without further notice. If such had been the case, I believe it would never have figured in the Annals at all. Our annals at that early date are very meagre, but perhaps they contain more than has yet been extracted. They are contemporary in one sense, and yet not in the rigid sense of having been penned journal-wise, year by year. The selection of recorded events is not so arbitrary or accidental as it seems. In short, I believe that this raid of Ecgberht's accession day was well remembered, and, before that generation passed away, securely scored in the annal, just because it was fruitful in consequences, and because it was well revenged. Add to this the consideration, that either by fear or favour, Hwiccia must have been pacified towards Wessex before Ecgberht set out on his Northumbrian expedition, and I think we have data enough to warrant the acceptance of the probable inference, that by Ecgberht, Hwiccia was thrown open to

emigrants and adventurers from the swarming bee-hive of Wessex.

If the above reasoning has smoothed the way for a Saxon immigration into Hwiccia in the ninth century, we have an explanation of the preponderance of *tons* and the large proportion of *hamptons*, and generally, of the *Saxon* complexion of the naming of Gloucestershire. But here I imagine an objection occurring to the reader. If we accept the construction which Dr. Guest has put on certain notices of the sixth century, this brings the Saxon triumphantly up the Severn, and would seem to offer a deeper ground for any Saxonisms observable in the nomenclature of Gloucestershire. But to this there is a double answer. First, from history. It has been shown above that if Hwiccia was conquered by Wessex arms in the sixth century, it did not continue permanently subject to the throne of Wessex. We have glanced at two hundred years of Mercian,—*i.e.*, Anglian,—dominion over Hwiccia. Even if the Wessex success was ever consolidated as a conquest, which has not been made to appear, and if there was a Saxon colony or colonies settled in the district (which is still less likely), they must have been soon absorbed in the Anglian population; and, isolated from Wessex, they must have lost all their distinctive Saxon character. This is the first answer to the supposed objection, taken from a view of the history. The second answer arises from the philological view. We find tangible marks of Anglian dialect in such a name, for instance, as “Yate,” which I interpret as the Anglian form of the Saxon “Gate.” But on this point of the Anglian complexion of ancient Gloucestershire, we may gather evidence from a term which has been noticed as a curiosity in Domesday, and which is found (with one single exception) only in the Severn district.⁴ This is the *Radchenistres*, sometimes called *Radmans*. They are mentioned three times in Gloucestershire, viz., at Berchelai, Teodechesberie, Derheste; three times in Herefordshire, twice in Worcestershire, and through all the other counties only once, viz., at Gosei (Berks). They are understood to have been freemen who performed certain military services on horseback. The Rad-man, so clumsily pluralified into Rad-mans, is simply a “riding-man.” Appa-

⁴ Sir H. Ellis, “Introduction to Domesday,” vol. i., p. 72.

rently they were needed as a kind of mounted constabulary in the neighbourhood of the Welsh border.

But the strange word *Rad-chenistres* demands a little attention. This is one of the cases in which the Norman education of the surveyors is of use to us. As they were unacquainted with the literary forms of the Saxon language, we get from their hand, not a conventional, but a phonetic spelling. This *chenistres* is just what would have been spelt by the Saxon who could write—*cnihtas*, and corresponds etymologically to our *knights*, or the German *knechte*; meaning, at the time we speak of, simply *serving-men*, and hardly so much as *soldiers*. Now there is a great difference between the word *chenistres* and the word *cnihtas*, and it is a difference which is capable of specification under three heads. First, there is the “che-” instead of the “c-,” *i.e.*, k-sound; secondly, there is the sibilant “s” in place of the dry guttural “h;” and, thirdly, there is the insertion of an “r” in the syllable which is formative of the plural. The two latter were probably features of the Anglian dialect, as well as the Y for G which has been noticed above. We may bracket the two cases together by a comparison with a German *patois*. In some parts of Germany the peasants, instead of *Guten Morgen—wo gehen sie hin?* say, *Yuten Moryen—wo yehen sie hin?* and, at the same time, instead of *welcher* they say *welscher*. Very like this are the peculiarities which we here attribute to the Anglian. Nearly a century later we have an opportunity of comparing how they spelt this *cniht* at Winchester. In the *Liber Winton*, of which the date is 1148, we find at fol. 531 b, the following entry: “Et ibi de justa (-near) fuit Chenictehallā, ubi chenictes potabant Gildam suam, et eam liberè tenebant de rege Edwardo.” And again at 533 a., “Chenictes tenebant la chenictahalla liberè de Rege Edwardo.” Here, in the centre of Saxondom, though we find the CH-, yet there is no S in the middle, nor any R in the termination. This R must be Anglian. We are familiar with one instance in which the letter R enters into the formation of a plural, in the case of, singular, *child*; plural, *children*. But in the Danish language this is the letter (as S with us) which is formative of the plural. In Danish, “king” is *kong*, and “kings” is *konger*. The Anglian was a nearer neighbour to the Scandinavian languages (in the original continental

settlements), and it appears to have been permanently affected by them.

A few other peculiar forms which are found in this county I venture to attribute to Anglicism. There are three parishes of the name of Sodbury, a simple name, meaning "South bury," and yet not occurring anywhere else. There are in various parts of England names in which the word "South" appears in the form of Sud—*e.g.*, Sudborne, Sudbury (Suffolk), Sudborough (Northants), Sudbrook (Linc.), Sudbury (Derby); but these are confined to the Anglian or Danish parts, and I find none in Saxondom Proper. Gloucestershire adds to the list Sudeley-Manor, near Winchcombe. It is well known that the Anglians differed markedly from the Saxon by using D for Ð, and *vice versa*.

Coaley (near Dursley) is a singular name, apparently an Anglicism for the familiar Saxon "Cowley."

The Anglians appear to have shared with the Danes a tendency to ignore the initial W in such words as "wool," "wolf," "wood," "week," &c. Accordingly I would explain the singular name of "Olveston" as being "wolf-stone," like "Wolfstein" in Bavaria. Probably the name "Owlpen" belongs to the same set. I do not find any name elsewhere that begins with "Owl,"—but in the Anglo-Danish districts there are three places of the name of Oulton. I suppose the first syllables in these two cases to have one origin, namely, the Anglian form of the word which we call *wool*, but which they sounded without the W.

But distinctions between Anglian and Saxon are rather too minute and uncertain for us to build much upon them. I will merely notice one or two more forms which belong to this period, and then pass on to the Danes. A form which bears a local stamp is *lade* or *lode*. We find St. Mary Lode, Ablood, Evenlode, Framilode, Cricklade, Lechlade.

This word *lode* or *lade* (A.S. *gelad*), signifies the passage or course of a journey by land or by sea, but in these names it is employed for a passage or ferry across a river. Lechlade is the passage over the Thames at the mouth of the river Leach. Cricklade is the passage over the Thames at the spot known either by a remarkable stone (*cerrig*), or, what is more probable, by its paved or stony character; so that this word is equivalent to Stamford, both meaning "stony-ford." This name Cricklade has figured both in political

and in literary history. It held a prominent position in Saxon times, as one of the chief gates of connection between Wessex and Mercia. In the Chronicles, anno 905, it is distinctly so recognised. The Danish army ravaged Mercia *till they came to Cricklade* (oð hie comon to Creccagelade), whence they crossed into Wessex. Reversely, in 1016, Cnut crossed over the Thames into Mercia at Cricklade (ofer Temese into Myrcan æt Cræcilade). We perceive that the lapse of years between 905 and 1016 had told upon the form of Creccagelad, and reduced it to a convenient shape for the etymological experiments that were to be practised upon it. Brompton, towards the close of the fourteenth century, writes thus: "Secundum quosdam fuerunt duo studia in Anglia, unum de Latino, et aliud de Græco, quorum unum Græci posuerunt apud *Greglade*, quæ modo dicitur *Kirkelade*, et ibidem linguam Græcam pro tempore docuerunt, &c." Lechlade was the other school, which was devoted to Latin studies. It should be observed that Brompton lived in Yorkshire, and may be excused for misrepresenting the name, as he does, by spelling it Greglade, unless he did it to enhance the plausibility of his etymon. Whether it was ever called Kirkelade or not, there is no inherent improbability in it, as we find it written "Crikelade" and "Criklade," and a slight metathesis would have transformed it into *Kirkelade*. But Gibson (A.D. 1692) cannot tolerate such ignorance on the part of Brompton.—"Verum commentum istud merito tribuunt alii eorum imperitiæ, utpote qui ne linguam quidem vernaculam suam intellexerint." And having thus spoken, the indignant scholar proceeds to clear it up for present and future generations. "*Crecca* enim Saxonice est *amnis, torrens in majorem fluvium labens*, et *ladian, purgare, exonerare*; unde non dubium est quin vocabulum profluxit; cum eo loci in fluvium *Tamesin* sese aquæ exonerant." The Abbot of Jervaux Abbey is avenged.

The name of "Yate" has been noticed above. It is a dialectic form of "gate," and this place is written as "Giete" in Domesday. There seems to be some local partiality for names in *-gate*. Two of the Hundreds are called Rapsgate and Kiftsgate. The old meaning of this word was not as now, an opening to pass through, or the moveable barrier which closes such opening, but a *road, way*, or means of *going*,

for it springs from the verb to *go*. And this may, perhaps, have been the sense of the word in the street-names in Gloucester—Northgate, Southgate, Eastgate, Westgate.

Descending in historical order, we next come to the Danes. It will have been seen above that I have attributed to Anglian idiom several forms which might have been pressed into this part. But it does not appear to me that history favours the idea of colonies of Danes settling in Gloucestershire. If, however, this difficulty could be removed, it would not be impossible to collect a respectable little list of names in connection with them. Besides much of what has been called Anglian, others might be found of a Danish complexion, one or two ending in *-trop* or *-throp*, as Addlestrop, Southrop, but especially the former. For this modified form of the more usual "*-thorpe*," (German, "*Dorf*,") approaches closely to the form "*-trup*" with which the map of Denmark is thickly studded. And it is by no means impossible that a few Danish hamlets may have been formed in Gloucestershire, but these few scattered data do not warrant us in concluding so, unless we are sure that the presence of the Anglian element is insufficient to account for them. It has been shown that "*Dean*" Forest is not to be associated with the Danes. There is, however, another name in the county which seems to challenge such an association, and that is the name "*Daneway*," near Stroud. This name obtains increased importance from the fact that the Danes did on one *recorded* occasion ascend the Thames, and from the Upper Thames cross over into the Severn. In such a transit, *Daneway*, near Stroud, might seem to fall in very well with the line required. And if, as is likely, the Danes effected this movement not once only, but had established a track between the Thames and Severn, to complete the communication between the two great estuaries which they haunted, such a relic as the name of *Daneway* might well survive upon that track. Yet, with all this amount of probability, I am not sanguine that the name has so historical an origin. I can only judge of the ground by the Ordnance Map, but that seems to countenance the humbler interpretation of "*low or hollow way*." Moreover, it may be doubted whether the pirates would choose so northerly a course. There is another question of topography, which, if it could be determined, would help in this inquiry. At the

time of the transit referred to, viz., A.D. 894, the Danes are followed to Buttington, on the Severn, and are there besieged by the Saxons. Now there are two Buttingtons on the Severn, one in Gloucestershire, the other in Montgomeryshire. The latter has generally been identified with the events of 894, chiefly because the text states that on arriving at the Severn the Danes went *up the Severn* to Buttington. Now, although this would seem to apply more readily to the Buttington in Montgomeryshire, yet it is not impossible that the course of the Danes from the Thames might have taken so southward a bearing as to bring them to the Severn below Buttington near Chepstow. Dr. Ormerod, who lives in that neighbourhood, is strongly in favour of this view. Much may be said on either side; but if the laurels of Buttington be given to Gloucestershire, it makes an argument against the connection of Daneway with the Danes.

We must now pass on to the Domesday Survey. From the list of Gloucestershire names which that record exhibits, we see how early the spots of human habitation were fixed upon, and how completely their present names belong to a by-gone era of our language.

The following lists are arranged according to the Hundreds as they were in 1066. In the present day there are 28 Hundreds, but in 1066 there appears to have been 42.

I am indebted for many of the identifications to my friend and colleague the Rev. Athelstan Corbet, whose keen and acute research I have much pleasure in acknowledging.

DOMESDAY

BACHESTANES Hd

Actone . . .	<i>Iron Acton</i>	Wichen . . .	<i>? Wickwar</i>
Torteword . . .	<i>Tortworth</i>	Cirvelde . . .	<i>Charfield</i>

BEGEBERIE Hd

Aldesorde . . .

BERCHELAI Hd (BERKELEY Hd)

Hilla . . .	<i>Hill</i>	Euelege . . .	<i>Uley</i>
Almintune . . .	<i>Elmington</i>	Nimdesfelle . . .	<i>Ninpsfield</i>
Hinctune . . .	<i>Hinton House</i>	Vutune . . .	<i>Wootton-under-Edge</i>
Camma . . .	<i>Cam</i>	Simondeshale . . .	<i>Symond's Hall</i>
Gosintune . . .	<i>Gossington Hall</i>	Chingescote . . .	<i>Kingscote</i>
Dersilege . . .	<i>Dursley</i>	Beurestane . . .	<i>Beverstone</i>
Couelege . . .	<i>Coaley</i>	Osleuorde . . .	<i>Ozleworth</i>

Almondesberie . . .	<i>Almondsbury</i>	Cromhal . . .	<i>Cromhall</i>
Horefelle . . .	<i>Horfield</i>	Heslinbruge . . .	
Westone . . .	<i>King's Weston</i>	Claenhangare . . .	
Eldberton . . .	<i>Elberton</i>	Hirslege . . .	
Cromale . . .	<i>Cromhall</i>	Neueton . . .	
Erlingeham . . .	<i>Arlingham</i>	Nesse . . .	<i>Sharp Ness Point</i>
Esceleuorde . . .	<i>Ashleworth</i>		

BERNTONE Hd

Bernintone . . .		Svintone . . .	
Wenric . . .		Achelic . . .	
Stratone . . .			

BERNINTREV Hd

Hvesberie . . .	<i>Westbury</i>	Bristow . . .	<i>Bristol</i>
Henberie . . .	<i>Henbury</i>	Austrelieu . . .	<i>Aust</i>
Redeuuiche . . .	<i>Redwick</i>	Contone . . .	<i>Compton</i>
Stoche . . .	<i>Stoke Gifford</i>	Icetune . . .	<i>Stone</i>
Giete . . .	<i>Yate</i>		

BISELEGE Hd (BISLEY Hd)

Bislege . . .	<i>Bisley</i>	Modiete . . .	
Westone . . .		Tedeham . . .	
Troham . . .	<i>Throgham or Druff-</i>	Sapletorne . . .	<i>Salperton</i>
	<i>ham</i>		
Wiche . . .	<i>Painswick</i>	Grenhamstede . . .	
Egesworde . . .	<i>Edgworth</i>	Winestane . . .	<i>Winston</i>

BLACELAVVES Hd

Frowecestre . . .	<i>Frocester</i>	Fridorne . . .	<i>Fretherne Saul</i>
Stanhus . . .	<i>Standish</i>	Widecestre . . .	<i>Woodchester</i>
Stanlege . . .	<i>Stanley, King's</i>	Witenhert . . .	<i>Wheathurst</i>
Frantone . . .	<i>Frampton</i>	Alcrintone . . .	
Stantone . . .			

BLITESLAV Hd (BLIDESLOE Hd)

Avre . . .		Peritune . . .	<i>Purton</i>
Nest . . .	<i>Nass</i>	Lindenec . . .	<i>Lydney</i>
Pontune . . .			

BOTELAV Hd (BOTLOE Hd)

Dimoch . . .	<i>Dimock</i>	Tatinton . . .	<i>Taynton</i>
Ledene . . .	<i>River Leddon</i>	Chenepelei . . .	<i>Kempley</i>
Noent . . .	<i>Newent</i>	Horsenehal . . .	
Tebriston . . .	<i>Tibberton</i>	Crasowel . . .	
Hvntelei . . .	<i>Huntley</i>	Brvmeberge . . .	<i>Broomsberrow</i>
Tetinton . . .		Rvdeford . . .	<i>Rudford</i>

BRADELEGE Hd (BRADLEY Hd)

Lecce . . .	<i>North Leach</i>	Hantone . . .	
Stranuuelle . . .	<i>Stowell</i>	Tvrchedene . . .	<i>Turkdean</i>
Culberlege . . .	<i>Cubberley</i>	Salprestone . . .	<i>Salperton</i>
Tormentone . . .		Winestone . . .	<i>Winston</i>
Cvntyne . . .	<i>Compton</i>	Hasedene . . .	<i>Husleton</i>
Turghedene . . .	<i>Turkdean</i>	Teneorde . . .	

BRISTOLDESBERG Hd (BRIGHTWELL'S BARROW Hd)

Fareforde . . .		Lecce . . .	<i>East Leach, Martin</i>
Cvlne . . .	<i>Coln, St. Aldwin's</i>	Lecclade . . .	<i>Leachlade</i>
Lecce . . .	<i>East Leach, Turvill</i>	Chenemeressforde	<i>Kempford</i>
Hetrope . . .	<i>Hatherop</i>	Etherope . . .	<i>Hethrope</i>

CEOLFLEDE Hd

Heniberge . . .		Chiesnecote . . .	
Edelmintone . . .		Pebeworde . . .	<i>Lower Pebworth</i>
Hidicote . . .	<i>Hilcote</i>	Merestone . . .	<i>Long Marston</i>
Merestone . . .	<i>Marston Sicca</i>	Qvenintone . . .	<i>Lower Quinton</i>
Mvceltvd . . .	<i>Mickleton</i>	Westone . . .	<i>Weston-on-Avon</i>
Estune . . .		Wilcote . . .	<i>Willicote</i>
Pebeworde . . .	<i>Pebworth</i>	Westone . . .	
Wenitone . . .		Nortone . . .	<i>Norton House</i>
Cloptvne . . .		Bichemerse . . .	
Dorsintvne . . .	<i>Dorsington</i>		

CHEFTESIAT Hd (KIFTSGATE Hd)

Langeberge . . .		Mene . . .	
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CILTENHAM Hd (CHELTENHAM Hd)

Svindone . . .	<i>Swindon</i>	Lechantone . . .	
Presterberie . . .	<i>Prestbury</i>	Lechameton . . .	<i>Leckhampton</i>
Wicelcube . . .	<i>Winchcomb</i>		

CIRECESTRE Hd

Cirecestre . . .	<i>Cirencester</i>	Chenemertone . . .	<i>Kimmerton</i>
Hvnlafeed . . .		Wenecote . . .	
Teodekchesberie . . .	<i>Tewkesbury</i>	Aldritone . . .	<i>Alderton</i>
Sudwicha . . .		Tvninge . . .	
Trotintune . . .	<i>Tredington</i>	Stoches . . .	
Fitentone . . .	<i>Fiddington</i>	Dvnstesborne . . .	<i>Dunstborne Abbot</i>
Pamintonie . . .	<i>Pemington</i>	Renneberie . . .	<i>Rinbury</i>
Natone . . .	<i>Norton</i>	Nortcote . . .	
Waltone . . .	<i>Walton</i>	Prestetvne . . .	<i>Preston</i>
Estone . . .	<i>Aston</i>	Duntlesborne . . .	<i>Duntsborne Rouse</i>
Stanwege . . .	<i>Stanway</i>	Tornentone . . .	
Tatintone . . .	<i>Toddington</i>	Svdtone . . .	<i>Sydington St. Peter</i>
Limentone . . .		Torentvne . . .	
Waseborne . . .	<i>Washborn</i>	Achelle . . .	
Ætone . . .		Tvrsherie . . .	
Stanlege . . .	<i>Stanley Pontlarge</i>	Benwedene . . .	
Fortemeltone . . .		Svdtone . . .	<i>Sydington St. Mary</i>
Senendone . . .		Tantesborne . . .	
Clifort . . .		Prestitvne . . .	
Essetone . . .		Bandintone . . .	

DERHEST Hd (DEERHURST Hd)

Derheste . . .	<i>Deerhurst</i>	Almundestan . . .	<i>Elmstone</i>
Herdeuic . . .	<i>Hardwick</i>	Telinge . . .	
Bortone . . .		Wiefeld . . .	<i>Wrightfield</i>
Teodeham . . .		Tateham . . .	
Sudtune . . .		Botington . . .	<i>Boddington</i>

Guingtone . . .		Contone . . .	
Hasfelde . . .	<i>Haresfield</i>	Præston . . .	<i>Preston-on-Stour</i>
Leminingtove . . .		Welleford . . .	<i>Welford</i>
Hochinton . . .		Olsendone . . .	
Staruention . . .	<i>Staverton</i>	Lalege . . .	
Colne . . .	<i>Coln St. Dennis</i>	Valton . . .	
Caldecot . . .	<i>Calcotts</i>	Caneberton . . .	

DVDESTAN H^d (DUDSTONE and KING'S BARTON H^d)

Hersefel . . .	<i>Haresfield</i>	Berneuude . . .	
Athelai . . .	<i>Hatherley</i>	Tuffelege . . .	
Sanher . . .	<i>Sandhurst</i>	Mereuuent . . .	
Hersecome . . .	<i>Harscomb</i>	Beiewrde . . .	
Brostorp . . .	<i>Brockrupp</i>	Vletone . . .	
Hechanestede . . .		Connicote . . .	
Vdecestre . . .	<i>Woodchester</i>	Brocowardinge . . .	<i>Brocworth</i>
Bertvne . . .		Bevvrne . . .	

DVNESTANE H^d

Wadvne . . .		Vtone . . .	
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EDREDESTANE H^d

Meresfelde . . .	<i>Marshfield</i>	Sopeberie . . .	
Bertone . . .		Dodintone . . .	<i>Doddington</i>
Bristov . . .	<i>Bristol</i>	Tormentone . . .	
Manegodesfelle . . .	<i>Mangotsfield</i>		

GERSDON H^d

Omenel . . .		Esbroc . . .	
Omenie . . .	<i>Ampney Crucis</i>	Cernei . . .	
Hantone . . .		Omenie . . .	<i>Down Ampney</i>
Omenie . . .	<i>Ampney St. Peter</i>	Omenie . . .	<i>Ampney Knowl</i>
Drifelle . . .	<i>Driffield</i>	Estbroc . . .	
Harchille . . .	<i>Harnhill</i>	Omenie . . .	<i>Ampney Riding</i>
Omenie . . .	<i>Ampney St. Mary</i>	Wenric . . .	
Cernei . . .	<i>South Cerney</i>		

GRETESTANES H^d

Tveninge . . .	<i>Twining</i>	Litentone . . .	
Freoliatvne . . .		Heile . . .	<i>Hayles</i>
Aldritone . . .	<i>Alderton</i>	Wormeton . . .	<i>Wormington</i>
Niwertone . . .	<i>Naunton</i>	Wicvene . . .	<i>Child's Wickham</i>
Stantone . . .	<i>Stanton</i>	Litetvne . . .	
Cerletone . . .	<i>Charlton Abbots</i>	Estvne . . .	
Dunbentone . . .	<i>Dumbleton</i>	Poteslepe . . .	<i>Postlip</i>

GRIMBOLDESTOWES H^d (GROMBALD'S ASH H^d)

Boxewelle . . .	<i>Boxwell</i>	Aldeberie . . .	<i>Oldbury-on-the-Hill</i>
Havochesberie . . .	<i>Hawkesbury</i>	Madmintvne . . .	<i>Badminton</i>
Sopeberie . . .	<i>Sodbury</i>	Achetone . . .	
Dirham . . .	<i>Dyrham</i>	Alrelie . . .	
Hovedone . . .	<i>Horton</i>	Hildeslei . . .	
Dedmertone . . .	<i>Didmarton</i>		

HOLEFORDS H^d

Snawesille . . .	<i>Snowshill</i>	Getinge . . .	<i>Lower Guiting</i>
Rawelle . . .	<i>Rowell</i>	Hallinge . . .	<i>Hawling</i>
Fernecote . . .		Getinge . . .	
Getinge . . .	<i>Upp. Guiting</i>	Pignocsine . . .	
Cateslat . . .	<i>Castlett</i>		

LANGEBRIGE H^d

Lessedvne . . .	Morcote . . .
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LANGELEI H^d (LANGLEY and SWINESHEAD H^d)

Alwestan . . .	<i>Alveston</i>	Litelton . . .	<i>Littleton</i>
Tvrnberie . . .	<i>Thornbury</i>	Rochemptone . . .	<i>Rockhampton</i>
Herdicote . . .	<i>Erthcott</i>	Frantone . . .	<i>Frampton Cotterell</i>
Alvestone . . .	<i>Olveston</i>		

LANGENEI H^d

Tochintune . . .

LANGETREV H^d (LONGTREE II^d)

Aveninge . . .	<i>Avening</i>	Westone . . .	<i>Weston Birt</i>
Vdecestre . . .	<i>Woodchester</i>	Teteberie . . .	<i>Tetbury</i>
Hantone . . .		Vptone . . .	<i>Upton Grove</i>
Horselei . . .	<i>Horseley</i>	Cvkcortorne . . .	<i>Culkerton</i>
Redmertone . . .	<i>Rodmarton</i>	Hasedene . . .	
Lesseberge . . .	<i>Lasboro</i>	Cerintone . . .	<i>Cherrington</i>
Sciptone . . .		Sciptone . . .	<i>Shipton Moyne</i>
Scireuold . . .			

LEDENEI H^d

Alvredestone . . .	Ledenei . . .
Wigheiete . . .	Hiwoldestone . . .

LETBERGE H^d

Lega . . .	Stoche . . .
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PVLCRECERCE H^d (PUCKLECHURCH H^d)

Didintone . . .	<i>Doddington</i>	Escetone . . .	
Wapelite . . .	<i>Wapley</i>	Sistone . . .	<i>Siston</i>

RESPIGET H^d (RAPSGATE H^d)

Cedeorde . . .	<i>Chedworth</i>	Bavdintone . . .	
Cernei . . .		Cernei . . .	<i>North Cerney</i>
Cvlesborne . . .	<i>Colesbourne</i>	Rindecome . . .	<i>Rendcomb</i>
Aicote . . .		Side . . .	<i>Syde</i>
Begeberie . . .		Dantesborne . . .	<i>Duntsborne Abbots</i>
Kvlege . . .		Pantelie . . .	
Tantesborne . . .		Chilecot . . .	
Coherleie . . .	<i>Cowley</i>	Chitiford . . .	
Brimesfelde . . .	<i>Brimpsfield</i>	Hege . . .	
Aldeberie . . .		Dantesborne . . .	<i>Duntsborne Rouse</i>

SALEMANESBERIE H^d (SLAUGHTER H^d)

Sclostre . . .	. <i>Slaughter</i>	Ailewrde . . .	
Westberie . . .	. ? <i>Westcote</i>	Iccumbe . . .	. <i>Icomb</i>
Chistone . . .		Risedvne . . .	. <i>Risington Wick</i>
Noent . . .	. <i>Naunton</i>	Icvbe . . .	. <i>Icumbe</i>
Chingestone . . .	. <i>Kinton</i>	Svelle . . .	. <i>Lower Swell</i>
Otintone . . .	. <i>Oddington</i>	Risendone . . .	. <i>Gr. Risington</i>
Condicote . . .	. <i>Condicote</i>	Risendvne . . .	. <i>Little Risington</i>
Scirebyrne . . .	. <i>Sherborne</i>	Niwetone . . .	
Bladinton . . .	. <i>Bledlington</i>	Elewrde . . .	
Malgeresberie . . .	. <i>Mangersbury</i>	Hvrford . . .	
Tedestrop . . .	. <i>Addlestrop</i>	Iccombe . . .	
Bortvne . . .	. <i>Bourton</i>	Aiforde . . .	. <i>Ayford</i>
Bradewelle . . .	. <i>Broadwell</i>	Lechetone . . .	
Svelle . . .	. <i>Upper Swell</i>	Niwetone . . .	
Callicote . . .			

SVINHEVE H^d (LANGLEY and SWINESHEAD H^d)

Betone . . .		Estoch . . .	
Wapelei . . .	. <i>Wapley</i>	Hanvn . . .	
Wintreborne . . .	. <i>Winterborne</i>	Sudlege . . .	
Aldelande . . .		Todintvn . . .	
Hambroc . . .		Betone . . .	

TEDBOLDESTAN H^d (TIBALDSTONE H)

Becceford . . .	. <i>Beckford</i>	Sapleton . . .	
Eastone . . .	. <i>Ashton-under-Hill</i>	Godrinton . . .	
Clive . . .		Stoches . . .	
Surham . . .		Hiuctvne <i>Hinton-on-the-Green</i>

TEDENHAM H^d

Tedenham <i>Tidenham</i>
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TOLANGEBRIGES H^d

Hamme <i>Prestetvne</i>
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TVIFERDE H^d

Modiete . . .		Tideham <i>Tiddenham</i>
Oldelaveston <i>Alverston, Olverston,</i> or <i>Alveston</i>		

WACRESCVMBE H^d

Scipetone . . .		Witctvne . . .	
Hagepine . . .		Scipetvne . . .	
Widindvne . . .		Sciptvne . . .	
Hagenepene . . .			

WESTBERIES H^d (WESTBURY H^d)

Hamme . . .		Bicanofre . . .	
Mortone . . .	. <i>Morton Valance</i>	Dene . . .	. <i>Mitchel Dean</i>
Hope <i>Longhope</i>	Bvlelege <i>Bulley</i>
Stavne . . .		Rodele <i>Ruddle</i>
Nevneham <i>Newnham</i>		

WIDELES H^d

Bochelande . . .	
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WITELAI H^a

Condicote . . .	<i>Condicut</i>	Stoch . . .	<i>Stoke</i>
Contone . . .	<i>Compton Abdale</i>	Hedecote . . .	<i>Hilcote</i>
Fuscote . . .		Capeden . . .	<i>Campden</i>
Colesburne . . .		Langeberge . . .	<i>Longborough</i>
Willecote . . .		Wenecote . . .	
Dodesuuelle . . .	<i>Dowdswell</i>	Bristentvne . . .	
Peclesurde . . .		Chevringavrde . . .	
Nategrave . . .	<i>Notgrove</i>	Chesnecote . . .	
Estone . . .	<i>Aston Subedge</i>	Chiesecote . . .	
Svvelle . . .	<i>Swell</i>	Svineberie . . .	
Willersei . . .	<i>Willersey</i>	Beceshore . . .	
Westvne . . .	<i>Weston Subedge</i>	Chiesnecot . . .	

WITESTAN H^a (WHITSTON H^a)

Stanedis . . .	Mortvne . . .
Hersefeld . . .	Laugenei . . .

The comparison of the ancient with the modern forms suggests lines of reflection which space forbids us to follow out at present. I shall close this paper with a few special remarks on particular names.

MARSHFIELD.—The line between Gloucestershire and Somersetshire is a very ancient line of demarcation, or rather, perhaps, an open neutral border land. The name of "Marshfield" seems to be due to this circumstance. It has nothing to do with *Marsh, palus*, but rather with *March*, in the sense of border land, *quasi* Marchfield. So, at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, there is no *marsh*, but the confines of the counties of Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire. The word "March" was an adjectival formation from the old technical "mere," a boundary ; and this is a word which is found as a local name on borders of counties, as "Mere," on the south verge of Somersetshire, and also on the south verge of Cheshire.

OMENIE is a form found in Domesday, but it no longer exists in this form as a local name. The name of the place has been modified to Ampney, but the earlier form had been adopted as a family name, and is preserved in comparative purity in the form of Ommanney. And here we have a curious example of the way in which local names travel and reproduce themselves on other parts of the globe. From being a family name, the form Ommanney has passed into a second stage of local existence in the name of Cape Ommanney in Russian America, at the entrance to Chatham Sound.

STANDISH (*Stanhus* D.) is an exceptional name, which has been made classical by Longfellow. In the last century it was used as a common noun, in the signification of ink-stand.

Gloucestershire is rich in names which invite special attention. Besides the ordinary classifiable names in -bury, -ton, -worth, -wick, &c., there are a number of anomalous forms which defy classification, unless anomaly constitutes a ground for classification. Such are the following :—

EAST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Coates.	Miserdine.	Stanley Pontlarge.	Guiting Power.
Hailes.	Roel.	Swell.	Weston Birt.
Hampnett.	Saul.	Syde.	Windrush.
Hartpury.	Slaughter.	Temple Guiting	
Highnam.	Standish.	and	

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Awre.	Cam.	Dymock.	Aust.
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In this class of names lies the greatest amount of etymological difficulty which the philologist has to contend with, in treating the local names of a district. Classification is a main step towards elucidation, and words that cannot be classified can seldom be explained. But this fact does not render them philologically useless. They exhibit the extreme form of local alteration or modification, and in this way they help to suggest what has been the nature of the local modifying influence. In these more obstinate cases, no less than in those which are easy of solution, the change has taken place according to certain definite laws. If we cannot trace the pedigree of those forms in a manner consistent with history and science, we had better abandon the attempt. Philological speculation is no longer a province of the imagination. The steed of the philologist is no longer a winged Pegasus, but a plodding roadster. His journey is now so regular and monotonous that it is a relief if a bird fly across his path. With a fascinated eye he follows the capricious movements of the happy creature, and reverts in thought to his own buoyant youth, when his neck had not felt the yoke, and his movements were not confined to a thoroughfare.

It is not often that a genial thought crosses the dusty path of the philologist. Yet it does sometimes happen that those who are tracing the action of law, meet with objects stimulating to the fancy. Such an object I find in

the name of *Langhope*. I have not seen the ground, but, to judge by the name, it should be a long, crane-like, expectant neck of a promontory, running off high ground, and gradually losing itself in the plain.¹ Such an idea was anciently conveyed in the word *hope*, which has since been promoted to represent the most consolatory of our mental emotions. Its physical sense is now dead, and is preserved only in local names.

¹ In the discussion which followed, Mr. Lee Warner confirmed, from his late inspection, this presumed conformation of Langhope.