

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

1st Series.

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NOTES ON ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

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

O.M.6 = Six-inch Ordnance Survey Maps.

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

AS. = Anglo-Saxon.

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

by. = boundary.

chr. = charter.

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

immed. = immediately.

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

M.E. = Middle English.

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

p.n. = personal name.

Pl. N. = Place Name.

V.C.H. = Victoria County History of Hampshire.

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

LIST OF CHARTERS AND THEIR TOPOGRAPHICAL IDENTIFICATIONS.

NUMBERS		NAMES	IDENTIFICATIONS		
Birch	Kemble		Birch	Kemble	Present writer
252	18C	EASTUN	Easton in Welford, Berks.	Easton, Hants	The parishes of Crux Easton and Woodcote.
377	1031	MEONE	On river Meon in Hants	East or West Meon, Hants	The tithings of Peak, Westbury, Coomb, and Church in East Meon : the parish of Froxfield, except the tithing of Oakshott.
389	1033	WORTHIE	Worthy, Hants	?	Martyr Worthy, except the tithing of Chilland.
392	1037	CAWELBURNE	Calbourn, I. of W.	N.	The whole of the old parish of Calbourn, the E. by. of which was not quite the same as at the present day.
393	1038	DROCENESFORDA	Droxford, Hants	Droxford, Hants	Includes Droxford, Shedfield, and part of Swanmore.
398	1039	ALRESFORD, ALRESFORDA	Alresford, Hants	Alresford, Hants	Includes the whole of the old liberty of Alresford, viz. the parishes of Old and New Alresford and Medstead, and the SW. part of the parish of Wield.
468	1054	WORTHIE, WORTH	Worthy, Hants	Worthy, Hants	Small part of the W. part of Martyr Worthy.
473	1055	WORTHIG	Worthy, Hants.	Worthy, Hants	Parish of Headbourne Worthy.
508	1059	BUTTERMERE & ESCMERAE	Buttermere, Wilts.	Buttermere, Wilts.	Vernham Dean and Linkenholt, and Buttermere, Wilts.
520	1061	WORTHIE, WORTHIG	Worthy, Hants	Worthy, Hants	Same area as B. 389, K. 1033.

NUMBERS		NAMES	Birch
Birch	Kemble		
544	1063	NUHTSCILLING, NUTSCILLING	Nursling, Hants
594	1077	STOC BE HYSSE- BURNAN	Stoke, i.e. Hurst- bourne
596	332	MYCELDEFER	Micheldever, Hants
”	”	CRAMBURNA	N.
”	”	CUTHREDES HRICG	N.
”	”	DEORLEAH	N.
”	”	RIGELEAH	N.
597	N.	ANN	Ann, Hants
604	337	MICHELDEVER	Micheldever

## IDENTIFICATIONS

Kemble	Present writer
Nursling, Hants	Probably all the parish of Nursling, and the S. part of Rownhams.
Stoke, Hants	Parishes of St. Mary Bourne and Hurstbourne Priors.
Micheldever, Hants	Probably includes Micheldever, Stoke Charity, Popham, East and West Stratton, and Northington.
Cranbourn, Hants	The district of Cranbourn in Wonston parish.
N.	Curdrige, except the NE. part of the present parish.
N.	An old form of Durley, which seems to have included the E. fringe of Fair Oak, and to have excluded the E. part of modern Durley.
N.	The manor of Slackstead in Farley Chamberlayne.
Ann, Hants	Parish of Abbot's Ann, including probably Little Ann. Part of the grant is the N. part of Fyfield.
Micheldever	District of Sutton Scotney in Wonston.



NUMBERS		NAMES	IDENTIFICATIONS		
Birch	Kemble		Birch	Kemble	Present writer
620	N.	CILTANCUMB	Chilcomb, Hants	Chilcomb, Hants	A comprehensive charter including a large number of parishes on all sides of Winchester, viz., Ampfield, Hursley, Spars-holt, Littleton, Abbot's Barton, Abbot's Worthy, Easton, Chilcomb, Avington, Ovington, Titchborne, Cheriton Beau-worth, Kilmeston, Bishopstoke (in-cluding Fair Oak and Stoke Park), and probably Otterbourne, Compton, More- stead, and Twyford.
622	1088	TICCEBURN, TICCEBURNE	Titchbourne, Hants	Titchbourn, Hants	Cheriton and Beauworth (not including the SE. part, Millbarrow).
624	1091	HWIT(AN) CYRICE	Whitchurch, Hants	Whitchurch, Hants	Parishes of Whitchurch and Freefolk.
"	"	AESMAERESWIERTH	N.	N.	Parishes of Ashmansworth and Woodhay.
625	1094	YFERANTUN	Overton, Hants	Overton, Hants	That part of the parish of Overton which lies W. of the Polhampton manors.
"	"	TADANLEAH	Tadley, Hants	Tadley, Hants	District of Wyeford in S. part of Tadley parish.
"	"	WEALTHAM	Waltham, Hants	Waltham, Hants	Parish of North Waltham.
"	"	BRAD(AN)LEAH	Bradley, Hants	Bradley, Hants	Tithing of Bradley in Whitchurch.
629	1096	CRAWANLEAH	Crawley, Hants	Crawley, Som.	Parish of Crawley.

NUMBERS		NAMES	IDENTIFICATIONS.		
Birch	Kemble		Birch	Kemble	Present writer
629	1096	TICCENESFELDA WICAS	N.	Titchfield, Hants	NW. part of Ampfield parish.
„	„	HUNDATUN	N.	Hound (?), Hants	Parish of Hunton.
674	1102	CLEAR(AN), CLER(AN)	Clere, Hants	Clere, Hants	Parish of Ecchinswell.
689	1107	MEONAE MEONE	Meon, Hants	East or West Meon, Hants	West Meon parish excluding the NE. corner.
692	N.	STANHAM	North Stoneham, Hants.	—	The old parish of North Stoneham.
707	1111	HAMAFUNTA, HAMANFUNTA	Havant, Hants	?	Practically the whole of Havant parish.
731	1118	TICCEBURNA	Titchbourne, Hants	Titchbourn, Hants	Cheriton and Beauworth parishes, and possibly the E. fringe of Tichborne.
740	1121	WORTHIAE, WORTHIG	Worthy, Hants	Worthy, Hants	Probably merely the tithing of Chilland in Martyr Worthy.
758	1131	EAST SEAXENATUN, EAST SEAXNATUN	Exton, Hants	?	Old parish of Exton, i.e. the modern parish without Preshaw.
763	1136	POLHAEMATUN	Polhampton in Overton, Hants	Polhampton, Hants	The western of the two manors of Pol- hampton in Overton.
765	1139	TICESTEDE TICCESTEDE	Tisted, Hants	Titchstead, Hants	Parish of West Tisted including the NE. corner of what is now West Meon.

NUMBERS		NAMES	Birch
Birch	Kemble		
786	1144	TICCESTEDE, TICCETESDE	Tistead, Hants
787	1145	CLEAR(AN)	Kingsclere district, Hants.
817	N.	DOMERHAM	Damerham, Hants
824	N.	LEGHFORD	Leckford Abbas, Hants
865	1163	STOC	Bishopstoke, Hants
905	1170	CLER(AN), CLEAR(AN)	Clere, Hants
926	450	MELEBROC	Millbrook, Hants
953	1181	DROCENESFORDA, DROKENESFORD	Droxford, Hants.
974	1187	POLHAMUTUN, POLEHAMETUN	Polhampton in Overton, Hants
976	1192	CITTANDENE	Chidden in Hambleton, Hants
982	1190	MEONAE, MEONE	Meon, Hants

## IDENTIFICATIONS.

Kemble	Present writer
Titchstead, Hants	Parish of West Tisted including the NE. corner of what is now West Meon.
Clere, Hants	Burghclere parish.
?	South Damerham, Martin, and the district of Allenford and Toyd.
—	Leckford Abbas parish.
Stoke, Hants	Alverstoke parish.
Clere, Hants	Highclere parish.
Millbrook, Hants	Probably both Millbrook and Shirley.
Droxford, Hants	Swanmore and the S. part of Droxford.
Polhampton, Hants	Another charter of the western of the two manors of Polhampton in Overton.
?	The tithing of Chidden in Hambledon.
East or West Meon, Hants	Oxenbourne tithing in East Meon, and the parishes of Steep and Langrish.

NUMBERS		NAMES	Birch
Birch	Kemble		
1025	475	BEADDINGABURNA	Bangbourn near Badbridge and Sandown, I. of W.
1045	N.	BICUNCGTUN	Bighton, Hants
1051	1225	WEST CLEAR(AN)	West Clere, Hants
1054	1227	YTING STOC	Bishopstoke
1066	487	RIMECUDA	Ringwood, Hants
1068	1229	AUINTUN, AFINTUN	Avington, Hants
1076	1230	EASTUN	Easton, Hants
1077	1231	CHENELMESTUN	Kilmeston, Hants
—	—	MELANBEORH	N.
1080	1235	HYSSEBURNA, HISSEBURNA	Hurstbourne, Hants

## IDENTIFICATIONS

## Kemble

## Present writer

N.

Small area round Bathingbourne in NE. corner of Godshill, I. of W.

?

Bighton parish.

West Clere, Hants

Highclere parish.

?

Old parish of Bishopstoke, including Fair Oak and Stoke Park.

Berks.

Ringwood parish, probably excluding W. part of parish round about Bisterne.

?

Probably the whole of the present parish, i.e. including several formerly detached pieces of other parishes now contained in it.

N.

Easton, with that part of Winchester outside the north wall. Abbot's Barton, Abbot's Worthy, and probably the whole of Martyr Worthy.

N.

Kilmeston parish.

N.

Millbarrow, now in Beauworth.

Hussebourn, Hants

Parishes of Hurstbourne Tarrant, Vernham Dean, and Linkenholt.

NUMBERS		NAMES	IDENTIFICATIONS.		
Birch	Kemble		Birch	Kemble	Present writer
—	—	EASTUN	N.	N.	Crux Easton and Woodcote parishes.
1187	N.	ROMESEY, ROMESEYE	Romsey, Hants	—	That part of Romsey E. of the Test, and the N. part of Rownhams.
1200	535	MEONE, FEARNFELDA	Meon and Faernfeld. Hants	East or West Meon, Hants; Farnfield, Hants	The tithings of Westbury and Peake in East Meon, and part of Privett.
1307	595	CRUNDEL(AN), CRUNDELAS	Crondall, Hants	Crondall, Hants	Parishes of Crondall, Crookham, Fleet, and the later manors of Sutton Warblington and Well in Long Sutton.
1314	589	STOC	Perhaps Bishopstoke, Hants	Stoke, Hants	Tithing of St. Mary Bourne in St. Mary Bourne parish.
1316	592	FIFHIDA	Fyfield, Hants	Fivehead, Som.	All Fyfield except the NW. part. See B. 597.
1319	597	MEONE	Meon, Hants	East or West Meon, Hants	The tithings of Coomb, Riplington, Church, Oxenbourne, in East Meon; parishes of Steep and Langrish, and part of Privett.
N.	622	SUTHTUN	—	Sutton, Hants	The later manor of Long Sutton in the N. part of that parish.
N.	626	CELCESORA	N.	N.	A small area by Calshot and Ower in Fawley parish.
N.	633	STOC	N.	Stoke, Hants	A part of Longstock.

NUMBERS		NAMES.	IDENTIFICATIONS		
Birch	Kemble		Birch	Kemble	Present writer
N.	652	MICLAMERSCE	N.	Micklemersh, Hants	Michelmersh E. of the Test.
N.	673	WUDATUN	—	Wootton, Hants	Wootton St. Lawrence, except the southern-most part of it.
N.	712	HEANTUN	—	Southampton, Hants	Hinton Ampner parish.
N.	713	STANHAM	—	Stoneham, Hants	S. part of North Stoneham.
„	„	WESTUN	—	Weston, Hants	Named after Weston in S. part of Itchen ; but probably in Hound.
N.	739	HANITUN	—	?	The whole of the two parts of Hannington parish.
N.	743	WORTH	—	Worthy, Hants	Abbot's Worthy.
N.	752	POLHEMATUN	—	Polehampton, Hants	The eastern of the two manors of Polehampton in Overton.
N.	763	SEOLESCUMB	—	Sealscombe, Hants	Probably all the tithing of Coomb in East Meon.
N.	776	STANHAM	—	Stoneham, Hants	S. part of North Stoneham.
N.	780	HEANTUN	—	Southampton, Hants	Parish of Hinton Ampner.
N.	781	MELEBROC	—	?	Millbrook and Shirley.
N.	783	HODINGATUN	—	Hoddington, Hants	Hoddington, i.e. S. part of Upton Grey.



## CHARTERS NOT IDENTIFIED BY THE PRESENT WRITER.

NUMBERS		NAMES	IDENTIFICATIONS		
Birch	Kemble		Birch	Kemble	Present writer.
543	260	EASTUN	Easton, Hants	Easton, Hants	—
663	1101	STOC	Stoke, Hants	Stoke, Hants	—
764	1137	WUDUTUN	Wootton, Hants	Wootton, Hants	—
969	1183	WUDATUN, WUDETUN	Wootton, Hants	Wootton, Hants	—
987	N.	EASTON & BEARRE	Easton and Bearre, Hants	—	—
1000	N.	HEAHTUN	Heaton, Hants	—	—
1199	533	EASTUN	Easton, Hants	Easton, Hants	—

The surveys of the above grants do not contain landmarks which correspond with the landmarks of any of the grants which are known to have been in Hants; nor can they be identified with the natural features of the places in the county which bear names corresponding to those in the titles of the charters. My impression is that, if ever any of these charters are solved, it will be found that they are not of Hampshire.

## CHARTERS ATTRIBUTED TO HANTS, BUT BELONGING TO OTHER COUNTIES.

390	1035	AEWELTUN	Alton, Hants	Alton, Hants	The old parish of Alton Priors, Wilts.
601	1080	HORDWELLA, HORDWELL	Hordle, Hants	Hordwell, Berks.	Hardwell, the E. part of Compton Beauchamp, Berks.
788	1146	MORDUN	Morden, Hants	Morden, Hants	Moredon in Rodbourne Cheney, Wilts.
960	1186	WITHIGLEA, WITHICLEA	Widley, Hants	Widley, Hants	Land at Ugford in Wilton, Wilts.
983	1185	MORDUN	(See B.788 above).		
1217	544	MORDUN	(See B.788 above).		

## LAND CHARTERS AND PLACE NAMES.

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

For notes upon the abbreviations employed, see page 55.

## I. ABBOT'S ANN.

*Charter.* B.597. Grant in A.D. 901 by king Eadward to the New monastery at Winchester of 15 hides 'aet Annae.'

*Survey.*

1. *Arest on thone Garan on that Land aestward*: 'First to the Gore to the Ploughland eastward.'
2. *Thonon on thone Ford northewarde*: 'Then to the Ford northward.'
3. *Thonon andlang Straete on Burnstowe*: (A) 'Then along the Street (or made way) to the Place at the Bourne.'
4. *Thonon est on Prullanthorne*: (B) 'Then east to Prulla's Thorn-tree.'
5. *Of tham Thorne east*: 'From the Thorn-tree east.'
6. *Thonon up on tha Dune to thaer Dic on tha Hlew*: 'Then up on the Down to the Dyke, to the Tumulus.'
7. *Of thaer Hlaew to thane greatan Thorne*: 'From the Tumulus to the great Thorn-tree.'
8. *Thonon east betweox Brennungrafe on Cufanlea*: 'Then east between . . . grove to Cufa's lea.'

9. *Thonon ut thorw Horleac* (for *Horleage*) *on thes Ginges Mearce*: 'Then out through Miry Lea to the King's Boundary.'

10. *Thonon on thone Wuduweg, thaer tha threo Landmearca gæth togaedere*: 'Then to the Way of the Wood, where the three Balks of Ploughland meet.'

11. *Of thane Wuduweg eft on thone Garan thaer onfengon*: 'From the Way of the Wood again to the Gore where we began.'

This is not the end of the survey. But the whole survey needs explanation before any attempt is made to solve its topography. It presents difficulties of a peculiar and perplexing character. The last landmark quoted above brings the survey to the point where it began. Yet as a fact six more points are given. These do not refer to land at Abbot's Ann, but to the northern part of the parish of Fyfield a few miles away, which was till quite recent times part of the parish of Thruxton. It is probable that the landmarks we have taken are those of Abbot's Ann, excluding Little Ann, which was a separate land unit in late Saxon times, and was in a different hundred from Abbot's Ann.

The actual copy of the survey is too defective with regard to the forms of the AS. words for it to be accepted as a copy contemporaneous with the reputed date of the charter. It is accompanied by two other versions, one in ME. and the other in Latin, which need be quoted only when they differ substantially from the AS. version.

### *Topography of the Survey.*

1. The ME. and Latin surveys mention a hedge instead of a gore at this point. The gore and hedge were almost certainly at the SW. corner of the parish, 7 furlongs SW. of Down Farm.

2. The ford was that where the Roman road passed over the stream immed. W. of Monxton village. The survey makes a long leap between (1) and (2); but it was probably following the permanent balks of ploughlands which did not necessarily require defining.

3. The 'straet' is the Roman road. Burnstow is a

combination of terms which we find fairly often in the charters. It is evident that it had some technical meaning; but it is not given in the dictionaries, and I have not yet been able to discover the nature of the objects which it denotes. About 'stow' I may say that it is frequently used of a place to which some real or fancied sanctity attaches. The Latin survey calls the 'straet' *platea* instead of the usual *strata*. The Burnstow must have been somewhere near the brook; possibly it was where the by. leaves the Roman road,  $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the junction of the railways.

In the order of landmarks the ME. and Latin surveys differ from the AS. one after the ford is passed.

AS.	ME.	Lat.
Straet.	Way.	Via.
Burnstow.	Cudunthorn.	Cudunthorn.
Prullanthorne.	Strete.	Platea.
Dun.	Watyrdune.	Watyrdune.
Dic on the Hlaew.	Dyche of Watyrdune.	Fossa de Watyrdune.

The position of the Roman road on the by. shows that the AS. survey is more reliable than the other two.

4-10. Most of these points are quite indeterminable; I am inclined to think that the dyke of 6 is the *agger* of the Roman road where it again for a short distance forms the by. a furlong SW. of Hundred Acre Corner. If so, the *hlaew* (tumulus) must have stood at the N. point of the parish about a furlong SW. of the same Hundred Acre Corner. The down (or Waterdown) of 6 was the land traversed by the railway in the N. part of the parish. As the by. at 8 is still going E., Brennungraf and Cufanleah are at the wood just N. of the railway about three furlongs SE. of Hundred Acre Corner. From about this point the by. must pass down the old by. between Abbot's Ann and Little Ann, a line which, S. of the brook, must have been near that of the present Salisbury-Andover road. From its name I should be inclined to put Horleah of 9 near the brook, on the N. side of it, about half a mile NNW. of Little Ann. The 'Wuduweg' of 10 was probably

more or less on the line of the Salisbury road as it passes Eastover Copse.

### *Old Names.*

*Ann* [*aet Annae* (B.597), A.D. 901. *Anna*, 11 c. *Anne Abbatis*, 13 c. *Abbot's Aunt*, *Abbas Aunt*, 18 c.]

The Abbot element in the modern name is due to the lands having been the property of the new monastery at Winchester. The element *Ann* or *Anna* presents some problems of interest. It was originally the name, not merely of this village, but of the neighbouring villages of Thruxton, Monxton and Ampert. All these parishes are traversed by a stream now called Pillhill Brook. It is a tributary of the so-called river Anton, which flows through Andover to join the river Test. It is almost certain that the original name of this brook was *Ann* or *Anna*. But there is further reason to believe that the same name applied formerly to the river Anton as well, and that the modern name of that stream is an antiquarian fiction, due to the presence of the name *Antona* in a passage of Tacitus relating to Britain. In the *Annals* of Tacitus (xii, 32) it is related how Ostorius Scapula in A.D. 50, confronted with the insurrection headed by the Icenii, a tribe in what is now Norfolk, prepared to occupy with encampments the whole country up to certain rivers which the historian calls *Antona* and *Sabrina*. The latter is certainly the Severn. The identity of the former has been a matter of dispute; but Dr. Henry Bradley has clearly demonstrated the absurdity of identifying it with this Hampshire stream.<sup>1</sup> Certain antiquaries of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, always on the look-out for interesting coincidences, finding the name *East Anton* in the village just N. of Andover, had proceeded to identify the *Antona* of Tacitus with the river flowing through Andover, and possibly with the Test below the junction of the two streams. The geographical improbability of such an identification is apparent from a brief consideration of the circumstances mentioned by Tacitus; but, all the same, this antiquarian figment, like some more celebrated ones, e.g.,

<sup>1</sup> Those interested in the identification should consult the long note in Furneaux's edition of the *Annals*, vol. ii. p. 252.

that of the name Isis as applied to the Upper Thames, has got into our maps. The Anton of East Anton is almost certainly AS. *Ann-tun*, 'farm or village on the Ann.'

As to the name Ann itself, its origin cannot be ascribed to any AS. term. Like many river-names in this country it is probably Celtic.<sup>1</sup> There is a river of the name in Ayrshire. Further confirmation of this is afforded by the name Andover. (See notes on Andover).

Eastover (*Est over*, 16th cent.). AS. *East-ofer*, 'East slope.'

*Some terms in the field names.*

Crate, 'hurdle,' i.e., the hurdles used to enclose ploughlands, while the crops came on.

Bulberry. 'Berry' generally implies that either a *burh*, 'camp,' or *beorh*, 'barrow,' has stood on the site. Immed. S. of the Manor House.

*Cossical Copse*. A curious term found in the form 'Corsicle' in Oxfordshire field names. Probably a medieval term in geometry indicating a figure of some particular shape.

## 2. ALDERSHOT.

*Old names.*

*Aldershot* (*Alreshate*, 13 c.; *Alreshute*, *Alreshete*, 14 c.; *Aldershott*, *Haldershutt*, *Aldrisshot*, 16 c.)

AS. *Alr-sceat*, a detached piece of land where alders grow.

In Saxon times Aldershot was part of Crondall. For old names on its by. see Crondall.

## 3. ALRESFORD, NEW AND OLD.

7 m. ENE. of Winchester.

*Charter*. B.398, K.1039 is a charter whereby king

<sup>1</sup> [Compare the *Onno* of Ravennas which is mentioned in the proximity of *Bindogladia* and *Venta Velgarum* and may well have been near Andover; perhaps Finkley or some other of the numerous Roman settlements in the district. With regard to the meaning of *Onno* and *Ann* compare

the explanation in the glossary of Gallic names compiled about A.D. 449 where '*Onno*' is translated by '*flumen*.' (Mommesen, *Monumenta Historica, Auct. Antiq.* vol. ix, 1891: Chron. Min. i, pp. 613-4. '*De nominibus gallicis*.' O.G.S.C.)

Ecgbert confirms to Winchester cathedral 40 hides at Alresford. Reputed date, A.D. 802-839.

A duplicate and slightly variant copy of the survey is attached to B.938. Only the variants are here quoted in brackets.

1. *Erest of Cendefer on tha Andheafda*: 'First from Candover (i.e., the brook) to the Headland of the ploughland.'<sup>1</sup>

This is where the by. leaves Candover Brook,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of Fob Down Farm, and a little more than 1 m. W. of Old Alresford.

2. *Andlang Andheafda on tha Witan Dic*: 'Along the Headland on the White Dyke.'

This must have been on the NW. by. somewhere about where the road from Old Alresford to Abbotstone crosses it, i.e.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of Fob Down Farm.

3. *Andlang Dic on Burclea*: (probably *Beorcleah*)<sup>2</sup> 'along the Dyke on the Lea where Birch-trees grow.'

The further points show that this lea was probably at the bend which the by. makes  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of the earthwork known as Oliver's Battery.

4. *Of Burchlea andlang Mearc Weges*: (\**mereweges*. B.938) 'from Birch (or Camp) Lea along the Boundary Way.'

All traces of this track have, as far as I can see, vanished; but it must have run NE. along the S. edge of Lower Abbotstone Wood.

4a. (B.938 only). *Be tham Wege on Hae Dene*: (? *Haga Dene*) 'By the track on the Dean or Valley of the Game Enclosure.'<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'Heafod' means the headland of a ploughland. I strongly suspect but cannot prove that *andheafda* was, as it were, the headland of a headland, i.e., the place where the plough was turned when the headland came to be ploughed. It would thus be always at the corner of a ploughland.

<sup>2</sup> I am very doubtful about this reconstruction of the term. It may be *burbleah*, 'lea of the camp.' Is Oliver's Battery an old camp? If so, this is very probable. Also there is a Burley mentioned in Alresford, temp. Edw. III.

<sup>3</sup> 'Haga' is a curious word about which, though it is very common, we have only

the general knowledge that it means a 'hedge.' But so does 'hege,' and the Saxons did not indulge in synonyms. I find 'haga' is always used, as far as my experience goes, of a hedge surrounding a wood, intended evidently to prevent the larger game from getting on to the cultivation. 'Haga' has produced 'haw' in hawthorn, and 'hege' has produced 'hay,' an enclosure. But I am inclined to think that the two words got confused in post-Saxon times through the influence of the O.F. 'haie' = hedge, for I have come across instances in which 'haga' is represented by a modern 'hay,' a phenomenon which cannot be due to linguistic evolution.



This is almost certainly the dean through which the road from Andover to Preston Candover runs.

5. *On Smalandene*: 'To the Narrow Dean.'

This is the dean which runs up into Armsworth Park from the S.

5a. (B.938 only). *Andlang Hlinces*: 'Along the Lynch (shelf of ploughland).'

6. *Thanan to Bucgan Oran*: 'Then to Bucga's Hillside or Slope.'

This is mentioned in the Brown Candover charter. The name is preserved in part in that of Bugmore Hill at the SE. corner of Brown Candover parish. That hill is part of a long ridge which runs along the boundaries of Brown Candover, Chilton Candover, Godsfield and Wield. The 'Bucgan Ora' was evidently the whole slope of this ridge. The present by. comes to it on the NW. by. of Wield parish where, in Chilton Candover and Preston Candover, are several fields called Bangor or Bangar, a corruption of the old name 'Bucgan Ora.' (See notes on Chilton Candover). This actual point in the survey was probably about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NW. of Wield village, where the road to Preston Candover crosses the by. of Wield.<sup>1</sup> From this point the survey cuts across the present parish of Wield in a general direction SSE. The old by. between the two parts of Wield is described in a sixteenth century perambulation of the bounds of Alresford Liberty as going from Bugner Corner 'then to the park of Welde, and round the park east to the common of Welde.'<sup>2</sup> Great Park and Lower Park are two fields on the S. by. of Wield towards its W. end. But the passage of the by. through the parish is clearly marked in the charter.

7. *Thonan ford* (forth) *be Wyrftwalan to Wiglumes Putte*: 'Then forth by the Hillfoot to (?) Wighelm's

<sup>1</sup> In the *Victoria County History of Hants*, under Godsfield, it is stated that constant reference is made in medieval charters of Godsfield and Swarraton to the wood of Buggenore, and to a well-known landmark at one of its corners known as Buggenore's Thorn. This wood also extended to the adjacent parishes of Brown

Candover and Wield, for in a conveyance of 1598 we hear of Behunger Coppice and Bugnor Coppice in Wield. In the time of John the name Buggenora is used.

<sup>2</sup> *V.C.H. Hants.* iii, 304, 5. Original perambulation in the Public Record Office, Eccl. Comm. Bdle. 136, no. 1.



Pit.' B.938 inserts a point before the above pit, viz., 'on the Rode,' 'on the Rood of land.'<sup>1</sup>

One MS. reads 'Wyr̃t Dene' for 'Wyr̃twala.' This need not trouble us, for the 'wyr̃twala' was evidently the foot of the slope of one side of the dean, and the dean referred to is that  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of Wield village, called Stony Dean in the TA. The pit is perhaps the old chalk-pit three furlongs WSW. of the village.

8. *Thonon to Spreot Mere*: 'Then to Pole Pond.' Not identifiable.

9. *Thonan tha Twigbutme Del*: 'Then to the Double-bottomed Quarry.'<sup>2</sup>

This quarry is clearly the old chalk-pit Pugdells,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. of Wield village. It is marked in OM6 as a double-bottomed pit. The name Pugdells is in the TA. Perhaps Pugdell is an original Bucgan-del, 'Bucga's quarry.' Cf. 'Bucgan Ora' above.

10. *Of tham Delle on Beran Del*: 'From the quarry to Barley Quarry': or, reading 'Bern-del,' 'Quarry of the Barn.'

This is probably the old quarry or chalk-pit on the S. edge of Barton Copse (Bere-tun) on the S. by. of Wield.

10a. (B.938). *Thonne on Mint Mere*: 'Then to the Pond where Mint grows.'

It is probable that Mint Mere was at the NE. corner

<sup>1</sup> This word 'rod,' which is very common in the charters presents great difficulty in interpretation. It can mean a 'cross' and it can also mean a 'rood' of land. But when, as is often the case, a by. is described as passing 'along the rod' it cannot mean a cross; nor is it at all probable that it means a rood of land, for the reason that the Saxon surveyors never employ this mode of defining a by. In relation to other terms implying land areas, e.g., 'aecer,' they may indeed describe a by. as running for a certain distance 'two acres broad,' which means roughly 44 yards; but that is a totally different kind of statement on the face of it. Philologists are emphatic in denying that it can be a variant of AS. 'rad,' which is the linguistic ancestor of our word 'road.' So I must in this and other instances translate it by 'rood,' though I am almost certain that it had not that meaning.

<sup>2</sup> This meaning of 'del' will not be found in the dictionaries; but the fact that in the

Hampshire charters it is again and again used of a quarry or chalk-pit makes it quite certain that such could be its meaning. It could also mean a small stream valley; and that was probably its original meaning. Its transference to places where stone was dug was probably due to a fact which may be noticed on the boundaries of many parishes in Oxfordshire and elsewhere, namely, that stone-digging was carried on upon the narrow balks of ploughlands, and so long, narrow, trench-like excavations were made resembling small stream valleys.

[The following are instances of the word 'dell' used to-day to describe old chalk-pits: (1) 'Longfield Dell' (old chalk-pits) OM6 26 SE. (2) 'Down Dell' and 'Cockhatch Dell,' NE. of Four Lanes End, OM6, 19. SE. (3) 'Oliver's Dell' NW. of Basing, OM6, 19. NW. (4) 'The Dell,' Kingsclere, SE. of the town, OM6, 9 NE. There are hundreds of similar examples to be found all over the country. O.G.S.C.]

of Medstead parish,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. of Gaston Grange. The field just west of this point is called Minchams, which is possibly a corruption of a former 'Minthammas,' 'mint enclosures.'

11. *Thonne on Feld Dene*: 'Then on the Dean of the Open Land.'<sup>1</sup>

The name survives in that of Velden's Copse, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Medstead village. The wood stands in a dean. The next few points in the survey must be taken together before any attempt is made to solve the topography of this part of the by.

11a. (B.938). *Andlang Feld Dene on thone Hagan*: 'Along "Field" Dean on the Game Enclosure.'<sup>2</sup>

12. *Andlang Dene to Wuda*: 'Along the Dean to the Wood.'

12a. (B.938). *Tha andlang Hagan to Blacan Sole*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure to the Black Slough.'

13. *Swa be Mearce to Grenmeres Stigle*: 'So by the Balk to the Stile of the Green Pond.'

14. *Thonan to Lammeres Geate*: 'Thence to Clay-pond Gate.'

15. *Of tham Geate to Bocmeres Stigle*: 'From the Gate to the Stile at the Pond of the Beech-trees.'<sup>3</sup>

16. *Thonan to Beammeres Geate*: (? read *Beanmeres*)<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'Feld,' the origin of the word 'field,' does not imply enclosed land, but open, and probably fairly flat, land free from trees and brushwood.

<sup>2</sup> See note, p. 70, n. 3.

<sup>3</sup> I have translated the 'mere' of these names 'pond.' It is possible that the reading 'mere' is correct, for some of the charters of the high-lying lands of NW. Hants and W. Wilts. show that artificial rain-water ponds were used on the high lands. But I strongly suspect that 'maere,' 'balk of a ploughland,' would be the right reading here. As regards the terms 'maere,' 'gemaere,' and 'mearc,' the last being by far the most common in Hampshire charters, it is quite evident that in the surveys they do not refer to the by, which is being actually traced, for that would be tautology, and, to say the least of it, not very enlightening. They are the balks or strips of unploughed land which divided different ploughlands from one another, and, in the case of the charters, they must be the balks which divided the

ploughlands of one land-unit from those of a neighbouring one. 'Geat' and 'stigel' are frequent landmarks in the Saxon surveys. During a certain period of the year, after the crops were gathered, and before the seed for the next crop was sown, the ploughlands were open to the common pasture of all landholders' cattle. Live hedges were hardly known, and the fences of the ploughlands were merely wattle hurdles which could be removed when the crops were off, and set up again before sowing took place. But in these fences the gates and stiles were permanent structures maintained from age to age; and so they seemed to the Saxons permanent landmarks. 'Geat' may sometimes be used of a gap in a hill ridge; but it is much more commonly used of these permanent gates on the ploughlands.

<sup>4</sup> 'Beam' means a tree. But I have not so far come across an instance of its use in the charters save in composition with a preceding term, e.g., 'elebeam.' I think that 'beammere' is a copyist's error for 'beanmere.' But the emendation is not, perhaps, absolutely necessary.

'Then to the Gate at the Pond where Vetches (?) grow.'

17. *Of tham Geate to Hammerdene Geate*: 'From the Gate to Hammerdean Gate.'<sup>1</sup>

18. *Thonne to Hremmescomb's Geate*: 'Then to Ravenscombe Gate.'

This brings the by. to a point which is clearly determinable at the present day. In the Bighton charter this point also occurs in the form 'Brennescomb's Geat' where the 'B' is an obvious mistake for 'H.' Furthermore the name survives in that of Ranscombe Farm which is in the parish of Bishop's Sutton,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of North Street in Ropley. 'Hremmescomb' was evidently the wide hollow which runs up the SE. by. of Bighton. The 'geat' was at the northern of the two heads of the hollow, where the boundaries of Bighton, Medstead and Bishop's Sutton meet, a little more than a mile E. of the N. end of Bighton village. It follows that the points between this and Feld Dene were on the E. and S. boundaries of Medstead. Hammerdene Geat was almost certainly where the road from Soldridge running S. crosses the S. by. about 150 yards N. of the railway.

The other intervening points are not determinable. Nor is this surprising when we consider the nature of the landmarks.

19. *Thonan to Eaces Geate*: 'Then to . . . Gate.'<sup>2</sup>

Whatever the name may mean, it almost certainly survives in a corrupted form in Hacket, the name of three fields which lie on the E. by. of Bighton, just N. of the road from Bighton to Soldridge. The 'geat' may have been on a forerunner of that road, or possibly at the head of the combe, called Standcombe in the TA., which is just N. of these fields.

20. *Thonne to Dunnes Stigele*: 'Then to Dun's Stile.'

This was probably at the NE. corner of Bighton parish  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of Heath Green.

21. *Thonan on Wittelege*: 'Then on White Lea.'

<sup>1</sup> The name might conceivably be applied to a valley with two heads; but I am inclined to think that 'hamer' is here the shortened name of one of the plants 'hamer-secg,' hammersedge, or 'hamer-wyrt,' black hellebore.

<sup>2</sup> This is called Etges Geat in B. 102, and Eces or Ekes Geat in the Bighton charter. The word may be a shortened form of one of the numerous personal names beginning with Ecg . . . Dr. Henry Bradley suggests to me a Geaces Geat, 'cuckoo's gate.'

A variant 'Pytleage,' 'pit lea,' is found. Probably this is right. This was probably at the old gravel pits W. of the S. end of Bighton Wood.

21a. (B.938). *Andlang Mearce ut aet Ricg Sceate*: 'Along the Balk out at Ridge Shot.'

This is the well-marked ridge which comes down the E. by. of Alresford, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NE. of Old Alresford.

22. *Thonne to there Bradan Aec*: 'Then to the Broad Oak.'

Mentioned in the Bighton charter. Probably stood about a furlong N. of the NE. corner of Upton Park.

23. *Thonne andlang Mearce to Dreigtune on thone Ford*: 'Then along the Balk to Drayton to the Ford.'

Drayton Farm stands in Bighton, 3 furlongs E. of Upton Park, on a large stream which flows into Alresford Pond. The ford must have been at the SE. corner of Upton Park. It is called Tornan Ford in the Bighton charter.

24. *Of tham Forda to Wuda Forda*: 'From the Ford to Wood Ford.'

This was a ford over the Alre where the by. crosses it just  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. above Alresford Pond. The ford has vanished; but the sixteenth-century perambulation mentions a Furdley Ditch (Ford Lea) at this point.

25. *Thonan suth andlang Mearce to the (S) Gares suth ende*: 'Then south along the Balk to the south end of the Gore'; (B.938) *thonne andlang Mearce on thone Garan uf wearthne*: 'Then along the Balk to the Gore on its upper side.'

The reference is to a gore or triangular piece of ploughland. The gore was either at or just N. of the SE. corner of New Alresford, about 3 furlongs E. of the Alresford Union workhouse.

25a. (B.938). *Of tham Garam north ofer tha Streat*: 'From the Gore north over the Street.'

The orientation is obviously wrong; but then the extant copy of the survey attached to this charter was made by one who either did not know Saxon, or was a very careless copyist. Probably 'north' has been written for 'west.' The identity of the 'straet' is doubtful. On the whole it is possible that it is an old road which

followed the line of Appledown Lane, the lane running S. from a point just E. of the workhouse. But the defectiveness of the survey makes it impossible to do more than hazard a guess.

26. *Thonne andlang Mearce in on Aewyllas*: 'Then along the Balk on the inside of the Springs.'

The line goes along the S. by. of New Alresford to certain large springs close to the Itchen at the W. corner of the parish, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of Tichborne Park.

27. *Andlang Ewyllas in on to Ticceburnan*: 'Along the Springs inside (?) the Tichborne.'

In the modern map this southern tributary of the Itchen is called by the name of the main stream, Itchen. But in old times the stream now called Alre, which flows through Alresford, was regarded as the main stream and called Icene. (See note on the name Alresford).

28. *Andlang Ticceburnan on Icenan*: 'Along Ticca's Bourne to the Itchen.'

This is where the modern Itchen and the modern Alre join.

29. *Andlang Icenan thaer Cendefer and Icene cumath togaedere*: 'Along Itchen to where Candover (Brook) and Itchen meet;' where Candover Brook meets the Itchen.

The second element in the name Candever (Candover) is the Celtic 'defr,' 'water.' The same element occurs in the name Micheldever. It is interesting to notice that the Saxons understood the meaning of this word; for they do not seem to have known the meanings of most of the Celtic river-names which they adopted.

There are various other Saxon charters which refer to this land at Alresford; but only B.938, K.1189 has a survey attached to it, and that survey has been dealt with in the preceding pages, in so far as it differs from the better survey we have used.<sup>1</sup>

The Alresford lands seem to have remained the same through Saxon times, consisting of the parishes of Old

<sup>1</sup> [Mr. Frank Morey, F.L.S., writes (26 June, 1921): 'In the island we have St. Helen's Duvver, Hamstead Duvver, and formerly there was a Duvver on the sea-front at Ryde, but it is now converted into Explanade gardens, etc. As applied locally it means a sandy waste near the sea, and in

the two first mentioned instances there is a stream, and quite probably there may have been one at Ryde before the corporation made the place so tidy.' These instances in the Isle of Wight suggest that there too the Saxons took over and used intelligently the Celtic word 'defr.' O.G.S.C.]

and New Alresford, of Medstead, and of the SW. part of the parish of Wiold.<sup>1</sup>

### *Old Names.*

Alresford (*Alresford* or *Alresforda* in the various AS. charters quoted above, 8-10 c.).

AS. *Alres-ford(a)* 'Ford of the Alder-tree,' the genitive form of the first element of the name implying that it was named after a particular tree, and not from the presence of alders generally in the neighbourhood. Inasmuch as the river on which the town stands is called Alre at the present day, it might seem as if the name meant 'Ford over the Alre.' But the last few points of the charter imply that the river now called Alre was looked on in Saxon times as the upper waters of the Itchen; and what is now the upper Itchen was then called *Ticce-burna* (Tichborne). I fancy that this is one of those rather numerous cases of back-formation, where the river-name has been deduced from the name of the town.<sup>2</sup> The Itchen as far as Alresford was a line of communication in medieval times; but it was not till the twelfth century that a bishop of Winchester made it navigable as far as Alresford town. Possibly Chilland, *Ceol-iglond*, 'Ship Island,' was the previous head of navigation. It is noticeable that in the records of the bishopric of Winchester the river now called Alre is always called Itchen.

Upper Lanham Copse and Lower Lanham Copse. Layneham (16 c.). Probably AS. *Lane-ham*, 'House on the Lane,' or Lane-hamm, 'Enclosure on the Lane.'

Fob Down Farm. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. of Old Alresford, close to Candover Brook. A 16th cent. perambulation shows that Fob Down was the name of the SW. part of the parish. It may be AS. *Fobban Dun*, 'Fobba's Down.'

Pinglestone Cottages. (Pingleston, 16th cent.). About  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NW. of the great pond. May be AS. *Pinnelestan*, 'Pinnel's Stone,' or more probably 'Pinneles-tun,' 'Pinnel's Farm.'

<sup>1</sup> Those who wish to know further the story of the ownership of the Alresford lands may find it in B. 102, K. 997 (A.D. 701), which purports to be the original grant to Winchester; B. 617, which is interesting as a 'lease' charter, rare in Hampshire docu-

ments; B. 623, K. 590 (A.D. 909); B. 938, K. 1189 (A.D. 956); B. 1150, K. 601, undated; B. 1161, K. 642.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. for example, the river Arun in Sussex, the name of which has been deduced from the first element in the name Arundel.



Finchley Field, Finchley Down. (*Fyncheley*, 14th cent.) Immed. N. of Old Alresford. AS. *Finces-leah*, 'Finch Lea.'

Bradley Field. (*Bradley*, 14th cent.). AS. *Bradleah*, 'Broad Lea.'

Armsworth Park. (*Harymsworgate*, 16th cent.). The 16th cent. form gives little clue to the origin of the name. Probably AS. *Earmundes-wyrth*, 'Earmund's Farm.'

#### *Field Names.*

Flood Acre. About 3 furlongs W. of the N. end of Old Arlesford, just S. of the Abbotstone Acre. 'Flood' means a large spring, AS. *floda*.

#### 4. ALTON.

Town in NE. of county.

*Autune*, *Aultune*, 11 c.; *Aweltona*, A.D. 1287; *Auelton*, *Awelton*, 13 c.; *Aulton*, 14 c.

The old forms of the name have been variously interpreted. But there is not much reason to doubt that it was *Aewielm-tun*, 'the Farm or the Village of the Great Spring,' the reference being to the springs of the Wey, which rise close to the town.<sup>1</sup>

The charter B.390, K.1035 is attributed by Birch to the Hampshire Alton. As a fact it is a charter of Alton Priors, Wilts.

#### *Local Names.*

Theddon Grange and Park. N.W. part of parish Thuddene, 13th cent.; Titden, Thydden, 15th cent. The second element is AS. *Denu*, 'dean' or 'valley.'<sup>1</sup> No sure clue to the first element.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Bradley has made an alternative suggestion to me which I am half, but not wholly, inclined to adopt. He says: 'I do not think *aweltun* is precisely from *aewielm*, but from a synonym of the same derivation, without an 'm' suffix—*aewiell*, of which the plural *aewyllas* occurs somewhere in the charters, though the dictionaries have

missed it. The alteration of *AE* (long) to *A* (long) before *W* is a frequent phonetic phenomenon. The word occurs in many place-names, as *Ewell* (Surrey), and (with the alteration) *Carshalton*, *Caers-Aewyltun*. 'Farm of the Spring where Watercress grows.'

Will Hall. Formerly a manor named Wildehel. Perhaps AS. *Wilde-Healh*, 'uncultivated hollow.'

Anstey. Hanstige, 11th cent.; Anesti, Anstigh, 14th cent. The AS. *Anstiga*, 'a narrow path,' lit. 'a path for one person.'

Chauntsingers. Just E. of the church. Canteshangra 14th cent.; Cansangars, A.D. 1634; Canchongers, A.D. 1665; Cantsingers, A.D. 1740. AS. *Cantes-Hangra*, where *Cantes* may be a shortened form of 'Cantwines,' 'Cant's or Cantwin's Hanging Wood.' This is a very remarkable example of corruption by popular etymology.

Bristow Dell. A furlong NE. of the source of the Wey. Bristow may be a modern personal name. Otherwise the second element is AS. *stow* 'a (holy) place.' Dr. Bradley suggests *Brycg-stow*, 'place of the bridge,' on the analogy of Bristol.

Truncheaunts Farm. In SE. of parish. Formerly a manor. Named from William Trenchant who in the 13th cent.<sup>1</sup> acquired a messuage called Totesshall and a wood called Kingswood. The farm is also called Washdells which may be a personal name, or may refer to a quarry near a sheep-washing place in the neighbouring brook.

## 5. ALVERSTOKE.

Practically part of Gosport.

*Aet Stoce*. B.865, K.1163, A.D. 948; *Alwarestoch*, *Halwarestoke*, 11-13 c.; *Alvardestoke*, 14 c.; *Ailleward-stoke*, 15 c.; *Alverstoke*, 16 c. AS. *Aegelwardes Stoc*, 'the Place of Aegelward.'<sup>2</sup>

It is plain that the name is not derived from the river Alver, but that the name of the river is a back-formation

<sup>1</sup> *V.C.H. Hants*, ii, 478.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Bradley has sent me an important note on my interpretation of the name. He says: 'Not from "Aegelweard," for that would have given "Ayl-," but either "Aethel-," or "Aelf-," or "Ealhweard," if the -ward forms be genuine. But the earliest forms point to a feminine name, Aethelwaru, Aelfwaru, or Ealhwaru (genitive

-ware). All these names are authenticated. Dr. Bradley may be right. But I have not absolutely adopted his interpretation for two reasons: (1) that the form in *Aille-* does actually occur in the fifteenth century, (2) that in the oldest forms a dropping of the 's' of the masculine genitive would be very natural before 'Stoc,' a word beginning with 's.'



from that of the place. Many of such back-formations are found. (See notes on Alresford).

*Charter.* B.865, K.1163 is a charter of the reputed date A.D. 948 whereby king Eadred grants to the thegn Aelfric 11 hides *Aet Stoce*. The boundaries, and especially the mention of Rowner, show it to belong to Alverstoke.<sup>1</sup> It does not include the whole of the parish, but only that S. part of it which was presumably the land-unit of Alverstoke itself. The N. by. of the grant is uncertain, but it probably passed through the middle of the site of the modern town of Gosport.

*Survey.*

1. *Aerest of Sae ofer thone Stan Hricg on thonas Easteran Weg*: 'First from the Sea over the Stone Ridge to the Eastern Way.'

The survey begins at the point due S. of Browndown Camp, where the present W. by. meets the sea.<sup>2</sup> The stone ridge was probably a pebble ridge high on the shore. The way is probably represented by the road which runs ESE. from Browndown Camp.

2. *Thonon on Gagol Mor*: 'Then to the Marsh where Myrtles grow.'

This is the low land marked as liable to floods, immed. E. of Browndown Camp. The old name survives in the curious form of Gomer.

3. *Thonne north andlang thaes Mores oth Ruwan Oringa Ge maero*: 'Then north along the marsh till the Boundary of the people of Rough Bank' (Rowner).

The by. runs north across the marsh and meets the by. of Rowner at a point about 100 yards NE. of Browndown Camp.

4. *Thonne east on tha Ealdan Dic oth Idel Hiwisce easte weard*: 'Then east to the Old Dyke till the east side of the (?) Empty House.'

The modern by. turns east after meeting that of Rowner, and abuts on an artificial channel of the river

<sup>1</sup> [This identification was also made independently by the Rev. J. C. Hughes. See *Proceedings Hants Field Club*, vol. viii, pp. 239-241. O.G.S.C.].

<sup>2</sup> The Solent is called 'Sae' in the Saxon Chronicle. 'Solent' or 'Solenta' was apparently the name of the whole strait between the Isle of Wight and the mainland.

Alver. This is evidently the old dyke. The 'Hiwisc' must have stood beside the Alver about 200 yards ENE. of Browndown Camp.

5. *Thonne north andlang Mearcae on tha Withegas weste wearde*: 'Then north along the Balk to the west side of the Willow trees.'

The modern by. goes N. along what is now a channel of the Alver which is probably of more recent date than the charter. The willows must have stood where the by. after going N. for about 3 furlongs, turns E., i.e. about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of Grange Farm.

6. *Thonne east be tham Ealdam Herpothe to Aethelswithes Tuninga Lea*: 'Then east by the Old Highway to the Lea of the People of Aethelswith's Village.'

The modern by. runs E. for 5 furlongs from the willows of the last landmark to a point about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE. of Privett, and immed. N. of Privett Nursery. There is no modern road along this piece of the by.; but its wavy character can have but one of two origins in AS. times, either that it is following a stream, or that it is following a track. There is no stream here; and therefore it is almost certain that the by. goes along the line of the old 'Herepath' mentioned in the charter. The lea must have been about the site of Privett Nursery.

7. *Thonon suth on tha Ealdan Dic*: 'Then south to the Old Dyke.'

This must have been an artificial ditch running S. towards Privett.

8. *Andlang Dic utt on Sae*: 'Along the Dyke out to the Sea.'

I am inclined to think that this dyke ran to the head of the inlet known as Workhouse Lake; but this, of course, is purely conjectural.

9. *Thonon utt on Solentan west on midne stream of (sic) hit cymth upp thaer mon aer onfeng*: 'Then out to Solent west to mid-stream till it comes up to where we first began.'

The by. runs out to the Solent and then W. to its starting-place. I suspect that 'mid-stream' refers to its course through the entrance of Portsmouth Harbour.

*Local Names.*

Upper and Lower Bedenham, in N. part of parish. Bedenham, 13th cent.; Badeham, 14th cent.; Bednam, 16th cent. AS. *Baedan-ham*, 'Beda's house.'

Gomer Pond, a furlong SE. of Browndown Camp. The *Gagol Mor*, 'Myrtle Marsh' of the charter.

## 6. AMPFIELD.

Ampfield is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE. of Romsey. It was formerly part of Hursley.

*Annsfelde*, 14 c.: *Anfield*, 16 and 17 c.

The first element of the name may be that river name *Ann* which is found in the names Ann (Abbot's) and Ampport; for it is possible that this was the original name of the large brook which runs through the parish W. of the village. But it may also be the AS. personal name *Anna*.

Either *Ann-feld*, 'Moorland of the Ann,' or *Annan-feld*, 'Anna's Moorland.'

*Charter.*

B.629, K.1096 is a charter by which king Eadward grants to Frithestan, bishop of Winchester, 20 hides of land at Crawley. Attached to the document is a statement of the boundaries of the *Wic*, 'outlying farm,' which belongs to the grant; and its landmarks show it to have been the NW. part of what is now Ampfield.

*Survey.*

1. *Aerest aet Ticcenesfelda Wicum*: 'First at the Outlying Farms of Kid's Moorlands.'

*Ticcen* may be a personal name. *Ticnes Feld* is mentioned in the great Chilcomb charter, but the cross-reference does not give any real clue as to its exact position. It was probably about 1 m. W. of the village, where the road to Romsey crosses the parish by.

2. *Swa north andlang Hagan thaet man cymth to Fearburnan*: 'So north along the Hedge (or Game Enclosure) until you come to Fairbourne.'

I give the modern name of the bourne, because I cannot interpret the first element in the AS. name. It is the brook which, flowing from Pucknall, forms the NE. by.

of the parish. In the Michelmersh charter (K.652) it is called *Feora-Burna*.

3. *Thaet forth to Mearc Dene Heafdum*: 'Then on to the Headlands of the Boundary Dean.'

This dean is the valley in which the Fairbourne flows. The headlands would be just NE. of Pucknall.

4. *Swa north to Seaxes Seathe*: 'So north to Saxon's Pit.'

This is mentioned in the *Rige leah* charter (B.596, supp. K.332). See notes on Farley Chamberlayne. It was at the N. point of the parish,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of Slackstead Manor.

5. *Swa suth thonan of (sic) hit cymth to thaere Holding Stowe*: 'So south then till it comes to the Place of the Family of Hold.'

6. *Thonne ther suth andlang Hagan of (sic) hit cymth aeft to Ticcefeldes Wicum*: 'Then there south along the Hedge (Game Enclosure) till it comes again to Titchfield Wicks.'

It is pretty clear that the by. cut across the parish more or less directly from Saxon's Pit to Titchfield Wicks; but the position of the *Holding stow* has vanished.

The attachment of this piece of land to the Crawley grant was probably made because it supplied timber which was wanting about Crawley itself.

#### *Local Names.*

Hawstead: *Horstead*, 14 c. NE. corner of parish. AS. *Hors-stede*, 'Steading where horses are kept.'

#### *Noteworthy Field Names.*

Chesterley ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE. of Pucknall. Should indicate a Roman site; but there is no trace or tradition of such hereabouts). Berryhill, Guttridge Drove, Hele Copse, Knapp Hill (AS. *cnaep*, 'a small hill'), Ratlake, South Holmes Copse, Alreade Mead, Great Eamoor Field, Hook Wood (*a*. a spit of land; *b*. a piece of land on a slope), Purdues Mead, Hocombe Plantation.

#### 7. AMPORT.

$3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW. of Andover.

*Anne*, 11 c.: *Anne de Port*, 13 c.: *Andeporte*, 14 c.: *Anneport*, 15 c.

For *Anne* see notes on Abbot's Ann. *Port* is a family name.

East Cholderton, a hamlet in the N. part of the parish. *Cerewartone*, 11 c.: *Chelewarton*, *Schikwareton*, *Chulewinton*, 13 c. The old forms of this name present a puzzling variety. It seems to consist of three elements: (1) represented by *Cere-*, *Chele-*, *Schil-*, *Chule-*; (2) by *War-*, *Ware-*, *Wir-*; (3) *-ton*. Of these the last is AS. *tun*, 'farm' or 'village.' The second is probably AS. *ware*, 'inhabitants.' The first is quite uncertain.

Sarson, a hamlet just W. of the village. *Soresdene*, A.D. 1086: *Anna Savage*, 13 c.: *Saveston*, 15 c. Second element AS. *denu*, 'dean' or 'valley.' The first is probably an unrecorded personal name.

Gollard Farm, Gollard Copse, Lower Gollards, all in S. of parish. Spelt *Golbord* in an old document. Almost certainly AS. *gold-bord*, 'treasure.' It is significant that Roman remains are peculiarly frequent in this part of the county; and the name may have arisen from the finding of a hoard of coins.

#### *Noteworthy Field Names.*

Flask Shot, Pyle Cottages, Clapper Mead, Cumditch, Hide Field, Church Lynch, Barrick Ground, Great Hook (see Ampfield), Thickthorn, Portway (Roman road from Sarum to Silchester), Witcham Plantation (possibly AS. *wice-ham*, 'house by the wych-elm'), Ramsden Copse (either AS. *Hraemnes-denu*, or *Rammes-denu*, 'Raven's Dean' or 'Ram's Dean'), Thirtlands (i.e. Thwartlands; probably ploughlands, the strips of which ran at an angle to those of neighbouring ploughlands), Great Vinnels, Farthing Croft (farthing means originally a fourth part of *anything*), Cock's Heron, Burrow Field (tumulus in it), Smuggle Road Piece, the Sling (means a strip of land, long and narrow), Pavement Field (contains a Roman villa and pavement).

#### 8. ANDOVER.

*Aet Andeferan* (B.1140), A.D. 962: *to Andeferan* (Saxon Chronicle) A.D. 994: *Andovere*, 11 c.: *Andewra*, *Andeura*, 12 c.: *Andevre*, *Andever*, *Aundevere*, 13 c.

*Ann-defr*, 'Ann Water.' Both elements of the name are of Celtic origin. For the name *Ann* see notes on Abbot's Ann. For *defr* cf. Micheldever and Candover.

East Anton. See notes on Abbot's Ann.

#### *Local Names.*

Balksbury Camp. Old forms *Balkesbury*, *Bakesbury*, called Bucksbury in the TA. Not explicable.

Rooksbury Mill. *Rokesbury*, 13 c. AS. *Hroces-burh*, 'Rook's Camp.'

Finkley Down Farm. *Finkelegh*, 13 c.: *Fynkele*, 14 c. AS. *Finc-leah*, 'Finch Lea.'

Walworth Road. *Walewort*, *Walwurth*, 14 c. First element uncertain. Perhaps 'Farmstead with a wall.'

#### *Field Names.*

Wildhern, Doles Farm (Dole generally refers to land which, originally held in common occupation, has been divided up in severalty), Dines Copse, Croham Hurst (probably AS. *croh-hamm*, 'Crocus Croft,' cf. *Croh-hamm* (B.802, K.1152), the modern Crookham, near Newbury, Berks.), Picket Piece, Harroway Farm, Harewood Farm, Bere Hill (AS. *Baere*, 'swine pasture in woodland'), Wolverdene, Common Acre, Hatchet Lane (probably from diminutive of AS. *haec*, a hatchgate), Louse Down, Cogsdow.

Witterns (1 fur. NE. of Dines Farm. Possibly AS. *Hwitaern*, 'White Storehouse'), Upper and Lower Vernage, Great Burrows, Cleaver Ground (probably variant of 'clover'), Holland Breach, Causeway Croft (beside the Roman road), Narberry, Pins Field (variant of 'pen'), Hick Field, Portsgrove Wood, Hazey, Watten Oar Meadow (the small enclosure immed. W. of Finkley Farm. Possibly AS. *Watan-ora*, 'Wata's Bank'), Nutall, Perry, Honeypots, Olding (seems to have been the name of all the land between Charlton and Andover).

Hidings and Gore Fields, Cricklade Mill, Bishop's Court Meadow (1 fur. SE. of the workhouse, between Junction road and the railway), Spittal Meadow ( $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SSW. of workhouse), Aylett, Great Aylett (both the last near the river), the Dunlands, Six-Acre Crate ('Hurdle'), Cherrywell Piece, Zeals, Martlett Meadow, Wallbrook



Piece (a long furlong WNW. and W. by S. of Walworth Cottages. Probably AS. *Weall*, 'wall,' refers possibly to the remains of some building which stood formerly beside the Roman road), Drunken Tree Piece, Great Ground, Bourne Drove, Wide Delve (AS. (*Ge*)*delf*, 'digging,' or 'hole'), Hippenscombe (3 fur. N. by W. of Andover Down Farm. The same name occurs in Wilts, near Ludgershall. 13 c. and 14 c. forms of the Wilts name are *Huppingecumbe* and *Hippingescume*. The meaning is probably 'Combe of the Family of Hippa'), Castle Field ( $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNW. of Andover Down Farm. Contains the remains of a Roman villa. Certainly a survival of AS. *Ceastel*, a word which in the charters is applied to the remains of Roman villas).

#### 9. ANDWELL.

About 3 m. E. of Basingstoke

*Endewelle*, 1223 : *Andwell*, 13 c. : *Andwell*, 1385.

Dr. Bradley says : 'I think *Endewelle* is for *Enedwiell*, 'Duck Spring.' The compound occurs in K.1094.'

#### *Field Name.*

Andwell Moor ('Moor' in TA. names is always the equivalent of AS. *Mor*, 'marsh').

#### 10. APPLESRAW.

$\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW. of Andover.

*Appesawe*, *Appelleshaghe*, *Appelsbagh*, 13 c. and 14 c. : *Appulshawe*, 15 c. : *Appulsha*, 16 c.

AS. *Aeppel-Sceaga*, 'the Shaw or Little Wood where Appletrees grow.'

#### *Local Names.*

Tilly Down, Yonder Dene ('further').

#### 11. ARRETON (SOUTH), I.W.

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

*Adrintone*, 11 c. : *Arreton*, *Artone*, 12-13 c. : *Atherton*, *Adberton*, 14 c. : *Adderton*, *Aireton*, 16-17 c.

AS. *Eadheringa-Tun*, 'Farm of the Family of Eadhere.'

*Local Names.*

Standen, NW. part of parish. *Standone*, 11 c.: *Staundon*, *Staundenewode*, 14 c. AS. *Stan-dun*, 'Stone Down,' referring possibly to some old 'standing stone.' Confusion between *Dun*, 'down,' and *Denu*, 'dean,' is quite common in place-names. But it is sometimes the case, and it may be so here, that a place may be named sometimes from a down, sometimes from a dean, near both of which it lay.

Durton Farm, 7 fur. NW. of Downend. *Drodintone*, 11 c.: *Dertune*, 13 c.: *Droditone*, 14 c.: formerly a manor. Dr. Bradley suggests that *Drodi* may be a personal name, possibly Celtic, 'Drodi's Farm.'

Sullens, Little Sullens, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NE. of Blackwater. Said to be the *Selins* of Domesday. Origin of the name obscure, perhaps AS. *Seolinges*, 'belonging to the Son of Seol.' Cf. *Seoles-cumb* in West Meon, the later name of which is spelt Selscombe or Sulscombe. Rookley, W. part of parish. *Roclee*, *Rokeley*, 13 c.: *Roucle*, 14 c.: AS. *Hroc-Leah*, 'Rook Lea.'

Heasley, also spelt Haseley. *Haselie*, date ? SE. part of parish. AS. *Haesel-Leah*, 'Lea of the Hazels.'

Pereton Farm, S. part of parish. *Peryton*, 16 c. AS. *Pirig-Tun*, 'Farm of the Peartrees.'

Merstone, S. part of parish. *Merestone*, 11 c. AS. *Meres-Tun*, 'Farm of the Pond.'

Budbridge, S. part of the parish. *Botebrigge*, 13 c.: *Butbrygg*, *North Budbrygge*, 15 c. AS. *Botan-Brycg*, 'Bota's Bridge.'

Munsley, about 5 fur. N. of Godshill village. *Mollesleghe*, 13 c.: *Moleslee*, *Mellesley*, 14 c.: *Mollesley Hill*, *Moldesley Hill*, 15 c.: *Munnesleigh*, 16 c. The name has gone through a curious change. AS. *Molles-Leah*, 'Moll's Lea.'

Hale,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of Hurringford. *Atehalle*, 11 c.: *La Hale*, 13 c.: from AS. *Heale*, the locative of *Healh*, 'a hollow.'

*Other Local and Field Names.*

Blackwater, Pyle Cottages, Birchmore, Pidford, Fulford, Stickworth, Redway.



## 12. ASHE.

About  $6\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. of Basingstoke.

*Esse*, 11 c. : *Aisse*, 12 c. : *Asshe*, *Aysshe*, 13 c. : *Aisshe*, 14 c. : *Ash*, 16 c. AS. *Aesc*. 'an Ash-tree.'

For ancient names on its by. see the Overton and Polhampton (Overton) charters.

*Local Names.*

Litchfield Grange. *Nutescheolva*, *Nutesself*, *Nutshelve*, 12 c. : *Nyteshull*, 14 c. : *Nutsell*, *Newetsell*, *Nuthilve*, 17 c.

It is plain that this name has been completely changed since the 17 c. AS. *Hnute-Scylf*, 'Ledge of the Nut-trees.'

*Some Field Names.*

Kingsdown Wood, Hyde Hill, Burley Copse, Wight Lane Pightle (has a variant 'piddle': both mean a small enclosure), Witnams, Picked Field (variant form 'peaked': a field with an acute angle in its boundary), Waitings, Breach Close (land broken up by the plough), Bay Pits, Coal Meadow (? reference to charcoal burning), Chaffnalls, Great Cadbury, Great Patten, Lamp Acre, Pilgrims, Smoke Acre (variant 'smoak,' and also probably 'smock,' which means a windmill on a wooden base).

## 13. ASHEY, I.W.

$4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Newport. *Aissbeseye*, *Aschesaye*, *Asshaye*, 16 c.

Forms all late. Original AS. probably *Aescas-Hege*, 'Hedge of the Ash-tree.'

Chillingwood Farm. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW. of Rowlands Farm. *Chellingwood*, 13 c. : *Chelyngwod*, 16 c. The element Chil- in place names is one of the most uncertain in English topography. In the present instance the name was probably from some family name formed from a personal name beginning with *Cel-* or *Ceol-*.

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Haven Street. *Hethenstreet*, 14 c. Points to AS. *Haethen-Straet*, 'Street or made road of the Pagans.'

Firestone Copse, Coppidhall Farm ('copped' means 'cut short,' or 'pollarded'; I suspect that this name is AS. *Copped-Healb*, 'abrupt hollow'), Stroud Farm (AS. *Strod*, 'marsh'), Kemphill Farm, Pondcast Farm, Kittenocks Copse, Chargeables (a wood), Little Duxmore, Wigmore Copse (Wigmore is one of the commonest names in the local topography of the south of England, though it is the name of only two villages in the British Isles. It is so common that it is impossible to suppose that the first element is an AS. personal name. It is almost certainly the term *Wicga*, a kind of insect, probably of the beetle species. The element occurs in the word 'earwig').

#### 14. ASHLEY.

About 3 m. SE. of Stockbridge. *Esleg*, *Assele*, *Ashele*, *Eissele*, *Estle*, *Essele*, 13 c.: *Asshele*, *Assheleigh*, *Assheley*, 14 c. AS. *Aesc-Leah*, 'Lea of Ashtrees.'

##### *Local and Field Names.*

Forest of Bere Farm (9 fur. ESE. of the church. There is a forest of Bere in SE. Hants. AS. *Baer*, a word not given in the dictionaries, which seems to mean a wood which produced acorns or beech nuts for swine pasture), Hanging Wood ('on a slope'), Beacon Hill, Hacks Croft, Hockleys Slay (slay, also sleigh, is much more common in Wilts than in Hants. It meant 'sheep pasture.' AS. *Hoc-Leah*, 'Lea where the mallow grows'), Berried Hill, Hassick (variant of Hassock, 'rough grass'), Fleshlands, Withering Corner, the Oven.

#### 15. ASHLEY WALK.

About 3 m. E. of Fordingbridge. AS. *Aesc-Leah*, 'Lea of the Ashtrees.'

##### *Local and Field Names.*

Eyeworth Wood. This name is very puzzling. Its modern form would suggest *Ig-Wyrth*, 'Island Farm.' But its ancient forms are said to be *Ivare*, 13 c.: *Ivory*

*Lodge*, 18 c. *Ivare* is a difficulty. *Yware* is a personal name in the Saxon Chronicle A.D. 1070. *Iwere* is an abbreviated form of *Ingwaere*, the name of a Danish chieftain mentioned in the Chronicle A.D. 870. In the Havant charter B.707, K.1111, one of the landmarks is *lwawara Haga*. One can only conclude the discussion with a question: is the original form *Iw-Wyrth*, 'Ivy Farm'?

Godshill, Densome Corner, Cunniger Bottom ('rabbit warren'), Deadman Bottom, Black Gutter Bottom, Leaden Hall, the Butts (certain tumuli), Studley Mead (*Stod-Leah*, 'Lea of the Horsefold'), Brune's Purliu (purliu is a tract of land on the edge of a forest), Rookham Bottom, Cockley Hill, Hive Gardens, Hive Garn Bottom, Must Thorns Bottom, Tickets Bury.

Crock Hill (almost certainly AS. *Crocc*, 'earthenware'; for Roman pottery has been found here), Whiteshoot Bottom (generally used of a chalky road running down hill), Hiscocks Hill, Freeworms Hill, Amberwood Enclosure, Latchmore Brook (probably AS. *Laeces-mor*, 'Leech Marsh'), Lay Gutter Valley, Burnt Balls (balls are mounds of earth raised to mark a boundary), Great Witch, Sloden Wood, (probably AS. *Slob-Denu*, 'Valley of the Slough'), Hasley Hole (probably AS. *Haesel-Leah*, 'Lea of Hazels'), Homy Ridge, Dark Hat Wood (common in New Forest, but not elsewhere in Hants; a small clump or ring of trees).

#### 16. ASHMANSWORTH.

About 6½ m. NNW. of Whitchurch.

*Aescmeres Wierth* (B.624, K.1091) A.D. 909: *Escmeresworth* (B.705, K.1110) AD. 934: *Esmeresworda*, *Esshermeresworth*, *Ashmeresworth*, 13 c.: *Ashmansworth*, 18 c.

The modern name is a curious corruption of the original. The meaning is 'the Farm of the Pond of the Ashtrees.' There was an *Aescmaere*, close to this parish, mentioned in the charter B.508, K.559, the survey of which shows it to have been the original name of a land-unit consisting of what are now the two parishes of Linkenholt and Vernham Dean. It is probable that *Aescmereswyrth* was originally an outlier of that land-unit.

*Charter.*

B.624, K.1091 is a charter of A.D. 909, whereby king Eadward confirms to Frithestan, bishop of Winchester, lands at Whitchurch granted to the cathedral by earl Hemele.

Ashmansworth is reckoned as part of this Whitchurch grant; and its bounds are included in the charter, but are given separately from those of Whitchurch. The hidage of the whole is given as 50 hides. Examination of the by. of Ashmansworth shows that it includes East Woodhay.

'These are the boundaries of *Aescmereswierth* which belongeth to *Witan Cyrican* (Whitchurch)':

1. *Aerest on Hyldan Hlawe*: 'First to Hilda's Low or Tumulus.' This is mentioned in the Crux Easton and in the two Highclere charters (B.1080: B.905, K.1170: B.1051, K.1225). It is quite certain that it stood at the meeting-place of the three parishes, viz. at Three Legged Cross on the road from Newbury to Andover.

2. *Thonon for Bealdan Aersc eastweardnae*: 'Then to . . . Bealda's Stubble Field 'on its east side': I cannot translate *for*. Moreover I think that a stubble field is not likely to be chosen as a by. mark. I suspect that *Aersc* is a copyist's error for *Aesc*, 'ash-tree.' Dr. Bradley suggests that *Aersc* is some special kind of field, not necessarily a stubble-field.

3. *Andlang thaes Hlincs*: 'Along the Lynch.'

4. *Thaet to Goos Daenae*: 'Then to Goose Dean.'

This dean is mentioned in the charters of Hurstbourne Tarrant and of St. Mary Bourne (see notes on those places). It is the long narrow valley which runs up from the Hurstbourne stream at a point about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of the village of Hurstbourne Tarrant, by Doiley Cottages and along the W. side of Ashmansworth parish.

This landmark must therefore have been at the southernmost angle of Ashmansworth parish, just S. of Sidley Wood. Points 2 and 3 must therefore have been on the SE. by. of the parish, the course of which is, generally speaking, W. of and parallel to the Newbury-Andover road, and at a distance of 100 to 150 yds. from it. As it passes along a valley, this would be a natural place for a lynch.

5. *Andlang Daenae*: 'Along the Dean.'

The by. follows the modern by. of Ashmansworth right

up the dean to a point just N. of the road from Manor Farm to Kimmer. It is even possible that this point carries the by. right up to the head of the dean just E. of Pilot Hill, i.e. to the NW. corner of Ashmansworth parish.

6. *Thaet be westan Hwrythian Pyt*: 'Then on the west side of Willow Pit.'

7. *Thaet ofer Wat Oran*: 'Then over . . . Bank or Slope.'

8. *Thaet and lang thaere Denae to tham Hagan*: 'Then along the Dean to the Hedge (Game Enclosure).'

9. *Thaet and lang Hagan for Middel Oran northe weardnae*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure to the Middle Slope on its north side.'

10. *Thaet and lang Hagan on Cealfa Leage northe wearde*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure to the north side of Calves' Lea.'

11. *Thonnae and lang Weges utt to Bagga Leage*: 'Then along the Way out to Bagga's Lea.'

12. *Thonon and lang Hagan to Ullan Crywelae*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure to Owl's Hole' (reading *Crypela*).

13. *Thaet and lang Hagan to Aescb rhtaes Geate*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure to Aescbyrht's Gate.'

14. *Thonon and lang Hagan to Mint Leage*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure to Mint Lea.'

15. *And lang Mynt Leage Riple* (read *Rithe*) *utt on Alorburnan*: 'Along Mint Lea Brooklet out to Alderbourne.'

The *Alorburna* is the Enborne river. The by. has passed through many points in its passage from Goose Dean to the river. Unfortunately the intervening points, with the exception of *Mint Leage Rith*, have not names which are clearly indicative of their sites.

After point 5 the by. seems to leave the dean temporarily, to return to it at point 8. And this is what the present by. does about a furlong N. of the road from Manor Farm to Kimmer. It returns to it at a point about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE. of Pilot Hill. The Willow Pit must have been somewhere close to Privet Copse; and *Wat Ora* would be the side of the dean N. of this, along which the by. runs. Point 8 takes the by. to the head of the dean, which is immed. E. of Pilot Hill. Here, too, begins a hedge or game enclosure, which extends, with a possible, though

not necessarily implied, break at point 11, as far as Mint Lea, which must have been near the Enborne. The *Middel Ora* is evidently the steep N. slope of Pilot Hill. Calves' Lea of point 10 must have been at that W. angle of the East Woodhay by. which is less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of Bottomstead Farm. The way of point 11 is what is evidently an old track which comes down from the ridge-way which passes over Walbury Hill. It forms the parish and county by. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of point 10. Bagga's Lea must then have been a short  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Bottomstead Farm. Point 12 does not admit of determination. All that can be said is that it was somewhere near Bagga's Lea, probably just N. of it. Aescbryght's Gate was probably on the by. N. of Berry's Farm. Mint Lea of point 15 must have been near the S. end of the large wood which lies SW. of Hazelby House; and the *Rith* is undoubtedly the stream which flows to the Enborne along the N. edge of the grounds of Hazelby House.

16. *Thonon and lang Alor Burnan oth Sceap Waescan*: 'Then along Alderbourne (Enborne) till Sheepwash.

Sheepwash is the brook which flows parallel with, and close to, the W. by. of Highclere, and formed in AS. times part of the W. by. of that land-unit (see notes on Highclere).

17. *Upp and lang Sceap Waescan to Sceap Waescan Forda*: 'Up along Sheepwash to Sheepwash Ford.'

This must have been where Seven Stones Bridge now stands, at the S. end of Great Pen Wood.

18. *Thaet and lang Hunig Wiellaes Weges to Braegeswithae Stanae*: 'Then along the Way to the Honey Spring to Breguswith's Stone.'

These landmarks are mentioned in the Highclere charter (see notes on Highclere). The Honey Spring was probably at the source of a tributary of the Sheepwash which rises about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of Hollington Cross. The way or track must have been along the line of the present Newbury-Andover road. The stone must have been just N. of Hollington Cross.

19. *Upp and lang Ealdhunaes Daene*: 'Up along Ealdhun's Dean.'

This is doubtless the dean in which the hamlet of Hollington Cross lies.



20. *Utt thurb Afocan Lea on thonae Waesterran Waeg*: I take *Afocan* to be equivalent to *Hafoces*. Scribes have a tendency to be indifferent to the strong or the weak genitive.

‘Out through Hawk’s Lea on the More Westerly Way’: Hawk’s Lea was probably just S. of Hollington Cross. It will be noticed that at Hollington Cross two roads run parallel to one another. The more westerly way of the charter was evidently along the line of the Newbury-Andover road, which, as we have seen, is called Honeywell Way further N. Cases of roads being called by different names at quite short intervals in their course are common in the charters.

21. *Thaet and lang Weges aeft to Hildan Hlawe*: ‘Then along the Way once more to Hilda’s Low.’ See point 1.

The charter, B.705 K.1110 records a grant made in A.D. 934 to Winchester cathedral by king Aethelstan of lands at Ashmansworth and Chilbolton in Hants, and at Enford in Wilts; but only the by. of Enford is given.

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Sidelong Piece (on hillside), Great Briff, Briff Bottom (seems to be a variant of *Frith*, ‘land where brushwood grows.’ Another variant ‘thrift’ is found in Essex. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. of Privet Copse), Buckhanger Copse, Old Hitchen, Little Worth, Wormstocks, Stretchins, Barnicott Copse, Sidling Field (on hillside), Lead Ground, Chalcot Mead, Stanter Mead, Codley Mead, Little Ware, Lower Lakes, Own Meadow, Bescott Meadow, Baron’s Mead, Duncott Field, Feather Field, Whitenell Piece (*aet thaem Hwitan Heale*, ‘White Hollow’; 3 fur. NW. of Sidley Wood), Forked Close Coppice, Little Sidley, Grasscots, Foxhall, Hiding Row, Doiley Bottom (see Hurstbourne Tarrant), Mar Furlong Pit, Further Falcombe, Whitch Pits, Summer Down, Bramleaze Coppice, Banish Row, Hipple, Chancum. The terms *Breach*, *Hanger* and *Hither*, in the sense of ‘nearer,’ occur in other field-names.

17. AVINGTON.

About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE. of Winchester.

*Afintuna* (B.1160, K.642) date?: *Auinton*, *Afintun*

(B.1068, K.1229) A.D. 961: *Avintun*, 11 c.: *Avintun*, *Abingdon*, 14 c.<sup>1</sup>

AS. *Afing-Tun*, 'Farm of the Family of Afa.'

Before attempting to deal with the topography of the charter certain changes in the parish by. must be noticed. What is now the E. part of the parish was formerly divided among several parishes. The old E. by ran as follows: down the whole length of the E. side of Avington Park (at the S. end of this side of the park is a Gospel Oak marking the old by.); from the Oak it went due S. for  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. till it reached on the W. side of Hampage Wood the by. of that detached part of the Petersfield parliamentary division of Hants. It followed this by. down the E. side of Little Hampage Wood as far as the Winchester-Alresford road. It then went almost due S. along the E. edge of the wood known as the Great Clump to the present SW. by. of Avington. The lands E. of this line consisted of parts of Easton, Itchen Abbas, Itchen Stoke, and a small detached piece of Avington itself.

#### *Charter.*

The charter of its lands is B.1068, K.1229, whereby in A.D. 961 king Eadgar grants to St. Peter and St. Paul, Winchester, 5 hides of land at *Avintun* or *Afintun*.

One would expect the by. to be comparatively easy of determination. As a fact it is one of the most puzzling to be found in Hampshire. That being so, it will be best to give the full text of the AS. survey before attempting to determine the site of any one of the landmarks.

1. *Aerest on tha Ealdan Byrig*: 'First to the Old Fort or Camp.'

2. *Of thaere Ealdan Byrig andlang stremes on thonon Langan Forda*: 'From the Old Fort along stream to the Long Ford.'

3. *Of tham Langan Forda innon tha Dic*: 'From the Long Ford on the inside of the Dyke.'

4. *Andlang thaere Dic east innon Waddene*: 'Along the Dyke east inside Wood Dean.'

<sup>1</sup> V.C.H. also gives *Tabyndon*, 14 c; but this must refer to Yavington, which is in the parish.



5. *Andlang thaere Rode innon Syx Aeceras* : 'Along the Rood (?) inside the Six Strips of Ploughland.'

6. *Of Six Aeceraen of (sic) thaeren Uferen Legae* : 'From the Six Strips of Ploughland (to) the Upper Lea.'

7. *Of tham Uferan Lege ut thurb thona Wuda on tha Readan Hane* : 'From the Upper Lea out through the Wood to the Red Stone.'

8. *Of tharae Readan Hane andlang Mearce on thone Mapoldra Stoc* : 'From the Red Stone along the Balk to the Mapletree Trunk.'

9. *Of tham Stocce ut thurb thone Wudae on tha Fulan Flode* : 'From the Trunk out through the Wood to the Dirty Intermittent Stream.'

10. *Of thaere Fulan Flode andlang Daene on Higan Holtes Dic* : 'From the Foul Flood along the Dean to the Dyke of Monks' Wood.'

11. *Of Higan Holtes Dic on tha Hocedan Dic* : 'From the Dyke of Monks' Wood to the Bent Dyke.'

12. *Of thaere Hocedan Dic andlang Mearce on tha Hwitan Dic* : 'From the Bent Dyke along the Balk to the White Dyke.'

13. *Of thaere Hwitan Dic andlang Smalan Dune on thone Herpath* : 'From the White Dyke along Narrow Down to the Highway.'

15. *Of tham Herpathe andlang Mearce to tham Haethenan Byrigelsan* : 'From the highway along the Balk to the Heathen Burial-places.'

16. *Of tham Haethenan Byrigelsan andlang Mearce eft on tha Ealdan Byrig* : 'From the Heathen Burial-places along the Balk once more to the Old Fort.'

In the first place the survey does not mention the river Itchen by name ; but it is evidently the 'stream' of point 2. The old fort or camp is mentioned in the Easton charter (see Easton). This charter shows that the old fort was very near the river, though the Easton charter mentions *Eadmunds Wer*, 'Edmund's Weir,' as being actually on the river at this point. It is probable that it was a fort of Saxon times, possibly built at the time of the Saxon or Danish invasions, and in connection with a station for ships at Chilland, *Ceol-Iglond*, 'Ship Island,' a name

which points to the fact that boats of some size could get up the river to that point.<sup>1</sup>

The traces of this old fort seem to have vanished, which is not surprising if it was of Saxon date, i.e. constructed probably of wood. Edmund's Weir was on the main Itchen where the Easton by. meets the river just above Chilland. But the N. by. of Avington does not at this part run along the main river, but along that branch of it which is next N. of the lake in Avington Park. The *Eald Burh* stood therefore in all probability at the angle of the by. a few yds. N. of the lake.

It will be best to take the later landmarks of the charter first, because they are determined with fair certainty.

The Heathen Burial-places of point 15 are mentioned in the Easton charter. It is evident that they stood quite close to the old fort, where the by. makes a sharp turn on what is now the S. bank of the lake, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. of Avington House. The by. twists and turns a good deal at this part of it, and the landmarks come therefore somewhat thickly. Between the fort and the burial-places ran, according to the Easton charter, a dyke, according to the present one, a *Mearc*. It was probably a balk with a ditch running along it.

The *Herepath* of point 14 is called the *Portstraet*, 'Town Street,' in the Easton charter. This is evidently the road which ran along the S. bank of the Itchen, corresponding to the *Brad Herepath*, 'Broad Highway,' which ran along the N. side of the river. This southern highway, though it has degenerated in parts to little more than a cart track, is easily traceable for several miles E. It goes along the S. bank of the river through Avington Park, past Ovington, across the Tichborne; and then along the S. by. of New Alresford, past the workhouse, to Bishop's Sutton. On the Alresford by. it is called *Herepath* in the 'Chilcomb' charter.

The *Smal Dun* of point 13 is obviously the projecting bastion which comes down S. of the W. end of the lake in the park.

<sup>1</sup> In the charters *burh* is nearly always used of an earthen camp of pre-Saxon date; but there are other instances in which it is applied to forts which must have dated from AS. times.

It may seem surprising that boats of any size could get so far up the Itchen; but there is a fairly well founded story of Danish vessels having got up the Test to a point comparatively speaking much higher than this.

Those who know Avington, or even those who can follow its W. by. on OM6, will be aware that a dyke, or line of dykes, runs for a considerable distance either along or close to that by. It seems pretty certain that this line of dyke, which is now traceable to a point  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. due W. of Avington Farm, ran in former days right to the SW. corner of the parish up on the ridge of the down, for the Easton charter carries this by. from the *Smal Dun* to the SE. angle of Easton, 3 fur. NNE. of Telegraph Hill, by simply saying that it goes 'up on the dyke.' But the Avington charter takes the landmarks in much more detail. Up on the *Smal Dun*, a little more than a furlong S. of the extreme W. end of the lake, in the SW. extension of the park, the by. follows the dyke for a few yards. This is evidently the *Hwit Dic* of point 12.

S. of this the dyke is in Easton. Near the SW. end of the park it makes a sudden bend nearly at right angles. This is the *Hocede Dic* of point 11. The by. just impinges on its line a furlong SE. of the angle.

Proceeding SE. the by. goes parallel with, and close to, the dyke, impinging on it at the place where the present traces of it terminate,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of Avington Farm. This must be the *Higan Holtes Dic* of point 10.

From there the by. runs S. up a valley, the *Denu* of point 10. The Foul Flood of point 9 must have been a stream which in rainy weather ran down this valley.

So far, so good. But now come the difficulties.

It is probable that the Mapletree Trunk of point 8 stood at the SW. corner of the parish, a long furlong S. of the summit of Telegraph Hill.

The comparative smallness of the hidage, 5 hides, would suggest that the grant was not a large one. But unfortunately the hidage of the ecclesiastical property of Winchester is very little guide to actual area, as it is, in some cases at any rate, the fiscal hidage which is quoted, i.e. the hidage as assessed for taxation purposes; and the ecclesiastical authorities were singularly successful in getting large reductions in this assessment.

It would be natural to expect that the E. by. of the grant was the *old* E. by. of the parish. But point 2 of the survey carries the by. up the Itchen to the Long Ford, which is almost certainly the ford to the S. of the village of Itchen

Stoke, at the N. end of the E. by. of the present parish ; and it is, to say the least of it, a strange coincidence that the field-name 'Croud Hill and Six Acres' occurs between Hampage Farm and the present E. by. of the parish, just where the *Syx Aeceras* of the charter might be expected to be found.

The points intervening between the Long Ford and the Mapletree Trunk are a dyke (3) : Woad Dean (4) : a 'Rod' and *Syx Aeceras* (5) : the Upper Lea (6) : a wood and the Red Stone (7) : a mark or balk (8).

Of these Woad Dean may possibly be the valley which runs S. from the W. side of Ovington village. Of the *Syx Aeceras* we have already spoken. The *Rod* may survive in the name Rodfield Lane, that of the lane which runs into Ovington from the S. The Upper Lea was almost certainly at the S. end of the parish on the down near Cheesefoot Head ; and the Red Stone may be represented now by the stone marked on OM6 about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SE. of Telegraph Hill. But all these identifications are very uncertain.

Great Hampage. Hampage Wood. *Hemepynge Wood*, A.D. 1306. The termination *-ynge* or *-inge* suggests that the name is a stream name of pre-Saxon date, like *Lakyng* (Lockinge) and *Wanetinge* (Wantage), Berks, and *Wopbincg*, for which see notes on the Meon charter. The wood is said to be the remnant of a large forest of the same name.

Yavington Farm. Originally a separate manor, *Yabyndon*, 14 c. Dr. Bradley suggests *Eafan-Tun*, 'Eafa's Farm.'

#### *Some Local and Field Names.*

Gospel Oak (see notes on Boldre, p. 117. The name refers to the well-known practice of reading a passage from the gospels at a certain place on the parish by. in the course of the annual beating of the parish bounds), Chusnutt Hill, Chesford Bottom, Cheesefoot (OM) or Chesford (TA) Head (the ford was probably at some place where a path crossed the Foul Flood of the charter), Lady Field, Yadbury Close (about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. of Hampage Wood), Lovington Farm, Matterly Farm (on the analogy of Matterdale, Cumb., and Mattersey, Notts., the AS. name would mean 'Lea of Maedhere'). The terms Hassock

(rough grass), Hanger, and Peaked also occur in the field-names.

#### 18. BADDESLEY, NORTH.

About  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. of Romsey.

*Bedeslei*, 11 c. : *Baldisle*, 14 c. AS. *Baeddles-Leah*, 'Baedd's Lea.'

For old names on its by. see the Romsey charter.

#### *Some Local and Field Names.*

Emer Bog, Castle Hill (wood about 3 fur. NE. of village), Nutburn (hamlet, almost certainly *Hnut-Burna*, 'Bourne of the Nut-trees'), Flexford (NE. by., close to railway; probably *Fleax-Ford*, 'Flax Ford'), Ramalley Piece (this curious name occurs also in Burbage, Wilts, where the later part of it is known to have been AS. *Igleah*, 'Lea of the Island.' Any rising bit of land with marsh or water wholly or even partly round it was called *Ig* in AS. times).

#### 19. BARTON STACEY.

About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW. of Whitchurch.

*Bertune*, 11 c. : *Berton Sacy*, 13 c. : *Bertone Stacy*, *Barton Sacy*, 14 c. Granted by king John to Rogo de Sacy or Stacey.

AS. *Bere-Tun*, 'Barley Farmstead.'

For ancient names on its by. see Wonston charter.

#### *Some Local and Field Names.*

Andyke (entrenchment S. of Drayton).

Bransbury. Hamlet and former manor in N. of parish. *Brandesberie*, 11 c. : *Brandesbiri*, 13 c. : *Bransebury*, *Brams-bury*, *Brandesburie*, 16 c. : AS. *Brandes-Burb*, 'Brand's Fort or Camp.'

Cocum Farm, *Cocum*, 15 c. Meaning ?

Folly Farm (the term Folly in place-names is often derived from the French *feuillee*, a 'copse').

#### 20. BASING.

2 m. E. of Basingstoke.

*Aet Basingum* (Saxon Chronicle), A.D. 871 : *Aet Basingum* (B.912) A.D. 955 : *Basengas* (Asser's *Life of*

*Alfred*): *Basinges*, 11 c.: *Basinges*, *Basynges*, 13 and 14 cc.

This is an AS. family name meaning '(property) of the Basings.'

#### *Charter.*

B.803 is a charter whereby king Eadmund grants to Aethelnod the priest certain lands at Basing. The land is described as 'a monastic property at Basing, which is called in our language *Cynniges Hors Croht* (sic), 'King's Horse Croft'), and two hides, with the wood on *Acrycge* ('Oakridge'), pertaining thereto, in the place which is called *Licepyt* ('Grave'), together with its well-attested lands or pastures, belonging from ancient times to *Beomnit Felda* and *Middesellum*. . . . 'Of this ground twelve acres are near the place which is called *Todesford*, and twenty-three at the place called *Wealagaerstune* ('the Grass Enclosure of the Walls').

Some of these places can be identified. The King's Horse Croft is a field near the old ford over the Lodden near Pyott's Hill. *Licepyt*, called *Lichepet* in Domesday, and *Likputt* in the time of Edward I, is now represented by Lickpit Farm, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of the old ford. *Wealagaerstun* is now represented by Woodgarston Farm in Wootton St. Lawrence, by which are the remains of an old fort; hence the 'walls' in the old name. The *Ac-Hyrcg* is Oakridge Farm, a detached part of Basing,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. of Basingstoke station.

#### *Some Local and Field Names.*

Cufaude (also called Cuffell and, in 1789, Cufford. Named from the Cufaud family), Gallaries Copse, Long Swain's Row, Bushyplatt Copse (a 'plot' of ground. Seems to be used especially of a small meadow near a stream), Kingspightle Copse (pightle or piddle means a small enclosure), Daneshill, Lickpit Farm (see charter), Slaughter close (said to derive its name from a battle; N. of the canal, just W. of Basing House. Slaughter in place-names is often derived from AS. *Slab-Tre(o)*, the 'sloe-tree' or 'blackthorn'), Hatch (on the Lyde river; probably named from a sluice-gate), Ashmoor Copse, Hale Farm (AS. *Heale* (dat.) 'a hollow'), Oakridge Farm (see charter), Sheetlands



Copse (sheet is sometimes a variant of 'shoot,' a field running down a hill).

## 21. BASINGSTOKE.

'*And on Embasinga Stocae an Med*' (K.673), AD. 990 : *Basingestoches*, 11 c. : *Basingestok*, *Basingstok*, 13 c.

AS. *Basinga-Stoc*, 'the Fenced Place of the Basings.'

### *Some Local and Field Names.*

Coldharbour Cottage (on the Roman road), Winklebury Camp (WNW. of the town. ? AS. *Wincel-Burb* (*Byrig*), 'Corner Camp.' There is a camp of the same name in Wilts), Gag Dell ('dell' means 'quarry'), Viables Farm.

## 22. BAUGHURST.

6 m. NW. of Basingstoke.

*Baggehurst*, *Bagehurst*, 12 c. : *Baghurst*, 15 c.

The forms are not absolutely decisive as to the origin of the name ; but it looks as if it were an AS. *Bacgan-Hurst*, 'Bacga's Copse.'

Inhurst. A tithing in the N. part of the parish. *Ineshurst*, *Isenhurst*, *Iwnest*, 13 c. and 14 c. Original form not determinable. But either *Ines-Hurst*, 'Ine's Copse,' or *Isen-Hurst*, 'Iron Copse,' with possible reference to smelting of iron carried on there.

On the extreme NW. by. of the parish, near the house called Borson, are two tumuli ; and  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. of them is another tumulus. One of the first two is referred to in the charter of Brimpton, Berks, as *Imman Beorh*, 'Imma's Barrow' ; and the one to the SW. is called in the same charter *Heafod Beorh*, 'the Barrow of the Headland,' or, possibly, 'Top Barrow.'

### *Some Local and Field Names.*

Haughurst Hill, Hoggerell Copse, Wigmore Copse (see note p. 89), Hook Lane (see p. 83), Causeway Farm (*Causeway*, 17 c.), Pudding Hill, Witches' Gully, Ham Farm (a former manor), Billiard Close, Fleck Hill, Pickeretts, Piddle (see p. 101), Foliage (probably Fr. *feuillage*, 'copse'),



Freeway Ground, Hammocks, Hog Trough, Ham Flash ('pool' or 'marshy place'), Penny Lands, Long Knavery.

Other terms which occur in the field-names are: Slip, Hassock (see p. 89), Moor (marshy ground), Ham (enclosure), Hook (see p. 83), Picked (see p. 88), Plat (see p. 101), Driftway (cattle way), Roundabout (either a field with trees all round it, or a field all round a clump of trees).

### 23. BEAULIEU.

About 5 m. NE. of Lymington.

*Bellus Locus Regis*, 13 c.: *Bewley*, 16 c.: *Bealie*, 17 c.: Fr. *Beau Lieu*, 'Fair Spot.'

#### *Some Local and Field Names.*

Odway Copse, Abbotstanding Wood, Penerley Wood, Gurnet Fields, Harford Heath (probably the *Hariforde* of 11 c.: possibly *Haranford*, 'Hare's Ford'), Goswell Copse, Hatchet Gate (a small 'hatch,' or gate of a certain type), Swinesleys (a short mile SW. of village. *Swins'ys*, 17 c. 'Lea of Swine'; a significant name because swine could not be pastured on the lea except by special licence), Beufre (about 5 fur. S. of the village, ? Fr. *beffroi*, 'belfry'), Cripple Gate, Purnel Copse, Keeping, Clobb Copse, Dungehill Copse, Spearbed Copse (probably bulrushes), Hummicks, Moonhills Copse, Beckheath Plantation, Ravensbeck (*Ravensbeake*, 17 c. The 17 c. form is an example of popular etymology. The reference is almost certainly to a *Baec*, i.e. a stream only running in rainy weather, which came from Beckheath down the hollow in which Sowley Pond lies), Newlands Plantation (middle of parish, *Newlandes*, 17 c.), Bergerie (middle of parish, old Fr. *bergerie*, sheepfold), Rye Errish Copse (AS. *Ersc*, 'stubble'), Salternshill (E. edge of parish, near the Beaulieu river; AS. *Sealt Aern*, 'Building where Salt is made').

### 24. BEAUWORTH.

About 6 m. ESE. of Winchester.

*Beowyrthe* (B.1153, K.604): *Beowyrth* (B.731, K.1118): *Beworth*, *Buzworth*, 14 c.

The forms point to AS. *Beo-Wyrth*, 'Bee Farm.'

For ancient names on its by. see notes on Cheriton and Tichborne. B.731, K.1118 records the grant of 25 hides by king Aethelstan to St. Peter and St. Paul, Winchester, in A.D. 938, of which five are stated to have been at Beauworth.

Wheely Shot. Wheeley Mead (*Weely*, 17 c. AS. *Weo-Leah*, 'Lea of the Idol.' See notes on Cheriton).

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Shorley, Wath Lands, Hook (see p. 83), Great Rake Down (*Rackdowne*, 17 c.), Burn Lands, Upper Ham, Overs (see *Yfer Leah*, 'Lea of the Escarpment' in notes on Cheriton. About 3 fur. NNE. of the cross-roads at Millbarrow), Lipscombe's Paddock (name Lipscombe strangely common in local names in Hants), Millbarrow (the tumulus. See charter notes on Cheriton), Salt lane (the lane running S. from the Fox and Hounds; probably an old salt-way from the coast), Stoneybeach.

Other elements in names are Slade, Dell (quarry), etc.

25. BEDHAMPTON.

About  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE. of Portsmouth.

*Betametune*, 11 c.: *Bedhampton*, 14 c.: *Bodehampton*, 15 c.: *Bedhampton*, 16 c. The old forms do not give any certain clue as to the origin of the name; but it may have been *Betan-Ham-Tun*, 'the Farm of Beta's House.'

For old names on its by. see the Havant charter.

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Dunsbury Hill, Bidbury Mead, Chalkdock Lake, North Binness Island, Binness Rithe (the survival of the AS. word *Rith*, 'small stream,' as a separate term in modern nomenclature is most unusual, though the term was in common use in AS. times. Here it is applied to a narrow channel through the mud of Langstone Harbour), Gunder Moor, Portend Field, Long Ell, Round Nap (AS. *Cnaep*, 'small rounded hill').

26. BEMBRIDGE, I.W.

About 4 m. SE. of Ryde.

*Bynnebrigg*, 14 c.: *Bichebrigge*, 16 c.: *Bymbridge*, 17 c. Origin of name not determinable.

Wolverton. S. part of parish. *Ulwartone*, 11 c.: *Wlferton*, 13 c.: *Wolveton*, 13 c. AS. *Wulfhares-Tun*, 'Wulfgar's Farm.'

Stanwell Farm. About 5 fur. SE. of Wolverton. *Stanewelle*, 14 c. AS. *Stan-Wiell*, 'Spring of the Stone.'

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Steyne House, Howgate Farm, Ethel Point, Centurion's Hill (evidently an antiquarian fiction due to Roman remains having been discovered in the neighbourhood), Longlands Shute (variant of 'shoot,' a road or field running down hill), Parrick Copse.

27. BENTLEY.

About 5 m. NE. of Alton.

*Bintingom*, 7 c. (doubtful): *Beonaet* (B.627), *Beonetlet*, 10 c.: *Benedlei*: 11 c.: *Benetlegh*, 13 c.: *Benetlye*, 14 c.

AS. *Beonot-Leah*, 'Lea of Bent-grass,' i.e. a coarse kind of grass.

Perryland Farm. Formerly the manor of Pury. *Pyri*, *Perye*, 14 c.: *Purye*, 15 c. Probably AS. *Pirige*, 'Pear-tree.'

Marelands. On S. by. of parish. *La Merre*, 14 c. Probably AS. *Maere-Land*, 'Boundary Land.'

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Bury Court, Gasson's Coppice, Ganscombe Copse, Quid Acre, Anville, Watch Close, Great Gosden (probably *Gos-Denu*, 'Goose Dean,' a name which appears in the Ashmansworth charter), Dill Timberlains, Claphers, Great and Little Steers, Lunagons, Little Widley, Meer Down ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. by N. of Bury court; probably AS. *Maere*, 'balk,' or 'boundary'), Sandham Beys, Upper Crocks, Upper Babbs, Bowlerlands, Turnspit, Hencroft, Kits Close, Great Manville, Mansfield, Tunbrook, Great Pipnels, Bitterns Mead, Steans, Alice Reed, Reed Hams, Dun Close, Willey Farm (probably *Withig-Leah*, 'Willow Lea'), Bunhills.

## 28. BENTWORTH.

About  $3\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of Alton.

*Bentewurda*, *Bintewurda*, 12 c.: *Bynetworth*, 14 c.

AS. *Beonet-Wyrth*, 'Farm of Bent-grass,' a coarse kind of grass.

Burkham. NW. angle of parish. *Brocham*, 14 c.: *Barkham*, 16 c.: *Berkham*, *Burcum*, 18 c. The earliest form suggests *Broc-Ham*, 'House of the Brook'; but the later forms would point to *Beorcham*, 'House of the Birch-trees.'

Feldens,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE. of Gaston Grange. The *Feld-Denu* of the Alresford charter: 'Dean of the Open Land.'

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Wigdell Copse, Haley Firs (? *Hege-Leah*, 'Lea of the Hedge'), South Leaze, Gaston Wood (Gaston seems to be a variant of Garston, i.e. *Gaers-Tun*, 'Grass Croft'), Redens Copse, Bylanders Copse, Cockreads Copse, the Hanger, Binney Copse, Hales Plantation (? *Healas*, 'hollows'), Cilder Hill Copse (mentioned in an old document), Gadwick Dell Copse (called Gatwick in an old document), Ivall's Farm, Wivelrod (hamlet and farm on SE. by. ? *Wifel-Rod*, 'Beetle Rood'), Great Sedwells, Smalldens, Chigdells (reference to the chalkpits thereabouts), Copperthaits Common, Great Tombush Home, Dunstells, Winched Piece, Cogdell (*Del*, 'quarry'), the Millburys, Crookhams, Pobblebury ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE. of church), Chalkner Close, Hackwood Hill, Hackhead Close, Hopen.

Other elements in names are: Hatch ('gate'), Severals (lands in private ownership), Butt (a short strip of plough-land).

## 29. BIGHTON.

2 m. NE. of Alresford.

*Bicincgtun* (B.1045), A.D. 959: *Bykingtune*, 10 c.: *Bighetone*, 11 c.: *Byketon*, 13 c.: *Biketon*, 14 c.: *Bicketon*, 16 c. Also in the 16 c. perambulation of Alresford occur the names *Byckton Down* and *Bykwood*, the latter preserved in the name Beckwood Hill.

AS. *Bicinga-Tun*, 'Farm or Village of the Family of Bica.'

*Charter.*

B.1045 is a charter recording the grant of 10 hides at *Bicingtun* by king Eadwig to the new minster at Winchester in A.D. 959.

*Survey.*

The landmarks are given in old English as well as in Saxon. The old English form is given in brackets.

1. *Aerest of Tornanforda (Torneford)*: 'First from Torna's Ford.'

Comparison with the Alresford charter, which mentions this ford, shows that it was at the SE. corner of Upton Park, over the stream which comes down from Drayton Farm.

2. *Thonne bufan tham Hlince (Lynk)*: 'Then above the Lynch.'

3. *Aet thaes Gaeredan Landes Ende (Reed Londys Ende)*: 'At the End of the Gored (triangular) Piece of Ploughland.'

The writer of the old English form seems to have mistranslated the AS.

4. *Thonne forth to Cices Wege (Kykys Wey)*: 'Then forth to . . . Way.'

5. *From Cices Wege to thaere Bradan Aec (Brode Ooke)*: 'From . . . Way to the Broad Oak.'

The Alresford charter mentions this last landmark, and shows it to have been about a furlong N. of the NE. corner of Upton Park. The lynch must have been on the E. edge of the park, on the slope down to the stream from the N. *Cices Weg* was probably on the line of the footpath which enters Upton Park at its NE. corner. This is called Coke's Lane in the 16 c. perambulation of Alresford. The *Gaerede Land* must have been on the E. border of the park.

6. *Thanon to Pytleage (Pytlee)*: 'Then to the Lea of the Pit.'

Mentioned in the Alresford charter. Probably the land just off the SW. end of Bighton Wood, where there are two old gravel pits.

7. *Of Pytleage on Hullingstan (Hullyngston):* 'From Pit Lea to . . . Stone.'

*Hulling* ought to be derived from some personal name Hull or Hulla; but no such name is recorded.

The stone must have been on the NW. by., somewhere on the edge of Bighton Wood.

8. *Thanon to Dunnes Stigele (Dunnes-Style):* 'Then to Dun's Stile.'

Mentioned in the Alresford charter. Must have been at the N. point of the parish, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. of Heath Green.

9. *Of Thaere Stigele to Ecesgeate (Ekesgate):* 'From the Stile to (?) Ec's Gate.'

See Alresford charter. Name probably survives in the field-name Hacket, the name of several fields just N. of the road from Bighton to Soldridge, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. due N. of Ranscombe Farm in Ropley parish.

10. *Thanon to Brennes Cumbes* (read *Hraemnes Cumbes*) *Geate* (*Brennes-Combes-Yate*): 'Then to Raven's Combe Gate.'

This is the modern Ranscombe in Bishop's Sutton, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW. of the hamlet of North Street. *Hraemnes Cumb* was evidently the wide combe from  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. to 1 m. E. of Bighton village, one head of which runs up to the above farm, and the other towards the point where the Ropley, Bighton, and Medstead boundaries meet, 5 fur. N. of Ranscombe Farm. Comparison with the Alresford charter shows that *Hraemnescumbes Geat* was at this point.

11. *Of tham Geate to Pyrianhammun (Pyryham):* 'From the Gate to Peartree Crofts.'

12. (*Thanon*) *to Stodfaldun (Stotfold):* 'Then to the Horse Folds.'

13. *Of Stodfaldun to Wibbanbeorge (Wybbanbyrgh):* 'From the Horse Folds to Wibba's Barrow.'

14. *Of Wibbanbeorge andlang Mearce thaet eft on Tornanford:* 'From Wibba's Barrow along the Balk once more to Torna's Ford.'

There can be no doubt that Wibba's Barrow stood at the SW. corner of the parish,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of the SE. corner of Upton Park. The two preceding points were on the SE. by. of the parish; but there is no clue as to their exact position.

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Rod Copse (? *Rede Coppe* of 16 c. Probably 'reed' in its old sense of 'rod'), Gillians Field (probably the *Ielyan Grove* of A.D. 1543, ? meaning), Markham Breach (AS. *Mearc-Ham*, 'Enclosure on the balk or boundary'  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE. of Bighton House), Great Nordens, Standcombe Down (E. by.  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. due E. of Bighton House. Other field-names in the neighbourhood shew the true form to be Stancombe, i.e. *Stan-Cumb*, 'Combe of the Stone'), Further Hacket, Middle Hacket (see point 9 of the charter), Buckle and Strap, Upper Marldon, Oat Etch (sometimes takes the form Oatash, 'oat stubble'), Lower Gattage, Willcroft, Calcroft, Domlands, Further Gowberry (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of village. Probably the *Golberfield*, *Goblenfield*, or *Goldberry Field* of A.D. 1734. May be AS. *Gold-Beorh*, 'Gold Barrow,' a name possibly due to the discovery of gold objects on its site), Beckwood Hill (3 fur. NE. of village. *Bykwood*, 16 c. where *Byk-* represents the same element found in the old name of Bighton. AS. *Bican-Wudu*, 'Bica's Wood.' Cf. Beckhurst in Brown Candover, which is the *Bican-Hyrst* of the Candover charter), Higdales (a curious form of the more usual High Dells, a name derived from the old chalkpit 1 fur. S. of the farm), Edney's Girdledon ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. due S. of village. ? *Gyrdel-Dun*, 'Belt Down,' perhaps owing to its being a narrow strip, perhaps to its being on the by. of the parish), Drayton Farm (no satisfactory explanation of this very common Dray-element in place-names has as yet been given).

Other elements in names are : Breach, Dell, Severals.

## 30. BINSTED.

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

*Benestede*, 11 c. : *Benstede*, 14 c. : *Bensted*, 17 c.

AS. *Bean-Stede*, 'Bean Steading.'

Wheatley. *Watelegh*, 1334 : *Budell Whatle*, 1398 : a division of the parish. *Hwaet-Leah*, 'Wheat Lea.'

Lipscomb's Bottom. Cf. *Lypscombefield*, 16 c. Old form shows that it is not a modern surname. The name Lipscombe is so common in the county that it is most improbable that the element Lips- is other than a common term. Probably *Hlypes-Cumb*, 'Combe of the Deer-leap.'



South Hay. *South Heye*, 1399: *South Heigh*, date ? AS. *Suth Hege*, 'South Hedge.'

Wyck. *Le Wykes*, 1358. AS. *Wic*, 'an outlying dairy farm.'

Alice Holt Forest. *Alsiesholt*, 13 and 14 c. Derivation ?<sup>1</sup>

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Catham Copse, Aldix Row, Malms Farm (peculiar kind of soil), Blacknest (hamlet. *Blacknest Blackhouse*, A.D. 1610. The latter part of the name is said (*Hampshire Notes and Queries*, vi) to signify that it was built of bogwood), Spout Copse, Gasen Copse, Stephenfield Copse, the Straits, Jude Copse (formerly Jude or Judge Grove), Tichborne Wood (was it connected with Tichborne or the Tichborne family ? Or is it the name of the stream which runs down the valley to the E. of it ?), Horse Mint Copse, Sparkfield Hanger (probably from AS. *Spearca* which means not only a 'spark' but also a 'small portion'), Ludcombe Copse, Pipland.

31. BINSTED, I.W.

About 1 m. W. of Ryde.

*Benestede*, 11 c. AS. *Bean-Stede*, 'Bean Steading,' or 'Farmsteading where Beans grow.'

Quarr Hill. Just W. of Binstead. *La Quarère*, 14 c. 'Quarr' is dialectic for 'quarry' in Wilts; and the 14 c. name looks like an old form of Fr. *carrière*, 'quarry.'

*Some Local Names.*

Fishborne (*Fisc-Burna*, 'Fish Bourne'), Ashlake (3 fur. SSW. of Fishborne. *Aesc-Lacu*, 'Stream where Ashtrees grow'), Newnham Farm (*aet thaem Niwan Ham*, 'New House').

32. BISHOP'S SUTTON.

About 1 m. SE. of Alresford.

*Sudstone*, 11 c.: *Suttone Bishop*, 13 c., etc.

AS. *Suth-Tun*, 'South Farm or Village.'

For ancient names on its by. see the Alresford and Bighton charters.

<sup>1</sup> In *Hampshire N. & Q.* i, 67, it is said that the name is a corruption of *Axi-Holt* 'Ash Copse.' There may be other old

forms of the name which I have not come across; but those given above do not support this derivation.

Ranscombe Farm. *Hraemnes-Cumb*, 'Raven's Combe,' of the Alresford and Bighton charters: *Ramscombe*, temp. Edw. VI.

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Great Gullet Field (NE. corner of parish, cf. *Gullet Mere* of 16 c. perambulation of Alresford), Fox Dell (an old pit), Battles Piece, Horse Dell (old gravel-pit), Inhams (AS. *In-Hammas*, enclosures near the farmstead of their owner. On E. by. close to railway), Kersleys Close (if not a mod. personal name, then *Caers-Leah*, 'Lea where Watercress grows'), Flech or Flesh Piece, Hoe Field, Lipscomb's Hill (3 fur. SW. of Ranscombe Farm. For its commonness in Hants see notes on Binstead. The combination of Lip- with -combe is too common for it to be assumed that Lips- originates in a personal name. It may be *Hlyp*, a 'deerleap,' i.e. places in a fence round a wood so formed that deer could leap into but not out of the wood. As regards composition, the long vowel of *Hlyp* would be shortened in composition before two consonants; and the genitive form would be used because the combe would be named, not after such leaps generally, but after a particular one which was in the combe), Backside Piece (field behind a house), Goscombe Lane, Goscombe Copse (about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. of Ranscombe Farm. *Gos-Cumb*, 'Goose Combe'), Fleck Lands, Farthing Lands (Farthing used in the general sense of 'quarter'), Mark Field (on E. by. near Ropley station, 'Boundary Field'), Greenaway, Hammer Bank (probably named after one of the plant-names beginning with Hammer-), Great Coldean, Bowling Close, Great Sweatley, Part of Harbours, Gore Shard (a shard is a piece cut off from something. A shardgate is a gate or gap cut in a hedge. Gore is a triangular-piece of ploughland), Compt Field ('Comp,' 'Quomp,' and 'Compt' are common in Hants field names. I cannot find out their meaning), Little Fairley, Salt Hill Bottom, Great Common Field, Fascomb's, Finchams Little Ground, Great Barton, Brinkworth (on E. by. about 3 fur. NE. of Manor Farm. ME. '*Brink*' or '*Brenk*' 'edge'), Holkham Bottom (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Old Park Wood, *Holc-Hamm*, 'the Enclosure of the Hollow'), Bushey Reads, Teg Down, Great Varney (probably 'ferny').

## 33. BISHOPSTOKE.

About 6 m. S. of Winchester.

*Aet Yting Stoce* (B.1054, K.1227), A.D. 960: *Stoke, Stoches*, 11 c.

The first of these names has led various enquirers to ascribe the charter in which it occurs to Itchen Stoke near Winchester. But the charter is without any question one of Bishopstoke. Also it is one of the most interesting names in the country, since, as Dr. Bradley has suggested to me, it is almost certainly derived from *Yte*, the Jutes. The evidence of the Saxon Chronicle and of Bede is quite conclusive as to a settlement of Jutes in Hampshire opposite to the Isle of Wight.<sup>1</sup> The Chronicle speaks of Jutes in the land N. of the Solent. Wulfhere, king of Mercia, gave the king of Sussex the Isle of Wight and 'the land of the Meonwaras, which is in the land of the West Saxons.' This about 681. When Ceadwalla of Wessex conquered Wight, members of the royal house took refuge in the 'provincia Jutorum,' i.e. on the Hampshire mainland. This mainland Jutish district had fallen to Wessex before that time. The evidence shows that it comprised at least the basin of the Meon river; and this name in the charter shows further that the S. part of it at any rate extended to the lower Itchen on the W. For further evidence as to its bounds see notes on Exton. The name is derived from AS. *Stoc*, 'a place,' possibly a place surrounded with a stockade.

Until 1894 Bishopstoke included Fair Oak; and until 1899 Stoke Park.

*Charter.*

B.1054, K.1227 is a charter whereby king Eadgar grants to Brihtelm, bishop of Winchester, 10 hides at '*Yting Stoc*' in A.D. 960.

It is evident that the grant includes the whole of the old parish of Bishopstoke, for two of the landmarks occur also in the Durley charter. Considering the area of the grant, the number of landmarks taken is unusually small.

<sup>1</sup> Sax. Chron. E. ann. 449. Bede *H.E.i.* 237, and iv, 13.

1. *Aerest of Breting Maede northe Weardre ut on Icenan :* (For *Breting* read probably *Brentinge*), 'First from the Mead of Brentinge (Brent Brook) on its northern side on on the Itchen.'

The survey begins at the NW. corner of the parish. This mead was evidently in the bend of the Itchen, 3 fur. SE. of Allbrook.

2. *Fram Brentinge to thaere Gearn Windan Fet :* 'From Brentinge to the . . . . .':

Here probably we have the true name of the mead ; and it seems to be one of the fairly common pre-Saxon stream names in *-inge* (see note on p. 99). The last words of the landmark ought to mean 'Yarn Reel Foot,' an obviously unlikely translation. There is probably some untraceable error in the text. Also, no doubt, the copyist has omitted to repeat the word *Maede*.

As to the Brentinge, it is probably Bow Lake, for the mead must have stretched to where that stream enters the Itchen.

3. *Of thaere Gearn Windan Faet to Stybban Snade ther waer tha Twegen Wegas tolicgath :* 'From the . . . . . to Tree-stump Piece where the Two Ways meet.'

This last point is evidently at the NE. corner of Fair Oak parish, 3 fur. NNW. of Lower Upham, where two lanes with the old names of Rowhay Lane and Hatchley Lane meet.

4. *Thonon to Cuntan Heale :* 'Then to . . . Hollow.'

Mentioned in the Durley charter. Probably at the NW. angle of Durley parish, about 1¼ m. due E. of the village of Fair Oak.

5. *Of than Heale to Wifeles Stigele :* 'From the Hollow to Beetle's Stile.'

Also in the Durley charter. It must have been where the present Fair Oak by. leaves that of Durley about a fur. SW. of Snakemoor House, unless, as is possible (see notes on Durley), a strip of land along the E. edge of the parish of Fair Oak and W. of the stream which forms the modern by. was originally in Durley. If so, the stile was probably near Horton Heath.

6. *Of thaere Stigele to Geolesburna :* 'From the Stile to Geol's (?) Bourne.'

This bourne is undoubtedly the brook which runs past Lake Farm.

7. *Of tham Burnan to tham Readan Fordan*: 'From the Bourne to the Red Ford.'

8. *Of tham Forda ut on Icena on thaet West Steth*: 'From the Ford out to Itchen to the West Landing-place.'

9. *Ut andlang West Stathes eft on Brenting thaer we aer onfengon*: 'Out along the West Landing-place (or River-bank) to Brentinge where we formerly began.'

The Red Ford was probably where the by. of Stoke Park meets the Itchen, a furlong N. of where the Gosport railway crosses the river. The landing-place, or river-bank, must have been on the river somewhere N. of this point.

#### *Some Local and Field Names.*

Meadow Sling (a long narrow field, or a strip of land beside a road), Breach (see p. 88), Huntingfords, Stoke (a small enclosure about 80 yds. N. of the rectory, on the opposite side of the road. Same name given to another small enclosure immed. ESE. of the rectory. AS. *Stoc*, 'a place surrounded by a stake fence.' Among the many thousands of field-names which I have examined, this is the first instance of 'stoke' occurring otherwise than as a village or hamlet name. It occurs a third time in the parish in what are now the grounds of Longmead, immed. E. of Longmead Farm), Burrow Hill, Woodhays Copse (*Wudu-Hege*, 'Hedge of the Wood'), Berry Field.

#### 34. BISHOP'S WALTHAM.

About 9 m. SSE. of Winchester.

*Waltham* (B.613), A.D. 904: *Wealtham* (B.1157, K.608), date?: *Wealtham* (Sax. Chron.), A.D. 1001: *Waltham*, A.D. 1086: *Waltham Woolpit*, 15-17 c.: *Waltham West-putt*, 17 c.

Skeat (*Pl. N. Berks.*), discussing the Berkshire name Waltham, which has the same old forms, ascribes the first element to an AS. adj. *Wealt*, 'ill-built' or 'decayed.' The name would thus mean 'the Ill-built or Decayed House.'

For old names on its by. see the Droxford charters.

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Yawton Field (5 fur. NE. of Grasted Copse), Pill Wood, Speltham Bottom ( $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of Bigpath; *Spelt-Ham*, 'Corn House'), Denhams (in a valley 3 fur. SE. of Upham village; *Dene-Hammas*, 'Enclosures in the Dean'), Peak Copse ('having an acute angle'), Grasted Copse ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW. of Street End; *Gaers-Stede*, 'Grass Farmstead'), Saddlesome Copse (small wood  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. due W. of Street End. The clue to the origin of this name is probably to be found in the word *Scaeddel*, which occurs in a Meon charter, and refers to an old quarry in Froxfield parish. The literal meaning is 'shade quarry,' the reference being probably to a quarry or pit overhung by woodland. The original name in the present instance would be *Scaeddeles-Hamm*, 'the Enclosure by the Shaded Quarry.' An old chalk-pit adjoins the wood), Cleverly Wood (NE. by. of parish; *Claefer Leab*, 'Clover Lea.' The *Claefer Denu* of the Droxford charter adjoins it), Bulbecks Paddock, Annals, Wareham Field, Great Gallydown, Handkerchief Close, Drudge Close, Lawdy Barn Field, Dundridge Field (probably *Dun-Hrycg*, 'Ridge of the Down'), Ell Paddock (possibly refers to the 'L' shape of the field. 'Hell' in local names has often the same meaning), Strappleigate Field, Duncombe ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Dundridge; *Dun-Cumb*, 'Combe of the Down'), Inhams (see p. 111), Runny Down Copse, Broad Cuts, Blade Heath, Burrow Close (tumuli), Hoe (hamlet  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E. of the town; *Hob*, 'ridge-end'), Rareridge Hoe, Upper Hogpriors, Limner Meadow, Chilcroft, Flasket Meadow, Broad Mere, Park Lug (by. of the former park of the bishops of Winchester), Trullingham, Pinsworth Mead ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Tangier Farm; *Pennes-Worth* 'Farm of the Cattlepen'), Spelthams (3 $\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. of Cross Lane Farm; *Spelt-Hammas*, 'Corn Enclosures'), Coffin Close, Upper Babs, Elberry, Ayling Paddock, Chip Croft, Metlands, Owers Field, Congations, Spitlands, Crickles, Coffin Close, Roke Farm (? *aet thaere Ace*, 'at the Oak-tree'), Scotlands, Mewlands Meadow, Raftering Piece.

## 35. BITTERNE.

About 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NE. of Southampton.

No old forms of the name are available. But the second element is almost certainly AS. *Aern*, 'storehouse' or



'factory.' The first element may be the personal name *Bita*. Standing at the head of the tidal part of the Itchen, it is possible that the *Aern* of this name, a term peculiarly associated with saltworks (*Sealt-Aern*, saltern), may record the existence of saltworks at this place.

The 'lingula,' tongue of land, in the bend of the Itchen at the W. end of the parish, was the site of the Roman *Clausentum*. Nearly the whole of the modern parish was till 1894 part of South Stoneham.

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Midanbury, Mousehole Copse, Great Shells, Rowlands.

36. BLENDWORTH.

About  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW. of Petersfield.

*Bleneworth, Blonewrth*, 13 c. : *Blednewyth, Blendworth*, 14 c.

The second element is *Wyrth*, 'farm'; but the forms give no clue as to the first.

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Netherley Down (*Netheley*, 17 c. ; AS. *Nithere-Leah* 'low-lying lea'), Crabden Copse, Cadlington House, Hook Cottage (see p. 83), Pyleknapp (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of village ; probably AS. *Pile-Cnaep*, a 'cop' or small rounded hill with a stake set up on it), Dunsbury Hill (SW. part of parish. The brook which flows S. on the E. side of it is called *Dunne-Burna* or *Dunde-Burna* in the Havant charter. I suspect that the hill is named from the strong form *Dunn* and the brook from the weak form *Dunna* of an AS. personal name. *Dunnes-Burh*, 'Dunn's Camp'), Forest of Bere (see p. 89).

37. BOARHUNT.

About 7 m. NNW. of Portsmouth.

*Borehunte*, A.D. 1086 : *Boorhunt, Burghunt*, 13 c. : *Bourhunt Herberd*, 15 c. : *Burrant Harbard, Boarhunt*, 16 c.

This name is not found elsewhere in the British Isles ; and, apart from that, its form is very unusual. The second element is apparently AS. *Hunta*, 'hunter.' The first is not determinable.



*Some Local and Field Names.*

Kiln Wood, Hale (see p. 87), Staplecross Cottage, Wine Cross, the Intake, Mount Folly, Birching Copse, Staversash Copse, Prior's Hold Farm, Shoot Hill (see p. 102), Houndel's Row (*Handells*, date?), Quagg (probably 'quagmire'), Bonham Row, Bere Farm (see p. 89), Great Breach Row, Hipley Copse (NE. part of parish, *Huppele*, *Huppeley*, *Hippeleye*, *Ipley*, 14 and 16 c.; AS. *Heope-Leah*, 'Lea of Dogroses').

## 38. BOLDRE.

About  $1\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. of Lymington.

*Bovre*, AD. 1086: *Boore*, 11 c.: *Bolre*, 13 c.

The old forms are few and uncertain in derivation. It is probable that the first element was AS. *Bold*, 'dwelling.'

The 11 c. form makes a faint suggestion that the second was *ora*, 'slope,' 'bank,'—'Slope with the House on it'; but it may have been AS. *treow*, 'tree,'—'Tree by the Dwelling.' See notes on Boulderford in Brockenhurst.

Batramsley Farm.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of village. *Betramelei*, A.D. 1086 (probably *Baerhtrames-Leah*, 'Bertram's Lea.') Hotplots, Starvecroft Bottom ('starve' in a name refers to bad land; cf. Starveacre), Tuckermill Copse (probably variant of Tuck Mill, 'cloth mill'; a fur. NW. of Passford Bridge), Galley Hill.

Pilley Farm. Pilley Street. Just SE. of village. *Pistelei*, *Pisteslei* 11 c.: *Pulele*, 14 c. A very interesting name. It is AS. *Pistol-Leah*, 'Epistle Lea,' a name of similar origin to the not uncommon medieval name Gospel Oak. It refers to the place where the epistle was read in the course of the beating or perambulation of the bounds on Rogation days, which hence got the popular name of Walk days or Gang days. The by. in this instance would be a manorial by. The boundaries of the parishes in this part of the county are, except where they coincide with manorial boundaries, many of them of very modern date. A *Pisteles Ac*, 'Epistle Oak,' is mentioned in the Ringwood charter.

Norley Farm. Near E. by. *Northlegh*, 1361: *Norley*, 17 c. AS. *North-Leah*, 'North Lea.'

Warborne House. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Portmore Common. *Werburne*, 14 c. The old form suggests AS. *Wer-Burna*, 'Bourne of the Weir.'

Walhampton House. About 1 m. SE. of village. *Welnetune*, 11 c. Cf. *Welnabyrig*, now Woolbury Ring, in Leckford Abbas. Perhaps *Welna-Tun*, 'Farm of Wealth or Riches.' May refer to a find of coins.

Heywood. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NE. of village. *Heywood*, AD. 1361. AS. *Hege-Wudu*, 'Wood of the Hedge.'

South Baddesley. *Bedeslei*, 1086. AS. *Beaddes-Leah*, 'Beadd's Lea.'

Threepenny Close, Croutears Hole, Lake (here used several times of gutters running through the shore at low tide), Hard (used of landing-places formed by running out stone groynes from the shore), Pittsdeep Wood (SE. angle of parish. Here 'deep' seems to be used of a channel of seawater, as the word is used on the E. coast. Cf. Boston Deeps, Lynn Deeps).

Askin Gutter (small stream on N. by. 3 fur. NE. of Frame Wood. This is a most interesting name, because it is a survival of a Norse name *Asketill*, with variants *As* and *Askin*. Dr. Bradley doubts this derivation; but the occurrence of another Norse name in the parish [see Rossen Gutter, below], seems to me to be too significant for the resemblance to Norse names to be put down as purely accidental. These are the only two instances of the occurrence of Norse names in the county. The district of Southampton Water was more than once raided by the Danes and Norsemen), Latchmoor Pond (N. by., NW. of Setley Plain. See notes on Brockenhurst), Ladycross Lodge, Pudding Barrow (tumulus), Stockley Enclosure, Moon Hill, Rans Wood, Hatchet Pond (see p. 85), Bagshot Moor, Race Plain, Coxhill Lodge, Jealous Copse, Passford.

Rodleaze Rough, Rossen Gutter (about 1 m. E. of village. Norse name *Rosketell*, with variants *Roskil* and *Roskin*, which survives in the name Rossendale in Lancs. See notes on Askin Gutter above), Crockford Bridge (probably AS. *Croccan-Ford*, 'Pot Ford,' i.e. a ford where pottery was found), Sheepwash, Wormstall Wood, Slants Green, Portmore Common (*Port-Mor*, 'Town Marsh.' The road over the common goes to Lymington).

## 39. BONCHURCH, I.W.

About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE. of Ventnor.

*Bone Cerce*, 11 c. : *Bonechirche*, 13 c. : *Bonechurch*, 14 c.

I suspect the whole to mean 'Church of St. Boniface.'  
Cf. the dedication of the well in the neighbouring parish of Ventnor.

Luccombe Bay. Luccombe Farm. *Locecombe*, 11 c.  
Probably AS. *Lufan-Cumb*, 'Lufa's Combe.'

## 40. BOSSINGTON.

About 3 m. S. of Stockbridge.

*Bosintone*, 11 c. : *Bosuton*, *Bositon*, 13 c. : *Bosynton*,  
*Bosyngton*, *Bosintone*, 14 c. : *Bosington*, 16 c.

AS. *Bosinga-Tun*, 'the Farm or Village of the family of Bosa.'

Pittleworth Farm has the name of a former manor.  
*Puteleorde*, 11 c. : *Putlesworth*, *Puttlesworde*, 13 c. : *Peterworth*, 15 c. : AS. *Pytteles-Wyrth*, 'Pyttel's Farm,' cf. B.250.

*Some Local Names.*

Heywood Cottages (*Hege-Wudu*, 'Wood of the Hedge'),  
Clapgate Copse, Honeycomb.

## 41. BOTLEY.

About  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Southampton.

*Botelei*, 11 c. : *Bottele*, 13 c. AS. *Bottan-Leah*, 'Botta's Lea.'

For old names on its by. see the Durley charter.

Maddoxford Farm. N. end of parish. *Mattockesford*, 16 c. AS. *Mattucessford*, 'Mattuc's Ford.'

*Some Local Names.*

Emery Copse, Boorley, Paddbrook (TA), Puddbrook (OM). (AS. *Pudd-Broc*, 'Brook of the Ditch.' W. and SW. of the grounds of the house called Holmesland.)  
Hammerton Piece, Great Hats Copse, Catland Copse.

## 42. BOURNEMOUTH.

No old forms of the name available ; but its meaning is plain.

*Some Local Names.*

(As the old fields have been encroached on by modern buildings, it will be well to record their exact position in many cases).

Wither Moor, Robin Hood's Barrow (tumulus just S. of the Poole railway), Winton (N. of parish), Boscombe, Bart Hills (field containing the site of a tumulus, OM6, 3 fur. NW. of Tuckton), Furzy Dean (immed. SW. of last ; now traversed by Cranleigh Road), Swan Lawn (just W. of last, between Cranleigh Road and Fenton Road), Malm Ground (S. of last, and E. of Irving Road), Emberleys Dean ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW. of Tuckton, and N. of Cranleigh Road), the Bitterns (between the last and Tuckton), Burrow (100 yds. SW. of Tuckton House), Great Piddle Camp (in the angle S. of Stourcliff Road and Tuckton Road), Rodlins Foxholes (next NE. of Stourcliff Farm), Louzy Ground (now cut by the middle part of Stourwood Road), Hackman's Howage (just S. of the water-tower of the W. Hants waterworks), Coal Cliff (E. of the last, and also S. of the waterworks), Guild Hill (immed. SW. of Stourcliff Farm), Berkeley Heath (now cut by the S. part of St. Catherine's Road), Leaze Ground (immed. SE. of the coastguard station, and SW. of Dalmeny Avenue), Barrow Field (tumulus in it, 3 fur. W. of Wick), Crooks Hill (between last and Wick), Little Sturms (on the land between Barrow Field and Wick Ferry), Crooked Oak (immed. SE. of Wick), Great Bitterns ( $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of Wick), Oat Hays (just SE. of Crooked Oak), Island Hackmans ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE. of Wick), Wick Hams (S. of the W. end of Christchurch Harbour), Rowberry (W. of the N. end of Double Dykes, the entrenchments S. of Christchurch Harbour. The name was probably AS. '*Aet thaere Rugan Byrige*,' 'at the Rough Camp'), Whitepit (just W. of Double Dykes, and S. of the last), Clouds Common (runs along the shore W. of Double Dykes. From AS. *Clud*, 'rock'), Wick (hamlet near the Stour. AS. *Wic*, an outlying dairy farm).

## 43. BRADING.

1  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. of Sandown.

*Berardinz*, DB. A.D. 1086 : *Brerdinge*, 14 c.

AS. *Beornhardinga*, 'Property of the Family of Beornhard.'

Barnsley Copse. Barnsley Farm. N. part of the parish. *Benverdeslei*, *Benveslei*, 11 c. : *Bernardesle*, 13 c. : AS. *Bernardes-Leah*, 'Lea of Bernard.' Probably the Beornhard mentioned above.

Whitefield Wood. *Witesfel*, 11 c. : *Whytefeld*, 13 c. : AS. *Hwit-Feld*, 'White Moorland.'

Rowborough Cottages. Rowborough Farm. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. of Brading. *Rodeberge*, 11 c. : *Rowberg*, 13 c. : *Rotirburgh*, 14 c. : *Rowbarho*, 16 c. AS. *Ruh-Beorh*, 'Rough Barrow.'

Hardingshute. 1 m. NW. of Brading. *Hortyngeschete*, 13 c. : *Hortyngshute*, *Hortyngshutt*, 15 c. : *Hustingshute*, 16 c. : *Arthingshote*, *Orthingshote*, 18 c. The first element must be a family name. The second is AS. *Sceat*, a word which may be applied to anything which projects or is detached. Its derivative 'shoot' ('shute' in the I. of Wight), is used both in Berks and Hants of a hill on a road ; and that is probably the meaning of the AS. word here.

Nunwell. 5 fur. W. by N. of Brading. *Nonoelle*, 11 c. : *Nunewille*, 12 c. : *Nunnewelle*, 13 c. AS. *Nunnan-Wyll*, 'Spring of the Nuns.'

Kern Marl Pit. Kern. 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. of Alverstone. *Lacherne*, 11 c. : *Kurne*, 13 c. Meaning ?

Alverstone. Alverstone Lynch. W. by. *Alvrestone*, 11 c. : *Alfricheston*, *Aluredeston*, 13 c. : *Alvredeston*, 14 c. : *Auverstone*, 16 c. AS. *Alfredes-Tun*, 'Alfred's Farm.'

Adgestone. Nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. of Yarbridge. *Abedestone*, *Avicestone*, 11 c. : *Auythestone*, 13 c. : *Aucheston*, 15 c. : *Aidostone*, 16 c. : *Ageston*, 16 c. : *Adgestone*, 18 c. It would be difficult to find a place name in England the old forms of which display a variety so incongruent as the old forms of this name. The first example points distinctly to an original *Abbodes-* or *Abbedes-Tun*, 'Abbot's Farm.' But the others render such an identification difficult, if not impossible, without at the same time suggesting any

other traceable derivation. Still I believe this form to be the true clue to the origin of the name.

Morton Manor. 1 fur. W. of Yarbridge. *Morton*, 13 c. AS. *Mor-Tun*, 'Farm of the Marsh.'

Borthwood Farm. 5 fur. S of Alverstone. *Bourdourde*, 11 c.: *Bordewode*, 14 c.: Possibly AS. *Bord-Wudu*, 'Board Wood,' i.e. a wood with timber large enough for building purposes.

Lea Farm. 1 m. WSW. of Sandown station. *Leygh*, 14 c.: *Lee*, 16 c. AS. *Leah*, 'Rough Pasture.'

Cheverton Farm. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NW. of Landguard Manor. *Ceverdane*, 1086. Probably AS. *Ceafor-Dun*, 'Beetle Down.'

Landguard Manor. To the NE. of Shanklin. *Levegarestun*, 11 c.: *Langred*, 13 c. The modern name is a curiously rationalised form of an AS. *Leofgares-Tun*, 'Leofgar's Farm.'

#### *Some Local and Field Names.*

Pennyfeathers, Cothey Bottom Copse, Prestwood Butt, Beaper Copse, Beaper Farm, Beaper Shute (I strongly suspect that this name is a corrupted form of *Beaurepaire*, 'Fair Retreat'), Broadley Copse, Bloodstone Copse, Eaglehead Copse, Feevens, Bexley Point, Backerwoods Copse, Ninham (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Landguard manor. These I. of Wight names present peculiar developments unlike those of the Saxon settlements in England. Is this '*Aet thaem Niwan Ham*,' 'at the New House?') Upper Hide.

#### 44. BRADLEY.

About 7 m. S. of Basingstoke.

*Bradellie*, 11 c.: *Bradelege*, 12 c.: *Bradelegh*, *Bradele*, 13 c.

AS. *Aet thaem Bradan Leage*, 'at the Broad Lea.'

#### *Some Field Names.*

Upper Birkham, Whiteledge, Rye Close, Gutter Acre, Backside Piece (behind a house), Upper Gaskins, Lipscombes (see note, p. 104), Saversleys Peak, Pightle,



## 45. BRAMDEAN.

About 3 m. SSE. of Alresford.

*Bromdene* (B.689, K.1107), A.D. 932 : *Bromdene*, 11 c. : *Brundon*, *Brandun*, 12 c. : *Branden*, *Bromdene*, 13 c.

AS. *Brom-Denu*, 'Valley where Broom grows.'

For ancient names on its by. see charters of West Tisted and Hinton Ampner.

*Some Local and Field Names.*

Pye Corner, Will Field, Coey Coppice, Upper Othams, Sunderland Hill, Flat Back, Cockshott Coppice, Cleaver Close, Great Eastercombe (the *Oster-Cumb* of the Hinton Ampner charter), Ruffity, Jail Field, Tyrams, Woodcote Park, Upper Worthys.

Also names containing Butts, Mead, Dell, Breach.

## 46. BRAMLEY.

About 4½ m. N. of Basingstoke.

*Brumelai*, 11 c. : *Brummeleghe*, *Bromelega*, 12 c. : *Bromleghe*, *Bromleye*, 13 c. AS. *Brom-Leah*, 'Lea where Broom grows.'

*Some Field Names.*

Latchmore Farm (either [Skeat, *Pl. N. Herts.*] *Laece-Mor*, 'Leech Marsh, or *Laece-Ford*, 'Ford of the Stream' [Alexander, *Pl. N. Oxon.*]), Bramley Frith Wood, Davnage Copse (Devenish, TA), Minchen's Farm Yard, Yard Copse, Bowling Alley Copse, Holly Cross, Folly Lane, Lilly Mill, Sturts Field, Boors Bridge, Frith Meadow, Lower Winchams, Buttress, Causeways, Great Holton, Stroud Mead, Windabout, Longstocks, Burghfield (3 fur. ESE. of the church), Herns, Lyde Acre, Long Figs, Wing Field, Culver Copse, London Close, Rove Paddock, Kersley Pightle (probably *Caers-Leah*, 'Watercress Lea'), Bucklands, Great Phlebams (1½ fur. SE. of rly. stat.), Hobdens.

Also names containing Pightle, Picked, Shaw, Hither,



Kiln, Mead, Drove, Gully, Plat, Row, Slip, Round-about.

#### 47. BRAMSHAW.

6½ m. SW. of Romsey.

*Bremmesage*, 11 c.: *Brymbelshawe*, *Bremsaghe*, *Bremelshawe*, 13 c. AS. *Braembel-Sceaga*, 'the Small Wood where Blackberries grow.'

The parish was partly transferred from Wilts in 1895.

##### *Some Field Names.*

Piper's Wait or Pipersweight, Long Hat, Black Bush Hat, Buckets Island, Rushy Slab, Howen Bottom, Ironswell (chalybeate spring), Gorley Bushes, Eyeworth Walk (see Ashley Walk), The Butt (tumulus), Jamesmoor Plain, Longcross Pond, Sheepwash Green, Salisbury Trench, Gibbet Wood, Three Waters Gutter, Copse of Linwood (probably AS. *Lind-Wudu*, 'Wood of Limetrees'), Danes Hole, King's Garn Gutter, Burnford Bridge (probably AS. *Burnan-Ford*, 'Ford of the Bourne'), Fritham (hamlet in W. of parish, *Trucham*, 11 c. It is impossible to see any connection between the old and the modern form. The latter is probably derived from AS. *Frith-Ham*, 'House by the Brush-wood').

#### 48. BRAMSHAW EAST PARISH.

About 7 m. SW. of Romsey.

##### *Some Field Names.*

Deasle Wood, Dazel Corner (in a medieval statement of the boundaries of Melchet Park the name is given as Dearsall or Dersell, prob. AS. *Deores-Healh*, 'Deer's Hollow'), Cove Copse, Barford Farm (the prefix Bar-may have various derivations, *Beofor*, 'beaver,' *Beorc*, 'birch-tree,' *Bere*, 'barley'), Bloodoaks Farm, Harley Lane, Wicksmoor Farm, Penn Farm, Lampard's Farm, Norwood Copse, Warren's Park (Warren family held the land in 17 c.), Marlpits Wood, Kewlake Wood, Birchenwood Farm, Shave Bridge, Wittensford.

## 49. BRAMSHILL.

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

*Bromeselle*, 11 c. : *Bromeshull*, 13 c. : *Bromysbill*, *Bromley Hill*, 16 c. : *Bramsell*, *Bramshall*, 17 c.

All the forms point to AS. *Bromes-Hyll*, 'Hill of the Broom-bush.' The genitive form would suggest that the broom in question was a conspicuous bush of the plant, not a general growth of broom over the hill.

Peatmore Copse.

## 50. BRAMSHOT.

About 9 m. ESE. of Alton.

*Brenbesete*, 11 c. : *Bremesete*, 12 c. : *Brembeshete*, 13 c. : *Brembelshete*, 14 c. : *Bremshote*, 15 c. : *Bramshote*, 16 c.

The earlier forms, and especially that of the 14 c., show the name to be AS. *Braembel-Sceat*, 'Bramble Shot,' i.e. a piece of land lying away from the lands of the same occupier, and noticeable for the growth of the blackberry.

Ludshott Common (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE. of the village, *Lidesette*, 11 c. : *Ledesette*, 13 c. : *Ludeshote*, 14 c. : *Ludshute*, 15 c. ? AS. *Ludes-Sceat*, 'Lud's Shot,' or detached piece of property.

Liphook. (In SW. of parish. *La Lepe*, *La Leephook*, *Lepoke*, 14 c. : *Liephok*, 15 c. : *Lippocke*, 17 c. White in his *Natural History of Selborne* calls it Lippock. The first element is AS. *Hliep*, 'leap,' a name applied to places in fences so constructed that deer and other game could leap over them).

Chiltee Manor (on the SE. edge of Liphook. *Ciltlei*, 11 c. : *Chilteleye*, 13 c. Was an alternative name of Liphook. The second element is *Leah*, 'lea.' The first element is uncertain. See notes on Chilcombe and Chilton Candover).

Passfield, Hurlands Copse, the Frith, the Hanger, Woolmer Lodge (see Selborne), Priors or Luffs, Wakeners Wells, Chase Farm, Hammer Bottom (by the river Wey. Named from ironworks which formerly stood there).

Lowsley, Radford Bridge, Bohunt, Fowley Hatch, Reedy Copse, the Broom, Hewshoot House, Linchborough

Wood, Conford, Coalpit Field, Saris Field, Goring, The Crosslands Field, Bury Hill Field, Quints Meadow, Wade Field, Ludshott Meadow, The Letter L Field, Coldald, Great Shooting Field, Upper Tunbridge, Bittles Field, Lower Ratford and Upper Inhams, Copse on Bennyfields, Lipscombe Longfield (see p. 104), Sorrel Field, Calfgut Field, The Spit, Reedens, Burrow Meadow, Foley Field, Admer Lane Field, Winding Field, Prior's Roughs, Mitcheners, Little Tarr.

Also names containing Hook, Slip, Plat, Hanging, Picked.

#### 51. BREAMORE.

2½ m. N. of Fordingbridge.

*Brumore*, 11 c.: *Brumora*, *Brimor*, *Brimmore*, *Brummore*, 13 c.

The first element of the name is probably AS. *Brom*, 'broom.' The second of the above forms suggests that the second element is *Ora*, 'hill-slope'; but the others suggest *Mor*, 'swamp.'

Outwick (¼ m. SSW. of village. *Otoiche*, DB. A.D. 1086. AS. *Ut-Wic*, 'outlying dairy farm').

Gallows Hill, Mizmaze, Giant's Grave (tumulus), Yarnfield Pit, Gravehill Copse, Severals Copse, Kiln Wood, Radnall Wood (? AS. *Aet thaem Readan Heale*, 'at the red hollow'), Row, Whitchbury Ground, Great Halfyards, Broom Half Yards, Long Steeple Close, Street Acre (3 fur. due W. of Roundhill Farm), Silver Hills, Howe, Hoe Copse, Sherwood (field immed. E. of N. end of Radnall Wood), Handkerchief Pieces, North Forelands, Triphooks Ground, Dunshill Orchard, Boults Kernells, Grouse Hills, Jerdens, Walley Hill, Purgatory, Paradise, St. Mary's Moor, First Works, Middle Works, Mill Ham, Pinks Mead, Ware Mead, Kittle Bank, Hundred Lug, Peants Mead, Bicks, Slabbs, Little Mittons Field, Creek Mead, Frith Acre, Gibble Oak Field, Berry Field, Meers, Langtrees Ground, Grandy Hills Grove, Fifords Copse, Charlwood, Pease Ash ('ash' in a sense of 'stubble').

Also names containing Louzy, Headland, Gore, Burnbake, Furlong, Peak, Slade, Ley, Gaston, Hedgerow, Row, Nether, Leaze.

## 52. BRIGHSTONE, I.W.

About 6 m. SW. of Newport.

*Brighteston*, 14 c.

Possibly AS. *Beorhtrices-Tun*, 'Beortric's Farm.'

Chilton Farm (? *Celatune*, DB.1086. The old form gives no clue to the origin of the name. The element Chil- is always uncertain in origin. See notes on Chilton Candover).

Combe (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. ESE. of Rock. Possibly the *Seutecome* of DB.).

Limerstone (hamlet  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E. of village. Said to be *Levinton* of DB. But I doubt the identification).

Hagger Hill, Buddehole Spring, Rock (hamlet), Hoarstone Lane (AS. *Har-Stan*, 'grey' or 'Old Stone'), Shate Farm, Waytes Court, Wicken Hill Lane, Muggleton Lane, Durtshot, Chine Copse, Sutton.

## 53. BROCKENHURST.

About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Lymington.

*Broceste*, 11 c. : *Brokenst*, 13 c. : *Brokenhurst*, *Brokehurst*, 14 c. : *Brocknes*, 16 c. : *Brocknest*, 17 c.

Some of the old forms suggest AS. *Broc*, 'brook'; but the 'n' is very persistent, and the derivation is probably *Brocen-Hyrst*, 'Broken Copse.'

Gritnam Wood (probably the *Greteham* of DB. i.e. AS. '*Aet thaem Greetan Hamme*,' 'the Big Enclosure').

Allum Green Moor, Huntley Bank, Brinken Wood (W. by. just N. of Pound hill Enclosure. Possibly from ME. *Brink*, 'edge'; and may refer to the fact that the wood is on the edge of the parish), Ober Heath, Ober Shade, Aldridge Enclosure, Boulderford Bridge (1 m. NW. of the village. The name is probably of the same origin as that of Boulderwood in Plaitford, and of Boldre, the parish bordering Brockenhurst on the SE. Boldre is *Bovre* of DB.; and the *Bovreford* of DB. is almost certainly this place. What *Bovre* represents in AS. it is difficult to say. See notes on Boldre), Black Knowl, Butts Lawn, Irons Hill, Perry Wood Enclosure (probably AS. *Pirige*, 'peartree'),

Dilton (seems to have been the name of all the E. part of the parish), Hinchlea House, Culverley Green, Etherise Gutter, Whitley Ridge Walk, Royden Farm, Royden Row (*Roydon*, 1533, derivation ?), Brokenhurst Park (SW. of the village. The spelling of this name in OM. is perhaps significant of the derivation of the name of the village), Connigers Copse, Pinhorns Rough, Burnhills Common, Calvesleaze Copse, Setley (*Westsetley*, 16 c. Derivation ?), Latchmoor Farm (*Aysblatchmore*, 17 c. See Alexander, *Pl. N. Oxon.* sub *Latchford*. Perhaps AS. *Læce-Ford*, 'the ford over the stream'), Blackhamsley Hammock, Trenley Lawn, Buckford Enclosure, Balmer Lawn, Hunger Down, Beacham Close, Ridley Croft, Brookley Meadow, Fathams, Green Hayes, Suckbottles, Upper Mansfield's Plot, Wicked Meadow, Foxtons, Allbeams, Mooks Field, Great Mooks, French Mead, Great Prescotes, Mackil Mead, Lower Hayleys.

## 54. BROOK, I.W.

About 4 m. SSE. of Yarmouth.

*Broc*, 1086. AS. *Broc*, 'Brook.'

Hunverstone ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. by N. of the village. *Hunfredeston*, 13 c.: *Humfrideston*, 14 c.; AS. *Hunfrithes-Tun*, 'Hunfrith's Farm.' This name illustrates in a marked way the extent to which a name may in course of time become corrupted).  
Dunsbury.

## 55. BROOMY.

About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE. of Ringwood.

The name is apparently of comparatively modern origin. The parish was formed in 1831.

Linford (the *Lindford*, 'Ford of the Limetrees,' of the Ringwood charter).

Holly Hatch, Splash Bridge, Nices Hill, Ocknell Plain, Milkham Bottom, King's Garden, Amie's Corner, Amber-slade Bottom, Appleslade Enclosure, Red Shoot Plain, Pinnick Wood (? AS. *Pinnuc*, 'a chaffinch'), Akercome Bottom, Handy Cross Plain, Marrowbones Hill, Picket Hill, Shobley or Shopley (probably AS. *Scopp(a)-Leah*,

'Lea of the Shed'), Buckherd Bottom, Bratley Plain, Lazy Bushes, Backley Holmes.

#### 56. BROUGHTON.

About  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW. of Stockbridge.

*Brestone*, 11 c. : *Berghton*, *Burghton*, 12 c. : *Bereweton*, *Burghton*, *Berghton*, *Bereuton*, 13 c. : *Burghton*, 15 c.

The 11 c. form is hopeless. The other forms show clearly that the name has developed from the AS. *Burh*, and its oblique form *Byrig*. The original AS. form must have been *Byrig-Tun*, 'the Farm of the Camp.' The name seems to support the placing of the site of 'Brige,' on the Roman road from Winchester to Old Sarum, at this place. The Saxon name may refer to the remains of the Romano-British station.<sup>1</sup>

Whiteshoot Hill, Hyde Farm, Roake Farm (Rocke Down, 17 c. Derivation ?), Darfield, Chattis Hill.

#### 57. BUCKHOLT.

About  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW. of Stockbridge.

*Bocolt*, 11 c. : *La Bochohte*, *Bocholt*, *Bokolt*, 13 c. : *Boucholte*, *Bokholte*, *Blockholt*, *Brokholt*, 14 c.

AS. *Boc-Holt*, 'Beech Copse.'

Norman Court (named from the 14 c. holders), Cold Harbour, Horse-shoe Hill, the Turret (tumulus, called 'Bol's Turret' by Stukeley, o.c.s.c.), Hassock, Ashen Copse.

#### 58. BULLINGTON.

About 4 m. S. of Whitchurch.

*Bulandun*, *Bolende*, 11 c. : *Bolendon*, *Bolyndene*, 13 c.

AS. *Bulan-Dun*, 'Bula's Down.' The last form may indicate that there was a dean to which Bula's name was also attached.

For ancient names on its by. see Cranbourne (Wonston) charter.

<sup>1</sup> The name Broughton, which is very common as a village name in England, illustrates the danger of the argument from analogy in seeking the derivation of place-

names. The Broughtons of Oxon, Hunts., Notts. and Lancs., are all derived from AS. *Broc-Tun*, 'Farm of the Brook.'



Tidbury Ring, Blind End Farm (called Blendend Farm in TA.), Chimple Bridge, Wade's Farm, Bowden Hill, Navine's Farm.

### 59. BURGHCLERE.

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

'Forth north along the track to the highway which runs to the *Byrig* to *West Cleran*,' B.674, K.1102, A.D. 931 : *Clere Episcopi*, *Burcler*, 13 c. : *Bisshopesclere*, *Bourghclere*, *Burghclere*, 14 c. : *Boroughclere*, *Burghcleere*, *Boroweclere*, *Burcleare*, 16 c. : *Burroughclere*, *Borough Cleere*, *Burgh Cleere*, 17 c.

Judging from the references in the charters West Clere seems to have been the name of that part of Clere which lay W. of the old by. of Kingsclere (which included Ecchinswell and Sydmonton). It included therefore Highclere and Burghclere.

*Clere* is a name of undeterminable origin, probably pre-Saxon. The element Burgh- is evidently due to the presence of a *Burb* within the boundaries of this part of Clere. Nor can there be much doubt that the camp is that on Beacon Hill, to the SW. of the village. There is also a camp to the SE. of the village ; but that is referred to, both in the charter above quoted, and also in the Burghclere charter B.787, K.1145, as *Meres-Byrig*, 'Camp of the Pond.'

The meaning of the name is therefore 'Clere of the Camp.'

#### *Charter.*

B.787, K.1145 is a charter whereby king Eadmund grants to Aelfswith 15 hides at Clearan or Cleran in A.D. 943.

#### *Survey.*

1. *Aerest thaer Merc Broc scyt on Seolesburnan* : 'first where the Boundary Brook runs into Seal's Bourne.'<sup>1</sup> The survey begins at the middle of the E. by. where, about 5 fur. SW. of Whitehouse Farm in Sydmonton, a small brook enters a large brook, which latter, the *Gagel*

<sup>1</sup> There is a *Seolesburna* in West Meon. it is improbable that *Seol* is a personal name. See the Meon charters. Therefore I think Was it the otter ?



*Broc*, from this point northwards as far as the Enborne river forms the E. by. of Burghclere. This small brook appears to be the *Merc Broc*, and the *Seoles-Burna* enters the *Gagel Broc* W. of White House Farm.

See note later.

2. *Of Mearc Broce on Wunges Done midde wearde*: 'from Boundary Brook to (the middle of the side of ?) Wung's Down.'

*Wunges Done* is the *Wuncges Dune* of B.674, K.1102 (see Ecchinswell). Comparison of the two charters shows that this down covered the detached hill, called Caveley Hill in TA., which extends from Duncroft Farm on the W. to Ecchinswell village on the E. This particular point was at the N. edge of the down on the by.  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. ENE. of Duncroft Farm. The by. meets the hill 'midde-wearde,' i.e. on the middle of its N. side.

3. *Thonon on thone Greatan Hlinc easte weardne*: 'Then to the Great Lynch leaving it on the east.'

4. *Thaet thonon on thone Fearn Garan easte weardne*: 'Then to the Fern Gore leaving it on the east.'

5. *And swa on Ceaggan Seath*: 'And so to the Gorse Pit.'

6. *Thaet swa suth andlang Gemeses*: 'Then so south along the Balk.'

7. *Thaet be easten thone Holancumb up on Dune*: 'Then on the east side of the Hollow Combe up to the Down.'

8. *Thaet swa on tha Byrgelsas*: 'Then so to the Burial-places.'

9. *Thaet swa to Meres Byrig westan on tha Dic*: 'Then so to the Camp of the Pond west to the Dyke.'

This last point is certainly the camp on Ladle Hill. The by. curls along the whole of the northern semicircle of the earthwork. There is an ancient 'dew' pond abutting on the enceinte of the camp. There is a tumulus just N. of the camp which may be the burial-places of point 8.<sup>1</sup>

The down of point 7 is the N. side of Ladle Hill. But the Hollow Combe is a difficulty, for in the extant copy of the charter the by. is said to run on the E. side of it. There is a combe W. of this, running up to Burghclere village;

<sup>1</sup> This 'tumulus' is a disc-barrow. O.G.S.C.

<sup>2</sup> Reading *Botnes*.

but this is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. away from the by. ; and it is quite contrary to the custom of AS. surveyors to choose so distant an object for a landmark. On the other hand there is a deep combe just E. of Sydmonton village, on the W. edge of which this by. runs. But undoubtedly the expression used in the charter ought to mean that the by. was to the E. of the combe, not the combe to the E. of the by. Yet it is almost certain that the combe by Sydmonton is the combe referred to. It may be an instance of one of those mistakes of writing 'east' or 'est' for 'west,' which do occur in extant copies of the charters.

The *Gemaere* of point 6 is the balk of a ploughland which abutted on the by. at this part. It is noticeable that W. and SW. of Watership Farm (Sydmonton) the by. makes several of those short rectangular turns which are a sure sign of the strips of the ploughland having impinged on the parish by. In point 5, the *Seath* means in all probability a quarry or chalkpit with water in it. The pit here in question was probably the old chalkpit marked in OM6 on the by.  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. due W. of Watership Farm.

The Fern Gore of point 4 must have been on Caveley Hill ; and the Great Lynch of point 3 on its N. slope.

10. *Andlang dic to Cumbran Wylle* : 'Along the Dyke to Cumbra's (or Welshman's) Spring.'

11. *Thanon to Botnes Flodan* : 'Then to the Intermittent Stream where Thyme grows.'<sup>2</sup>

12. *Thaet swa andlang Dic to than Ealdan Wege* : 'Then so along the Dyke to the Old Track.'

13. *Up on Brochylle andlang Hlinca* : 'Up to Brookhill along the Lynches.'

14. *Thaet on Pir Graf* : 'Then to Pear-tree Grove.'

15. *Thaer andlang Herpathes to Weard Setle* : 'Then along the Highway to the Look-out Place.'

This *Weard Setl* appears in both the Highclere charters. It was on Beacon Hill, to the SW. of Burghclere village. The intervening points are therefore on the by. in its passage from Ladle Hill to Beacon Hill.

The *Herepath* is the old track which goes through the pass to the W. of Beacon Hill. It is called *Wic Herepath* in the Highclere charters.

Of the other landmarks, *Brochyll* must have been the rising ground to the W. of the railway, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. of

Seven Barrows. The by. follows the N. slope of the hill ; and there no doubt were the lynchets.

The *Eald Weg* of 12 is the ridgeway which comes down from Three-legged Cross in Crux Easton, crosses the valley just S. of the Seven Barrows, and then climbs up to the camp (*Meres Burh*) on Ladle Hill. The line of it on the hill is marked in OM6 for about a mile SSW. of the camp. The parish by. follows it. But the part of the road referred to here must be that where it crosses the valley just S. of Seven Barrows. The Dyke and *Cumbran Wyl* of 10, and *Bothnes Floda* of 11, must have been on the W. slopes of Ladle Hill and Great Litchfield Down.

The Pear-tree Grove of 14 must have been at the SW. corner of the parish,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of Lower Woodcott Down.

16. *Swa andlang Wic Herepathes be westan Stutes Hyll* : 'So along the Highway of the Outlying Dairy Farm on the West side of Gnat's Hill.'

This road is mentioned in the Highclere charters. It is the *Herepath* of 15. *Stutes Hyll* is also mentioned in one of those charters, and is called *Stuterer Hyll* in the other. It is the hill whose summit is about one-third of a mile SE. of Whitway.

17. *Thaet ut on Geofering Treow* : 'Then out to . . . Tree.'

This tree must have stood on the by. N. of Whitway (see notes on Highclere).

18. *Thanon andlang thaes Feldes* : 'Then along the Open Country.'

This must be the country lying W. of Tot Hill.

19. *Swa on Befer Broces Heaford* : 'So to the Head of Beaver Brook.'

Beaver Brook is the brook which forms the N. part of the E. by. of Highclere and of the W. by. of Newtown. Its source is E. of Horris Hill.

20. *Andlang Broces ut on Alerburnan* : 'Along the brook out to Alderbourne.'

The Alderbourne is now the Enborne river. But in the TA. of Brimpton, Berks, it is still called Auburn.

21. *Andlang Brocan Burnan on Gagel Broce* : (*Brocan Burnan* is evidently a copyist's error.)

'Along the Alderbourne to the Brook where Sweet Gale grows.'

22. *Thonon on thone Ge mer* (for *Gemaer*) *Hagan* :  
'Then to the Game Enclosure on the Boundary.'

23. *Andlang Hagan on Seolesburnan* : 'Along the Game Enclosure to Seal's Bourne.'

24. *And swa up andlang Burnan thaet eft on Mer Broce* :  
'And so up along the Bourne again to Boundary Brook.'  
This completes the survey.

*Gagel Broc*, as already said, must be the large brook which forms the N. part of the E. by. of Burghclere from a point just W. of White House Farm (Sydmonton) to the Enborne river. *Seolesburna* is the brook which enters it W. of the farm, and which rises near the village of Burghclere.

The mention of the *Haga* shows that there was land on the E. side of these brooks near their junction which belonged to Burghclere but it is now included in Sydmonton. The latter is a comparatively new parish ; and the change may have been made at the time at which it was formed.

#### *Local and Field Names.*

|Earlstone Common (*Erlestone*, 12 c. : *Harleston*, 1316 : *Urleston*, 1346 : *Erchelreston*, 14 c. AS. *Earkylles-Tun*, 'Earkyl's Farm').

Whitway (*Whiteweyes*. AS. *Hwit-Weg*, 'White Way.' A former manor), Lanecombe Copse (probably *Lendecumbe*, one of the 'common fields' in A.D. 1233. Possibly AS. *Lond-Cumb*, 'Combe of the Ploughland.')

Pilgrim's Meadow (1 fur. E. of Earlstone Farm. Named after the old road which runs S. from this, the old Pilgrim's Way to Winchester).

Great Gasson Copse (Gaston in TA. *Garstone*, 14 c. AS. *Gaers-Tun*, 'Grass Enclosure').

Cell House Knights (1½ m. N. of village. *Salehouse*, 1789. Named after the Saye and Sele family).

Markmoor Meadow (on by. of Newtown), Deadman's Bottom, Tothill Farm (AS. *Tote-Hyll*, 'Look-out Hill'), Fulford Shard, Heatherwold Plantation, Adbury Farm, Lillismoor Copse, Rosemore Copse, Lower Burntoak Copse, Crambow Gully, Broken Way, Gall Close, Nether Sides, Steterage Mead, Harts Lone Ground, the Great Ground, Harrows Hill, Great Millets, Badmore Copse, Frith (Briff, TA.) Noke House Coppice, Hop Grainge, Noke

House Hassick, Warrage Ground, Charley Meadow, Fossbury's Meadow, Holdaways Field, Gotty Field, Stab Cut, Bobkin Meadow, Windbolts Hill, Bittum Malm, Shirf Ground, Ivory Farm, Innicks Mead, Crickleth, Hyppress Coppice, Vinot Mead Coppice, Knott Meadow, Galcott Field, Biddycot Meadow, Lousy Meadow, Hastridge Copse, Little Skulls, Weststreet Farm, Ridgemoor Farm, Great Swaits, Copp Hill Field, the Wore Ground, Ware Copse, Foscott Field, Wergs Farm, Worgs Field, Caveley Hill, Tything Man's Tilt, Smelly Croft Meadow, Ladle Hill.

Other elements in field names: Sheepwash, Breach, Pightle, Kiln, Ashen, Roundabout, String Meadow, Ham, Hooks.

#### 60. BURITON.

About 2 m. S. of Petersfield.

*Buyiton*, 14 c.: *Buryton*, 16 c.: *Beriton*, 17 c.

AS. *Byrig-Tun*, 'Farm or Village of the Camp.'

For old names on its boundaries see the Meon charters.

Bolinge Hill Farm (N. of parish. *Bonelynche*, 1426: *Bowlinch*, 1678. AS. *Bogen-Hlinc*, 'Bent or Curved Lynch').

Butser Hill (the *Byrhtes Ora*, 'Beorht's Hillslope,' of the Meon charters).

Old Ditcham (E. by. *Dicham*, 13 c. AS. *Dic-Ham*, 'House of the Dyke').

Sunwood Farm (also called Sunworth. *Seneorde*, 11 c.: *Sugnewrth*, *Suneworde*, *Sonneworthe*, 13 c.: *Sandworth*, *Sanworth*, 16 c. It is evident that Sunworth is the proper modern form. The first of the 13 c. forms suggests AS. *Sucgan-Wyrth*, 'Hedgesparrow Farm,' the original form of Sugworth near Radley, Berks. But the first element may be a personal name, *Sunn*, found in the name Sunbury).

Weston (hamlet), Copyhold Barn, Mapledurham (A.S. *Mapuldor-Ham*, 'House of the Maple-trees'), Hoadlands Crundle (Crundle is usually used of a quarry, but here means a small narrow stream valley), Costerdale Crundle (see above), Pillmead Row, Binden Pond, Nursted House, the Miscombe, Cockshot Wood, Milky Way, Odway Lane,

Wooliff Pond, Hundry Copse, the Crundle (see above), Downley, Gorecombe Hole, Wolver Row.

#### 61. BURLEY.

About 4 m. ESE. of Ringwood.

Almost certainly *Burb-Leah*, 'Lea of the Camp,' in reference to the camp Castle Hill, near Burley Street.

For old names on its by. see the Ringwood charter.

Foulford (W. by. The *Ful-Ford* of the Ringwood charter).

Smuggler's Road (runs from the neighbourhood of Knaves Ash in a NNE. direction), Vales Moor, Strodge-moor Bottom, Cranes Moor, Vereley, Great Varlie, Great Blackmore, Coffins Holms, Sweetlings Ham, Ladywell, Sherwell, Etheridge Copse, Burnt Axon (? *Axen*, 'ashes.' Near a tumulus. About  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of Burley Beacon), Barrows (in the grounds of Vereley, immed. NE. of the house), Box Berry Hill, Oakley Wood, Blandford Mead (just NE. of the fishpond in Burley Park), Bisterne Closes, Lugden Barrow, Dur Hill Down, Whitten Bottom, Burbush, Slap Bottom, Slap, Shappen, Goatspen Plain, Greenberry Bridge, Holmsley Walk, Cardinal Hat Lawn, Devil's Den, Great Ferny Knap, Black Slop (a marsh), Stinking Edge Wood, Blackensford Hill, Woolfield Hill, Winding Shoot, Hart Hill, Anderwood Enclosure, Dames Slough Enclosure, Cockroad Hill, Markway Bridge, Great and Little Early, Undersley Wood, the Burrows (tumuli), Spy Holms, Scrape Bottom.

Other terms in field-names are : Slade, Ashen, Hatch, Hanging (adj.), Shoot, Hat.

#### 62. BURSLEDON.

About 4 m. ESE. of Southampton.

*Brixenden*, 12 c. : *Burtilsden*, 14 c. : *Bristelden*, 16 c.

Probably AS. *Byrstel-Denu*, 'Dean or Valley where Bristles or Thorny Weeds grow.'

Piland's Copse, Sunday's Hill, Dodwell, Durncomb's Copse, Free Hills, Hoe Moor Copse, Brixedone ( $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NNE. of the village. Cf. the first of the old forms of the



village name. Probably AS. *Byrstel-Dun*, 'Bristle Down'), Lowford, Hungerford Bottom, Maidenstone Heath, Lince Grove.

### 63. CALBOURN, I.W.

About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE. of Yarmouth.

*Cawel-Burn* (B.392, K.807), A.D. 826: *Cauborne*, 11 c.: *Cawelbourn*, *Caulborn*, 13 and 14 cc.

AS. *Cawel-Burna*, 'Bourne where the Colewort grows.'

#### Charter.

B.392, K.807 is a charter whereby king Ecgbert grants to the see of Winchester 30 hides of land at Calbourn.

#### Survey.

The survey is of a very general character, giving very few landmarks considering the area of land included. It extends from sea to sea, including not merely the greater part of the present parish of Calbourn, but also that of Brighstone.

1. *Aerest of Sae up on Aescstede*: 'First from the Sea up to the Steading of the Ash-trees.'

The survey begins where the E. by. of the modern parish meets the shore of the Solent 3 fur. E. of Saltmead Ledge.<sup>1</sup>

*Aescstede* was probably near the site of Ashen Grove.

2. *Thanon on thaene Gemot Beorb*: 'Then to the Barrow of the Moot or Meeting.'

This is almost certainly the tumulus which stands on Newbarn Down about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of Ashen Grove. This *Gemot* was no doubt that of the local hundred. Such meetings were usually at the site of some ancient landmark, such as a barrow or a tree; and it is often the case that the landmark at the meeting-place gave its name to the hundred.

<sup>1</sup> The old by. of the parish was not, even in quite recent times, identical with the present one. It followed the present by. as far as a point on the edge of Burnt Wood, a furlong N. of the SE. corner of that wood. Then it continued along the edge of the wood, and along the E. by. of the field next E. of Elmsworth Farm. Thence by Goosegate Cottage. Thence due S. past

the E. edge of Lock's Farm; and so still S. to the brook which runs N. from Swainstone, meeting it just W. of the house called Durrants. It ran right up this brook, and then past Ashen Grove, which is probably near the site of the *Aescstede* of the survey. It met the modern by. once more about 3 fur. S. of Ashen Grove. This is the by. roughly defined in the survey.



3. *Of tham Beorge on Swines Heafod*: 'From the Barrow to Swineshead.'

It is pretty certain that the by. passed now along the E. by. of Brighstone parish. It is impossible to say where the head or headland lay.

4. *Thanon on Suth Sae on Eadgylses Muthan*: 'Then to the South Sea to Eadgyl's Mouth (or Chine).'

This must, I think, be Shepherd's Chine, close to which the modern E. by. of Brighstone meets the sea.

The survey is unusually sketchy; but this may be due to the by. following a more or less straight line.

5. *On Bican Daene*: 'To Bitch's Dean.'

It is quite clear from what follows that the dean mentioned is the starting-place of the W. by. of the grant on the S. coast. This W. by. is marked by only two points. From a point on the S. coast it goes direct to the *Cawel-Burna*, and down that stream to the Solent. The *Cawel-Burna* is undoubtedly the large stream which forms the greater part of the by. of the parish of Calbourn, flowing past Shalfleet into the Newtown River. The fewness of the landmarks implies that the by. was more or less straight. It is probable that Chilton Chine is the *Bican Denu* of the charter, and that the old by. went from there in a more or less direct line to the headwaters of the *Cawel-Burna*. The present boundaries up on the highland of the downs are of later creation, made probably at a period when more precise definition became necessary.

6. *Thanon on Cawelburnan*: 'Then to Colewort Bourne.'

7. *Andlang Cawelburnan utt on North Sae*: 'Along Colewort Bourne out to the North Sea.'

These two points have been explained in the previous note.

Swainston (E. part of parish. *Sweneston*, *Swayneston*, 14 c. Probably AS. *Swanes-Tun*, 'Farm of the Swine-herd.')

Upper and Lower Watchingwell (E. part of parish. *Watingewelle*, DB. A.D. 1086: *Whatyngwell*, 14 c. AS. *Watinga-Wyl*, 'Spring of the Watings').

The Crib (small piece of land a little more than 3 fur. N. of Newtown, surrounded on three sides by an old channel of Clamerkin Lake), Clamerkin Lake, Burnt

Wood, East Marks, Hummet Wood (evidently a diminutive of the word 'hump,' having reference to the small rounded hill on the side of which the wood stands), Spur Lake, Spin Lake, Poor Lake, Coney Close, Thistle Fat, Outlet, Rye-grass, Jack Butt, Elmsworth Farm, Bar Bush, Yonder Hill, Corfheath Firs, Wood Wakes, Contley Close, Little Poverty, Windgate Copse, Pickpockets, Walter's Rue, Edgcumbs, Watch Close, Slatfords, Fore Poor Mead, Governess, Fleetlands (at head of Newtown river, AS. *Fleot*, 'estuary'), White Oak Copse, (now Fleetlands Copse), Malm Pit Ground, Gimblet Field, Lag Field, Lag Hole, Rounding Ground, Perry, Corf Copse, Hatchet Ground, Shots Copse, Shish Ford (where the railway crosses the Calbourn  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. of Newbridge), Redstones Butt, Street Place, Long Cart, Dover Close, Culver Close, Little Mippets, Rack Hills, Pretty Little Man, Great Witch, Little Fulton, Gutter Close, Woodwax Copse, Riley Mead, Yatland Copse (probably AS. *Geat-Lond*, 'ploughland with a gate'), Upper Red Gate, Kings Land, Full Holding Heath, Barebones, Wheatenbread Copse, Dingers, Flatbrooks, Low Steeds, Crainges (TA. Granage), Langbridge, Bolands, Willy Wood, Ashengrove, Hawley Butt, Westover Farm, Water Gate, Shankers Mead, Holy Bars, Chessell Rew, Fore, Witching Berry, Pinhorne, Lower Shillings, Barrow Close ( $\frac{3}{4}$  m. due E. of the village), Scrawlings, Summerton, New Barn Outs, Barrow Close (1 m. S. of village; tumulus close to it), Lynch Acres, Gotten Leaze.

#### 64. BROWN CANDOVER.

About 4 m. N. of Alresford.

*Candeveille* (B.602, K.336), A.D. 903: *Cendeve* (will of Alfred), A.D. 880-885: *Kendefer* (B.596, K.332), A.D. 900-901: *Candevre*, 11 c.: *Brunkandoure*, *Candevre Abbatis* 13 c.: *Candovere*, *Brunecandevere*, 14 c.

The second element is the Celtic *Defr* or *Dofr*, 'water' or 'stream.' The original form of the first element seems to have been *Can-*, a term almost certainly of Celtic origin. Mr. Goodall in his book on the place-names of SW. Yorks has a note (p. 107) on the prefix *Can-* or *Con-*. He notices that it is frequent, and is invariably attached

to river-names. He derives it from the Welsh *Cawn*, 'reeds.' Dr. Bradley, however, tells me that *Camddwfr*, 'crooked water,' is a very frequent stream name in Wales.

#### *Charter.*

B.596, K.332 is a charter whereby king Eadward grants to the new monastery at Winchester in A.D. 900-901 certain lands at Candover, Cranbourne (in Wonston), Curdridge, Durley, Micheldever, and *Rige Leab* (in Farley Chamberlayne).

The boundaries of each parcel of land are given. Those of the Candover portion show that they refer to a strip running down the E. side of the present parish. This strip was formerly a detached part of Northington (see Northington).

#### *Survey.*

*This syndon thaera syx hida gemaera aet Kendefer :* 'These are the bounds of the six hides at Candover.'

1. *Primitus, fram thaera Burn Stowe :* 'First from the Place at the Bourne' (*Stow* generally refers to a place with some real or fancied sanctity attached to it). This stood where the old Northington by. crossed the brook,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. due E. of the present church.

2. *To tham Stan Cisteles :* 'To the Stone Castle.'<sup>1</sup>

There is a field called Stanchester immed. NE. of Lone Barn, and 1 m. due N. of the village, in which have been found the remains of a Roman villa. This is the *Stan-Ceastel* of the charter.

3. *Ac deinde on thone Greatan Thorn :* 'And then to the Great Thorn-tree.'

4. *Indeque on Bican Hyrste to Wuda :* 'Thence to Bitch's Copse to the Wood.'

The field-names show that the whole of the long N. extension of the parish for more than a mile was called *Beckhurst*, the *Bican-Hyrst* of the charter. The great

<sup>1</sup> It is impossible to enter here upon a discussion of the term *Cistel*. All that can be said is that there were apparently two terms in AS. *Cistel*, 'a chest,' and *Ceastel*, 'a small enclosure surrounded by a wall,' which are much confused in the charters. There is little doubt that the proper reading

here is *Ceastel*. Just as the Saxons employed *Ceaster* of stations of the Roman age, so they employed its diminutive *Caestel* of small areas enclosed by walls of that age, e.g. of the area enclosed by the walls of a Roman villa.

thorn was probably at an angle in the old Northington by. still marked by a stone exactly 1 m. N. of the church.

5. *Sic deinceps to Ruwan Beorge*: 'And so on to Rough Barrow.'

6. *Illincque to tham Widan Herpathe*: 'And thence to the Wide Highway.'

There can be no doubt that this last was a road or track along the line of the present road which traverses the Candovers—a continuation of the *Lunden Herepath*, 'London Highway,' of the Crawley, and the *Lunden Weg*, 'London Way,' of the Easton charter.

No remains of the barrow seem to survive; but it certainly stood on the present E. by. of the parish, probably on the ridge 1 m. NNW. of the village of Chilton Candover.

7. *Sic promptim to Beofan Stane to North Sceate to Wuda*: 'So forthwith to . . . Stone to the North Shot to the Wood.'

8. *And thurh thone Wuda inn on Widan Daell middewerd*: 'Through the Wood on the middle of the Wide Quarry.'

9. *Ex hoc ut thurh Tigel Hangran*: 'From here out through the Hanging Wood of the Tileworks.'

This last point must have been at or near Brick Kiln Copse, on Bugmore Hill, at the SE. corner of the parish. The other points must have lain between the Candover road and Bugmore Hill; but their actual positions are not determinable, unless, as is possible, the Wide Quarry is the pit marked OM6 at the point where the road from Preston Candover to Alresford joins that from Chilton Candover to Alresford.

10. *Et de post ut thurh Trindlea*: 'And then through the Lea of the Round Quarry.'<sup>1</sup>

11. *Swa andlang thaes Smalan Weges to Bucgan Oran on tha Miclan Dic*: 'So along the Narrow Track to Bucga's Hill-slope to the Big Dyke.'

It is possible that the Big Dyke is a separate landmark.

*Bucgan Ora* survives in the name Bugmore Hill. Bugmore ought to be derived from *Bucgan Mor*, 'Bucga's Marsh'; but it is unlikely that such a piece of ground stood at the top of a hill; and *mor* is always used of wet ground near a stream. *Bucgan Ora* would give Bugnor, which has probably got corrupted into Bugmore. (For

<sup>1</sup> I have, for reasons too long to state here, interpreted *Trindlea* as *Trind-del-Leab*.

another possible corruption of this name see notes on Chilton Candover.) The *Ora* is evidently the N. slope of Bugmore Hill. The *Trind-del-Leah* must have been on the hill.

If, as is possible, the Tilehanger was not at the actual SE. corner of the parish, but a few yds. N. of it, then the *Smal Weg* was probably a forerunner of the road to Alresford.

The *Micel Dic* ran along the S. by. of the parish. Remnants of the dyke, running E. and W., are visible at the N. end of Spy Bush Plantation,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of a boundary stone which stands about 60 or 70 yds. W. of Brick Kiln Copse.

12. *Sic denique andlang Dune on west healfe to thaere Burn Stowe*: 'So finally along the Down on its west side to the Place of the Bourne.'

The by. passed along the ridge, still called the Down, in the SE. part of the parish.

Stanchester (immed. NE. of Lone Barn: see charter), Beckhurst, Beckhurst Down, Lower Beckhurst (these fields cover the whole of the N. extension of the parish: see charter), Bake Lands, Great Nordens, Draught Hooks, Hassocks, Ramptons Corner, Barshotts, Woodways, Yonder Hill, Windmill Hook, Hartford Piddle, Peaked Mead, Hide Shot, Ashen Stile, Brusses Close, Chalk Dell Field, Bugmore Hill Copse (see charter).

#### 65. CHILTON CANDOVER.

About  $4\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. of Alresford.

*Candevre*, 11 c.: *Candovre*, 13 c.: *Chilton*, *Chilterne Candevre*, 14 c.: *Chylton Candevour*, 16 c.

For Candover see notes on Brown Candover.

In the absence of AS. forms of Chilton it is not possible to be certain as to the origin of the name. The element *Chil-* in place-names may have various origins: e.g. Chilton, Suffolk, *Ceolan-Tun*, 'Ceola's Farm' (Skeat): Chilton, Berks, *Cilda-Tun*, 'Children's Farm' (Skeat): Chilson, Oxon., *Cildes-Tun*, 'Child's Farm' (Alexander): Chilwell, Notts., *Cild-Wiell*, 'Spring of the Pool' (Mutschmann): etc. etc.

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

Ferney Close, Dell Close (chalkpit), Upper Breach, Vinegar Hill, Roundabout, Nuthanger, Dundridge Copse (*Dundridge*, 17 c.; probably AS. *Dun-Hrycg*, 'Ridge of the Down,' 3 fur. N. and NW. of the village), Lower Cow Garson, Bake Land.

Peaked Bangar, Barrow Bangar, Twelve Acres Bangar, Juniper Bangar, Sandpit Bangar (all of these are in the SE. of the parish about 1 m. SE. of the village. The name is a very curious one, and is a corrupted reminiscence of the *Bucgan Ora* of the Brown Candover and Alresford charters. The change from *Bucgan Ora* to Bangor or Bangar proceeded through the form Bugner (corner) in Wield, mentioned in a 16 c. perambulation of the bounds of the manor of Old Alresford. By a common metathesis of 'g' and 'n' Bugner became Bunger, and so Bangor or Bangar).

#### 66. PRESTON CANDOVER.

About  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Alresford.

*Candevre*, *Candovre*, 11 c.: *Candeura*, *Candieura*, 12 c.: *Preste Candevere*, *Kandever*, *Kandevera*, 13 c.: *Preston Candeuere*, 14 c.: *Preston in Candeveres Dene*, 15 c.: *Kandaver*, 17 c.

For Candover see notes on Brown Candover.

Preston is AS. *Preosta-Tun*, 'Priests' Farm or Village.'

Pescot Hole, Webbhayes Fields, Sourlands Field, Galley Hill, the Severals, Great Lifflands, Black Dell Field, Grubbing Close, Great Lilleys.

Axford (hamlet on N. by. of parish. *Hants Notes and Queries*, vii, p. 120, says its original name was *Axore*, 14 c. Derivation of name very uncertain. AS. *Aesc*, 'ash-tree,' may take the form Ax- in Wilts. But can it do so in Hants? *Aecces Denes Geat*, a landmark in the Long Sutton charter, seems to show that popular usage admitted of a genitive *Aecces* from *Ac* or *Aec*, an 'oak.' This may have been *Aecces-Ford*, 'Ford of the Oak-tree'.

Barley Eddish (just E. of Axford hamlet. An interesting and rare survival of AS. *Edisc*, 'meadow'), Longstocks Fields, Inhams Field, Grubbed Mead, Lobdell's Field



(example of the tendency to put into the possessive case terms which had lost their meaning to later generations. Evidently named from the gravel-pit in the field. Possibly AS. *Lobb(e)-Del*, 'Spider's Pit'), Cannon Wood, Moundsmere House, Great Stublands, Fliscombe's Copse, Oat Piddle, Merry Field, Little Wedlands, Nether Dellman's Field (old chalkpit in it. 'Dellman' may mean 'quarry man'), Dunclyff's Field (possibly *Dun-Clif*, 'Steep Slope of the Down'), Little Coneys Close, Great Coneygre, Shapley Field, Burrow Close ( $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. of village. Tumulus in it), Mitchemar Close, Long Burrow Field (tumulus just W. of the Alresford road), Hither Down, Bangor Field, Bangor Copse (SE. by. of parish. See notes on Chilton Candover).

#### 67. CARISBROOK, I.W.

About 1 m. WSW. of Newport.

Carisbrook is said to be the *Wihtgaraburh*, *Wihtgaraesburh*, or *Wihtgaresbyri* of the Saxon Chronicle; but Mr. Stevenson in his edition of Asser's Life of Alfred expresses the view that *Wihtgaraburh* is not to be identified with Carisbrook. *Wihtgaraburh* is twice mentioned in the Chronicle. Under the year 530 it is recorded that Cerdic and Cynric, the two West Saxon chiefs, 'took the Isle of Wight, and slew many men at *Wihtgaraesbyrg*.' In 544 it is recorded that *Wihtgar*, who gave his name to the place, 'died and was buried at *Wihtgara Byrg*.' The meaning of the old name, as it stands in the Chronicle, is 'Wihtgar's Fort.' But Plummer in his edition of the Chronicle (vol. ii, p. 14) says that the entry under 544 shows that 'Wihtgar is a mere abstraction to account for the place name,' the true form of which is *Wihtgaraburh*, 'the Fort of the Dwellers in the Isle of Wight.' He also says that Carisbrook is a corruption of the old name. But, though corruption of names may result in the most fantastic forms, yet in this case it is almost impossible to believe that the modern name is derived from the *Wihtgaraburh* of the Chronicle.

The post-Conquest forms of the name are as follows : *Caresbrook*, 13-14 c. : *Caresbrouke*, *Carisbrok*, *Carsbrok*, 14 c.

I do not think that there can be much doubt that this



is the name of the brook which flows through the place. Dr. Henry Bradley suggests that *Caris-* may be a British name of the brook. I am inclined to suggest *Caers-Broc*, 'Watercress Brook,' as the original AS. form.

Alvington Manor ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW. of the town. *Alwinestune*, DB. A.D. 1086, *Alvyngtone*, 14 c.

Alvington, Glouces., is *Aelfwinne-Tun*, 'Aelfwinn's Farm').

Bowcombe Barn Farm (on the W. edge of Clatterford. *Bovecome*, DB. A.D. 1086 (the names of one of the Domesday hundreds): *Bouecombe*, 13 c. Possibly AS. *Bogen-Cumb*, 'Bent or curved Combe' (see also Bowcombe, hamlet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW. of the town).

Rodge Brook, Mark's Corner (N. by. of parish. AS. *Mearc*, 'boundary'), Holme Hill, Vittlefield Farm, Apesdown, Heytesbury Farm, Poleclose Farm, Gunville (village), Sheepwash Cottage, Nodgham Lane, Clatterford (hamlet), Lukely Brook, Plaish (on last brook), Whitcombe Cottages. Marvell Farm, Idlecombe (judging from other place-names in which Idle- occurs, it may be derived from an abbreviated form of some AS. personal name beginning with *Aethel-*), Frogland Copse, Monkham, Rowridge, Dukem Down.

Rowborough (*Roubergh*, 14 c. Probably AS. *aet thaem Rugan Byrig*, 'at the Rugged Camp,' where the reference is probably to the sites of British villages to the W. of it; but more likely *-beorh*. The British villages are imaginary and have been conclusively proved so by exhaustive excavation).

#### 68. CATHERINGTON.

About  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW. of Petersfield.

*Catheringatun* (K.722): *Kateringeton*, 12 c.: *Katerinton* 13 c.: *Catrington*, 15 c.: *Katherington*, *Katteryngton*, *Kethrington*, 16 c. AS. *Cateringa-Tun*, 'Farm of the Caterings.'

For old names on its by. see the Chidden (Hambledon) and Meon charters.

Ludmore (about 7 fur. W. of the village. *Ledmere*, 14 c.: *Lidmer*, 16 c.: *Ludmere*, 17 c. The second element is AS. *Mere*, 'pond.' First element uncertain).

Hinton Manor. Hinton Daubney (*Henton*, 13 c.: *Henton Daubeneye*, *Henton Dawberney*, 15 c.: *Henton Dawbney*, *Henton Dowbney*, 16 c. AS. *Hean-Tun*, 'High Farm.' Daubney is from Juliana Daubney, an owner temp. Henry III).

Lovedean (*Loveden*, 17 c. Probably AS. *Lufan-Denu*, 'Lufa's Dean').

Five Heads ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE. of village. *Fyfehydes* in *Kateryngton*, 15 c. AS. *Fif-Hide*, 'Five Hides,' the name which is so common in the form Fyfield).

Packhurst Farm, Knave Acre, Old Hanger, Tiplengreen Farm, Burlongs, Great Breach, Sandlin Elms, Broad Halfpenny Barn (now Lonebarn Farm), Way Dell (chalk-pit), Kingstone Croft, Roundabout Twenty Acres, Wheatens, Roundway, Pasture and Crimps, Lower Woodthorn, Great Lakes, Munday's Row, Creedys, Prews, Boars Ash, Little Reeves, Bosdens, Rowlandson Boldrick, Kiln Field, Crab Down, Crabdens Row, Horns, Broadway Farm, Vinney Croft, Grivvetts, Tag Dell (chalkpit), Great Ham, Charl Croft, Staple Ash, Yoells Copse, Randall Paddock, Hinches Fain Field, Pipeearth and Gastons, Pidley, Butts Cottage, Church Platt, Turberry, Poates Hanger, Berry Croft Gaston, Sunderton, Catherington Lith (3 fur. E. of village. AS. *Hlith*, 'slope'), Blendworth Lith, Grubbed Close, Horndean, Wansirs, Church Gore, Cutty Croft Copse, Great Hook.

Homer Field (3 fur. NE. of Shrover Hall, *Horemare*, *Horemeare*, *Hormare*, *Henton Hormere*, *Henton Horner*. Formerly a dependent manor. AS. *Hor-Mere*, 'Mud Pond').

The Grove Copse, Shamble Croft, Frogmore, Causeway, Hazelton Wood, Sheepwash Pond, Prochurch Farm, Goodwell Mead, Padnell Cuts Wood, Wecock (in a charter of White Waltham, Berks, B.762, is a landmark 'to *Weg Cocce*,' a name which survives there in the form of Weycock Hill: *Weg Coc*, 'way cock,' may have been a bird name), Latchmore, Latchmore Pond (Alexander, *PL.N. Oxon*, speaks of an AS. *Laece*, 'stream.' This would apparently be a variant of *Lacu*, a stream with a slow current. Perhaps then the name is *Laece-Mor*, 'Marsh of the Stream'), Grandy Grove, Long Plain, Chaplain's Wood, Shrover Hall, Hart Plain, Hog Hovel Piece, Great Park.

## 69. CHALE, I.W.

About  $5\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of Ventnor.

*Cela*, 11 c. : *Chale*, 14 c.

Derivation of name not traceable. Perhaps pre-Saxon.

Silent Seven Acres, Sheep Links, Upper Dutchman, Ashbridge Meadow, Green Half, Oak Butts, Sideland, Corve (hamlet), Gladdis Mead, Midhurst, Denham, Moor-man End, the Butt, Comp, Packway (name of two fields, both adjoining Chale Lane. It is evident that the lane is an old packhorse way), Pain Furlong, Peartree Butt, Ruff, Ladder Close, Walpen or Walpan Farm (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of Pyle, *Valpenne*, DB., 1086: derivation ?), Walton Green, Paradise, Pay Field, Glades, Mitch Ground, Lower Oxfords, Rickhouse Plat, Slated Butts, Hurst Lees, Upper Shop Ground, Great Herd Hill, Lower Bramston, the Steyne (*La Stene*, 13 c. Meaning ?), Glaziers Box, Horns, Slip Lands, Fulford, Angers Hill, Ruffs, Bolt Hill, Walaway, Tolt Rocks, Slip Butts, Sidelands, Great Leverels, Gotten Manor Farm (to the W. of the Hermitage, *Gadetone*, 1086. Perhaps AS. *Gat-Tun*, 'Goat Farm'), Mill Bunnies, The Rew, Little Springles, Upper Clayles, Gore Down, Blackgang Chine, Rocken End.

## 70. CHALTON.

About 5 m. S. of Petersfield.

*Ceptune*, 11 c. : *Chalgh-ton*, *Chaulgh-ton*, 12 c. : *Chaul-ton*, *Chauton*, *Chaueton*, *Chawton*, 13 c. : *Schalston*, *Chauton*, *Charlton*, *Chalgh-ton*, 14 c. : *Chalk-ton*, *Chalug-ton*, 14 c. : *Challeton*, 15 c.

The 11 c. name is that of the Domesday hundred of this region ; but it can have no connexion with the modern name. The other forms are so various as to be confusing. There is a Chalton in Bedfordshire which Prof. Skeat identifies with a *Cealhtun* of an AS. charter. This is an original *Cealc-Tun*, 'Chalk Farm,' according to the rule that 'ct' becomes 'ht' in AS. The 12th c. forms of the present name point to the same origin ; and the third of the 14th c. forms points in the same direction.

Probably AS. *Cealc-Tun*, 'Chalk Farm.'

*Local Names.*

Luccomb's Copse (O.M.1), Bascomb Copse, Netherley Farm, Wick Hanger (OM ).

## 71. CHANDLER'S FORD.

About 5 m. N. of Southampton.

The name is of comparatively modern origin.

The SE. part of the parish was till quite recently in N. Stoneham. For the old by. see notes on N. Stoneham. The rest of the parish seems to have been carved out of Hursley.

*Local Names.*

Hocombe Corner Plantation (OM1), Hiltingbury (OM1, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NNW. of the village. It looks as if this had been the old name of the S. part of the parish), Ramalley Copse, Ruddlebridge Mead, Malibres Copse, Upper Malibres, Fryernhill Wood, Vines Field, Scantabout Copse, Pitmore Copse, Peverells Wood, Weston Land, Durvals, Bantums, Angle Piece, Bodycoats Copse, Cabbage Oak, Gower.

Just SE. of Northend, and E. of Monk's Brook, in N. Stoneham parish, are two fields called Upper and Lower Sturbridge. This makes it highly probable that Monk's Brook, on which the village of Chandler's Ford stands, was originally called AS. *Stur*, 'Stour.'

## 72. CHARFORD, NORTH AND SOUTH.

About 4 m. NE. of Fordingbridge.

*Cerdeford*, 11 c. : *Cheredford*, 12-13 c. : *Chartford*, *Chardeford*, 14 c. : *Cherford*, 15 c.

AS. *Cerdan-Ford*, 'Cerde's Ford.' Cf. *Cerdan Hlaew*, B.963, a charter of Welford, Berks.

*Local Names.*

(In N. Charford).

Searchfield Farm (OM.1) 1 m. W. of N. Charford. *Sercheville*, 12 c. : *Sechvyle*, 14 c. : *Seccheford*, 15 c. : *Seche-filde*, 16 c.

The old forms give three variations of the second

element. On the whole *-feld* is most probably the original form, though it is admittedly curious that the Norman-French *-ville* should still persist in the 14 c., if it had been originally a mistake of a Norman scribe for *feld*. *Ford* is probably merely an alternative name. The farm is near the Avon. The first element is unique and undistinguishable).<sup>1</sup>

Upper and Lower Randell Copse (3 and 6 fur. W. of N. Charford. The second element is almost certainly AS. *Del*, a quarry or chalkpit. The first is probably AS. *Rand*, 'edge,' as in Ranton, Staffs. The copses stand in the upper edge of a small stream valley).

(In S. Charford), Snakehill Copse, Hatchet Green.

### 73. CHAWTON.

About 1 m. S. of Alton.

*Celtone*, 11 c.: *Chalvedone*, 13 c.: *Chauton*, 14 c.: AS. *Calo* (gen. *Calwes*) *-dun*, 'Bald' or 'Bare Down.' 'Callow' with the meaning 'bare' is fairly common in Hants field names. Dr. Henry Bradley, however, suggests *Cealfa-Dun*, 'Calves' Down.'

#### *Local Names.*

Gibbet Copse, New Weathermore, Mingledown Plantation, Holm Wood.

### 74. CHERITON.

About 2½ m. S. of Alresford.

(Beauworth was originally part of the parish, but was separated from it in 1879).

*Cherytone*, 12 c.: *Churton*, *Chyritone*, 16 c.

The name does not occur in the AS. charters. In AS. times Cheriton seems to have been included in Tichborne.

The oldest extant form of the name goes back to the ME. *cherie*, 'cherry.' The form of the word is due to

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Hamilton Thompson says: 'The 14 c. form looks like the family name Sackville (*de Sicca Valla*): cf. Thorpe Satchville

Leices. which so derives its name. But the 12 c. form seems against this. Was there any Sackville property here?'

Norman-French influence. The meaning seems to be 'Cherry-tree Farm.'

*Charter.*

B.622, K.1088 is a charter whereby in A.D. 909 king Eadward and the monastery at Winchester lease to Daenewulf, bishop of Winchester, 20 hides '*be Ticceburnan*.'

Interesting details are given of the dues to be paid from the land ; but these are not apposite to the topography.

*Survey of Boundaries.*

(Title) *Ticcburne Termini.*

(1) *Erest on* (probably for *of*) *Ellen Forth* (for *ford*) *on thone Miclan Hlinc* : 'First from the Ford of the Elder-tree to the Great Lynch.'

This ford is mentioned in the Kilmeston and Hinton Ampner charters. The name survives in Elford, the name of the long narrow field NW. of Hinton Marsh (OM.1) on the W. bank of the stream. The ford was over this stream, the so-called Itchen, really *Ticceburna*, Tichborne, at Hinton Marsh,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE. of the village of Cheriton. The position of the Great Lynch must be determined later.

2. *Thonne on Aepp Hangran easte weardne* : 'Then to the Hanging Wood of Aspens leaving it on the east.'

3. *Thanon on Hormaeres Wudu midde weardne* : 'Then to the Wood of the Muddy Pond (or possibly 'Balk') meeting it on the middle of one side.'

4. *Thanon on gerihste to Scealdaemeres Hamme* : 'Then straight to the Enclosure of the Shallow Pond.'

5. *Thonon on Mealan Beorb midde weardne* : 'Then to . . . Barrow meeting it on the middle of one side.'<sup>1</sup>

This point brings the by. to the well-known tumulus at Millbarrow, where the parishes of Cheriton, Beauworth and Exton meet. It stands  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SE. of the Fox and Hounds Inn (OM.1). Comparison with the Kilmeston

<sup>1</sup> This is the modern Millbarrow. The meaning of the ancient name is not determinable ; and the name itself is given variously in different charters. In the Kilmeston charter it is also called *Maelan Beorb*. In B.1077, a charter referring specially to the land of Millbarrow, it is

called *Melan Beorb*. In the Chilcomb charter it is called *Meolaen Beorb*, which is almost certainly a corruption due to a previous name *Meoluc Cumb* having caught the eye of the copyist when he was writing the name of the barrow.

charter shows that the by. in reaching this point from *Ellen Ford* has passed along the modern by. between Cheriton and Kilmeston. The intervening landmarks must therefore be looked for on that by.

The Kilmeston charter gives more landmarks; and the Chilcomb and Millbarrow charters one or two. Comparison of the surveys results as follows:—

(K. Kilmeston: M. Millbarrow: Ta. Tichborne, B.622: Tb. Tichborne, B.731: C. Chilcomb.)

- a. *Hlinc*. K.: *Micel Hlinc*, 'Great Lynch,' Ta.
- b. *Aeps Hangra*, K.: *Aepp Hangra*, 'Hanging Wood of Aspens,' Ta.
- c. *Wudu*, 'Wood,' K.
- d. *Brad Denu*, 'Broad Dean or Valley,' C.
- e. *Thrim Aeceran Ford*, 'Ford of the Three Strips of Ploughland,' K.
- f. *Cealc Swythe Del*, 'Chalk . . . Pit,' Tb.
- g. *Hormes Wudu*, K.: *Hormaeres Wudu*, 'Wood of the Muddy Pond,' Ta.
- h. *Scealdaemeres Hamm*, 'Enclosure of the Shallow Pond,' Ta.
- i. *Ter Healcan*. Meaning?
- j. *Broc Hangra*, 'Hanging Wood of the Brook,' K.
- k. *Meoluc Cumb*, 'Milk Combe,' C.
- l. *Byrhtwoldes Mearc*, K.: *Byrhtwoldes Merc*, 'Byrhtwold's Balk,' M.
- m. *Ufer Leah*, 'Lea of the Hillside,' K.

The position of the *Hlinc* is clearly marked by the lie of the ground. It must have been on the slope  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. of Hinton Marsh.

The *Aeps Hangra* was probably near the E. edge of what is now Shorley Copse, formerly Hornes Coppice (TA.).

*Brad Denu* is evidently the valley which runs S. along the by. to the N. end of West Wood (OM1).

Down this valley came a brook, as is shown by the mention of the *Broc Hangra*, which stood further up it. The *Thrim Aeceran Ford* was evidently over this brook, probably on the line now followed by the road from Beauworth to Kilmeston.

The *Cealc Swythe Del* was evidently about the middle of the by. between *Ellen Ford* and *Melan Beorh*, because in the Tichborne charter in which it occurs it is the only



landmark mentioned between those two points. It must have been near this *Thrim Aeceran Ford*. Perhaps it is represented by the old gravel-pit marked on OM6 at the NW. corner of West Wood (OM1).

*Hormes* or *Hormaeres Wudu* was probably on what is now the N. part of West Wood.

*Scealdmeres Hamm* was probably immed. E. of the village of Beauworth, where the field between the village and West Wood is called Rush Moor, a name which signifies in a double sense the presence of water on the land.

*Ter Healcan*, whatever it was, was somewhere about the middle of the site of West Wood.

*Broc Hangra* was probably on the S. part of the site of West Wood.

*Meoluc Cumb* was obviously the great combe about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. and NE. of Millbarrow.

*Byrhtwoldes Mearc* is a difficulty which must be discussed in reference to the Kilmeston and Millbarrow charters.

*Yfer Leab* is represented at the present time by the field Overs which lies W. of the road which runs NE. from Millbarrow about 3 fur. from the crossroads.

The *Hwit Floda*, 'White Intermittent Stream,' was probably in wet seasons the head of the brook which has been mentioned as existing lower down the valley. The *Floda* must have started to the N. of the great ridge on which Millbarrow stands, probably at the head of *Meoluc Cumb*.

From this point onwards the two Tichborne charters present increasing difficulties. They now pass to what are at the present day the lands of Beauworth, which, as has been already said, was part of Cheriton till 1879. But that is not all. The SE. part of the modern parish of Beauworth was till recent times a detached part of the parish of Kilmeston. The old W. by. of this detached piece can be easily followed on OM6.

It began at a marked bend in Salt Lane exactly 3 fur. S. of the Fox and Hounds Inn (OM1). From there it went a little W. of N. along a field by. just W. of the lane for about 300 yds. until it struck what appears on the map to be no more than a farm track which, coming from the lane, passes along the S. edge of Millbarrow Plantation, and continues along the SE. edge of Dur Wood (OM1) until it meets the present S. by. of Beauworth at a point

about 280 yds. WNW. of Holt Farm. There can be little doubt that this is the piece of land to which the *Melan Beorh* charter refers, and that it must be left out of consideration in reference to the two so-called Tichborne charters.

6. *Thonne thaer to Wuda*: 'Then on to the Wood.'

7. *On thone Heal*: 'To the Hollow.'

8. *And lang Weges utt to Hig Leage*: Along the Track out to Hay Lea.'

6 and 7 may be one landmark. The Hay Lea is mentioned in the Millbarrow, the Chilcomb, and both the Tichborne charters. It is evident that it extended over the S. part of what is now Dur Wood (OMI). The *Weg* is the cart-track mentioned above which the old W. by. of the detached part of Kilmeston (Millbarrow) followed for about 1 m.

The wood of point 6 must have been somewhere on the site of Millbarrow Plantation, which is the N. extension of Dur Wood (OMI).

9. *Thanon North and West innan thone Heal*: 'Then north-west on the inside of the Hollow.'

The present S. by. of Beauworth runs through the S. part of Dur Wood at a point due W. of the Holt (OMI). It goes actually WNW. rather than NW. as described in the charter; but the AS. surveyors, though capable in matters of orientation, did not make very fine distinctions. The *Healh*, 'hollow,' was that which lies about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. of Longwood Dean Farm (OMI).

10. *Thanon andlang Leage*: 'Then along Lea.'

This is no doubt the Hay Lea of the last point but one. Here the by. reaches the SW. corner of Cheriton, 3 fur. SSW. of Longwood Dean Farm (OMI).

11. *Thonne andlang Weges to Torscagan*: 'Then along the Track to the Shaw or Small Wood of the Rock.' The interpretation of *Torscaga* is more or less conjectural. No such word is found in the dictionary. But the name itself is genuine enough, for there is a Torshawe among the field-names of Cheriton in 1611. Unfortunately its site is not indicated.

The track mentioned continues through the three following points. If the W. by. of Cheriton be examined, it will be seen that this old road either exists or has left traces of itself for about 2 m. along the by. up to where modern Winchester-Petersfield road crosses it. The

*Torscaga* must have been somewhere either E. or SE. of the park of Longwood House.

12. *Thanon andlang Weges upp on Gandran Dune*: 'Then along the Track up to Gander Down.'

Gander Down (OM1) is still on the map in Tichborne parish; but what is now called Lane End Down is called Gander Down in the TA.; and this is without doubt the *Gandran Dun* of the charter.

13. *And lang Weges to Readan Anstigan*: 'Along the Track to the Red Path.'

This was probably a path which cut across the *Weg*. It must have been somewhere near the line of the Petersfield road.

14. *Thanon andlang Weges on Ceafor Leage*: 'Then along the Track to Beetle Lea.'

No trace of this survives; but it was possibly where the by. makes a bend about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. of Hockley House (OM1).

15. *Thanon on thone Miclan Hlinc*: 'Then to the Great Lynch.'

This may have been at the double bend which the by. makes  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Westfield Farm.

16. *Thanon on Cuthaenes Ford northe weardne*: 'Then to Cuthen's (?) Ford,' from the north side.'

This ford was on what is now known as the Itchen, at the point where the road called Prite Lane crosses it at Cheriton Mill (OM1). But the by. strikes the stream about 200 yds. N. of the crossing—as described in the charter.

17. *Thanon on Torna Geat*: (read *Tyrn Geat*, as in Chilcomb charter). 'Then to the Turnstile.'

This was undoubtedly at the sharp angle which the N. by. makes  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NE. of Cheriton Mill (OM1).

18. *Thanon utt thurth Beaddes Scagan to Ac Lea*: 'Then out through Bead's Shaw (or Small Wood) to Oak Lea.'

The name of this shaw survives in that of Badshaw Lane, a short piece of road (OM6) which runs towards a re-entering angle of the by. which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. of Scrubb's Barn (OM1) in Bishop's Sutton parish.

The field immed. N. of this angle is called Badshaw in the TA. At this angle must have been *Ac Leah*, the shaw being between it and the angle at *Torna Geat*.

19. *And lang Weges utt to Felda*: 'Along the Track out to the Moors (Open Lands).'

The *Weg* is represented by the lane called Cheriton

Lane (OM6) which runs along the N. by. to the N. side of Cheriton Wood (OM1). The *Felda* must have been N. of the W. part of the wood.

20. *Thanon be Wyrtwalan on Langan Leage northe wearde*: 'Then by the Hill-foot to Long Lea northward.'

The Hill-foot must be that along which Cheriton Lane passes just before it impinges on the N. edge of Cheriton Wood. The Long Lea was probably off the NE. part of the wood.

21. *Thanon to Hind Sceata*: 'Then to (Hind Shots?).'

These shots, or detached pieces of land, must have lain also in the NE. or E. part of Cheriton Wood.

22. *Thanon on Ostercumb northewardne*: 'Then to (Oster) Combe approaching it from its northern side.'<sup>1</sup>

The name of this combe survives in the field-name Great Eastercombe in Bramdean parish, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of the Cheriton by.

The combe is that which runs up N. into Cheriton parish just a furlong from the SE. edge of Cheriton Wood. Here the by. passes to the N. of the combe.<sup>2</sup>

23. *Thanon to Maenan Leage*: 'Then to the Common Lea.'<sup>3</sup>

This must have been in, and perhaps about, the head of *Ostercumb*.

24. *Thanon on Ostercumb suthe weardne*: 'Then to (Oster) Combe on its southern side.'<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I confess that I very much doubt the spelling 'Oster' in the charter. The old name of this combe survives in the field-name Eastercombe which occurs just over the Bramdean border. In Bosworth-Toller the only meaning given for 'oster' or 'ostre' is 'oyster',—an obviously unlikely attribute for a combe so far from the sea. *Ost* is however the old Saxon for 'east.' The Saxons continued to call the Baltic the *Ost-Sae*, 'East Sea,' though here the *Ost* may have been borrowed from the Danish. But I strongly suspect that the real name of this combe was a survival of the old Saxon form *Ostra*, 'more easterly,' or 'eastern,' if the latter be taken in its old comparative meaning.

<sup>2</sup> A note on orientation in AS. surveys.

This is written for those who are interested in the interpretation of the language of the charters.

We have in the surveys two classes of terms used in orientation: (a) those ending in *-e*: (b) those ending in *-ne*.

We have had examples of both in the last few landmarks of the present survey, viz. *northwearde* in point 20, and *northwardne* and *suthewardne* in points 22 and 24. The more puzzling of these two classes is that in *-ne*. But this passage seems to indicate unmistakably that the meaning of this class of terms is either 'approaching the landmark from its . . . side,' or 'running along the . . . side of the landmark.' So *northwardne* would indicate that the landmark, as is the case here, was on the *south* side of the by. I am inclined to think that *northwardne* means that the landmark lies N. of the by.

<sup>3</sup> The implication from this name is important. One would be inclined to assume that the *Leab* was subject to common usage by all holders in the land-unit. But the fact that this *Leab* is specially designated as 'common,' shows that *Leabs* had, in some cases at any rate, come to be held in several usage.

25. *Thanon andlang Weges on Wines Heafod*: 'Then along the track to Win's Headland.'

This would be the headland of a ploughland. It is mentioned in the Hinton Ampner charter. It was where the parishes of Hinton, Cheriton, and Bramdean meet at the junction of Alresford Lane and Upper Lamborough Lane.

26. *Thonne andlang Weges on Ellen Ford*: 'Then along the Track to the Ford of the Elder-tree.'

For *Ellen Ford* see point 1. It looks as if the copyist had left out a landmark between 25 and 26. It is true that there is a continuous track from the headland to Ellenford. But this is, and must always have been, composed of two ways, now represented by Upper Lamborough Lane and Dark Lane, running at right angles to one another. It is not customary for AS. surveyors to omit all notice of such a bend in a by.

*Charter B.731, K.1118.*

By this charter king Aethelstan grants to the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul at Winchester lands at the 'villa *Ticceburnan* vocitata.'

It is further added: 'Possidet autem villa haec xxv mansas, quinque eo loco qui *Beowyrth* (Beauworth) dicitur.'

This charter presents considerable difficulties. It has been seen that the previous charter refers to a grant of 20 hides, whereas this one deals with 25 hides. The reputed date of the former charter is A.D. 909, and of this one A.D. 938. They are not separated therefore by a long interval of years. It has also been seen that the former charter comprises the lands of Cheriton and Beauworth, excluding that formerly detached piece of Kilmeston called Millbarrow. Therefore it is not possible to account for the additional 5 hides by assuming that the 5 hides of Beauworth are included in the second, but not in the first charter. Nor is it possible to assume that this second charter includes the parish of Tichborne, which is omitted from the first; for, in the first place, not one of the landmarks of this second charter corresponds with the landmarks of the Alresford charter, which deals with the N. by. of Tichborne; and furthermore the by. crosses the upper Itchen at the same point as the by. of the first

charter, i.e. where the by. between Tichborne and Cheriton crosses the stream.

Thus much must be said in introduction to this charter, in order that it may be made clear that its difficulties are not soluble on lines which might seem probable to one who had not studied its intricacies.

### *Survey.*

1. *Aerest on Ellen Forth* (for *Ford*).

'First on the Ford of the Elder-tree.'

The passage of the Tichborne at Hinton Marsh (OMI) See previous charter.

2. *Of Ellen Forda on Cealc Swythe Dell*: 'From Elder-tree Ford to Chalk . . . Pit.'

Probably the gravel-pit at the point where the road from Beauworth to Kilmeston cuts the by. See notes on previous charter.

3. *Of Cealc Swythe Delle on Melan Beorb*: 'From Chalk . . . Pit to Mela's (?) Barrow (Millbarrow).

For Millbarrow see previous charter.

4. *Of Maelan Beorge on Hig Leage*: 'From Mela's (?) Barrow to Hay Lea.'

This (see notes on previous charter), brings the survey to the present S. by. of Beauworth and Cheriton near the S. end of Dur Wood (OMI).

5. *Of Hig Leage on Langan Leage*: 'From Hay Lea to Long Lea.'

6. *Of Langan Leage on Tyrig Hege*: 'From Long Lea to . . . Hedge.'

7. *Of Tyrig Hege on Aescs*: 'From . . . Hedge on Ash's . . . ' (word probably omitted from the text).

8. *Of tham Aegsce to Steortan Leage*: 'From the Ash . . . to the Lea of the Promontory (or Tongue of Land).'

9. *Of Steortan Leage eall swa thaet Heah Hylte scaet to Scagan*: 'From the Lea of the Promontory ever as the High (Holt ? or Wood) runs to the Shaw (or Small Wood).'

10. *Of Scagan eall swa thio Wirt Wale scaet of* (for *oth*) *hit cymth to thoh Lincan on thaene Ymb Stocc*: 'From the Shaw ever as the Hill-foot runs till it comes to the Lynch to the Platform for holding Beehives.'<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This translation of *Ymb Stocc* is suggested by Dr. Henry Bradley. It is only a suggestion.



11. *Of tham Ymb Stocce on Withig Maere* (possibly for *Mere*): 'From the Beehive Platform to Willow Balk,' or possibly 'Pond.'

12. *Of Withig Maere on thaene Aesc Stubb*: 'From Willow Balk (Pond) to the Ash Stump.'

13. *Of tham Aesc Stubbe on Earnes Beorb*: 'From the Ash Stump to Eagle's Barrow.'

14. *Of Earnes Beorge on Syfan Wyllan*: 'From Eagle's Barrow to Syfa's Spring.'

This last name survives in part in that of Sevington Farm, which stands on the Itchen (Tichborne) about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. due W. of Charlton Mill (OM1). The farm name was evidently *Syfan-Tun*, 'Syfa's Farm.' This suggests strongly that the latter part, at any rate, of this by. follows the W. by. of Cheriton, and makes it probable that the whole of these landmarks of the survey are on that by. But, if so, how are we to account for the fact that not one of the fairly long series of landmarks corresponds with those of the E. by. of Cheriton as given in the previous charter? It is true that different surveyors might, and do in the charters, take different landmarks on the same by. But the difference here is so great that it cannot be satisfactorily accounted for by the assumption that it is merely due to a choice of different landmarks.<sup>1</sup>

15. *Of Syfan Wyllan on Hafeces Del*: 'From Syfa's Spring to Hawk's Quarry.'

16. *Of Hafeces Delle on Isen Grafas*: 'From Hawk's Quarry to Iron Groves.'<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> After long consideration of this by. I have come reluctantly to the conclusion that it is not capable of satisfactory solution, and any remarks that I make on it are of so uncertain a value that I prefer to put them in a note. In the first place I have tried the hypothesis that this may be the W. by. of Tichborne. Without giving reasons, which would take long to state, I have found that hypothesis impossible. My own impression is that the present parish of Tichborne is not treated as a single land-unit in this charter, and in fact was not so at the time at which this charter was drawn up. I fancy that there was a strip of land running down all the E. side of the present parish which was separate from the rest of what is now the modern parish. On the hill about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of the village of Tichborne are two fields called Lynch Berry Hill and Great Berry Hill; and I strongly suspect that the *Earnes Beorb* of

the charter is commemorated in the 'Berry' of these names. If so, the latter part of this vanished by. came probably along the ridge of that hill down to the river at or close to Sevington Farm. It is probable that this strip was more or less the same breadth all the way down; and in that case it is possible that the S. end of this vanished piece of by. was at the marked re-entering angle of the SW. by. of Tichborne about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of Longwood House. If so, the *Lang Leab* of point 5 would be where the Tichborne and Cheriton boundaries meet about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SSE. of Longwood House. If my supposition be correct, it would account for the extra 5 hides in this as compared with the other charter.

<sup>2</sup> An *Isen-Hyrst*, 'Iron Wood,' occurs in the Crondall charter. Inhurst in Baughurst parish may be derived from an original *Isenbyrst*. These may have been woods where smelting was carried on.



Though the surveyors have not taken the same landmarks as those of the previous charter, there seems to be no reason to doubt that, after passing the Itchen (Tichborne), the boundaries of the two are identical. *Hafeces Del* survives in the name Dell Field, which is on the E. bank of the river right opposite Cheriton Mill (OM1).

The *Isen Grafas* may survive in part in Upper Groves and Inner Groves, two fields in the parish of Bishop's Sutton immed. W. of Scrubb's Barn (OM1) and just NE. of the place where Tichborne, Cheriton, and Bishops' Sutton meet.

17. *Of Isen Grafan to Athulfes Heale*: 'From Iron Groves to Athulf's Hollow.'

18. *Of Athulfes Heale to Langan Leage*: 'From Athulf's Hollow to Long Lea.'

The long lea was probably off the NE. part of Cheriton Wood (see previous charter). Athulf's Hollow was almost certainly the hollow along the NE. side of the wood.

19. *Of Langan Leage to Maenan Leage*: 'From Long Lea to Common Lea.'

This (see previous charter) was just outside the E. end of Cheriton Wood (OM1), at the head of the *Ostercumb* of the previous charter.

20. *Of Menan Leage to Wines Heafdan*: 'From Common Lea to Win's Headland.'

This headland is mentioned in the previous charter, and also in that of Hinton Ampner. It was where the parishes of Hinton, Cheriton and Bramdean meet, at the junction of Upper Lamborough Lane and Alresford Lane.

21. *Of Wines Heafdan on Ellen Ford*: 'From Win's Headland to Elder-tree Ford.'

See point 1.

#### *The Millbarrow Charter.*

The *Melan Beorh* or Millbarrow charter is really an appendage of that of Kilместon, to which parish the region belonged till very recent times. But, as it is now part of Cheriton, it will be best to take it with that parish.

The charter is B.1077, K.1231, whereby king Eadgar in A.D. 961 grants to the thegn Athulf 10 hides at Kilместon. At the end of the charter come the words: 'This is the boundary of the wood to the south of *Melan-Beorh*,' showing that this piece of land at Millbarrow was woodland,

attached no doubt to Kilmeston because it had not sufficient timber for its needs on the main portion of its lands.

*Survey.*

1. *Aerest af tham Aesc Stubbe aet Hun lafing Hammun suth andlang Mearce to Lammaere to tham Hlidgeate:* 'First from the Ash Stump at the Enclosures of the family of Hunlaf south along the Balk to Clay Pond (or possibly Clay Balk) to (at ?) the Lid Gate.'

2. *Thonon west bae Bisceopes Mearce to Hig Leage:* 'Then west by Bishop's Balk to Hay Lea.'

This brings the by. to a landmark mentioned in the two previous charters of Cheriton (Tichborne) and also in the Chilcomb charter. The Hay Lea was on the site of what is now the S. end of Dur Wood (OM1).

The *Bisceopes Mearc* of point 3 is the by. of Upham, which the Beauworth by. meets at Preshaw Lodge,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fur. WSW. of Preshaw House (OM1). This Upham by. is also called *Bisceopes Mearc* in the Exton charter. Upham seems to have been a dependency of Bishop's Waltham, i.e. episcopal property.

There can be little doubt that the ash stump was at the NE. corner of Millbarrow, i.e. the former detached piece of Kilmeston, on the road which runs S. from the Fox and Hounds Inn (OM1), 3 fur. S. of the house. The *Mearc* must have run S. along the line of the road (Salt Lane).

The *Hlidgeat* must have been at Preshaw Lodge (see above).

3. *Thonon north andlang Herpathes:* 'Then north along the Highway.'

This is the *Weg*, 'track,' of point 8 of the first of the Cheriton charters. It is the old track, now little more than a cart road, which formed the old W. by. of the detached piece of Kilmeston (Millbarrow). It runs up the E. edge of Dur Wood (OM1). It is probably the old line of the Salt Lane, a name now applied to the road running up to the Fox and Hounds inn from the S. It enters this road  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of the inn.

4. *Bae Byrht woldes Mearce utt on thone Feld forth be Wyrhttruman aeft on thone Aesc Styb:* 'By Byrhtwold's Balk out on the Moor (Open Country) forth by the Hill-foot again to the Ash Stump.'

*Byrhtwoldes Mearc* is a landmark of the Kilmeston charter, where the *Mearc* is situated by the field called Overs, the *Yfer Leab* of that charter, at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE. of the Fox and Hounds inn (OM1). But this *Mearc* must have been at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of the inn. It is only possible to guess that the reference is to the balks of two different pieces of land belonging to Byrhtwold.

The hill-foot must be the S. slope of the ridge on which Millbarrow stands, along the S. edge of Millbarrow Plantation.

#### *Local and Field Names.*

Hayes Hols, Lynch Inpins (on the side of the river opposite to North End, OM1. Probably cattle-pens 'in,' i.e. near to some farm), Pray Meadow, Dell Close (1 fur. E. of Cheriton Mill, OM1. See *Hafeces del* of the charter), Prite Lane, Bottom Hazards, Great Hazards, Great Scrubbs, Castle Field, Great and Little Hatback, Badshear Lane (called Bradshaw in TA. Lane and field 1 m. E. of Cheriton Mill, OM1. Both names are wrong. They should be Badshaw, as they are obviously derived from the *Beaddes Scaga* of the charter), Crockford's Cowdown (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NW. of Cheriton Wood, OM1. Cf. Cowdown Close, 1648. Crockford possibly a modern personal name; but may refer to a ford over a *Baec*, or small stream, the name of which is preserved in that of the neighbouring Bullbeck Copse), Bullbeck Copse (see last. At the NW. corner of Cheriton Wood; probably a watercourse which ran down the valley on the N.), Old Breach, The Slab, Middle Inpins (see above), Murcut's Purrock, Slab Pond, Upper Rowetty, Lynleys, Long and Great Shardens, James's Sharden (3 and 4 fur. NNE. of Hockley House, probably AS. *Sceard-Denu*, 'Gap Valley.' Cf. the expression 'shard gate' used in Hants of a gap in a fence), Great Durden, Durden Cross (E. and SE. of Hockley House, OM1: Durley in S. Hants is AS. *Deor-Leah*, 'Deer Lea.' Perhaps this *Deor-Denu*, 'Deer Valley'), Borough Close, Hammond Garston, Cole Cut, Cole Croft, Sparrow Sparkes, Mackrele Mead, Gidges Pond, Elford (field on the W. bank of the stream about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NW. of Hinton Marsh, OM1. See *Ellenford* of the charter), Perridge (the ridge  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Hinton Marsh), Dell Harnhams, Shorley Copse ( $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.

of the village), Gander Down ( $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW. of Holding Farm, OM1. See the charter), Mothems, Want Hill Close, Knowledges, Upper Rakes, Great Bassett, Den Field, Lancen Farm (OM1), Prickworms, Fish Croft, Shovel Croft, Bellmore Close.

Other terms in field-names are : Gore, Garston, Purrock Acre, Clapgate, Hither, Yonder, Hook.

#### 75. CHILBOLTON.

About 4 m. NNE. of Stockbridge.

*Ceolbolding-Tun*, A.D. 909 (B.620): *Ceolbaldinc-Tun*, A.D. 954 (B.705, K.1110): *Ceolbolgingtun*, A.D. 908 (B.621, K.342): *Cilboldentune*, A.D. 1086 (Domesday): *Chelbaltone*, 12 c.

AS. *Ceolbealdinga-Tun*, 'Farm or Village of the Family of Ceolbald.'

For ancient names on its by. see the Leckford charter.

#### *Local and Field Names.*

Testcombe (OM1, called *Titecumbe*, A.D. 1384, and later Titcombe. The name has therefore been changed in modern times. AS. *Titan-Cumb*, Tita's Combe'), Broxton House, Brockley Warren, Markaway, Markaway Fields (the road running NW. to Testcombe Bridge), Coteside Bake, Winchester Way Field (evidently the name of the road by which it lies, viz., the road running to the village from the SE.), Hook, Upper Park, Penfold, Alresford Way Road (forms the by. towards Crawley; then cuts across the NE. corner of the parish to join the Roman road. The ancient *Lunden Weg* and *Lunden Herepath* of the charters. Important road in former times, sometimes called Alresford Drove in modern times).

#### 76. CHILCOMB.

About 2 m. SE. of Winchester.

*Ciltancumb*, A.D. 909 (B.620): *Ciltancumb*, undated (B.1146, K.599), *Ciltancumbe*, undated (B.1159, K.610): *Ciltancumba*, undated (B.1161, K.642): *Chiltecombe*, *Chiltecumba*, 12-16 c.

AS. *Ciltan-Cumb*, 'Cilta's Combe.'

*Charters.*

There are a number of extant charters referring to Chilcomb, chiefly because for fiscal purposes a large number of lands belonging to the bishopric of Winchester were included under it. In all of them the lands of Chilcomb are dealt with as part of a large area.

B.493, K.1057 is a charter whereby Athulf (Aethelwulf), king of the West Saxons, confirms to Winchester cathedral privileges for the land at Chilcomb. Birch dates it 'after' 856. Aethelwulf reigned from 839 to 858.

The charter says that these privileges were granted first by Kynegils, the first king of Wessex who became a Christian, to his baptismal father St. Birinus. The main privilege was that the land, though of very large area, was to be reckoned for purposes of taxation at one hide. Kynegils reigned from 611 to 643. It may be doubted whether the grant went back to so early a date, for the privilege was almost certainly granted in relation to Danegeld.

B.1160, K.642, an undated charter, gives a list of lands included under Chilcomb, a total area of 100 hides. They are :—

*Aestuna* (Easton), 4 hides : *Afintun* (Avington), 5 hides ; *Ufintun* (Ovington), 5 hides : *Ticceburna* ('Tichborne), 25 hides : *Cylmeston* (Kilmeston), 5 hides : *Stoc* (Bishopstoke), 5 hides : *Brombrycg* (Brambridge), and *Oterburna* (Otterbourne), 5 hides : *Twyfyrd* (Twyford), 20 hides : *Ceolbaldingtun* (Chilbolton), 20 hides : *Hnutsclilling* (Nursling), 5 hides.

It will be seen that, when the bounds of this 100 hides as given in a later charter are examined, they do not correspond altogether with those of the places here mentioned.

B.620 is a charter which gives the boundaries. It records a grant of privileges with respect to Chilcomb made by king Eadward to Frithestan, bishop of Winchester, in A.D. 909.

The privilege consists really in the fact that, though the lands concerned amounted to 100 hides, they were to be assessed for taxation at one hide. This arrangement, as we have seen, is alleged in a previous charter to date from the time when the lands came into the possession of the

bishopric. The subject of this present work is not concerned with such fiscal arrangements, interesting and important as they may be. Any one who wishes for information on this side of the provisions of this charter will find the matter dealt with very fully in *Domesday Book and Beyond*, by the late Professor Maitland.

Before taking the survey of this charter it will be well to mention such information with regard to these lands as is obtainable from further charters.

B.621, K.342 is evidently a duplicate of B.620, i.e. of the last mentioned charter, though, if any reliance whatever, which is doubtful, can be placed on its date, it is of the year 908, i.e. a year earlier than B.620. It refers to a survey, which is not given in the extant copy, but which was no doubt identical with that of B.620. But it mentions the important fact that Nursling and Chilbolton, though included in the 100 hides, are not included in the survey.

B.713, K.1113 looks at first like a grant by king Aethelstan referring to lands at Chilcomb alone. But the wording shows that it is no more than a confirmation of the charters of previous kings.

B.1159, K.610 is a similar confirmation by king Eadgar.

### *The Survey of B.620.*

This survey is almost unique amongst those of AS. charters. The only one I have come across which is of the same type is that of Brokenborough in Wiltshire. It includes a very large area. It has not been possible to trace all the points given, especially those on the S. border of the grant; but still it is possible to follow the ramifications of the greater part of the by. with something like certainty. Though the area dealt with is so large, the number of landmarks is relatively few. What the surveyors have done is to take such landmarks as lay at the angles of individual land-units (parishes), and, in a few cases, some which were at marked bends in local boundaries.

The modern parishes included are:—

Ampfield; certainly the NW. part, and probably the whole: Hursley: Sparsholt: Littleton: Abbot's Barton: the Winchester parishes (topographically, but not, it may be assumed, as being in all parts portions of the grant): Abbot's Worthy: Easton: Chilcomb: Avington:



Ovington: Tichborne: Cheriton: Beauworth: Kilmeston (probably): Morestead (probably): Owslebury (probably): Twyford: Bishopstoke (including Fair Oak and Stoke Park, till recently parts of it): Otterbourne (probably): Compton (probably).

Comparing this with the list already given from B.1160, K.642, the following facts become clear:—

(a) That Abbot's Worthy and Abbot's Barton are included in Easton, as, indeed, they are in the special charter of that place.

(b) That Cheriton and Beauworth are included in Tichborne (see the notes on Cheriton).

(c) That Hursley, part at least of Ampfield, Sparsholt, Littleton, and possibly Compton and Owlesbury are included in Twyford. Morestead may have been reckoned with Chilcomb itself.

Nursling and Chilbolton are omitted from the boundaries given, evidently because they are detached from the mass of the Chilcomb lands.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Survey.*

1. *Aerest on Icenan aet Brombrigce*: 'First to the Itchen at Broombridge (Brambridge).'

The by. starts from Brambridge (OMr), the S. part of the modern parish of Twyford.

2. *Up andlang Weges to Hlidgeate*: 'Up along the Track to the Lid Gate.'

3. *Thanon andlang Slades to Beanstede*: 'Then along the Slade to Bean Steading.'

4. *Th(onne) be Hagan to Searnaegles Forda*: 'Then by the Hedge (or Game Enclosure) to Searnegel's<sup>2</sup> Ford.'

5. *Th(onne) up be Swaethelinge to Sugebroce*: 'Then up by Swatheling (OMr) to (Hedgesparrow?) Brook.'

The by. has now arrived at Swaythling, which stands just W. of the Itchen river a little more than 1 m. N. of Southampton. The question is whether in its passage

<sup>1</sup> It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that, taking the list of lands given in B.1160, K.642, and excluding the units of Nursling and Chilbolton, one would naturally come to the conclusion that the main mass of these 'Chilcomb' lands lay, with the exception of Otterbourne, E. and S. of the

Itchen. As a fact there is a large area W. of that river, and Abbot's Worthy, N. of the river, is included.

<sup>2</sup> The name is not given in Searle's *Onomasticon*; but I cannot find any common noun from which the word could be derived.



from Brambridge to that point it has come down the E. or the W. side of the Itchen. The mention of Stanford among the final points of the survey makes it almost certain that those final landmarks are on the by. of the former Bishopstoke, i.e. of the parish which included both Stoke Park and Fair Oak. If so, this late part of the by. was E. of the Itchen; and this early part of it must therefore have passed down the W. side of the river. Unfortunately that does not solve the difficulty. In the lower valley of the Itchen, and on either side of it from Southampton as far as Twyford, the old boundaries have been greatly modified by the formation of new parishes, and by other changes. But, though changes have been made in its by., North Stoneham is not a new land-unit; nor is there any evidence that it was ever united in any way with either Otterbourne or Twyford, the two most southerly units in the list of places in the 'Chilcomb' lands, except Nursling, which is deliberately excluded from this present survey. North Stoneham is not in that list; but, nevertheless, Swaythling, which is at the S. end of that parish, is a landmark in the survey. It is true that Swaythling was a separate manor in post-Saxon times, which creates a presumption that it had some sort of independent existence in the Saxon period. If so, it may have extended up the river to the neighbourhood of Bishopstoke and Eastleigh; and the landmark mentioned may have been at the N. end of its lands, somewhere on whatever was at that time the S. by. of Otterbourne. But in any case the names of the landmarks intervening between Brambridge and Swaythling have not survived; and it is quite impossible to determine their positions.

As to *Sugebroc*, if the by. is following the S. by. of Otterbourne, then this brook may be the brook called in the TA. Red Lake, which runs down W. of Broom Hill (OM1) in a SW. direction to Chandler's Ford.

6. *Thaet forth be Mearce to Cules Felda*: 'Then on by the Balk to (Cul's ?) Moorlands.'

This point is not determinable.

7. *Forth be Gehrihtum Gemaere to Stodleage*: 'On by the Straight Balk to Horse Lea.'

8. *Swa to Ticnes Felda*: 'So to Ticken's Moorland (or Open Lands).'

This brings the survey to a point which is known from other charters.

Attached to the Crawley charter, B.629, K.1096 is the by. of a *Wic* (cheese or dairy farm), which belonged to Crawley. This is called *Ticcenefeld* or *Ticcefeld*. It covered the NW. part of what is now Ampfield, but was formerly a part of Hursley. The actual moorland seems to have lain on the present W. by. of Ampfield about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. of the village, where the Winchester-Romsey road crosses it.

It is possible that *Stodleah* was at the SW. corner of Ampfield parish about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of Cramp Moor (OM1). The straight balks must have been on the S. boundaries of Ampfield and Hursley.

9. *Tb(onne) to Mearcdene*: 'Then to Boundary Dean.'

Mentioned in the Crawley charter (see above). The valley S. of Pucknall (OM1) on the Ampfield-Michelmersh by.

10. *Swa to Taeppelage*: 'So to . . . Lea.'

Mentioned in B.596, K.332, a charter of *Rigeleah*, 'Rye Lea,' and of other places. *Rige Leah* seems to have corresponded to the later manor of Slackstead (OM1) in Farley Chamberlayne. *Taeppelage* was on the N. by. of Ampfield somewhere immed. E. of Woolley House (OM1).

11. *Swa forth to Scipleage*: 'So on to Sheep Lea.'

The name survives in that of Shipley Field on the W. by. of Hursley,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NW. of Violet Hill (OM1).

12. *Tb(onne) to Bradan Ersce*: 'Then to the Broad Stubble Field.'

13. *Swa to thaere Ealdan Cwealmstowe*: 'So to the Old (Holy) Place of the Cross.'

14. *Tb(onne) forth be Deopan Delle*: 'Then on by Deep Quarry.'

This *Deop Del* survives in Dibdel, the name of a field at the NW. corner of Sparsholt, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E. by N. of the village of Upper Somborne. It is mentioned in the Crawley charter. The *Brad Ersce* must have been where the W. by. of Hursley meets that of Sparsholt on the Roman road at West Wood (OM1). The *Eald Cwealmstow* was probably where the Sparsholt by. makes a sharp double bend at the point where it meets the by. of King's Somborne, somewhat more than 1 m. W. of Sparsholt village.

15. *Th(onne) be Craweleainga Mearce to Bacegeate*: 'Then by the Boundary of the People of Crawley to . . . Gate.'

The last is the *Baccan Geat* of the Crawley charter. Both forms cannot be right. My impression is that they are both corruptions, as far as the first element is concerned, of *Baec*, 'an intermittent brook,' a word which (see Bosworth-Toller, suppt.) is found with very various declension. The Chilcomb charter landmarks are either at the angles of parishes, or where a parish by. makes a noteworthy bend; and there can be little doubt that this 'Gate of the Brook' was just S. of Ball Down House, SW. of Northwood Park (OM1). It is significant that the valley at this point is called Becks Dean.

16. *Forth be Mearce to thaem Ealdan Falde*: 'Forth by the Balk (or Boundary)<sup>1</sup> to the Old Fold.'

The orientation of the next point suggests that the fold was at the bend in the by. by the tumulus (OM1) 3 fur. N. of Littleton House.

17. *Swa north and east to Hearpathe*: 'So north-east to the Highway.'

From the tumulus the Crawley by. runs NE. to the Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester, which is the *Herepath* here mentioned.

18. *A be Hearpathe to Heafod Stoccum*: 'Always by the Highway to the Head Stakes (or Headland Stakes).'

These are mentioned in the Easton charter B.1076, K.1230, and also in the Worthy charter B.473, K.1055 (see Headbourne Worthy). They were on the Roman road where the parishes of Weeke Without, Littleton, Headbourne Worthy, and Abbot's Barton meet,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNW. of Barton Farm (OM1). Probably they were poles marking off the limits of the headlands of the ploughlands of these land-units from one another.

19. *Swa be Hide Burninga Gemaere on Icenan*: 'So by the Bounds of Headbourne (Worthy) to the Itchen.'

The by. runs along the S. by. of Headbourne Worthy to the Itchen close to where the Didcot and Newbury railway crosses the river.

20. *Th(onne) up be Streame*: 'Then up-stream.'

<sup>1</sup> In an ordinary survey *Mearc* would signify the balk of a ploughland. But this survey is not of the usual kind; and the *Mearc* in this case may be the by. of Crawley

The by. goes up the Itchen.

21. *Th(onne) swa with easton Worthyge*: 'And so over against the east side of Worthy.'

The subsequent landmarks show that the by. is now going N. of the river to include the lands of Abbot's Worthy. This old land-unit is now part of King's Worthy, and all traces of the details of the by. between them appear to have been lost (see Abbot's Worthy). It is evident that the Worthy here referred to is the village of King's Worthy; and the by. must have passed between it and the contiguous village of Abbot's Worthy, i.e. must have left the river about at the ford by which the lane to Easton crosses it. Abbot's Worthy was reckoned part of Easton, as the Easton charter shows; and so it comes to be included in this so-called Chilcomb charter, for Easton was among the lands reckoned under Chilcomb.

22. *Thonan be Ribtre Mearce to thaem Gemaer Thornan*: 'Then by the Straight Boundary to the Boundary Thorn-tree.'

This thorn is probably the *Stapol-Thorn*, 'Pole Thorn,' of the Easton charter. It is also mentioned in the Abbot's Worthy charter (see notes on King's Worthy). It must have stood in the valley to the N. of the Alton railway.

23. *Th(onne) to thaere Readan Rode*: 'Then to the Red Road.'

This is mentioned in the Easton and also in the Abbot's Worthy charter. Unfortunately the impossibility of interpreting satisfactorily the word *Rod* makes it impossible to determine this point with any accuracy. But it is fairly clear that, whatever it was, this *Rod* went from where the Stoke Charity road crossed Water Lane to the N. by. of the parish.

24. *Swa forth be Ealdormonnes Mearce*: 'So forth by the Earl's Boundary.'

This *Mearc* is mentioned in two of the Worthy charters. It was, strictly speaking, applied to the S. part of what is now the E. by. of King's Worthy—really Abbot's Worthy. In this charter it is evidently used of the *whole* of the E. by. But there is no landmark given of the N. by. of Abbot's Worthy. Either a point has been omitted by the copyist of the charter, or the survey being a very general one, it was not thought necessary to mention more than

the E. and W. boundaries of Abbot's Worthy. But it is a curious thing that this particular part of the by. does not correspond with that of the Easton charter; for that charter seems to include Martyr Worthy—possibly without the tithing of Chilland.

25. *A be Mearce. Th(onne) hit cimth on Icenan*: 'Still by the Boundary. Then it reaches the Itchen.'

It reaches the Itchen where the present by. of King's Worthy meets that river.

26. *Up be streame to Alresforda*: 'Up stream to Alresford.'

This refers probably to the lands of Alresford, not to the ford itself, for the next point shows that the by. turns away S. from the Itchen at the point where the Tichborne, now Upper Itchen, joins it.

27. *Thonon on Ticceburnan*: 'Then to Ticce's Bourne.'

The by. follows the Tichborne so long as it is the by. between Tichborne and Alresford.

28. *Up andlang Burnan to Hearpathe*: 'Up along the Bourne to the Highway.'

This *Herepath* is now represented by the road which runs past the Alresford workhouse and forms the N. by. of Tichborne. It is evident that this is a part of a road which ran along the S. side of the Itchen, corresponding to the *Brad Herepath*, 'Broad Highway,' which the charters show to have run along the N. side of the river.

29. *Swa to Tyrngeate*: 'So to the Turnstile.'

This is the *Torna Geat* of the Tichborne (Cheriton) charter. It was at the northernmost angle of Cheriton parish, 3 fur. WSW. of Scrubb's Barn (OM1), which is in Bishop's Sutton parish.

30. *Withinnan tha Efisc to Sceap Wican*: 'Inside the overhanging Edge of Woodland to the Outlying Farm for Sheep.'

Though no trace of this place survives either in other charters or in the modern map, it is certain that it was at the extreme E. point of Cheriton parish, just E. of Cheriton Wood (OM1).

31. *Th(onne) be Riht Gemaere to Ellenforda*: 'Then by the Straight Balk to the Ford of the Elder-tree.'

The landmarks of this huge area of land included in this charter are naturally sketchy. This point brings the

by. at one leap from the E. end of Cheriton along the whole of the Cheriton-Hinton Ampner by. to that *Ellenford* which is mentioned in the Tichborne (Cheriton) and in the Kilmeston charters. The ford was over the Tichborne (upper Itchen) at Hinton Marsh (OMI). It is probable that the *Riht Gemaere* is a plural; for this by. though very far from straight, is composed of a series of straight lines which are almost certainly the balks of a series of plough-lands.

32. *Swa to Bradan Dene*: 'So to Broad Dean.'

33. *Th(onne) to Meoluc Cumbe*: 'Then to Milk Combe.'

34. *Swa to Meolaen Beorge*: 'So to Millbarrow.'

This last point brings the by. to Millbarrow (OMI) where Kilmeston, Beauworth, and Exton parishes meet. It is the *Melan Beorb* of the Tichborne (Cheriton) and Millbarrow charters.

The question is whether points 32 and 33 are on the E. or the W. by. of Kilmeston. The curious thing is that they do not correspond to any of the numerous landmarks on those boundaries as given in other charters. But, as Kilmeston is stated to have been included in this great fiscal land-unit of Chilcomb, it is fairly certain that they are on the E. by.

The Broad Dean must be the great valley which runs up SE. from Hinton Park (OMI); and it is probable that *Meoluc Cumb* is the combe in which College Down Farm stands (OMI).

35. *Andlang Weges to Wealthaeminga Gemaere*: 'Along the Track to the Boundary of the people of Waltham.'

It is clear that this brings the survey to the by. of Upham, which was evidently a dependency of Bishop's Waltham. This is shown by the further fact that this same by. is called *Bisceopes Mearc*, 'Bishop's Boundary,' in the Millbarrow charter (see notes on Cheriton). Is the land at Millbarrow, to which the last mentioned charter refers, included in this Chilcomb charter? It is probable that it is, for Millbarrow was part of Kilmeston in AS. times, and remained so till quite a recent date. If so, then the *Weg* must have been a track partly along the line of what is now Salt Lane, the road which runs S. from the Fox and Hounds inn.

36. *Be Ribton Gemaere to Hige Leage*: 'By the Straight Balk to Hay Lea.'

This lea is mentioned in the Tichborne (Cheriton) and Millbarrow charters. It is quite evident that it lay on what is now the S. end of Dur Wood (OM1).

37. *Tb(onne) to Claenefelda*: 'Then to the Clean (i.e. Open) Moorland.'

38. *Swa on Are Dene*: 'So to . . . Dean.'

39. *Forth be Hagan on Sceatte Leage*: 'Forth by the Hedge (Game Enclosure) to Shot Lea.'

40. *Tb(onne) forth on Icenan ne northan Stanforde*: 'Then forth to the Itchen to the north of Stone Ford.'

These last points present much the same difficulty as the early landmarks of the charter. Fortunately the *Stanford* of point 40 is preserved in the field-names. The S. by. of the modern parish of Stoke Park, formerly part of Bishopstoke, meets the Itchen about a furlong N. of where the railway from Eastleigh to Stokes Bay crosses the river. Just N. of this point, on the opposite side of the river, is some land on which the Eastleigh sewage works stand. This land is called in the TA. 'part of Stanford.' It is fairly clear that the stone ford was where the by. reaches the river. *Stoc*, i.e. Bishopstoke, is included in the Chilcomb collection of lands. As far as the by. from *Higleah* to this *Stanford* is concerned, all that is known is that Twyford and Bishopstoke (including the modern Fair Oak and Stoke Park) were within it. But the real question is whether Morestead and Owslebury were included in it. Of the former nothing is known in AS. times. The fact of its not being mentioned in the charters, though surrounded by 'charter' lands, creates a strong probability that it was a dependency of one of its modern neighbours, either Avington, Chilcomb, Owslebury or Twyford. As to Owslebury, it is mentioned (B.1158, K.609) with Twyford, Crawley, Horton, *Stoc*, *Hefesylting*, Otterbourne, Chilland, Easton and Hunton as having been restored to Winchester cathedral. It was therefore cathedral property.

The number of landmarks between *Higleah* and *Stanford* must be taken into consideration. They are 3 in number, viz. *Claene-Feld*, *Are-Denu* and *Sceat-Leah*, together with a *Haga*. This points to a simple rather than



a complicated by. between the two. If Owslebury be included, the by. is simple. If not, it is very complicated. It seems then pretty certain that it was included, and that it was part of the 20 hides of Twyford mentioned as having been included in the Chilcomb lands.

But the particular determination of the three intervening landmarks is impossible, because not a single trace of their names survives in maps or tithe awards. All that can be said is that, inasmuch as the practice of this survey is to take landmarks at the corners of parishes, *Claene-Feld* was possibly where the Upham, Owslebury and Fair Oak boundaries meet, 3 fur. NW. of Lower Upham : *Are-Denu* was possibly the valley in which the brook which forms the E. by. of Fair Oak runs ; and the *Sceat-Leah* was at the SE. angle of Fair Oak, at Horton Heath, unless, as is possible, (see notes on Durley), Fair Oak includes towards the E. land which was not originally part of Bishopstoke.

*Local and Field Names in Chilton.*

No Man's Land, Bar End Gate, Barton Piece, Burrough Close, Crooked Sheeplands, Square Shiplate, The Hanger, Chump Piece.