

THE SAXON LAND CHARTERS OF HAMPSHIRE
WITH NOTES ON PLACE AND FIELD NAMES.¹

2nd Series.

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

NOTES ON ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

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

O.M.1 = One-inch Ordnance Survey 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.

C.A.D. = Calendar of Ancient Deeds.

C.F.R. = Calendar of Fine Rolls.

C.P.R. = Calendar of Patent Rolls.

C.R. = Close Rolls.

chr. = Charter.

F.A. = Feudal Aids.

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

immed. = immediately.

¹ The first series was printed in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. lxxviii, pp. 53-173.

I.P.M. = Inquisitiones post mortem.

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.

Pipe R. = Pipe Rolls.

Pl. N. = Place Name.

T.N. = Testa de Neville.

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.

77. CHILWORTH.

About 4 m. N. of Southampton.

Celeorde, AD. 1086: *Celeworda*, 11 c.: *Cheleworth*, 14 c.: *Chyleworth*, 15 c.¹: The same old forms are found in the case of Chilworth, Oxon.

Probably AS. *Ceolan-Wyrth*, 'Ceola's Farm.'

Certain old names on its by. are found in the North Stoneham and Nursling charters (see notes on those places).

Local Names.

Roundabouts, Hogtrough Wood, Castle Lane, Misslebrooks Copse (may be AS. *Mistel-Broc*, 'Mistletoe Brook'), Calvesleaze Copse.

78. CHRISTCHURCH.

At the mouth of the Avon in SW. Hants.

Twinham, AD. 939 (B.III19): *Tweoxneham*, *Tweonea*, 10 c.: *Thuinham*, *Thuinam*, 11 c.: *Crischarche de Twenham*, *Cristeschirche*, 12-15 c.: *Twynham*, AD. 1244.²

The modern name seems to be of post-Conquest date. The old name is explained by that of Twining in Gloucesters.

¹ Other forms: *Cbeleworthe*, C.R. 1230; *Cbeleworthe*, I.P.M. 1305; *Cbeleworthe*, I.P.M. 1336; *Cbiltworthe*, I.P.M. 1349.

² No less than twenty-six variants of the form of this name between 1168 and 1548, all pointing to the same origin.

(see Baddeley, *Glouces. Pl. N.*). In AD. 814 (B.350) this Gloucestershire village is called in latinised form *Butuinaeum*, which stands for *bi tweon Eam*, 'Between the Waters or Rivers,' for Twining stands between the Severn and the Avon, near Tewkesbury. The 10 c. form of the Hants name, *Tweonea*, is of identical origin. Apparently the place was called either 'The House between the Rivers' or simply 'Between the Rivers,' the reference being of course to its site between the Stour (*Stower*, C.P.R. 1547-8. See also Sturfield in Field Names) and the Avon.

Local and Field Names.

Holloway's Mead, Cross Close, Mill Plain, Ham, Knapp Mill, Knapp Mead (on the Avon, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the railway bridge. AS. *Cnaep*, a 'cop' or small hill), Latch Farm (1 fur. W. of last, *Longlathes* or *Latches*, 17 c.), Port Field (in the town, 1 fur. S. of the station, *Portfield*, 14 c. 'Town Field'), Millhams (large eyot in the Avon $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the railway bridge, *Milham*, 16 c. AS. *Mylen-Hamm*, 'Mill Enclosure'), Head Acre, Late Rowdens, Quomps, Halving, Chimley Corner, Stanpit (N. side of the harbour. AS. *Stan-Pytt*, 'Stone pit'), Grimbury Marsh (called Granbury Marsh in TA. *Granborough*, 16 c. Probably AS. *aet thaere Greatan Byrige*, 'The Great Camp.' The marsh is on the W. part of the N. shore of the harbour. It is a most unlikely spot for a camp of pre-Saxon date. There was probably a *Burh* of Saxon or Danish origin), Crouch Hill, Bubhays, West Hags.

79. CHRISTCHURCH EAST PARISH.

Lies generally NE. of Christchurch.

Local and Field Names.

Harpway Lane (runs along the NE. side of Sopley Park, *Horway*, 17 c. The modern form is a rationalised corruption of the old name, which was probably *Horo-Weg*, 'Mud Way,' a name which occurs in various charters), Burrow Close, Clockhouse Farm, Greenham Ground,

Hofflet, Middleton Eight Acres, Conks, Ayles Close, Macketts, Vallard Gate Close, Kitty Croft, Dungealls, Crooked Oak, Great Ground.

North and Middle Bockhampton (OMI, NW. part of parish, *Bachameton*, *Bochamton*, 13 c.: *Brokehampton*, 15, 16 c.: *Bockington*, 16, 17 c. Probably AS. *Boc-Ham-Tun*, 'Farm with a House, at the Beech trees.' Cf. Bockhampton, Berks.) Tilehouse.

Bransgore (OMI, hamlet in NW. of parish. Probably *Brandes-Gara*, 'Brand's Gore' or 'triangular piece of ploughland').

Westbury Moor.

Nea Croft (OMI, hamlet in W. of parish. Possibly ME. *at ten Ea*, 'at the River,' i.e. the river Mude).

Chissel (in Nea Croft, probably AS. *Ceasel*, 'gravel'), Mepers Croft, Shears Croft, Shears Brook (W. and NW. of Hinton Park, probably connected with AS. *Scearu*, 'dividing,' 'separation'), Colbornes Wood (on Shears Brook. May possibly be the old name of the brook. AS. *Cealdburna*, 'Cold Bourne'), Harrow Wood.

Winkton Common Plantation (on the NE. by. *Weringestone*, 11 c., ? *Wiketon*, Pipe R. 1166: *Wyneketon*, T.N. 1235 (bis): *Wynieketon*, F.A. 1316: *Wynghton*, F.A. 1346: *Wynketon*, F.A. 1428, 1431: *Winton*, 16-18 c.: *Winkleton*, 17 c. A manor. The development of the name is rather curious. But the oldest form is decisive AS. 'Farm or village of Wineca').

Hinton Admiral (OMI. In the middle of the S. part of the parish. A manor. *Hentune*, 11 c.: *Hineton*, *Hinton*, 13 c.: *Henton*, 13-17 c.: *Henton Aumarle*, 14 c.: *Hempton* or *Hompton Aumarle*, *Henton Amerle*, or *Henton Amarle*, *Hynton Amerell*, 15 c., *Hynton*, F.A. 1428: *Hington Amerell*, *Hynton Admyral*, 16 c. The various spellings of this name illustrate the confused and often misleading spellings of medieval, and indeed later, times. Reginald de Albemarle was the holder of the lands in AD. 1250. Hence the name Admiral. AS. *Aet thaem Hean Tun*, 'High Farm or Village.'

North Hinton (N. of the last. Was a so-called manor. *North-Entune*? 12-13 c.: *Northynton*, 16 c.: *Northington*, 17 c. See Hinton Admiral above).

Great Hobbs, Warrick Moor, Cut Sheaf, Kyes.

Beckley (hamlet close to E. by. OMI. *Bichelei*, 11 c. : The old form suggests AS. *Bican-Leah*, 'Bica's Lea').

Waterditch (in W. part of parish, OMI. Called by the same name in the 12 c.), Derry Mount, Gawberrys, Spitchers, Ell Close (an 'L'-shaped field), Broomy Close, Gut Close, Pit Ten Acres, Hamberys, Wildmoors, Allensworth Wood.

Burton Common (about 1 m. WSW. of the house at Hinton Admiral. *Burtoneslonde*, 12 c. : *Bourton*, F.A. 1316. Almost certainly AS. *Beorh-Tun*, 'Barrow Farm,' named after the tumulus which stands on it).

Roeshot Hill, Guss, Guss Lane, Cat Plantation, Crane-moor Wood, Marlpit Close, Pier Ground, Foreright, Inner, Middle, and Green Packs, Lower Hipps, Castle Field, Charlk Close.

80. CLANFIELD.

About 5 m. W. of Petersfield.

Clenefeld, *Clanefeud*, 13 c. : *Clanefeld*, I.P.M. 1292, 1337 : *Clanefelde*, 14 c. : *Clanffield*, 17 c. AS. *Claene-Feld*, 'Clean Moorland,' referring perhaps to the absence of scrub.

Local Names.

Lowton's Copse, Lambleaze Copse.

Various old landmarks on its N. by. are mentioned in Meon charters.

UPPER CLATFORD.

2½ m. S. of Andover.

Cladeforde, 11 c. : *Clatford*, 12 c. : *Upclatford*, 14 c.¹

AS. *Clat(e)ford*, 'Ford of the Burr (or Burdock Plant).' Cf. B.1227, K.1265, where a Clatford is mentioned on the Lambourn river in Boxford, Berks.

Local Names.

Bury Hill (camp), Redrice Park, Saxley Farm.

¹ *Clatford*, T.N. 1219, 1242 ; *Clatford*, F.A. 1346, 1428, 1431 ; *Clafford*, C.R. 1233 ; C.R. 1231 (quater), 1232, I.P.M. 1295, *Claford*, T.N. 1236.

82. GOODWORTH CLATFORD.

Clatford Goodworth, F.A. 1316.

Local Names.

Oakcuts Copse, Dipden Bottom (AS. *Deop-Denu*, 'Deep Dean.' Cf. Worthy charters, B.389 and K.743), Upping Copse, Augurs Hill Copse, Barrow Hill.

83. CLIDDESSEN.

About 2 m. SSW. of Basingstoke.

Cleresden, 11 c. : *Cludesden*, *Cledisdon*, 13 c. : *Clydesden*, 14 c. : *Cluddysdean*, 16 c.

The 'r' of the first example must be a scribe's error. The other forms point to AS. *Clyd . . . es -Denu*, 'Clyd . . . 's Dean,' where *Clyd* represents the shortened form of an AS. personal name.

Local Names.

Brighton Hill.

Hatch Hill (*Heche*, 11 c. : *Heccha*, 12 c. : *Hacche*, 13-14 c. : AS. *Haecce*, 'Hatch gate').

Pensdell Farm.

Swallick Farm (cf. *Swalowwykes Wood* in an old document of the parish. AS. *Swaelwa-Wic*, 'Swallow Dairy Farm').

Buckshorn Copse, Hackwood Park (*Hagerwod*, C.R. 1228, 'Wood with the Game Fence').

84. COLBURY.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Lyndhurst. Formerly part of the parish of Eling. *Coldbury*, 18 c.

AS. *Ceald-Burh* (*Byrig*), 'Cold Camp.'

Local Names.

Busketts Lawn Enclosure (perhaps diminutive of ME. 'busk,' a bush), Irons Hill, Gutter Heath, Rushpole Wood, Whitebridge Hill, Bartley Water, Poternsford Bridge (N. by. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Ashurst, perhaps from AS.

Pott-Aern, a building where pottery was made), Fletchwood Copse, Costicles Pond, Ashurst (5 fur. SW. of the village, OMI. *Aesc-Hyrst*, 'Ash Copse'), Prior's Bushes, Hounsdown, Cocklydown Copse, Pritchell's Copse, Babley Row, Muttonsnow Farm, Durley Farm, Fair Oak Copse, Bowmoor Copse, Heron's Hill, Great Dumper's Copse, Yards Hill, Great Cole Copse.

Langley Pond (there were two manors of this name. An alternative name was Sidford. *Langelie*, 11 c.: *Langele*, 13 c.: AS. *Lang Leab*, 'Long Lea.' About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE. of the village).

Deerleap Lane, Deerleap Farm, the Soak (marshy ground with a spring), Little Manor (small area now covered with wood), Stapelwood Lane (AS. *Stapol*, 'pole,' probably a landmark), Mallard Wood, Peel Hill, Roundeye Hill, Slowhays Copse, Farrington Hill, Fulliford Bog, Lambermoor Copse, Ipley Manor (OMI. *Eppel*, C.R. 1234-7 (bis): *Ippele*, F.A. 1316. AS. *Ippan-leab*, 'Ippa's Lea').

85. COLDREY.

About 4 m. NE. of Alton.

? AS. *Ceald Rith*, 'Cold Stream.' Cf. Childrey, Berks: *Gillan Rith*.

Local Name.

Blackacre Copse.

86. COLEMORE.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Alton.

Colemere, 11 c.: *Colemer*, Pipe R. 1168-76: *Colemere*, C.R. 1231, 1234, F.A. 1316: *Colemeare*, 14 c.: *Colemore*, 18 c.

Possibly AS. *aet thaem Colan Mere*, 'Cold Pond.'

It is very curious how frequently the -mere termination of AS. place-names has been changed into -more, the AS. *Mor*, 'marsh,' in modern times. Stanmore, Berks., was formerly *Stan Mere*; and Catmore in the same county has undergone the same change. There are also other

instances in Berks. It is probable that, as the 'mere' vanished, it developed into waterlogged ground—the kind of ground denoted by *Mor*, and by the word 'moor' as used in the S. of England up to quite recent times. The fact that the charters testify to the former existence of a *Withig Mere*, 'Willow Pond,' on the S. by., and that a 13 c. document mentions a Blountysmere which has now vanished, suggests that there was formerly a good deal of standing water in the parish.

The Meon charters give various ancient names on the by. of the parish.

Local and Field Names.

Shell Field, Further Shells, Huss, Rickpen, Purrock, Otterills, Lower Wins, Meadfield, Ramsden Bottom (3 fur. WNW. of Becksteddle Farm).

Becksteddle Farm (OM1, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. WSW. of village, *Bucsettle*, *Bikesettle*, 13 c. ? AS. *Boc-Setl*, 'Beech House.' The name is obviously much corrupted. The modern form has been influenced by the old word 'bedsteddle,' a bedstead, indeed in the TA. a field 3 fur. SE. of the farm is called Bedsteddle Field. There is the possibility that the original form of the name survives more nearly in the form of the present day than in those quoted from the 13 c., and that it had reference to that *Boc-Stigel*, 'Stile of the Beech-tree,' which, as a Meon charter shows, stood on the by. SW. of the farm).

Rumplebury Wood, Rookwood Field, Middle Starve-acre, Hermitage Farm, Lower Huss, Mattock Field, Corner Puttock, Hither Lyes, Lye Farm, Little Goleigh Wood (a small piece of Goleigh Wood in East Tisted. About 100 yds. NE. of Lye Farm, OM1. *Golley*, 13 c. : *Gollegh*, 14 c. : *Gollye*, *Golleys*, 16 c. Origin of name ?), Deadman's Field, Dellfield (old chalkpit), Harmage Land.

87. COMPTON.

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

Cuntone, 11 c. : *Compton*, *Cumpton*, 13-14 c. : *Cumyngton*, 16 c., AS. *Cumb-Tun*, 'Farm or Village of the Combe.'

Local and Field Names.

Yewey, Inner Golden, Bellows, Three Halves, Great Buttock, Cox Croft, Hanger Piece, Welsher's Lane, Shoe Close, Gatman, Clags, Hurdle Way, Upper Silkstead Farm (see Hursley), Lanham Field, Nor Lands and Bun Croft, Courtier's Leaze, Wake Land, Mead Furlong, the Hanger, Coneygare, Serriits.

Shawford (OMI, probably *Sceagan Ford*, 'Ford of the Shaw or Small Wood.' But there is a Shawford in Exton parish which originates in AS. *Sceald Ford*, 'Shallow Ford').

Neals Croft, Smoke Acre, Malm Mill, Malm.

88. COPYTHORNE.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Lyndhurst.

Copythorn is quite a common local name in Hants. It has always the meaning 'Copped or Pollarded Thorn-tree,' AS. *Copped Thorn*. The hill a furlong W. of the church is called Coppithorn Hill, which shows clearly the origin of the name of the parish.

Local Names.

Foxbury Plantation, Furzley Farm, Court Copse, Fuzzies Copse, Shelley Common, Shelley Farm (also called Shelveley, *Seveleia*, *Saveleia*, *Selvelega*, 12 c.: *Shulveleg*, *Shulvele*, 14 c.: *Shelveley*, C.P.R. 1547-8: AS. *Scilf-Leah*, 'Lea of the Ledge' (in a hillside)).

Allmoor Copse, Paulton's Park (OMI, named after John de Palton, AD. 1323), Money Hills, Curtishill Copse, Scammels Farm (AS. *Scamel*, 'shambles,' a place where cattle were slaughtered, or meat exposed for sale. On the S. edge of the village).

Wigley (on E. by. A manor. *Wiggeleia*, *Wigelay*, 12 c.: *Wygelee*, 13 c.: *Wyggeley*, F.A. 1316, C.P.R. 1547-8. Probably AS. *Wic(a)-Leah*, 'Insect Lea,' where the insect was of some special kind not now identifiable. Cf. 'earwig.' Cf. also the very common local name Wigmore).

Ower (on E. by. *Hore*, 11 c. : *Overe*, 13 c. : *Oure*, 14 c. AS. *Ora*, 'slope' or 'hillside').

Winsor (5 fur. ESE. of village. *Wyndeshor*, T.N. 13 c. : *Windelesore*, *Windesoures*, 13 c. : *Windsor*, 16 c. : AS. *Windeles-Ora*, 'Windel's Hillside or Bank.' The same name as Windsor, Berks.).

Winsor Manor (see above), Bartley, Hungerford Copse (probably AS. *Hangra-Ford*, 'Ford of the Hanging Wood.' Cf. Hungerford, Berks.), Tatchbury Farm (*Tacheb'ia*, Pipe R. 1166), Stamfordhill Farm, Brockishill Green, Goldenhayes, Coomy Hat, Eaves Hill, Stubby Heath, Great and Little Stubby Hat, Rockram Wood (OM1).

Cadnam (OM1, 17 fur. SW. of village. *Cadenham*, 13 c. : *Cadnam Grove*, C.P.R. 1547-8 : *Cadham*, 17 c. : AS. *Cadan-Ham*, 'Cada's House').

89. CORHAMPTON.

About 9½ m. SE. of Winchester.

Quedementune, 11 c. : *Cornhampton*, 13-14 c. : *Corhamtone*, I.P.M. 1295 : *Cornhamtone*, *Cornehampton*, 14 c. : *Corehampton*, 16 c.

Hants Notes & Queries, vol. iii, says that it is called Carmenton by old people of the village.

Origin very uncertain. Perhaps *Corn-Ham-Tun*, 'Corn Farm with a House.'¹

A former part of the parish which lay to the N. of Exton parish is now included in the latter.

Ancient names on its boundary will be found in the Droxford and Exton charters.

Local Names.

Cleverly Wood (on the SW. by. *Claverlegh*, 13 c. : *Claverley*, *Claverle*, 14 c. : *Cleverlys*, 18 c. Cf. also the *Clefer-Denu* of the Droxford charter. AS. *Claefer-Leah*, 'Clover Lea').

Fiddle Hanger.

¹ Prof. Zachrisson of Upsala has suggested recently that the element *cor-na* in A.S. names may be an abbreviation for *corn-tree*, referring to the cornel-tree.

90. COSHAM.

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

Cosham, 11 c.: *Cosham*, 13 c.: *Cossham*, T.N. 1219, 1244, 1250 (bis): *Cosseham*, T.N. 1287: *Cosham*, 14-15 c.: *Est Cosham*, 14 c.: the origin of the name seems quite uncertain. Corsham in Wilts. has the same old forms. Ekblom (*Pl. N. Wilts.*), suggests Cusan-ham, 'Cusa's House.' As a property the place had a close connexion with property in the I. of W.

Wymering ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Cosham. This seems in old times to have given its name to the land-unit which is now the parish. *Wimeringe*, 12 c.: *Wimering*, 13 c.: *Wemering*, *Wemeringe*, *Wymerynnge*, 14 c.: *Wymering*, T.N. 1242, I.P.M. 1327 and 15 c. Probably *Wigmaering*, 'Property of the Family of Wigmaer').¹

Reputed Charter.

The charter B.960, K.1186, is said by Birch to deal with lands of Widley (*Wydelig*, T.N. 1242: *Wydele*, F.A. 1316) in this parish. As a fact it refers to lands at Ugford, just W. of Wilton, Wilts.

Local and Field Names.

Pitymoor Coppice (probably a reference to the chalk-pits in its neighbourhood), Pinsley Coppice.

Walesworth Row (long narrow piece of woodland. *Walesworthe*, *Welesworth*, 13 c.: *Waleswith*, 15 c.: *Wallysworth*, 16 c.² Probably *Weales-Wyrth*, 'Farm of the Wall').

Hookheath Farm, Greathunts Coppice, Potwell, Moor Nap (field about 3 fur. NE. of Pigeonhouse Farm, OMI, probably *Mor-Cnaep*, 'Hill of the Marsh'), Walesworth Dell (quarry), Cowleaze, Great Rook, Peaked Down, Widley Dell (quarry), Purbrook Farm, Little Salterns (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of East Cosham, *Sealt-Aern*, 'Salt House,' i.e. a building where salt was made).

¹ *Wim'inga*, Pipe R. 1166: *Wymeringe*, T.N. 1236: *Wymering*, T.N. 1236: *Wymeringes*, T.N. 1242: *Wemeruge*, I.P.M. 1307: *Wymerynge*, F.A. 1316: *Wemeringe*, I.P.M. 1309: *Wemeryng*, C.P.R. 1547-8.

² Other forms: *Wallesworth*, T.N. 1235: *Walesworth*, F.A. 1316.

91. COVE.

Immed. W. of Farnborough. Originally part of Yateley, but separated from that parish in 1838.

Cove, AD. 1086: *Cova*, AD. 1243: *Cove*, AD. 1278, 1284 and 1301: *Cove*, AD. 1316, 1334 and 1431. Almost certainly derived from AS. *Cofa*, 'cove,' 'cave,' 'place of shelter.' Cf. Cove, Suff.

Local Names.

Cold Harbour Cottages, Broomhill Farm (mentioned in AD. 1261), Outsheat Farm, Cripsey Farm, Eelmoor Farm, Marrow Brook Lane, Hazell Dean Farm.

92. COWES, I.W.

N. Coast of island.

Origin of name not traceable.

Medina, *Est Medine*, F.A. 1316, I.P.M. 1345: *West Medine*, F.A. 1316, I.P.M. 1345: *Est Medinia*, *West Medinia*, I.P.M. 1349.

Local Name.

Shambler's Copse.

93. CRAWLEY.

About 5 m. NW. of Winchester.

Crawelea, *Crawanlea*, AD. 909 (B.629, K.1096): *Crawanlea*, AD. ? (B.1158, K.609): *Crawelei*, *Crawlie*, 10 c.: *Craule*, 13 c.

AS. *Crawan-Leah*, 'Crow's Lea.'

Charter.

B.629, K.1096 is a charter whereby king Eadward grants to Frithestan, bishop of Winchester, 20 hides at Crawley in 909. It is probable that the hidage includes Hunton, the by. of which is also attached to the charter. Hunton is a chapelry of Crawley.

Survey.

1. *Aerest to Beast Man Lea*: 'First to . . . Lea.'

2. *Tbonne north to Lunden Haerpathe*: 'Then north to London Highway.'

This road is mentioned under the name *Lunden Weg*, 'London Way,' in the Easton charter B.1076, K.1230. The line of the road, though modified by modern changes, is easily traceable. It is probable that it crossed the river at Stockbridge, and coincided more or less with the line of the Stockbridge-Basingstoke road until, at a point 3 fur. NE. of Woolbury Ring, that road bends ENE. Half a mile E. of this bend the line of the old road is taken up by a track, which runs past Leckford Down Farm, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further E. begins to form the N. by. of Crawley. Here was point 2 of the charter.

The road goes past Brockley Warren House, and its line is probably continued by the obviously modern road which cuts off the NE. angle of Crawley parish just S. of the tumuli at Crawley Clump. The name *Lunden Weg* is applied to it on the N. by. of King's Worthy (formerly Abbot's Worthy) parish where the by. crosses the L.S.W.R. main line $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Waller's Ash tunnel. Here the line of the track is not marked by any modern road. But the place where it crossed the Roman road (now the Winchester-Basingstoke road), is marked by Lunways Inn, and by two fields called Lunways lying respectively $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the inn, immed. on the S. side of the road to the Candovers. That the name Lunway is derived from *Lunden Weg* seems certain.

Returning to the Crawley by. it is fairly clear that *Beast Man Leab* was where the by. turns N. to the *Lunden Herepath*, i.e. that it was about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the house at Crawley Court.

3. *Swa to Winstanes Stapole*: 'So to Winstan's Pole.'

4. *Of tham Stapole to thaere Dic*: 'From the Pole to the Dyke.'

5. *Forth andlang Dic utt to Straet*: 'Forth along the Dyke out to the Made Road.'

The *Straet* is the Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester, which the by. meets at the NE. corner of the parish, nearly 3 fur. N. of the tumuli at Crawley Clump. Winstan's Pole must have been at the crossroads $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. due W. of the tumuli. The dyke ran from the pole to the Roman road.

6. *And swa suth andlang Dic oth fora gean thane Niwan Stan* : 'So south along the Dyke till over against the New Stone.'

7. *Thonne west andlang Dic* : 'Then west along the Dyke.'

In point 6 either *Dic* has been written in mistake for *Straet*, or the *Dic* ran along the Roman road. It is noticeable that the by. though close to the road does not always follow it (see OM6). The new stone must have been where the by. leaves the line of the road and turns SW., not actually W. as stated in point 7. The by. leaves the road about 1 m. E. of New Barn.

8. *Of thaere Dic innan Scaftes Hangran* : 'From the Dyke inside Scaft's Hanging Wood' (or possibly 'the Hanging Wood of the Shaft or Pole').

9. *Swa forth be Aefisc to Fearn Leage* : 'So forth by the Eaves (? the overhanging edge of a wood) to Fern Lea.'

10. *Suth be Herpathe* : 'South by the Highway.'

11. *Thonne to Baccan Geate* : 'Then to Bacca's (?) Gate.'

12. *And swa forth be Efisc to Lippan Hamme* : 'And so forth by the Eaves (see point 9) to Lippa's Enclosure.'

13. *Th(onne) to tham Scamelan* : 'Then to the Shambles.'

14. *Swa forth to Beatan Stapole* : 'So forth to Beata's Pole.'

15. *Thaet west andlang Daene to Deopan Delle* : 'Then west along the Dean to the Deep Quarry.'

Several of these points are mentioned in the Chilcomb charter, which takes them in reverse order. Of these the last is quite certain. The *Deop Del* was where the boundaries of Crawley, Sparsholt, and King's Somborne meet, at the crossroads $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW. of Folly Farm. The name survives in Dibdel, a field in Sparsholt immed. SE. of this point, and in Dibdel's Field in Crawley immed. NE. of it. The landmark is in a valley, the dean of the charter, which runs down W. towards Little Somborne.

Point 7 took the by. to a tumulus which lies 3 fur. N. of Littleton House (OM1); and therefore points 8-14 must be on the E. and the S. boundaries of Crawley between this tumulus and the *Deop Del*.

Of the above points *Baccan Geat* is mentioned under the name of *Bacegeat* in the Chilcomb charter. As that

charter includes an enormous area, and gives, relatively to the area, comparatively few landmarks, those it gives are mostly at the corners of parishes. It is probable that *Baccan Geat* was at the head of the dean which comes up from the NW. towards Ball Down Farm, to the SW. of Northwood Park (OM1). It is noteworthy that there is here a field with the curious name of Bracket, which may be a corrupted form of the old name.

Of the other points *Sceafstes Hangra* must have been near Littleton House (OM1). The *Efisc* of point 9 was probably the edge of the wood. *Fearn Leab* must have been E. of Northwood Park (OM1). Point 10 means evidently that the by. ran towards the *Herepath*, which was obviously on the line of this part of the Winchester-Stockbridge road. That the modern road in this part is on an old line is shown by its wavy course. *Lippan Hamm* was probably at the angle which the modern by. makes 1 fur. NE. of Ball Down Farm (OM1). The Shambles were probably at the next angle in the by. in a dean $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Long Park House (OM1). *Beatan Stapol* was at the re-entering angle of the by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due S. of the village.

16. *Thaet west andlang Slades to Swinburnan*: 'Then west along the Slade (or wooded valley) to Swine Bourne.'

The slade is a continuation of the previous dean. It runs down to Rookley House (OM1), at the SW. corner of the parish, past Upper Somborne to Little Somborne. The Swine Bourne ran down the valley. I am inclined to think that *Swinburna* is a copyist's error for *Sumburna* (see notes on King's Somborne).

17. *Swa north of thone Aethena Byrigels*: 'So north from the Heathen Burial-places.'

The burial-places must have been on the rise of ground about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Rookley House (OM1).

18. *Thonne andlang Daene*: 'Then along the Dean.' This is the valley in the NW. part of the parish.

19. *Of (?) Fearn Dune*: 'From (?) to Fern Down.'

The by. after reaching the NW. corner of the parish, within a few yards of Philip's Heath Farm (OM1), turns SE. up on a hill which is presumably Fern Down.

20. *Thet forth to Screotes Dune*: 'Then on to Screot's Down.'

This name survives in a very interesting and peculiar

form, the name of a field called 'Shirt,' which lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Folly Farm (OM1), and immed. S. of Windmill Hill (OM1). That hill is *Screotes Dun*. 'Shirt' is a perfectly regular evolution of *Screot*.

21. *Swa on Saenget Thorn*: 'So to the Scorched (?) Thorn-tree.'

This tree is mentioned in the charter of Leckford Abbas, where it is called by the inexplicable names of *Renget Thorn* and *Seng-Thorn*. Comparison of the two charters shows it to have stood at a very sharp angle made by the by. on the N.E. slope of Windmill Hill.

22. *Thaet to Trind Lea* (probably for *Trindel-Leage*): 'Then to Round Lea' (or 'Lea of the Circular Quarry').

This lay evidently between Windmill Hill and the park of Crawley Court.

23. *Swa on Beastman Lea*: See point 1.

Some other names on the parish by. are given in the Leckford and the Chilcomb charters.

Crawley is among the lands granted by king Eadgar to Winchester cathedral at an unspecified date (B.1158, K.609).

Local and Field Names.

Whiteberry Copse, Dibdel Copse, Bakelands and North Dibdels Field (see *Deop Del* of the charter), Heath Field and Spleck Field, Rookley Farm, Devil's Row, Shirt (see charter), Mainstone (just N. of Folly Farm, OM1, probably AS. *Maegen-Stan*, 'Mighty (?) Stone'), Thornham, Silver's Hill, Horse Penfolds, Brockleys, Stand Pightle Field, Burrow Pightle, Norman Maiden Down, Vineyard Field, Morns Field, Sourlands, Bracket and Launceston (SW. of Northwood Park, OM1. For Bracket see charter. The field is on the borders of Lainston parish; and its second name appears to be a form, possibly fanciful, of the name of that place).

Other terms in field-names are: Hook, Butts, Ham, Peaked, Park, Dell.

94. CROFTON AND STUBBINGTON.

About 6 m. NW. of Portsmouth.

Croftone, AD. 1086, C.A.D. 14 c., F.A. 1316: *Crofton*, T.N. 1242, F.A. 1346, 1428.

AS. *Croft-Tun*, 'Farm of the small Enclosed Field.'

Stubitone, AD. 1086: *Stulbinton*, 13 c.: *Stubynnton*, 13-14 c.: *Stobinton*, 13 c.¹: AS. *Stubbinga-Tun*, 'Farm or Village of the Stubbings.'

For old names on the boundaries see Alverstoke charter.

Local and Field Names.

Hollam House, Middle Filpotts, Oxleys Coppice, Peak Lane, Slate Leaze, Pond Lake Meadow, Ranvills Lane, Wool Croft Meadow, Great and Little Copper Thorn (1 fur. ENE. of Crofton church. Probably *Copped Thorn*, 'pollard thorn-tree'), Stroud Lane, Stroud Green Farm (close to Newland Farm, OM1, AS. *Strod*, 'marsh'), Johnlands, Upper Hail Close, Marks Meadow, Rome Copse, Lake Meadow Close, Shooting Marks Close, Huish Wood, Denberrys, Backside Close, Anchor, Farrington (2½ fur. SSE. of Anchor), Scilly, Basing's Paddock, Gill Stiles, Old Street (the lane past Crabthorn, OM1), Crabthorn, Giblest Ore (on the shore. AS. *Ora*, 'bank,' 'shore'), The Plat, Eam's, Shovel Hill, Grims Hard (now SE. corner of Seafield Park), Saltern Park (between Seafield, OM1, Park and the sea. *Sealt-Aern*, 'Salt House'), Rouse Croft, Gamely Close, Ratsom Five Acres, Milvill Field, Broad Halfpenny (¼ m. NNW. of Milvill), Marks Green, Baycroft Copse, Little Stroud (3 fur. N. of Milvill, *Strod*, 'marsh'), Pipler's Paddock, Petticoat Meadow, Shapton Close, Kingsland.

Lee-on-Solent (OM1, *Ly*, *La Lige*, 13 c.: *Lye*, 13 c.: *Lie*, T.N. 1212: *La Lye*, T.N. 1242: *Lee*, I.P.M. 1292, 1301. AS. *Leah*, 'Lea').

Wheatlain, Stanvells Bottom, Pinks Mead, Malcroft Row, Mettles Barn, Speedfield House, Starveacre, Hoestock Copse, Foxbury, Peel, Lake Meadow, Room (TA) or Rome (OM) Farm, Berry Croft Field, Beckon Field, Beckon (¼ m. NNE. of Broom House, OM1. The ground is raised above its neighbourhood. Probably 'Beacon'), Purseland Close, Outer Chalking Field.

Chark, Chark Common, Chark Field (near the E. by.

¹ *Stubbinton*, T.N. 1242; *Stobynton*, F.A. 1346; *Stubynnton*, F.A. 1428.

Charke, Chark, 13-14 c. The name, judging from the gazetter, does not occur elsewhere in the British Isles. There is an AS. *Carc*, meaning 'care' or 'trouble.' It is just possible that the word may belong to that class of local and field-names of which *Starveacre* is most common, referring to the bad quality of land, and to the trials of those who have to work it).

Shoot Lane, Shoot Farm, Court Farm, Cord Copse, Noah (a field $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Chark (OM1), on a slope running down to the river Alver. I strongly suspect that the name is from the ME. *at ten Ora*, 'at the bank or slope'), Slade Meadow, Great and Little Hillbury, Great Junkett, Hitchells.

95. CRONDALL.

About 4 m. ESE. of Odiham.

Aet Crundellan, of Krundele, de Crundele, in the will of Alfred (B.553-4-5, K.214): *aet Crundelan*, will of bishop Aelfsige, AD. 925-940: *aet Crundelom*, will of Aelfheah, AD. 965-975: *Crundelas*, AD. 973-4 (B.1307, K.595): *Crundelas*, AD. 979 (K.622): *Corondale*, 11 c.: *Crondale*, 12 c.: *Crondale*, *Crundale*, 14 c.: *Crowdale*, 16c.¹

AS. *Crundelas*, the long narrow quarries or chalk-pits which were, and are so often, found on the boundaries of parishes or properties.

Charter.

B.1307, K.595 is a charter of AD. 973-4 whereby king Eadgar grants to the Old monastery at Winchester 45 hides at Crondall. The grant seems to include the modern parishes of Crondall, Crookham, Fleet,² and the S. part of Long Sutton, i.e. the manors of Sutton, Warblington and Well.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Isen Hyrste Gate on Slabthor Weg*: 'First from the Gate of the Iron Copse to Blackthorn Way.'

¹ Other forms: *Crondela*, Pipe R. 1166; *Crundel*, Pipe R. 1167, C.R. 1228, 1237-42; *Crundela*, Pipe R. 1168-76; *Croundal*, F.A. 1346; *Crundall*, C.P.R. 1494-1509.

² The modern boundaries of Fleet are certainly not altogether those of the charter, for Fleet as a parish has been formed out of parts of Crondall (i.e. the original parish of Crondall), Yateley and Elvetham.

By reckoning from other points of this and of the Long Sutton charter it becomes clear that *Isenbyrst Geat* was at the NE. corner of the old manor of Well. It stood probably where Stroud Wood now stands, between 3 and 4 furlongs due E. of the hamlet of Well. This identification is supported by the fact that Isnage Farm (OMI), a name which looks as if it contained the element *Isen*, lies S. of this. Moreover the name *Isenbyrst* survived in the neighbouring part of Froyle parish till quite recent times.

Slahtr Weg was on the line of the road from Crondall to Well. The wavy course of that road shows it to be an old track.

2. *Thonon on thone northmaeston Weg*: 'Then to the most northerly Way.'

This is the other and less direct road from Crondall which joins the *Slahtr Weg* $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Well.

3. *Thaet on Aetheredes Hagan aet Withighamme*: 'Then to Aethered's Hedge (or Game Enclosure) at Willow Croft.'

One general remark is necessary with regard to the subsequent points of this charter. It will be seen that in certain parts of the by. they come very close together. This is the case when it is passing along the bounds of Crondall proper. The reason is that the arable and pasture of the land-unit were there. To the N., in Crookham and Fleet, there were large stretches of heath; and here consequently the landmarks are far apart, because the land was not of such value as to require minute definition.

The modern by. passes along the northernmost way for 3 furlongs to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. due W. of Thorns Farm (OMI). Here must have been Aethelred's *Haga* and also the *Withighamm*.

4. *Forth on tha Mearce in on tha Tigel Aernan*: 'On to the Balk to the Tile Works.'

Leaving the road the modern by. goes for 1 fur. NNW. to what must have been the site of the tile works or brick kilns.

5. *Forth andlang Mearce on Gisteardes Wyll*: 'On along the Balk to Gistead's Spring.'

This spring is mentioned in the Long Sutton charter, where it is called *Gistraeldes Will*. From the site of the tile works the modern by. goes a few yards due W. to the

E. point of Long Sutton parish, which is at the head of a hollow. Here must have been the spring.

6. *Thonon andlang Mearce on thet Wot Treow aet there Baran Fyrhthe*: 'Then along the Balk on the . . . Tree at the Bare (possibly Cleared) Firwood.'

The tree and the firwood stood probably at the bend which the by. makes at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Swanthorpe Farm, OM1. *Wot* ought to mean 'speaking'; but it is difficult to see how such an attribute could be applied to a tree.¹

7. *Thonnon on thet Faester Geat*: 'Then to the . . . Gate.'

This was probably a gate on the ridge between the head of the hollow which runs S. from Park Corner Farm and that which runs NW. from Swanthorpe Farm, OM1.

8. *Swa on thet Deope Del*: 'So to the Deep Chalkpit.'

The by. runs NNE. in a fairly direct line to its next angle, which is close to an old chalkpit (OM6), $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE. of Great Rye Farm (OM1). This pit is no doubt the Deep Dell.

9. *Thonon on Icelaes Aewilmas*: 'Then to Icel's (great) Springs.'

These are the Itchel Mill springs, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Mill Lane (OM1).

10. *To Aethelbrihtes Mearce aet Ylfethamme*: 'To Ethelbright's Balk at the Swan Croft (Elvetham).'

This takes the by. at one leap along the whole of the W. by. of Crookham. Inasmuch as the parish of Fleet has been formed partly out of Elvetham, it is certain that the old S. by. of Elvetham must have been S. of the present N. by. of Fleet. It is probable that at this part it coincided with the W. part of the N. by. of Crookham, the conformation of which is clear evidence of its being of ancient date. It is therefore probable that Ethelbright's balk began where the N. by. of Crookham abuts on the stream about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Pilcot (OM1).

From Itchel Springs to this point the by. follows the stream which comes from the springs. It is possible that points 9 and 10 are really one, for 10 is not preceded by any word which suggests a new point. If so, then *Aewilmas*

¹ Prof. Hamilton Thompson suggests reference to Tennyson's 'Talking Oak.' Was it a tree which made a peculiar sound by the rubbing of two of its branches?

must be understood to mean not merely the springs, but also the stream which flows from them. *Wyll*, a spring, can be used in this way.

Of course another possibility is that the copyist of the charter has omitted a point.

11. *Thonon ut on thone Haethfeld on Fugel Merc*: 'Then out to the Heath to Bird Balk' (or *Mersc*, 'marsh').

12. *Swa on Brombyste* (read *-byrste*): 'So to Broom Wood.'

These two points take the survey along the by. between Fleet and Elvetham.¹

Brom Hyrst is now represented by Broomhurst Farm in the N. corner of Fleet parish.

13. *Tb(onne) andlang Burnan on Bedecanlea*: 'Then along the Bourne to Bedeca's Lea.'

Here the surveyor made a long leap over land of little value. The by. runs along the stream to Fleet Pond; then up the stream called the Gelvart Stream, which is S. of the pond; and so on till on the hill which stands SW. of the Long Valley at Aldershot the names Bickley Moor, Bickley Oaks, and Bickley Copse occur. This is the *Bedecan Leab* of the charter.

14. *Thonon ofer ealne thaere Haethfeld up to Hnaefes Scylfe*: 'Then over the whole Heath Moorland (or Open Heath) to Hnaef's Ledge.'

This appears to be the ledge on which the so-called Caesar's Camp stands.

15. *Thanan west and lang Mearce to Strete*: 'Then west along the Boundary² to the street (or made Road).'

¹ It so happens that there survives an early post-Conquest account of this particular by., a copy of which is given in that excellent monograph, *Notes from the Records of Crondall*, by F. J. Baigent. It runs as follows:

a. First from the *Eldefordae* (Old Ford) along *Weyes* (the Track).

b. *Forb Wrist* (?) *Fogbelmarsb* (Bird Marsh).

c. Then to the *Wulfputte* (Wolf Pit).

d. Then to the *Herepath* (Highway).

e. Then along the Highway to *Brugbteacre* (Brightfield?).

f. Then along *Riibe* (Streamlet) on *Bromburst* (Broomhurst).

g. Then along *Bourne* to the *Marks* (boundary) of Crondall.

It is impossible to determine this by. in detail. The only likely place for the *Eldeford* is where Pilcot Bridge now stands. The *Herepath* was probably the road which runs into Crookham from the N. *Fugel Mersc*, which is evidently the true form of the *Fugel Merc* of the Crondall charter, must have been between this road and the stream, probably just N.E. of Pilcot. The heath extended over nearly the whole of the modern parish of Fleet, as even the present state of the country clearly shows.

² I have translated *Mearc* by the term 'boundary' here because it is probable that the reference is to a by. marked across the heath by 'balls,' i.e. mounds of earth.

The *Stræt* is the great ridgeway over Bricksbury Hill, which comes up from Canterbury and passes through N. Hants into Wilts. It is described in an article which I have published on the 'Ancient Highways and Tracks of Hampshire' in *Arch. Journ.*, vol. lxxv (xxv).

16. *Th(onne) west to Ceolbrihtes Stane*: 'Then west to Ceolbright's Stone.'

This stood probably where the Crookham, Crondall, and Aldershot boundaries meet, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of the hamlet of Ewshot.

After this the landmarks come much more thickly, because the by. is coming to the cultivated lands.

17. *Th(onne) west on tha Festaen Dic*: 'Then west to the Fortress (?) Ditch.'

18. *Swa on tha Mearce on Eferaes Cumb*: 'So to the Boundary to Boar's Combe.'

19. *Thaet andlang Mearce on Mules Fen*: 'Then along the Boundary to Mul's Fen.'

20. *Thonne on Duddan Broc*: 'Then to Dudda's Brook.'

It is pretty clear that this last brook is the stream which rises in the hollow, the head of which is about 5 fur. almost due S. of Ewshot (OM1). The stream forms the parish by. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The hollow is *Eferes Cumb*: and *Mules Fen* must have been towards the head of the combe.

From point 14 to point 19 there are a series of references to the *Mearc*. This cannot in this instance be the balks of ploughlands, but is probably a reference to artificial landmarks, such as 'balls,' used to define the county by. which runs all along this line. When the brook was reached, such artificial landmarks would become unnecessary.

21. *Andlang streames on Brydan Ford*: 'Along stream to Bride's Ford.'

22. *Th(onne) on Faernlea Ford*: 'Then to Fern Lea Ford.'

23. *Swa in on Aecesslep Ford*: 'So to Ford of the Slide (or Slippery Place) at the Ash tree.'

These fords must have been on the upper part of the brook. The Saxons applied the term *ford* to quite insignificant passages of streams or swampy ground.

24. *Andlang streames in on Hrunig Fealles Waet (Hunig Fealwes Waet?)*: 'Along stream to the Swamp of the Honey Fallow.'

This must have been somewhere near where the *Duddan Broc* leaves Crondall by. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. ESE. of the house at Clare Park.

25. *Thonon andlang streames op to Aemices Oran*: 'Then along stream up to Aemic's Bank (Hill-slope).'

This is probably the N. slope of the hill to the SE. of Clare Park (OM1).

26. *Th(onne) andlang Weges to thaere Wulfruscan*: 'Then along the Track to the (Wolf Rush-bed ?).'

The *Weg* is the road running to Halfway House and Dippenhall Farm (OM1). It is impossible to say where the rush-bed was.

27. *Thonan forth to thon Haethfeld Heale*: 'Then on to Heathfield Hollow.'

This is probably the hollow in which Halfway House stands.

28. *Andlang Mearce on thet Hig Geat*: 'Along the Boundary to the Hay Gate.'

Somewhere near the head of the valley running into the ridge 3 fur. SW. of Dippenhall Farm (OM1).

29. *Thonn on Lilles Beam*: 'Then to Lil's Tree.'

Probably in the valley just mentioned.

30. *Thonan forth on tha Mearce to Beonet Legae Gemaere*: 'Then forth to the Boundary (or Balk) to the Bounds of Bentley.'

This brings the by. to the point where the E. by. of Crondall meets the N. by. of Bentley, 3 fur. SW. of Dippenhall Farm (OM1). The next point shows that this landmark is intended to cover the whole length of the N. by. of Bentley. Such a practice is quite usual with AS. surveyors. It may be taken to imply that the Bentley boundaries were available in some other document.

31. *Swa on thone Haethenan Byrgels*: 'So to the Heathen Burial-place.'

This was probably near the SE. corner of Long Sutton parish, about 5 fur. SE. of Well (OM1). Burel's Copse, on the N. by. of Froyle, may possibly derive its name from the *Byrgels*.

32. *Thonan west on tha Mearce thaer Aelfstan lith on*

Haethenan Byrgels: 'Then west to the Balk where Aelfstan lies in a Heathen Burial-place.'

This was probably not far from the last.

33. *Th(onne) on Badecan Daene*: 'Then to Badeca's Dean.'

This is the dean which runs SE. towards Isnage Farm (OMI).

34. *Swa forth on Sibbes Weg*: 'So forth to Sibb's Way.'

This way is now represented by the road which runs along the S. by. of Long Sutton along the S. edge of Sheephouse Copse (OMI).

35. *Thonan Wulfstanes Mearce aet Weargeburnan*: 'Then to Wulfstan's Balk at Evil (?) Bourne.'

This is the bourne which gave its name to South Warnborough. The point is at the SW. corner of Long Sutton, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Vinney Copse. Here is the valley in which the bourne ran.

36. *Thon on Cannaen Dene westewearde*: 'Then to the west side of Cup Dean.'

This is a dean which runs E. from the valley above mentioned. Two fields on the by. just E. of Vinney Copse (OMI) are still called Canny Down, which has been further corrupted into Coney Down.

37. *Thon on Pattan Dene westewearde*: 'Then on the west side of Patta's Dean.'

This is the valley on the by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W. of Long Sutton village.

38. *Thon on Heglea to Ceoleages Treowe*: 'Then to Hedge Lea to the Tree of the Jay (?) Lea.'

Heglea is the modern Hayley, which, judging from the field-names, was quite a large stretch of land on either side of Hayley Lane, the road from Long Sutton to Odiham.

For the understanding of the remaining points of the by. a note on the manors included in Long Sutton is necessary. The parish in times subsequent to the Conquest consisted of three manors, Long Sutton, which extended all along the N. side of the parish, South Warblington, which comprised the SW. part, and Well, which was the SE. part of the parish. This Crondall charter includes the two latter. The manor of Long Sutton is the subject of a special AS. charter. It is evident that these post-Conquest manors originated in land-units of AS. date.

The by. between the Long Sutton manor and the other two manors seems to have coincided more or less with the road which passes through Long Sutton village in a general direction from E. to W.

39. *Thon forth on tha Dupan Furb thaer Deocca Berena Stodan*: 'Then forth to the Deep Furrow where (Dock ?) Barns stood.'

40. *Swa in on Wifaeles Maere*: 'So inside (?) Wifel's (Beetle's) Balk.'

This last point is mentioned in the Long Sutton charter; and it is there shown to have been 3 fur. W. of Well. The Deep Furrow must have run between the village of Long Sutton and the contiguous hamlet of South Warblington.

41. *Tb(onne) in on thone To brocaenan Beorth*. The text is corrupt. *Beorth* is for *Beorge*; and *Tobrocaenan* is one word. The words *in on*, which are common in this charter, I have taken to be a variant of the more usual *innan*.

'Then to the Broken Barrow.'

42. *Swa on Hamstedes Wyllas northewearde*: 'So on the north side of the Springs of the Homestead.'

These are the springs at Well. The by. would naturally pass on their N. side, as it is following the by. of the subsequent manor of Well. The barrow must have been somewhere just W. of Well.

43. *Thon eft in on Isenbyrstengeat*: See point 1. It may be added that the name *Isenhyrst* survived in the neighbouring part of Froyle parish until quite recent times.

Local and Field Names.

Itchel Manor House, Itchel Mill Springs (NW. of the village. A former manor. *Icelaes aewilmas*, AD. 973-4, see charter: *Ticelle*, 11 c.: *Ichebulle*, *Ichull*, 12-14 c.: *Hicbulle*, AD. 1243: *Ichulle*, *Ychulle*, 13 c.: *Ichill*, *Dichull*, *Ichull*, 14 c.¹ The second element of the name seems at first sight to be AS. *Hyll*, 'hill.' But this is evidently a corruption of the second syllable of the AS. personal name *Icel*. (See the charter).

Clare Park (in SE. part of parish. Formerly the manor

¹ Other forms: *Villa de Ichne*, C.R. 1228; *Ichyll*, F.A. 1431.

of Badley. *Beddelie*, 11 c.: *Badele*, *Badelegh*, 14 c.: *Badley*, C.P.R. 1547-8: *Barley*, alias *Barley Pound*, 17 c.: cf. Badley, Suff. *Badan Leah*, 'Bada's Lea').

Dippenhall Farm (on SE. by.), Dippenhall Copse (just NW. of the house in Clare Park. *Dupenhale*, *Dupehale*, *Dippenhale*, *Depenhale*, 14 c.: *Dipnel*, 18 c.: AS. *aet tham Deopan Heale*, 'Deep Hollow'), Swanthorpe Farm (SW. part of parish. *Swanedrop*, 13 c.: *Swanthrope*, *Swandrop*, 14 c.: *Swanrope*, 16 c. AS. *Swan Thorp*, 'Herdsmen's Farm'), Shucks Copse, Bowenhurst Farm, Great Couches Meadow, Bucklands Dell Row, Little Pidgeons, Potters Furrow, Rye Lane, Yearlings, Bucklands, Tanley, Deans Pightle (Deans Piddle, 18 c. Both mean 'a small enclosure'), Patching Piece, Pencroft Farm, Stilemans Piece, Itchel Hatch, Potters Hatch, Great Hyde (the Hyde, 18 c.), Upper Chillaway.

East Bridge House (*Estbridge*, *Ech Bridge*, *Ichylbridge*, 16 c.: *Eachbridge*, 17 c. It is evident that this bridge was called Itchel Bridge as well as East Bridge. 'Ech' and 'Each' are corruptions of this alternative name).

Ashley Head (a spring), Ewshot Wood (see Crookham), the Combe, Demons Copse, Demons and Readings (now the Warren; a wood), Pepper's Hill, Bramley Meadow, Bagmoor, Great Garstons, the Pleck, Redlands Mead, Cove Lands, Old Reed Copse (*Blakerede* in old document, 'dark clearing'), the Crate, Great Lipscombe, Auntlands, Grew Lands, Strickleton Field, Wellhouse Field, Waterslade, Great Scargrove, Pike, Great Barton, Pen Croft, Storking Piece, Lee Wood, Quadley (AS. *Cwead Leah*, 'dung lea.' But in mediaeval English, *Cwead* takes the form 'quad' with the general meaning 'bad' or 'evil'), Great Tiley (AS. *Tigel Leah*, 'Tile Lea.' This name, which is common, is usually applied to a field where bricks and tiles were formerly made. But in this instance the reference is almost certainly to the remains of the Roman villa which stood on the site), Shamble Hatch (*Shamble Hatche* in old document), Blooming Lee, Barley Pound Farm, Barley Pound Copse (earthwork in it), Grub Hill, Wooldridges Field, Tilehouse Meadow, Bar Field, Lains, Pennington Copse, Little Easthams, Shear Hatch, Powderhams Copse (Dr. H. Bradley suggests that this may be an abbreviation of *Mapuldor Hammas*,

'Enclosure of the Maple-trees'), Castle Hill Field (earth-work), Whimble Hill (Wymble Hill in old document).

96. CROOKHAM.

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

Crokham, 13 c.: *Crecham*, *Crookham*, 14 c.: *Crocham*, AD. 1316: *Crokham*, AD. 1334: *Croukham*, AD. 1341.

Old forms of the name Crookham, Berks, show that the two names are the same. AS. *Croh Hamm*, 'Saffron Croft.'

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

Local and Field Names.

Ewshot (village. *Wysschete*, 13 c.: *Iweshute*, 14 c.: *Iweshate*, I.P.M. 1301: *Iweschot*, 15 c.: *Ushott*, 16 c.: *Euer-shott*, 17 c.: *Ewshot*, 18 c. AS. *Iw Sceat*, Yew Shot, i.e. the detached piece of land or holding where the yew grew).

Culvers, Great Mead, Brittel's Piece, Alders Holt, Pitsmore Rede Copse, Grubbed Coppice, Lonehams, Ashen Croft, Zebon Meadow, Zebon Common, Peatmoor Copse, Stroud Lane, Woodgall, Winding Field, Veerns, Cobleams Moor, No Moor, Berry Mead Field, Aunt's Pool Hill, Tweseldown Hill (possibly AS. *Twisel Dun*, 'Forked' or 'Double Down'), Bickley Oaks, North Horns Meadow, Ham Gutter, Gally Hill, Gallia Field, Black Poles, Leeches Copse, Frost Gates, Fusney Copse, Three-penny Pightle, Garstons, Hilly Burrows, Hunnells, Red Field, Hanging Field.

Velmead Farm (*Feldmede*, AD. 1341, 'Mead of the Moorland').

Fleet Wood, Horn Field, Innex, Long Gutt Meadow, Soanes Copse, Old Reed.

Bickley Moor, Bickley Copse (see *Bedecan Leah*, 'Bedeca's Lea' of the Crondall charter).

Outridden Copse, Great Outriding, Chestnutt, Beacon Hill Copse, Long Gut Copse, Bourley Bottom (on the analogy of numerous Bourtons: AS. *Burb Leah*, 'Lea of the Fort or Camp'; evident reference to the neighbouring Caesar's Camp), Abury Hill, Pilridden Copse, Pepperstick

Four Acres, Copythorn, Hatch Piddle, Turville Meadow, Skains Field, Hams Field, Upper Linchin, Great Ridding ('cleared land'), Hither Blackmore, Coalpit Field, the Grove, Rye Close, Scarles Meadow.

97. CRUX EASTON.

About $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Andover.

Aet Eastune, AD. 961 (B.1080, K.1235): *Eastun*, reputed date AD. 796¹: *Estune*, 11 c.: *Eston*, *Eston Croc*, *Crockes Estone*, 13 c.: *Crokeston*, 14 c.: *Crookes Eston*, 17 c.²

AS. *East Tun*, East Village or Farm.' The Crux is derived from *Croc*, the owner of the lands at the time of Domesday. The same family held the estate two centuries later.

Charters.

There are two charters of Crux Easton. Its lands were included in a large grant made in AD. 961 by king Eadgar to the abbey of Abingdon of lands at Hurstbourne Tarrant. Its bounds are given in that charter, B.1080, K.1235. These bounds include the parish of Woodcott. The grant is of 15 hides.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Efer Fearn on tha Readan Dic*: 'First to Boar (?) Fern to the Red Dyke.'

2. *Th(onne) on Hyldan Hlaew*: 'Then to Hilda's Low (or Tumulus).'

This tumulus is mentioned in both the Highclere charters, and also in that of Ashmansworth. It stood at the meeting point of the three parishes, at the Three-legged Cross (OM1) on the Newbury-Andover road, i.e. at the northernmost point of Crux Easton parish. As the succeeding points take the by. down the NE. by. of the parish, point 1 must have been on the NW. by. Red Hill is on that by. about one-third of a mile SW. of Three-legged Cross (OM1); and the Red Dyke and *Efer Fearn* may have been thereabouts.

¹ Wrongly identified by Birch.

² Other forms: *Eston Crok*, T.N. 1242:

Crokeseston, I.P.M. 1341: *Eston Crouk*, F.A. 1346: *Eston Croke*, F.A. 1428.

3. *Thonne andlang Streates oth Ceapmanna Del*: 'Then along the Street (made road) till Chapmen's Quarry.'

This quarry appears in one of the Highclere charters. It was probably the old chalkpit on the by. E. of Grotto Copse (OMI). The *Straet* is the road which still runs down the NE. by. of the parish. It is really part of a great ridgeway. It comes down from the NW. from Inkpen Beacon, and, as other charters show, went along the ridge of the downs to the S. of Kingsclere. The word *Straet* implies that the road had been 'made' in this part of it.

4. *Of Ceapmanna Dele th(onne) on Port Manna Del*¹: 'From Chapmen's Quarry to Townsmen's Quarry.'

This is probably the same as the *Sciddell*, *Scir Del*, or *Scipdell* of the Highclere charters. If so, it seems to have been at the NE. corner of Woodcott parish, just N. of Lower Woodcott Down (OMI).

5. *Th(onne) on Hunda Hyl*: 'Then to Dogs' Hill.'

6. *Of Hundan Hylle thaet to than Big Wind Lan*: 'From Dogs' Hill to the Winding.'²

7. *Thonne a be Wurt Walan aet* (sic) *on Sot Ceorles Aecer*: 'Then always by the Hill-foot to the Strip of Ploughland of the Foolish Churl.'

8. *Of Sot Ceorles Aecer oth thone Won Stoc*: 'From, etc., till the Crooked Stake.'

9. *Of than Stocce thweores ofer Bradan Lea*: 'From the Crooked Stake over Broad Lea.'

This brings the by. to a point which is determinable, namely Bradley. In the NE. part of St. Mary Bourne and the NW. part of Whitchurch are Bradley Hill, Bradley Farm, and Bradley Wood. (For further notes on Bradley see St. Mary Bourne). It is probable that this point was on the S. by. of Woodcott, just N. of Buckets Down Farm (OMI). *Hunda Hyl* of point 5 was probably the hill on the E. by. of Woodcott, about 5 fur. due E. of Lower Woodcott Farm (OMI). Whatever the 'winding' of point 6 may be, it occurs in the forms *Wiwinthlan* and

¹ There is a variant *Wortmanna* used in this charter. But *Portmanna* is the correct form. It is taken from B.1144, which also gives this survey.

² Reading *Biwindla*, for which Bosworth-Toller give no meaning. Dr. Henry Bradley tells me it means 'winding.' Its application here is obviously uncertain. Perhaps the winding of a track.

Biwindlan in the St. Mary Bourne charter. It is therefore exceedingly probable that it was at the extreme N. point of that parish, i.e. 5 fur. E. of Lower Woodcott Farm (OMI).

The *Wyrtwala* was probably where the by. makes a bend due W. on a hillside sloping into the dean 5 fur. N. of Dunley (OMI). The *Aecer* was apparently on the hillfoot. The Crooked Stake was probably a by. mark at the next bend of the by., in the bottom of the aforementioned dean.

10. *Th(onne) on Hors Leaga Dene*: 'Then to the Dean of the Horse Leaze.'

This must be the valley which comes up to the SW. corner of Stubb's Copse (OMI).

11. *Of thare Dene on thone Grund laesan Pyt*: 'From the Dean to the Bottomless Pit.'

Grundleas Pyt is a term not uncommon in charters. It is probable that it was applied to old quarries in which a considerable depth of water had accumulated. This particular pit is mentioned in the St. Mary Bourne charter. It is very likely that it was situated at the W. angle of Easton Park Wood, where the Crux Easton and St. Mary Bourne surveys part company.

12. *Of tham Putte on Hacan Pund Fold*: 'From the Pit to Hook Pound Fold.'

13. *Of Hacan Pund Falde oth eft on thaet Efer Fearn*: 'From, etc., till again to the Boar (?) Fern.'

The Pound Fold stood probably at the easternmost angle of Crux Easton, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of point 12.

Charter B.282, K.180.

This charter is identified by Birch with Easton in Welford, Berks. But, apart from the fact that the landmarks cannot by any manner of means be identified with the boundaries of that place and of Wexford, certain of them correspond with those of the Crux Easton charter with which we have been dealing. The names of the landmarks are given in AS., but the general description of the course of the by. is in Latin, which is in places very difficult to interpret.

By this charter Brihtric, king of Wessex, grants to prince Lulla in AD. 796, 10 hides of land at Easton.

Survey.

Hujus vero agelluli hec sunt certa termina: 'Of this land the following are the ascertained boundaries':

1. *In septemtrionali parti continet Hythwaldan Hlau*: 'In the northern part it includes Hythwalda's Low.'

This is the *Hyldan Hlaew* of the other charter. In the Highclere charters it appears as *Hyldan Hlef*, *Hildan Hlew*, and *Hilda Hlaew*. These are evidently shortened forms of the name Hythwalda. This tumulus stood at Three-legged Cross (OM1).

2. *Et in aquilonali plaga ipsius aggeris via publica protendit a borea usque in orientalem finem contra solis ortum oth Suiran*: 'And on the north side of that same tumulus a public road stretches from the north until the eastern boundary over against the rising of the sun as far as *Suiran*' (Possibly *Sweoran*, the 'neck' or 'col').

The public way is the *Straet* of the other charter (see point 3). The interpretation of *Suiran* is quite uncertain; but the subsequent orientation shows that, whatever it was, it was at the NE. corner of Woodcott on Lower Woodcott Down. Here was *Scirdel* of the Highclere charter. Are *Scir* and *Suir(an)* forms, one of which is corrupt, of the same term?

3. *Et sic ab euro in australem plagam per vallem unam usque ad stagnum quendam cujus vocabulum est Ceabban Solo*: 'And so from the east to the southern side through a valley as far as a certain pool the name of which is Ceabba's Slough.'

4. *Ab ipso vero loco rectissimo tramite per unius sepi longitudinem tendendo pervenit ad Hwaetlege Gaete*: 'From that place by a very straight path going along the length of a hedge (or possibly, enclosure) it comes to Wheat Lea Gate.'

5. *Ultra Bradanleah*: 'Beyond Broad Lea (Bradley.)' For Bradley see last charter. The valley of point 3 is no doubt that which runs along S. of Lower Woodcott Down (OM1) Ceabba's Slough may have been in the valley. Wheat Lea Gate may have been in the valley which runs up NW. from Dunley (OM1). The path has no apparent representative at the present day.

6. *Et sic ab ipso confinio ab affrico vel a fauno habet eodem longitudine protendente sepe transversum Horsanleah*

certissimum terminum usque ad Gumanedisce: 'And so from the boundary itself, the hedge still continuing lengthwise along it, it has on the south-west or west Horsa's Lea across it, a well-marked boundary as far as . . . Meadow.'¹

Here Horsa's Lea corresponds to the Horse Lea Dean of the previous charter (see notes). Guma's meadow must have been somewhere W. of the dean.

7. *Deinde vero ab Gumanedisce in ipsam occidentalem plagam a meridiana parte super Heigdune aptissimo cursu contra solis occasum ad Bican Stapule competenter vertit*: 'Then from Guma's Meadow it turns to the western side (of the land defined) at its south end over Hay Down by a conveniently marked course west to Bica's Pole.'

This point brings the by. to the SW. corner of Crux Easton parish, near the W. end of Easton Park Wood. Hay Down must have been on the upland on which Easton Park Wood now stands. It is called *Hig Dun*, 'Hay Down,' in the St. Mary Bourne charter, which, proceeding in the opposite direction, gives it just before the *Grundleas Pyt* of the previous Crux Easton charter (see notes).

8. *Tum itaque regirando a Bicanstapole per profunditatem et medietatem unius vallis juxta uno acerbo lapidum quem nos Stancestil vocamus a curio habet Cothongian*: 'Then so turning from Bica's Pole through the bottom and middle of a valley near a mound of stones which we call the Stone Chest it has to the north-east the Hanging Wood of the Cottage.'²

The valley to which reference is here made is undoubtedly the deep valley which runs up the NW. by. of Crux Easton from near the W. end of Easton Park Wood (OM1) to the Three-legged Cross.

9. *Et ita ad supra dictum locum circumgirando a Cothongian usque ad Hythwaldan Hlau revertit*: 'And so, making a turn, it comes back from 'Cothongian' to the before-mentioned place, to Hythwalda's Low.'

See point 1.

¹ I am very uncertain as to the correct translation of this passage. I am inclined to suspect that *transversum* is used as a preposition—'across Horsa's Lea.' *Guma* is possibly a personal name.

² *Stancestil* is a word which both Bosworth-

Toller and Sweet translate 'chestnut.' Many reasons which would take too long to explain here make me believe that *Stancestil* means something of the nature of a dolmen.

The interpretation of *Cothongian* as *Cotbanga* is a guess.

Local and Field Names.

Great Hip Hill (3 fur. N. by E. of the church), Harroway Field (3 fur. N. by W. of the church), Layfield or Buck.

Other terms in field-names are: Gore, Horse Leaze, Breach, Row, Coney.

98. CURDRIDGE.

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

Cuthredes Hrycg, AD. 900-1 (B.596, K.332).

'Cuthred's Ridge.'

Charter.

Land at Curdridge is included in the charter B.596, K.332. It is a grant made by king Eadward in AD. 900-1 to the new monastery at Winchester of lands at Micheldever, Cranbourn, Curdridge, Candover, Durley and *Rige Leab* in Farley Chamberlayne.

As the survey presents some difficulties, it may be well to give the whole of it before attempting to determine the landmarks.

Survey.

The Survey is of the Saxon age.

1. *Aerest of tham Readan Clife in to Bican Forda*: 'First from the Steep Red Slope to Bitch's Ford.'

2. *Andlang Weges to Winterburnan*: 'Along the Way to Winterbourne.'

3. *Of Winterburnan on tha Fearnigan Hylle*: 'From Winterbourne to the Ferny Hill.'

4. *Of thaere Fearnigan Hylle ut on Mattuces Feld*: 'From the Ferny Hill out to Mattuc's Moorland.'

5. *Of Mattuces Felda up to tham Garan on thaet Twyslede Treow*: 'From Mattuc's Moorland to the Gore (triangular piece of ploughland) to the Forked (or Gnarled) Tree.'

6. *Of tham Twysledan Treowe to tham More*: 'From the Twisted Tree to the Marshland.'

7. *And ofer thone Mor*: 'And over the Marshland.'

8. *Be eastan than More on Brom Burnan*: 'On the east side of the Marshland to Broom Bourne.'

9. *Andlang Brom Burnan to Syle Forda* : 'Along Broom Bourne to the Ford of the Miry Place.'

10. *Of Syle Forda eft to Bican Forda* : 'From the Ford of the Miry Place again to Bitch's Ford.'

The *Bromburna* is mentioned in a charter of Droxford which included the lands of what is now Shedfield. It is undoubtedly the large brook called Shawford's Lake which, coming from the NE., goes to join the Hamble river $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the house called Fairthorn.

The name *Syl Ford* survives in that of Silford Copse, the wood to the S. of the brook about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of where the railway crosses it (OM6.).

Now it is fairly clear that this survey does not include the greater part of the land in the S. and W. of the modern parish which abuts on the Hamble river; or that stream would certainly have been mentioned.

The *Syle Ford* was probably at Silford Copse, where some track, not now represented by any road, crossed Shawford's Lake. The *Bican Ford* was very likely where the present Botley-Fareham road crosses the brook; and the *Weg* of point 2 was probably along the line of that road. The *Winter Burna* can have been no other than the small brook over which the railway passes a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Botley station; and the Ferny Hill of point 3 is almost certainly the hill on which the village of Curdrige now stands.

The next few points are from their very nature not likely to be traceable; but the name of *Mattuces Feld* survives in part in that of Maddoxford Farm in the N. end of Botley parish. *Mattuces Ford* (Maddoxford) was almost certainly where the road called Wangfield Lane crosses Ford Lake and the Hamble river. It is possible that *Mattuces Feld* was the small piece of the parish between Ford Lake and the Hamble river.¹ The *Mor* of points 6 and 7 was almost certainly on the N. side of Shawford's Lake, 3 fur. N. of the hamlet of Row Ash (OM1). It is fairly certain that the NE. part of the present parish was not included in the survey, for various landmarks on the N. part of the E. by. of Curdrige are mentioned in the Droxford

¹ *Mattuc* is not, as far as is known, a p.n. in A.S. I suspect it to be the old name of Ford Lake—one of those old river names in -ic and -uc which are found scattered through the charters of various counties.

charter; and they do not correspond with those of this charter.

The land defined was no doubt outlying timber land assigned to the other land units included in the charter.

Local and Field Names.

Calcot Mead, Calcot House (OM1), Foxburrow Copse, Foxbury, Harfields (hamlet), Easter Hills (E. of last), Pug Moor, Hedgehog Row, Popple Field (probably AS. *Popul*, poplar-tree), Pickonells Meadow, Rabbitbury Copse, Breach Hill Copse, Hatch Paddock, Mount Folly Copse, Great Gold Copse, Haslers Field, Wangfield Farm, Upper Holmes, Upper Bebbles, Burches, Gibbet Field, Baked Paddock, Upper Brambles, Hell Beams (just N. of Shawford's Lake and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the railway. Almost certainly derived from the AS. tree name *Elebeam*, said to mean an olive, but possibly an elm), Kitnocks Gully, Lockhams Silfords (field $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. of Fairthorn Grange, OM1. See *Syle Ford* of charter), Habbens, Pinkmead Copse, Awbridge Field (immed. NE. of Cur Bridge), Trullmill Copse (wood close to the house called Fairthorn. Possibly the name is connected with the dialectic word 'trull,' to underdrain, used in S. England. If so it might refer to a culvert carrying the water under the mill).

99. SOUTH DAMERHAM.

3 m. WNW. of Fordingbridge.

Domerhame, AD. 946 (Saxon Chron.): *Domraham*, AD. 880-5 (will of Alfred the Great): *Domerham*, AD. 940-6 (B. 817), F.A. 1316, *Dobreham*, 11 c.: *Dumbreham*, *Dumerham*, 12 c.: *Damerham*, C.A.D. 13-14 c.: *Damerham South*, 17 c.

AS. *Domhere Ham*, 'Domhere's House.'

The parish was in Wilts till 1885.

The lands of South Damerham are the subject of a rather peculiar charter (B. 817), which professes to record a grant of them by king Eadmund (AD. 940-6) to his queen Ethelfled. Her connexion with South Damerham is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, anno 946.

The grant is stated to amount to 100 hides 'at Domer-

ham cum Mertone (Martin) et Pentrington (Pentridge).’ At the end of the survey it is stated that the land ‘stant in Wiltshire Dorsetshire and Hampteschire.’ The actual survey includes South Damerham, Martin, and the district of Allenford and Toyd, but does not include any part of Pentridge. The language of the survey is much nearer to ME. than to AS.

Survey.

1. *At thare Aisshe at Penegeforde*: ‘At the Ash-tree at Penny (?) Ford.’

This ford is called *Penningford* in a 13 c. document. It was on the stream called Ashford Water, about 1½ fur. above Alderholt (OM1) Bridge in Alderholt parish. It looks as if the ford was called Ashford in later times. *Crokydeaisshe*, ‘Crooked ash,’ is mentioned in the 16 c.

2. *From than Stede endlang Brokes to this Erlisford*: ‘From the Steading along the Brook to the Ford of (the Aldertree ?).’

This is the ford at Hawkhill Mill, a furlong from the last point. There is now an ‘Alder Copse’ within a furlong of it.

3. *Of than Ford to Brinesforde*: ‘From the Ford to Brin’s (or Beorn’s) Ford.’

The next point shows that this ford was at or near the place where the stream called Hawkhill Ditch flows into Ashford Water.

4. *And so endlang Mereborne to thare Heghe Brugge*: ‘And so along the Boundary Bourne to the Hedge Bridge.’

The *Mereborne* is Hawkhill Ditch. Possibly the Hedge Bridge was at the ford at Cheater’s Gate, 1 fur. NE. of Lower Daggons (OM1).

5. *And soa endlang this Elde Weyes to Brocliford*: ‘And so along the Old Track to the Ford of (the Lea of the Brook ?).’

The Old Track is probably represented by the road which runs along the N. side of the brook. *Brocliford* was probably the ford at Lower Daggons (OM1).

6. *And end lang Brocliford to Wulewe*: ‘And along (past ?) Brocliford to the (Spring ? Willow ?).’

7. *And so endlang ther Wite Lak’ up on Kingberwes*: ‘And so along the White Stream up to King Barrow.’

King Barrow is called *Kyngesburghe* in a 16 c. document.

8. *And thane riht up an Brokhurste*: 'And then right up to Brook Wood.'

Points 6 and 7 are not determinable. But Brockhurst is probably represented by Hither Daggons Wood (OM6), on the S. edge of which is Broxhill.

9. *And ende lang thare Lake to ther hide of Lospushale*: 'And along the Stream to the Hide of (Crayfish ?) Hollow.'¹

The White Lake of point 7 and the lake of point 9 seem to be the upper part of Hawkhill Ditch. '*Lospushale*' is Lopshill (OM1). The distribution of the name on the modern map suggests that it applied originally to a whole district in the SW. corner of the parish. The *Hide* of the charter is represented by Hyde Farm (OM1). This last point evidently brought the survey either to the SW. corner of the parish, or to the vicinity of Hyde Farm (OM1).

10. *And so bi Talayate*: 'And so by . . . Gate.'

11. *An thanne to thar Dich bi weste Widemere*: 'And so to the Dyke on the west side of Wide Pool.'

Hitherto the landmarks have come closely together; but, now that the survey begins to traverse the open high land, they are taken much farther apart.

Widemere still exists in Mear's Pond (OM6). It is in the middle of Bouldsbury Wood. The dyke is apparently a part of Bokerly Ditch further N. The remains of the dyke are apparent on the N. part of the ridge on which the pond stands; but they are not, according to OM6, apparent so far S. as the pond. *Talayate* was probably on the ridge just to the S. of Bouldsbury Wood (OM1), though, judging from the present local names, that gate seems to have got the name Biddlesgate.

12. *And soa ende lang Rigges to Upiate*: 'And so along the Ridge to the Upper Gate.'

The ridge is that on the W. by. of Martin parish. The by. goes right up it to the top of Blagdon Hill (OM1).

13. *And from Upyate ende lang Dich to Wideyate*: 'And from Upper Gate along the Dyke to Wide Gate.'

The by. proceeds along the dyke, i.e. Bokerly Ditch, to

¹ *Lospushale* is the modern Lopshill; so that it is possible that the correct form of the old name was *Lopusbale*. AS. *Lopust-Haelb*. *Lopust* means 'lobster.' Can the

name refer to the presence of crayfish in the stream, the White Lake, i.e. the upper part of Hawkhill Ditch? See Lopshill in f.n. and note.

within 3 fur. of what is now Woodyates. This suggests that *Wideyate* in the charter has been written for *Wudeyate*.

14. *Ant thanne to than Gore*: 'And then to the Triangular Ploughland.'

15. *And thanne so to Cotelesburgh*: 'And then so to Cotel's Barrow.'

This barrow is mentioned in a charter of Bower Chalke in Wilts (B.917), where it is called *Chetoles Beorb*. It is almost certainly Kitt's Grave at the NW. corner of Martin parish, just W. of the wood called Vernditch Chase (OM1). There are three descendants of the name *Cotel* in this immediate neighbourhood: (1) the Kitt of Kitt's Grave: (2) Chettle Head Copse, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW. of the last: (3) Cutler Corner and Cutler's Cottages on the N. edge of the copse.

The position of the 'gore' is not now determinable; but it must have been on the by. to the S. of Kitt's Grave.

16. *And thanne so to ther Seuenestrete*: 'And then so to Sevenna's Street (or Made Road).'

This is possibly the *Mynstrelstrete* of a 16 c. document. It is the Roman road from Dorchester to Old Sarum, which forms a large part of the NW. by. of Martin parish. The tendency to attach female names to Roman roads is shown in the names *Ichenilde Straet* and *Buggilde Straet* (the so-called Ryknield Street of the border of Warwickshire and Worcestershire). In B.970, K.447, a charter of Handley, Dorset, a village about 1 m. from the Roman road, is a landmark *Seuen Diche*, 'Sevenna's Dyke,' which is evidently the same name, and may refer to the 'agger' of the Roman road.

17. *And of ther Seuenestrete to Coteleshed*: 'And from Sevenna's Street to Cotel's Headland.'

The by. runs along the Roman road. Cotel's Headland was clearly at the NW. angle of Martin parish, and the SE. angle of Knighton Wood (OM1). The name Chettle Head survives there. Cf. *Chetel*, C.R. 1237-42.

18. *And soa endelang ther Strete Dich to Wilteneweie*: 'And so along the Street Dyke to Wilton Way.'

This dyke is the Grim's Ditch of the modern map. It forms the N. by. of Martin.

On the E. edge of Martin parish is what is now, at any rate, a separate land-unit, a long narrow strip of land called Toyd Farm and Allenford. This is included in

the lands of the charter. Wilton Way is the ancient track which runs along the E. by. of this small land-unit to Stratford Tony in Wilts, and eventually to Wilton.

19. *And ende Langweyes to than Langeberghe*: 'And then along the Way to the Long Barrow.'

The by. follows the track above mentioned to a barrow now called Knap Barrow, which has a peculiarly elongated form. Moreover the by. leaves the old track at that point.

20. *Ant than riht in the Wide Dich*: 'And then straight to the Wide Dyke.'

This is another part of Bokerly Ditch, which the by. cuts about 5 fur. SSE. of Knap Barrow.

21. *And of ther Dich ouer Knolle to Acclei*: 'And from the Dyke over the Knoll to Oak Lea.'

The down hereabouts is still called Knoll Down; and there is Damerham Knoll, with a camp on it, which is evidently the knoll mentioned in the charter (OM1). *Ac Leab* must have been on the by. to the SE. of the knoll.

22. *And so to Heddstokke*: 'And so to the Headstock,' i.e. a stake marking the headland of a ploughland.

23. *And thanne to thes Drakenhorde in on thar Siderer*: 'And then to the Dragon Hoard (or Treasure) to (?) the . . .'

The *Hord* was probably a place where coins had been found. The idea of dragons and such-like guarding such treasure is of course common in popular superstition. It is probable that a reminiscence of this name survives in the otherwise meaningless modern name Drake North,¹ which is a piece of woodland in West Park, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the house.

I cannot explain *Siderer*.

24. *And so ende lang thare Dich to than Frimde Dich*: 'And so along the Dyke to the . . . Dyke.'

These dykes must have passed through the woodland of what is now West Park (OM1). Traces of them might possibly appear if the parish by. were examined; but they are not marked in the OM. After this the landmarks come thickly, as at the beginning of the survey. This was probably due to the cultivated part of the land being in the S. part of the land-unit. The position of the village

¹ *Vide* note on field names.

would suggest the same thing. But the remaining landmarks are for the most part too minute for identification.

25. *And so in on the Mere*: 'And so to the Pond.'

26. *And of than Mere in on than Landschere Stok*: 'And from the pond on to the Stake marking the land boundary.'

27. *And of thare Stokke in on Coppenthorn*: 'And from the Stake on to the Pollard Thorn-tree.'

28. *And thanne so than Ellene Bem*: 'And then to the Elder-tree.'

29. *And so Walke Stille*: 'And so (to the) Walk Stile.'

30. *And thanne to Prestes Yate*: 'And then to Priest's Gate.'

31. *Endlang Weies up on Holebroke Hulle*: 'Along the Way up to Holly Brook Hill.'

32. *And so to the Sladisheuede*: 'And so to the Head of the Wooded Valley.'

33. *In to than Aissb*: 'To the Ash-tree.'

34. *To Pennegaford thare ther ongunne yat*: 'To Penny (?) Ford where it began.'

These last nine points must be worked backward.

The way of 31 has vanished; but the Holly Brook must have run down the hollow in which Sandleheath stands. Priest's Gate was probably in the valley running up NW. of Sandleheath into the ridge on which the woodland of West Park (OM1) stands. Points 25 to 29 are not traceable at the present day. They must all of them have been in the S. part of the woodland of West Park. It will be noticed that, with the exception of the *Mere*, they are not landmarks which could be expected to survive.

Local Names.

Bokerly Ditch (see charter), Damerham Knoll (see charter), Allen River, Allenford Farm (possibly the *Elingford* of the 14 c.),¹ Bagland Plantation, *Baggelonde*,

¹ Other forms *Alyngforde* and *Elyngforde*, 1518. These forms of the river name Allen are interesting and perhaps important. Of course they may be no more than examples of the tendency shown in place names to represent by analogy the genitive in *-an* by 'ing,' especially in some of the *-ington* and *-ingham* names scattered through the country, so that the *-yng-* of

the present names may represent no more than the *-en* of the river name. The name of the neighbouring Fordingbridge is a case in point. As a river or brook name 'Allen' occurs twice in Cornwall and in Somerset, and once in Dorset. Until some old forms of the names of these streams are discovered it would be unsafe to speculate on the Hampshire case.

1518, Soldiers' Ring (camp), Eleven Cross, Ryver's Copse, Stapelton (OMI. AS. *Stapol Tun*, 'Farm of the Pole,' referring probably to a by. mark),¹ Drake North (see charter).² The following are parts of the woodland of West Park: Troco Piece, Court Bottom, Breach Copse, Boardengates Copse.

Boulsbury Down, Boulsbury Farm, etc. (all in the W. part of the parish).³ Possibly Boulsbury was the original name of the camp at Soldier's Ring), Holm Hill Copse, Woollens Copse, Lagbottom Wood, Kingland Copse,⁴ Ball Hill Copse, Buttons Copse, White Leaze Copse, Bovis Row, Hyde Cross, Hyse Farm, Sinkhole Copse, Cutts Copse, Huckle Copse.⁵

Heron's Copse, Lopshill Common, Lopshill Farm (see charter),⁶ Wilstead Ashridge Copse, Holy Head (spring in the SE. of parish), High Hayward Copse,⁷ Biddlegate Copse (see charter),⁸ Little Wigmore Wood.

Ryver's Copse (*Ryver*, 1518), Crocker's Copse (*Crockers*, 1518: either p.n. or 'Potter.')

100. EAST DEAN.

About 6 m. WNW. of Romsey.

Dene, 11 c.: *Estdena*, 12 c.: *Estden*, *Estdeene*, 13 c.: *Est Deone*, 14 c. AS. *East Denu*, 'East Dean.'

Local Names.

Holbury Mill (*Holebury*, F.A. 1346, 1428, either *Holenbyrig*, 'Holly Camp' or '*aet thaere Holan Byrige*' 'Hollow Camp').

¹ Old forms: *Stapilbam*, 1297: *Staplebam*, 1316: *Stapulbamesgate*, *Stapulbame*, *Stapelbame*, *Stapilbam*, 1518, 'House by the (Boundary) Pole.'

² *Drakeworth*, *Drakeworth*, 1518. Either the '*bord*' of the charter has got corrupted into '*worth*,' or vice versa. The modern name would suggest that the latter had been the case.

³ Old forms: *Bolesburgbe*, *Bolisburgbe*, 1297: *Bolesborgbe*, 1518. Origin?

⁴ *Kynglonde*, 1518.

⁵ Old forms: *Huckwelle*, 1518: *Huckull Grove*, 1539. 'Spring of the Hook.' Here 'hook' is probably the common field name meaning either 'a piece of land on a slope,' or 'land tilled every year,' or 'a projecting corner, point, or spit of land.'

⁶ Old forms: *Loppisbole*, 1539: *Lopesball*, 1546. I am afraid that, after all, the origin of this name is quite uncertain.

⁷ Old forms: *Hye Haywode*, *Haywarde*, 1518.

⁸ Called *Butelesbeite* in 13 c. document.

101. DEANE.

About 6 m. W. of Basingstoke.

Dene, 11 c. : *Dena*, 12 c. : *Den*, *Dene Mauduit*, 13 c. : *Dean*, *Dene*, *Duene*, 14 c. AS. *Denu*, 'Dean.'¹

Local and Field Names.

Itchen Row (a wood at the SW. corner of Oakley Park), Waitings, Stub Wood, Hyde Hill, Rockage, Hopeless, Long Pightle, Itchen Dell (Quarry in the park).

102. DENNY LODGE.

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

Dinne, AD. 1346.

Origin of name not determinable.

Local Names.

Matley Heath, Matley Ridge, etc., Fulliford Passage, Denny Wait, Little Holm Hill, Withycombe Shade, King's Hat, Sporelake Lawn, Hollands Wood, Ramnor Enclosure, Pignal Enclosure (second element almost certainly AS. *Healh*, 'hollow' in hillside), Shatterford, Bishop's Dyke (encloses the irregular piece of land called Bishop of Winchester's Purlieu), Stephill Bottom, Furzy Brow Pig, Bush, Culverley Farm (OM1, *Culver Leah*, 'Lea of Wood-pigeons'), Shepton Bridge, Honey Hill, Tantany Wood, Halfpenny Green, Rowbarrow (OM1, Prob. *Rub Beorh*, 'Rough Barrow'), Rowbarrow Droke, Woodfidley, Fawley Pond, Crabhat Enclosure, Stubby Copse, Perry Wood, Gurnetfields, Starpole Pond, the Noads, Flash Pond, Hardley Bridge, Stock Lane.

103. DIBDEN.

About 2½ m. SSW. of Southampton.

Depedene, 11 c. : *Depedene*, 13 c. : *Dupeden*, 14 c. : *Debden*, 16 c. AS. *Deop Denu*, 'Deep Dean' or 'Valley.'

¹ Other forms : *Estdena*, Pipe R. 1166, T.N. 1219 : *Estden*, T.N. 1242 : *Est Done*, F.A. 1316

Local Names.

Deep Lake (channel in Southampton Water), The Gymp (mud bank in Southampton Water), Bramshot Hill, Orestone Copse, Lanchays, Dibden Purlieu, Langdown.

104. DOGMERSFIELD.

About 2 m. ENE. of Odiham.

Ormeresfeld, 11 c. : *Dokemeresfeld*, *Dockmeresfeld*, 12 c. : *Dogmersfeld*, 13 c. : *Doggemeresfeld*, CR.1228 : *Dogmeresfelde*, FA.1316 : *Dogmeresfeld*, FA.1346 : *Dogmansfeld*,¹ *Doggmersfeld*, *Dogmersfeld*, CPR. 1547-8.

Probably AS. *Docce-Meres-Feld*, 'the Moorland of the Pool where Docks grow.'

Some ancient names on its E. by. appear in the Crondall charter.

Local and Field Names.

Burnbake Copse, Freemans Field, Chatter Alley.

Pilcot (*Pilcot*, AD. 1418. Prob. AS. *Pyll Cot*, 'Cottage of the Pool,' i.e. of a pool in a stream).

Tundry Hill, Tundry Pond, Hurst Plantation, Butts Plantation, Sprats Hatch Coppice, Omans Grove Field, Dogmersfield Plat, Lousey Moor, Pillars Field, Clogstile Field, Romesey Field, Hither Grubbs Moor, Coxmoor Wood, Horse Leaze, Upper Flood Field, Peaked Croft, Great Pains Hill, Bushyleaze Copse, Great Bread Field, Ashen Row, Harewarren Plantation, Home Purrock, The Purrock ('Park' or 'Enclosure'), Hop Garden Plantation.

105. DROXFORD.

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

The parish included formerly part of Swanmore, Shedfield, the tithing of Hill (now represented by Hill Place, Hill Pound, and Hill Grove), and the tithing of Steeple Court on the right bank of the Hamble river.

Drocenesford, AD. 826 (B.393, K.1038) : *Drocenesford*,

¹ This change from *-meres-* to *-mans-* is also found in Ashmansworth from Aescmereswyrrh.

Drokenesford, AD. 939 (B.953, K.1181): *Drochenesford*, 11 c.: *Drokenesford*, 14-15 c.: *Trokenesforde*, FA.1316. AS. *Drocenes Ford*, 'Drocens Ford.' (Though *Drocen* is not found elsewhere as a personal name, it must, I think, be so here).

Charter.

B.393, K.1038 is a charter whereby King Ecgbert grants to the Old monastery at Winchester 20 hides at Droxford in AD. 826.

The grant seems to include the present parish of Droxford together with at least Shedfield and part of Swanmore.

Survey.

1. *Aerest aet Clefer Daene on thaet Del*: 'First at Clover Dean to the Quarry.'

This is, at the NW. corner of the present parish, 3 fur. NW. of the house at Hazelholt Park. Cleverly Wood, 3 fur. W. of this, a former *Claefer Leah*, preserves part of the old name. The dean is the large valley which runs N. into the downs at this point.

(The points which follow had best be taken together.)

2. *Of tham Daele andlang Waeges on tha Hwitan Floda on north healfae Haerepathes*: 'From the Quarry along the Track to the White (large) Intermittent Stream on the north side of the Highway.'

3. *On thone Litlan Thorn*: 'To the Little Thorn-tree.'

4. *Th(onne) on Swakwan Thorn*: 'Then to Swallow's Thorn-tree.'

5. *Thonne on thaes Hlince north aendae*: 'Then to the north end of the Lynch.'

6. *Swa and lang Hlincaes suth on thaes Cumbaes Heafod*: 'So along the Lynch to the Head of the Combe.'

7. *Thonne on thaes Hlincaes west aende aet thaem Hwitan Fox Holum*: 'Then to the west end of the Lynch at the White Foxholes.'

8. *Thonne on Stan Burg*: 'Then to the Stone Fort.'

This last landmark survives in the names of three fields just W. of the Meon river where the parish by. crosses that stream. They are called Great Stanbury, Stanbury

Hanger, and Long Stanbury. Here must have been the stone fort.

It is plain therefore that the intervening landmarks are on the N. by. of the parish.

The *Del* or quarry of 1 is not traceable at the present day. The *Weg* of 2 must have been along the line of footpath which passes close to the NW. corner of the parish. Such tracks tend to be permanent. The White Flood must have been a stream which flowed in wet weather down the valley through which the road from Bishop's Waltham to Corhampton runs. Such streams are common in Hants. The *herepath* was along the line of the above-mentioned road.

The thorn-trees of 3 and 4 are not determinable landmarks. The reference in 5 to the N. end of the lynch implies that the lynch ran N. and S. It must therefore have been somewhere on the slope at the head of the combe which comes up W. from Corhampton. The combe's head must have been where the parish by. turns S. for a furlong 5 fur. W. of the edge of Corhampton Park. In the charter the by. is described as going S. at this point. The west end of the lynch mentioned in 7 and the white foxholes were probably where the by. makes another short bend south about $\frac{1}{4}$ -m. from Corhampton Park.

From *Stan Burb* the by. turns down the Meon river; and it is evident that in those days it was sometimes on the stream and sometimes close to it, as it is now.

9. *Thonne and lang Dic utt on Hwitan Forth* (for *Ford*): 'Then along the Dyke out to White Ford.'

The White Ford must have been over the Meon at the point where the N. by. of Droxford meets it, 1 fur. S. of the manor house at Meonstoke.

10. *Swa and lang Meone on midnaes stream on tha Dic on nordhealfae thaes Fordaes*: 'So along the Meon River to mid-stream to the Dyke on the north side of the Ford.'

Probably this ford was where Brock Bridge now stands, about $\frac{1}{4}$ -m. N. of Droxford village.

11. *Thonne on thanae Ealdan Thorn*: 'Then to the Old Thorn-tree.'

12. *Swa eft utt on Meone*: 'So again out on the Meon River.'

From the neighbourhood of Brock Bridge the modern

by. runs S. between the railway and the river, and then turns to the river at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. of Droxford Church. Possibly the old thorn was at this bend.

13. *And lang streames oth tha Dic* : 'Along stream till the Dyke.'

The parish by. follows the river for a little more than a furlong and then turns W. up a dyke. This is probably the dyke of the charter.

14. *And lang Dic to them Hethenum Birigelsum* : 'Along the Dyke to the Heathen Burial-places.'

The burial-places must have been near the NE. corner of the park at Midlington.

15. *Thonnae suth and lang Hling Raewe to thaes Nithaer Langan Hlincaes east aende* : 'Then south along the Row (of trees) on the Lynch to the east end of the Lower Long Lynch.'

This lynch ran probably along the N. part of the side of Midlington Park.

16. *And lang Hlincaes eft utt on Ea* : 'Along the Lynch once more out on the River.'

17. *Thonnae swa oth thaet Waest maeste How* : 'Then so on till the Westernmost Hill-spur.'

Probably this is the hill on which the village of Soberton stands. There is an 'East Hoe' on the far side of Soberton parish. The Droxford by. leaves the river about opposite Soberton village.

18. *Thonon waest for thonae Seal Stub* : 'Then west to the Stump of the Sallow-tree.'

This tree has probably been replaced in later times by the oak (OM6) on the by. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. of Cut Bridge.

19. *Oth thaet Yrdland* : 'Till the Ploughland.'

Probably part of the last point, and, if so, presumably where the oak stands. But it may have been further S.

20. *Syth bae thae Landae on thes Willes Heafod* : 'South by the Ploughland to the Spring Head.'

This is probably the holy well which is on the river in the modern parish of Swanmore.

21. *Thonne utt on Ea* : 'Then out to the river.'

The by. follows the Meon.

22. *Swa forth suth on Wuda* : 'So on south to the Wood.'

Bishop's Wood, on the river E. of Shirrell Heath.

23. *And thonnae git oth Wic haema Mearce*: 'Then it goes as far as the Boundary of the people of Wickham.'

The S. edge of Bishop's Wood is on the Wickham by.

24. *Thonon west bae Hagan on Cyneburgan Hyrstae*: 'Then west by the Hedge (Game Enclosure) to Cyneburg's Copse.'

25. *Oth thet Scirhiltæ*: 'Till the . . . which forms a Dividing Line (or Boundary).'

The name survives in that of Shirrell; but *Hiltæ* is not translatable, and may be a copyist's error. Shirrell would suggest *Scir-Healh*, 'the Hollow on the Boundary.' The *Haga* and Cyneburg's Copse must have been on the by. S. of Shirrell Heath.

26. *On thonnae Greatan Beam*: 'To the Great Tree.'

27. *Thonne on Thunres Lea middæ weardæ*: 'Then to the middle (of the side?) of Thunder's Lea.'

28. *Swa gae rihtæ to Throc Briggæ on thonæ Fulan Broce*: 'So straight to the Plank Bridge to the Dirty Brook.'

This brook is undoubtedly that which rises about 1 fur. S. of Shedfield village, and flows to meet a larger brook about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due S. of that village. The plank bridge was probably somewhere near where the Shedfield-Fareham road crosses the brook. *Thunres Leah*, a name which, had it survived, would probably have taken the form Thursley, was probably between Shedfield village and Shedfield Common.

29. *Thonne utt on Bitnan Burnan*: 'Then out to . . . Bourne.'

Although I cannot interpret the name of this brook, the name does survive in that of Biddenfield High Wood on the N. by. of Wickham parish. The brook is the large one which forms the S. by. of Shedfield, and joins the Hamble River about 3 fur. W. of Cur Bridge.

30. *And lang Burnan on thaes Bisceopaes Mearcae*: 'Along the Bourne of the Bishop's Boundary.'

This brings the survey to the by. of Curdridge, which abuts on the brook just where the railway crosses it. Curdridge was in AD. 900 the property of the New monastery.

31. *Swa north to Filæ Leage Geatae*: 'So north to . . . Lea Gate.'

I suspect that *Filæ* is a scribe's error; and that the real

name was *Syle Leah*, 'miry lea,' for this landmark is close to the *Syle Ford* of the Curdridge charter.

32. *Thonnae on Bromburnan*: 'Then to Broom Bourne.'

This is mentioned in the Curdridge charter. It is the large brook called Shawford's Lake which divides Curdridge from Shedfield.

33. *And lang Burnan on Bromfaeld*: 'Along the Bourne to Broom Field or Moorland.'

34. *Thonne upp bae tweonae the twaegen Bromfeldas and lang thaes Alar Sceataes on thone Fulan Broc*: 'Then up between the two Broomfields along the Alder Shot to the Dirty Brook.'

35. *Thonne to thaes Cumbaes Heafdae*: 'Then to the Head of the Combe.'

This is the head of the combe $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Nation's Farm (OM1). The foul or dirty brook is the small stream which runs down to the Broom Bourne along this combe. The Broom Fields must have been on either side of the Broom Bourne near the place where the Foul Brook joins it, i.e. about 3 fur. N. of Row Ash (OM1). The Alder Shot was probably at the point of junction.

36. *Thonne to thaere Stigelae to thaes Bisceopaes Mearcae*: 'Then to the Stile to the Bishop's Boundary.'

This is the by. of Bishop's Waltham which the Shedfield by. meets about 100 yds. SE. of the hamlet of Glebe (OM1). The stile must have been at or near this point. It is mentioned in the other Droxford charter (see later).

37. *Thonne utt on Langan Leagae*: 'Then out to Long Lea.'

38. *Thaet thweores ofer tha Leage north to Wuda*: 'Then obliquely over the Lea north to the Wood.'

39. *Thonon to thaere Stigelae oth Meonwara Snathe*: 'Then to the Stile as far as the Piece of Land belonging to the people of Meon.'

40. *Swa to Domnes Hlincae*: 'So to Domen's (?) Lynch.'

41. *Thonnae to thaem Wulfpyttae*: 'Then to the Wolf Pit (or Trap).'

42. *Swa on ge rihta to Haesel Holt*: 'So straight on to Hazel Holt.'

43. *Thonnae to Claefaer Daene aeft on thaet Del*: 'Then to Clover Dean again to the Quarry.'

A small piece of the present parish of Swanmore was

taken from Bishop's Waltham. The old Droxford by. diverged from the present Swanmore by. at a point where, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. of Forest Road, the latter makes a bend from NE. to N. From here the old by. went due NE., not following the present hedge line, to the Bricklayer's Arms public house at the N. end of Swanmore village. Here it turned NW. and went 150 yds. along the highway to the crossroads. It then went for about 120 yds. along the road to Swanmore Park: then along the NE. side of the pit known as Donniger's Dell, and continued in the same direction to a farm road running up to Jervis Court Farm. It went up this road NE. for 300 yds., and then turned NW. and so ran for another 300 yds. It then turned SW. and ran to meet the road from Swanmore to Hoe, where it met once more the present Swanmore by.

Of the landmarks in the survey *Clæfer Denu* of 43 was, as has been said in reference to point 1, at the NW. corner of Droxford parish. *Haesel Holt* of 42 survives as a name in that of Hazelholt Park in the NW. part of the same parish. The wolf pit of 41 is mentioned in the other Droxford charter; and comparison makes it probable that it was on the site of Little Phrymph Copse, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of the house at Swanmore Park. *Domnes Hlinc* of 40 was probably on the side of the dean 3 fur. due W. of Swanmore House. The *Meonwara Snad* of 39 was possibly that piece of land $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Donniger's Dell which was outside, but almost surrounded by, the old Droxford by. If so, the stile of 39 was somewhat about where the road from Swanmore to Hoe crosses the present by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Donniger's Dell. The wood of 38 and the long lea of 37 must have been W. and SW. of Swanmore village.

Another Charter.

B.742, K.1122 is a charter whereby King Aethelstan grants to his sister Eadburga 17 hides at Droxford in AD. 939.

The boundaries given are the same as those of the last charter.

Third Charter.

B.953, K.1181 is a charter whereby King Eadwig grants

to the noble lady Aethelhild 20 hides at Droxford in AD. 956.

Although the hidage of this charter is the same as that of the first, the actual area of the grant is only a fraction of the area of that of AD. 826. The first includes the whole of Droxford and Shedfield, and nearly the whole of Swanmore, whereas this one is confined to Swanmore and the S. part of Droxford. It seems to include merely the lands included later in the tithings of Swanmore and Hill. As to the hidage, it is possible that in the 130 years which intervened between the two charters the hidage had increased owing to settlement in the district. Another possibility is that the monastic owners of 826 managed to get the assessment of the land for royal dues put at a figure which would not be conceded to the private grantee of 956.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Droccenesforda to Biene Stede*: 'First from Droccen's Ford to the Bean Steading.'

Whether *Droccenes Ford* is the ford mentioned in 10 of the previous charter, i.e., the ford at Brock Bridge, or that where the fieldpath now crosses the Meon due E. of the church, cannot be positively said. Probably it was the latter. It is also probable that the *Biene Stede* was where the Swanmore-Shedfield by. leaves the Meon river.

2. *Of Biene Stedae to Scida Felda*: 'From Beanstead to the Moorland of the Shingles.'

Shingles means here pieces of wood cut thin, used especially for the purpose of roofing. Probably this was a place where they were made. The name survives in that of Shedfield. Later landmarks show that the by. is passing along the N. by. of that modern parish and former tithing.

3. *Thanon utt to Langan Leagae middae weadre*: 'Then out to Long Lea (approaching it on the middle of one side?) See first charter. Almost certainly at the SW. angle of Swanmore parish, to the SW. of the village.

4. *Than upp to thaere Stigelae*: 'Then up to the Stile.' See first charter. Was where the Swanmore-Hoe road crosses the parish by. 3 fur. NW. of Swanmore.

5. *Thanon utt to Wulf Pyttun*: 'Then out to the Wolf Pits.'

See first charter. Probably on the site of Little Phrymph Copse, 3 fur. NW. of Swanmore House.

6. *Thanon utt on Meone*: 'Then out to Meon river.'

See point 1.

Local and Field Names.

Hazelholt Park (OM1. See *Haesel Holt* of charter), Burrow Copse (the land to the SW. of the house in Hazelholt Park. Named from the tumulus which stands 1 fur. WNW. of the house), Well Field, Stanbury Hanger, Great Stanbury, Long Stanbury (the first in, the last two just outside, the SW. part of Corhampton Park. See *Stan Burb* of charter), Little Phrymph Copse (OM1), Lycroft Copse, Down Hassock, Wicketts Furlong, Goar Well (the triangular piece of ground between the roads 1 fur. W. of Brock Bridge, OM1), Innox ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. due W. of church), Whitelands, Upper Hales, Hill in Argots.

Midlington (OM1, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of village, *Midlynton*, *Midlyngton*, F.A.1316: *Middelton*, IPM.1346. *Middleton* AD.1376, *aet thaem Middelan Tun*, 'Middle Farm').

Wycomb (1 fur. NW. of the house at Midlington), Walkhams, Ollix, Spoonhams, West Clapgate, Rowgates, Denshams, Abbscroft ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of the house at Midlington, OM1. Perhaps *Abbodes Croft*, 'Abbot's Croft').

106. DUMMER AND KEMPSHOTT.

About 5 m. SW. of Basingstoke.

Dummere, 11 c.: *Domera*, Pipe R.1166: *Dumare*, 13 c.: *Dummere*, IPM.1300, 1347: F.A.1346: *Donmere*, 14 c., F.A.1423: *Dommere*, IPM.1303, 1330; F.A.1316.

Probably *Dun Mere*, 'Pond on the Down.'

Campesette, 11 c.: *Campshet*, *Kempeshete*, *Kempeschute*, 13 c.: *Kembeshete*, F.A.1316, IPM.1330, 1347: *Kembeshute*, *Kembeshete*, 14 c.: *Kempshote*, 15 c.

AS. *Camp Sceat*, 'Shot (or detached piece of land) on the Open Field.'¹

Local and Field Names.

The Peak, Dell Piece, Sun Piece, Binters Field, Long

¹ The meaning of *camp* is not clear on the evidence of the charters.

Bush, Lemington Piece, Kelworth or Stubbs Coppice, Great Rowley, Rowley Piddle, Cambleton's Bottom, Great Runaway, Sidling Piece, Reed End, Rye Furlong, Hook Heron and Fullers, Benhams Mead, Bible Meadow, Black Coal, Marriage Style, Hisborough ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of village), Great Hinden (3 fur. SW. of village), Upper Milkway, Lamar Pightle, Lammer Piece, Lamer Piece, Tidley Hill, Holt Field, Great Marley Hill, Paiges, Winchester Plain, Upper Winshard.

107. DUNWOOD.

About 3 m. NW. of Romsey.

Dunewode, Denewode, 13 c.

Either AS. *Dun Wudu*, 'Wood of the Down,' or *Dene Wudu*, 'Wood of the Dean or Valley.'

108. DURLEY.

Deorleah, AD. 900-1 (B.596, K.332): *Durley*, CPR. 1547-8: AS. *Deor Leah*, 'Lea of the Deer.'

Charter.

B.596, K.332 is a charter of the reputed date AD. 900-1, whereby King Eadward grants to the New monastery at Winchester 100 hides of land at Micheldever. These 100 hides include, judging from the boundaries given, (1) the greater part, if not the whole, of the then Hundred of Micheldever; (2) the lands of Cranbourne in Wonston; (3) lands in Curdrige; (4) lands at Durley; (5) lands at *Rige Leah* in Farley Chamberlayne; (6) certain lands at Candover.

The lands at Cranbourne, *Rige Leah*, and Candover are merely parts of modern parishes, and are of comparatively small area. It seems probable that the same is the case with the lands at Durley. *V.C.H. Hants* says that the bounds of this charter may be easily traced on the modern by. of Durley. In point of fact, as will be seen, that is very far from being the case. It will be well to give the survey in full before proceeding to discuss the difficulties.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Cysle Burnan innan Hamele thaer Cysle Burnan aerest ingaeth*: 'First to Gravel Bourne (Chiselbourne) to Hamble river where the Gravel Bourne first enters it.'

2. *Up andlang Cysle Burnan to Wifeles Stigele*: 'Up along Gravel Bourne to Wifel's (Beetle's) Stile.'

3. *Of Wifeles Stigele on thaet Read Leafe Treow*: 'From Wifel's Stile to the Red-leafed Tree.'

4. *Of tham Read Leafan Treowe on thone Ealdan Stoc*: 'From the Red-leafed Tree to the Old Stake.'

5. *Of tham Stocce be westan Burnan on thone Grenan Weg*: 'From the Stake on the west side of the Bourne to the Green Way.'

6. *Of tham Grenan Wege andlang thaes Smalan Pathe to Cnollgete*: 'From the Green Way along the narrow path to the Gate on the Knoll.'

7. *Of Cnollgete on thaet Hwite Treow*: 'From the Gate on the Knoll to the White Tree.'

8. *Of tham Hwitan Treowe on thaet North Healde Treow*: 'From the White to the North Bent Tree.'

9. *Of tham North Healdan Treowe to Cuntan Heale*: 'From the North Bent Tree to . . . Hollow.'

10. *Of Cuntan Heale on thone Lytlan Wyl*: 'From . . . Hollow to the Little Spring.'

11. *Of tham Lytlan Wylle forth ofer Beorh Holt on tha Langan Bryce*: 'From the Little Spring forth over Barrow Copse to the Tall Birch-Tree.'

12. *Of thaere Langan Bryce innan Wobburnan*: 'From the Tall Birch-Tree to the Winding Bourne.'

13. *Andlang Wobburnan to Stapol Forda*: 'Along the Winding Bourne to the Ford of the Pole.'

14. *Up of Stapol Forda to Awelwican*: 'Up from the Ford of the Pole to the Wychelm of the (Great) Spring.'

15. *Of Awelwican into than Holan More*: 'From the Wychelm of the Great Spring to the Hollow Marsh.'

16. *Andlang thaes Holan Mores innan Hamele*: 'Along the Hollow Marsh to Hamble river.'

17. *Andlang Hamele thaer Cysle Burnan gaeth into Hamele*: 'Along Hamble river to where Gravel Bourne enters it.'

The significant points in the survey are : The Hamble river in 1, 16 and 17 : Wifel's Stile in 2, which is mentioned in the Bishopstoke charter, and was somewhere near Snakemoor House (OM1) : *Cuntan Healb*, also in the Bishopstoke charter, and possibly at the N. point of Durley parish : *Stapol Ford*, which is represented on an old map to have been, not at Stapleford Farm, but where the stream coming from the farm enters Ford Lake.

And now come the difficulties involved in any assumption that the grant includes the whole of the modern parish of Durley.

It is pretty clear that *Cuntan Healb* and *Wifeles Stigel* were respectively the N. and S. ends of the old joint by. between Durley and Bishopstoke, i.e. the modern Fair Oak. But at the present day the two ends of the joint by. are connected by the large brook called Ford Lake ; and there can be little doubt that, had the by. in AS. times been as it is now, that brook would have been taken by the surveyors as the sole landmark between the two points. As a fact there are in the present charter numerous landmarks given between them. Two of these may be significant. Point 5 makes the by. go W. of the bourne, the bourne being probably Ford Lake. Point 6 mentions *Cnoll Geat*, which may have been on Knowle Hill, now in Fair Oak parish. The probability is that what is now the eastern fringe of Fair Oak was formerly in Durley, and the by. passed up a line W. of Ford Lake.

When we turn to the E. by. of the grant another difficulty arises. Stapleford is mentioned in 13, and it is on the *Wobburna* of 12 and 13. It is not on the *Hammele* or the Chiselbourne (Gravel Bourne). Stapleford was either at Stapleford Farm, or, if an eighteenth-century map of Hampshire be followed, where the brook which flows past Stapleford Farm, called Durley Brook in the TA., joins Ford Lake. Therefore either Durley Brook or Ford Lake must have been the Woburn, i.e. one of them must have been part of the by. of the grant (see 12). But, as a fact, Ford Lake must be either the *Hammele* or the *Cysle Burna* (1 and 17), and therefore Durley Brook is the Woburn. But, in getting from Stapleford to the Chiselbourne and the Hamble, the by. passes certain intermediate landmarks (14, 15, 16), and therefore Stapleford

cannot have been on Ford Lake, but was probably at Stapleford Farm.

It is now possible to trace the by. in outline, though not in detail.

1 and 17. The by. starts where Ford Lake joins the Hamble river. Ford Lake is the Gravel Bourne of the charter, and is the stream which forms the present SW. by. of the parish.

2. The by. then goes up the Gravel Bourne to *Wifeles Stigel*, which must have been on the stream or near it, and also near Snakemoor House (OMI).

3 and 4. It then ran up W. of the stream past the red-leaved tree and the old stake. These must have been near Horton Heath in Fair Oak.

5. It then went along 'the west side of the Bourne,' i.e. W. of, and more or less parallel to, Ford Lake, to the green way, which may have been on the line of Knowlhill Lane in Fair Oak parish.

6. It then went along a narrow path to Knowl Gate, which was probably on the side of Knowl Hill in Fair Oak.

7 and 8. It then passed two trees which must have stood somewhere NE. of Knowl Hill.

9. It then reached *Cuntan Healh*, a landmark of the Bishopstoke charter, which was probably at the northernmost angle of Durley on Ford Lake $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Job's Corner, OMI.

10, 11 and 12. From here it must have turned S. to get to the Woburn, i.e. Durley Brook, passing the Little pool, the Barrow copse, and the tall birch tree. These three points lay probably about the W. edge of the large wood N. of Durley village.

13. It then went down the Woburn (Durley Brook) to Stapleford Farm.

14, 15, and 16. From the farm it went to the junction of the Hamble and Ford Lake, passing a spring of some size, and some marshy land near a stream, probably by the Hamble.

The peculiarities of the boundary are possibly due to its having been the boundary, not of agricultural land, but of timber land which should make up for deficiency of timber in other parts of this large and scattered grant. The land was in, or on the edge of, the Forest of Bere.

Local and Field Names.

Black Down Mead, Well Close, Dungles Mead, Merry Field, Stares Gully, Kents Mead, Snakemoor House, Upper Lions, Stump Stile, Snarls, Vox Hills, Great Brookers (the SW. corner of the large wood N. of the village. Between two branches of Durley Brook. Possibly AS. *Brocas*, 'Brooks'), Sweat Field, Boney Close, Helens Wood, The Grove, Stapleford Farm (OMI. See charter), Great Hackrett (Hackerat in TA.), Long Congellors, Blundells Copse, Rudlands, Alder Moor, Gizles, Broke Close, Noyce's Copse, Longlands Copse, Gores, Butts Four Acres, Great Frogs, Great Bunces, Great Pollard Coft, Foxholes, Hams, Ashland, King's Mead, Bemister's Mead, Mill Down, Shepherd's Arbour, Great Swithins, Parlins, Hatchett (named from its shape), Upper Main, Inner Abrahams, Lower Kites Field, Yotley ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Durley Manor Farm, OMI), Bracksells, Marls, Great Wheat Croft, Little Rock Close, Broke Copse, Brown Ham, Mincingfield Farm (OMI) (perhaps 'Nuns' Moorland'), Vilands, Great Vilands ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of last mentioned farm), Arumous Down, Sweet Field, Channels, Chalcotts Paddock, Stony Alley, Netherhill Farm, Burrows.

109. EASTLEIGH.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Southampton.

East Lea, AD. 932 (B. 692) : *Eastleie*, AD. 1086 (Domesday). *Estlega*, Pipe R. 1168-76 : *Estleye*, IPM. 1256.

AS. *East Leah*, 'East Lea.'

The modern parish has been formed out of the old parishes of North and South Stoneham. The present parliamentary county division (1916) is on the old by. between the two Stoneham parishes.

Local and Field Names.

Long Brooms, Winterhill Copse (now crossed by Brookwood Avenue), Elserns Piece (right in the angle between the two railways to Winchester and Salisbury), The Purrock, Cawt's Field (on either side of Barton Farm, S. of the Bishopstoke road), Chalk Herds (immed. N. of Great Eastleigh Farm), Hampton Field (between Derby Road

and Cherbourg Road), Bushnells Field (between Factory Road and Blenheim Road, and traversed by Desborough Road), Sheepbridge and Little Caingar (in the angle between the Itchen Navigation and the main river, E. of the S. end of the main mass of the Railway Works), Rushy Caingar, Upper Peakes, Part of Stanford (in SE. of parish, just N. of Chicken Hall Farm. See the Chilcomb charter), Barton Farm (*Berton*, IPM. 1345).

110. EASTON.

About 2½ m. NE. of Winchester.

Eastune, *Eastun*, AD. 961 (B.1076, K.1230): *Estune*, 11 c.: *Eston*, *Estune*, 12 c.: *Eston*, 13 c.: *Istune*, 14 c.: *Ystone* FA. 1316.

AS. *East Tun*, 'East Farm or Village.'

Charters.

There are various charters which have been supposed to refer to the lands of this Easton. A few notes on them, even of a negative character, may be useful.

B.1080, K.1235 is a grant of King Eadward to the monastery at Abingdon made in AD. 961 of lands at *Eastune*. It refers to Crux Easton in NW. Hants. See notes on Crux Easton.

B.987, K.1155 is a grant of King Eadred to the thegn Wulfhelm, made in AD. 951, of lands at *Eastun* and at *Bearre*. The survey gives no clue to their identity.

B.1076, K.1230 is a grant of King Eadgar to Brythelm, bishop of Winchester, made in AD. 961, of lands at *Eastune*. This refers to the present Easton; but the grant includes not merely Easton, but also that part of Winchester outside the north wall, Abbot's Barton, Abbot's Worthy, and probably the whole of Martyr Worthy.

B.1199, K.533 is a grant by King Eadgar to the thegn Aelfsi, made in AD. 967, of land at *Eastune*. The landmarks of this charter bear the most extraordinary resemblance to the landmarks of that large and complicated group of charters which relate to lands in a wide region

round Uffington in Berkshire. But that is all that can be said of it.

B.543, K.1062 is a grant by the bishop of Winchester for three lives, made in AD. 877, of lands at *Estune* or *Eastune*. The grant is certainly on the Itchen, for that river is mentioned; but it is very certain that it is not the present parish of Easton. It may refer to a detached piece of the parish which is now included in the E. part of the Parish of Avington. Unfortunately the landmarks do not coincide with any of the landmarks of other charters, with the exception of a *Smal Dun*, 'Narrow Down,' which name appears in an Avington and in an Alresford charter. But the landmark is not sufficiently distinctive to make identity certain.

The charter B.1076, K.1230 records the grant of 7½ hides at Easton by King Eadgar to Byrthelm, bishop of Winchester, in AD. 961. The hidage would suggest a much smaller area than is actually included in the survey. But it is possibly a 'fiscal' hidage, i.e. the assessment of the area for the purposes of taxation. The ecclesiastical authorities at Winchester seem to have been peculiarly successful in getting their assessments reduced; cf. especially the Chilcomb charter.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Eadmundes Wer*: 'First to Edmund's Weir' (probably a fish trap).

2. *Of Eadmundes Were on tha Ealdan Byrig*: 'From Edmund's Weir to the Old Camp or Fort.'

3. *Of thaere Ealdan Byrig upp andlang Dic to tham Ethenan Byrigelsan*: 'From the Old Fort to the Heathen Burial-places.'

4. *Of tham Aethenan Byrigelsan and lang Mearce to thaere Port Stret*: 'From the Heathen Burial-places along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Street (made Road) leading to the town.'

5. *Andlang Smalan Dune upp to thaere Dic*: 'Along Narrow Down up to the Dyke.'

So far the by. seems to coincide with that of Avington, which takes these landmarks in reverse order,

Easton.

- a. Old Fort.
- b. Along Dyke.
- c. Heathen Burial-places.
- d. Along Balk.
- e. Port Street.
- f. Along Narrow Down.
- g. Dyke.

Avington.

- a. Old Fort.
- b. Along Balk.
- c. Heathen Burial-places.
- d. Along Balk.
- e. Highway (*Herepath*).
- f. Along Narrow Down
- g. White Dyke.

It is pretty clear that Edmund's Weir was on the Itchen where the Easton-Avington by. meets it, 1 fur. E. of the hamlet of Chilland. The old fort must have been somewhere in Avington Park. The dyke survives, running along the SW. side of the park, and for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further in a SE. direction. The Heathen Burial-places must have been somewhere about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Avington Farm. Then there came a *Mearc*, or balk of ploughland, running S. to the Port Street or *Herepath*, which must have been some forerunner of the Winchester-Alresford road. The narrow down must have been the down called Chilcomb Down, just N. of Telegraph Hill (OMr).

6. *Of thaere Dic andlang Mearce innan Blacan Lacc:*
'From the Dyke along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Black Stream.'

The Black Lake is clearly marked by the field name Black Lake Field which is where the S. by. of Easton goes down to the Itchen along the hollow just N. of Winnall Gas Works. So this point takes the by. the whole way along the present S. by. of Easton.

Of course the copyist may have omitted some landmarks. But I am inclined to think that *Mearc* as used here means a line of 'balls' or boundary mounds which marked this S. by.

7. *Of Blaca Lacc andlang Wataeres on Costices Mylne:*
'From the Black Lake along the Water to Costic's Mill.'

The modern boundaries fail here. But the next point shows pretty clearly that the by. ran from where the Black Lake entered the Itchen down that river to the site of the present bridge at the end of the street called North Walls; and that the mill stood there. The use of *Waeter* instead of *Stream* for the course of the river does not occur elsewhere in Hants charters.

8. *Of Costices Mylne andlang Mearce to thaere Fulan Flode* : 'From Costic's Mill along the Balk (or boundary) to the Foul Intermittent Stream.'

This name survives in that of Fulflood, the suburb of Winchester W. of the L.S.W.R. station. The stream must have come down the hollow in which the station stands. The *Mearc* must have run along the line of North Wall Street.

9. *Of thaere Fulan Flode andlang Stret to tham Eafod Stoccan* : 'From the Fulflood along the Street (made Road) to the Headland Stakes.'

The by. must have left the line of the city wall about where the old North gate stood. It then passed along the Roman road (*Straet*) to Cirencester as far as the headland stakes, which, as the Chilcomb and Headbourne Worthy charters show, were on this road at the SW. corner of Headbourne Worthy parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. of Barton Farm (OM1).

10. *Of tham Heafod Stoccan andlang Stret innan Icenan* : 'From the Headland Stakes along the Street to the Itchen.'

Andlang Stret is certainly an interpolation of a copyist whose eye has been caught by the same words in the preceding and succeeding points. The by. runs along the N. by. of Abbot's Barton down towards the Itchen, which it approaches close to where the G.W.R. crosses the river.

11. *Andlang Icenan to thaere Grenan Furb to thara Straet* : 'Along the Itchen to the Green Furrow to the Street.'

The Green furrow must have run up from the Itchen from where the present King's Worthy by. meets it, 1 fur. S. of St. Mary's church at King's Worthy. The *Straet* was the Roman road to Silchester.

12. *Andlang Straet* : 'Along the Street.'

The by. then went along that part of the Roman road which lay between the villages of King's Worthy and Abbot's Worthy.

13. *Andlang Mearce on Stapol Thorn* : 'Along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Pole Thorn-tree.'

The survey is now passing along the old by. between Abbot's Worthy and King's Worthy.¹

This thorn-tree is mentioned in the Abbot's Worthy charter (see notes on King's Worthy). It must have stood somewhere not far from where the road from Abbot's Worthy to Stoke Charity crosses the Alton railway.

14. *Of Stapol Thorne andlang Mearce on tha Haran Apoldrian*: 'From the Pole Thorn-tree along the Balk to the Hoar Appletree.'

This tree is also mentioned in the Abbot's Worthy charter. It must have stood somewhere N. of the Alton line, possibly near Bull Farm, OM1.

15. *Of thara Haran Apoldran innan thane Smalan Weg*: 'From the Grey Appletree to the Narrow Way.'

This *Weg* is mentioned in the Abbot's Worthy charter. It is not now distinguishable, unless it was the forerunner of the road through Bull Farm, OM1.

16. *Of than Smalan Wege innan tha Readan Rode*: 'From the Narrow Way inside the Red . . .'.²

The *Rod*, whatever it was, is mentioned in the Abbot's Worthy charter. If the by. was a little W. of that shown very vaguely in the map of 1789, then this *Rod* may have been where the Stoke Charity road meets Water Lane.

17. *Of thaere Readan Rode andlang thaes Mylan Weges*: 'From the Red . . . along the Mill Way.'

This may, if the above supposition with regard to the old by. be correct, be the Stoke Charity road. It will be noticed that it comes up from Abbot's Worthy Mill.

18. *On thone Lunden Weg*: 'To the London Way.'

This is the *Lunden Herepath* of the Crawley charter. (See the details there). It ran along the N. by. of Abbot's

¹ I have sought in various likely places for information as to the line of the old by. between these two places; but I have not been able to find it. The only clue which I have been able to obtain is from a map of the hundreds of Hampshire made, so it is said, 'from a survey' in 1789. But it is a somewhat vague and uncertain guide. The two places were in different hundreds. According to a small scale map issued by the OS. the boundary seems to have very nearly coincided with the road from King's Worthy to Stoke Charity.

² *Rod* may, according to the dictionaries, mean a 'rod' or 'pole,' a 'rod' of land, or a 'cross.' In the charters the term *andlang* is often used with it; and that rules out the possibility of the first and third meanings. Mawer ('Chief Elements in English Place Names') suggests 'clearing,' 'assart,' a very possible meaning elsewhere, though I am inclined to think that the reference here is to a cross.

Worthy and Martyr Worthy, crossing the Roman road at Lunways Inn.

19. *Andlang thaes Lundaenes Weges innan Cealc Hammaes*: 'Along the London Way inside the Chalk Enclosures (or Crofts).'

20. *Of Cealc Hammam andlang Mearce innan Bica Fed Setl*: 'From the Chalk Crofts along the Balk inside Bica's Feeding-place.'

This *Bica* is mentioned in a Martyr Worthy charter, where there is a reference to *Bican Gerstunes Hyrne*, 'the Corner of Bica's Gross Croft,' which is probably the same as the *Setl*. In a charter said to be of Worthy, but probably of Itchen Abbas, there is a reference to Bica's Slade. A comparison of these points with their respective contexts renders it probable that this holding of Bica was on the N. border of what is now Shroner Wood (OMr). If this be so, then the *Cealc Hammas* were probably on the N. by. of Martyr Worthy parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due E. of Lunways Inn. Chalk Dell Field lies 1 fur. S. and SE. of this point.

21. *Of Bica Setle andlang Mearce innan Fearnunga Lege*: (I suspect that the second 'N' in *Fearnunga* is misplaced; and the proper reading is *Fearnigan*.)

'From Bica's Feeding-place along the Balk inside Ferny Lea.'

This lea was probably close to Budgitt's Farm (OMr).

22. *Of (Fearnigan) Lege andlang Dic aeft on Icenan innan Eadmundes Wer*: 'From Ferny Lea along the Dyke again to the river Itchen to the near side of Edmund's Weir.'

See point 1. The dyke must have run down to the Itchen about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Chilland (OMr).

Local and Field Names of Easton.

Town Halves, Malm Mead, The Malm, Flash Hemp-lands, Hockley Mead (in the village just E. of the church), Calcotts, Malm Acre, Durnell's Mead (Durnell's Farm, near Appleton, Berks, is derived from AS. *Dierne Healb*, 'Hidden Hollow.' The field is in the extreme NW. corner of the parish, 1 fur. E. of Abbot's Worthy Mill OMr), Gains Close, Common Mead, Great Metlands, Forders Piece, Worthy Close, King's Moon, Shelves, Old Lain, Ambury Hill ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Winnall Gas Works),

Black Lake Field (see charter), Burdocks, Little Butts, White Ball, Dipcombe (the valley which runs up S. from the village, AS. *Deop Cumb*, 'Deep Combe'), Houndsborough (on W. side of Dipcombe, about 5 fur. S. of village), Darby Croft and Gastons, Dell Field, Harley Hill (just S. of the S. end of Avington Park), Larkwhistle Farm.

Other terms in field-names are: Common Field, Chalk Dell.

III. EASTROP.

On the E. edge of the town of Basingstoke.

Estrope, 11 c.: *Estrope*, 12 c.: *Estropa*, Pipe R. 1166: *Estorp*, TN. 13 c.: *Estrop*, 13-14 c.: *Esthrop*, 14-15 c.: *Esttroup*, 14 c.: *Estroppe*, 15 c.

AS. *East Throp*, 'East Village.'

II2. ECCHINSWELL.

About 8 m. NNE. of Whitchurch.

Ecchinswell was, like Sydmonton, originally a part of Kingsclere. The charter given below shows, however, that the bounds of the parish are older than the date of separation. The explanation is that Kingsclere is, like East Meon, a composite parish formed of a number of tithings, of which Ecchinswell was formerly one; so the boundary of the charter is probably that of the old tithing. Kingsclere was apparently never a single land-unit, for tithings are the survivals either of individual land-units of AS. times, or in some cases of manors or sub-manors created in the post-Conquest period. The charter shows Ecchinswell to have had its origin as a land-unit in AS. times.

Eccleswelle, AD. 1086 (Domesday): *Itchingwell*, Date?: *Echeneswelle*, FA. 1316: *Eccinswell*, AD. 1342.

Taken in conjunction with the name *Eccles Burna*, the first landmark in the charter given below, the old forms seem to make it possible that the original name was *Eceles* or *Eccles Wyl*. What *Eccles* represents is very doubtful. Judging from the evidence collected in Mr. Goodall's *Pl. Names of SW. Yorks*, p. 127 ff., I am inclined to think

that it is from the Latin 'ecclesia,' 'church.' The place was from the earliest times part of the liberty of the bishop of Winchester; and a church may have been built there at some unusually early date.

Charter.

The charter relating to its lands is B.674, K.1102. It is a grant by king Aethelstan to abbot Aelfric of land at Clere. The reputed date is AD. 931; but the extant copy of the charter is said by Professor Earle to date from the late twelfth century¹; still there is no question but that the survey is, or originates in, a survey of Saxon date.

The amount granted is 10 hides.

1. *Aerest on east healfe thaer Ecelesburna scyt on Aleburnan* (for *Alrburnan*): 'First on the east side of where Ecclesbourne runs is into Alder Bourne.'

Eceles Burna is the large brook which runs into the Alder Bourne, now called Enborne, to the NE. of Knightsbridge House in Kingsclere Parish, OM1.

2. *And swa suthweard up and lang Ecelesburnon*: 'And so southward along Ecclesbourne.'

3. *To tham Mearce Broce*: 'To the Boundary Brook.'

4. *Andlang there Ealdan Dic to Ceotan Stapole*: 'Along the Old Dyke to Ceota's Pole.'

5. *And of Ceotan Stapole to thon Crundele the se Igth onstent*: 'From Ceota's Pole to the Quarry which stands on the eyot.'

6. *And of tham Crundele on th' Lange Grauet*: 'From the Quarry to the Long Trench.'

7. *Of tham Lange Grafette suthweardon to thon Hnottan Seale on Searleage stent*: 'From the Long Trench southward to the Knotted (? Close Cut) Sallow Tree which stands on Barren Lea.'

8. *Of tham Seale to thon Paethe*: 'From the Sallow Tree to the Path.'

9. *Up andlang Pathes to thaere Apoldre*: 'Up along the Path to the Appletree.'

¹ Among the many charters I have examined this one is in some respects unique. It relates to a grant of 10 hides, the sort of grant for which a Saxon surveyor would ordinarily take from 15 to 20 landmarks.

But this survey has no less than 64. The details are not only minute, but also correspond sometimes very minutely with those of the modern by.

10. *And be eastan Bunteles Pyte*: 'And to the East of Buntel's Pit.'

11. *Forth to tham Ealdan Ad Fini*: 'Forth to the Old . . .'¹

12. *Of tham Finie up to tham Ealdan Ele Beame*: 'From the . . . up to the Old (Elm-tree?).'

13. *Of tham Ele Beame to tham Hricwege on gean thone Haran Thorn*: 'From the (Elm?) to the Ridgeway over against the Hoar Thorntree.'

This brings the survey to a point which may be determined with certainty. It is the ridgeway which ran, and in parts still runs, along the comb of the down. This by. meets it at a point $7\frac{1}{2}$ fur. due N. of Cannon Heath Farm (OM1). There the thorn-tree must have stood.

It is now necessary to attempt to determine points 2-12. The minuteness with which the surveyor has worked, though it tends to make the general determination of the by. easier, in some respects renders the identification of many particular landmarks impossible at the present day. He has had to take for his purpose many insignificant and transitory marks as well as the outstanding natural and artificial features of the ground. The *Mearc Broc* of 2 is doubtless the brook which joins the *Eccles Burna* about 3 fur. N. of the N. end of Frobury Park Copse (OM1). The old dyke ran probably along the W. side of that copse. It was probably, as such dykes sometimes are in the charters, a part of the *Mearc Broc* which had been artificially straightened. The *Ig(e)th*, 'eyot,' of 5 is not necessarily a piece of land completely surrounded by water. The Saxons would apply the term to lands not wholly encircled by water or marsh, such as to tongues of land at the meeting of streams, especially where the streams approached near to one another some distance above their junction. The eyot here mentioned was probably the land between *Mearc Broc* and the upper part of *Eccles Burna* which flows N. through the village of Ecchinswell. It is noticeable that the hill SE. of this is called Isle Hill (OM1). The *Crundel* (Quarry) was possibly that near the Isolation Hospital (OM6), 3 fur. WNW. of Nothing Hill (OM1)

¹ B.T. Supplement gives *Adfynig* as 'a damp place where a bonfire was made.' This is peculiarly unconvincing. I can

only suggest the common Latin place name *Ad Fines*. 'On the boundary.'

The willow tree of 7 must have stood in the hollow to the W. of Dale Hill (OM1), since these trees grow on wet ground. Here must have been *Sear Leab*. Points 8-12 are not determinable.

From this point forward the survey gives the by. with an extraordinary minuteness.

14. *West and lang Weges to thaere Easteran Dic* : 'West along the Track to the more easterly Dyke.'

From point 13 the modern by. goes along a track W. for a short furlong.

15. *Suth and lang Dic on thone litlan path* : 'South along the Dyke to the Little Path.'

The modern by. turns S. at point 14, and goes for 100 yds. to another track which eventually joins the track last mentioned about 1 fur. further W. The dyke must have been on the 100 yds. of by.

16. *Of tham Pathe on ge Richtre to Secges Geate* : 'From the Path Straight on to Secg's (possibly Sedge) Gate.'

The modern by. goes once more W. along the S. of Watership Down (OM1). *Secges Geat* was at the head of the valley which runs up N. from Cannon Heath Farm (OM1).

17. *Of Secges Geate and lang Pathes to Hamleas Sceagan* : 'From Sedge (?) Gate along the Path to the Shaw (small wood) (of the Pastures where the House stands ?).'

I am very doubtful about the meaning of *Hamleas*. The modern by. turns southwards, following a track which is obviously a branch ridgeway. At the S. end of the parish this old road bent with the ridge SW., and followed what is now the line of the high road from Kingsclere to Whitchurch as far, at least, as Ridgeway Farm (OM1). This *Path* of point 17 is called *Herepath* in point 19. The shaw must have stood on the ridge about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Watership Down (OM1).

18. *And swa andlang Pathes on Hremres Wyrthe* : 'And so along the Path on the Farm of the Muddy Pond.'¹

The modern by. continues S. along the old branch ridgeway to Hammer Pits, a field lying between Cannon

¹ *Hremres* is certainly corrupt. I should be inclined to suggest *Hremmes*, 'Raven's,' were it not for the very significant survival of the field-name Hammer Pits just at this

point in the modern by. So I guess an emended form *Hormeres*. But it is no more than a guess.

Heath Farm (OM1) and the track. 'Hammer' is probably a rationalised form of the old name of the *Wyrth*.

19. *Thonne ut on thone Herpath*: 'Then out to the Highway.'

This is the branch ridgeway.

20. *Thonne andlang Herpathes to there Ealdan Stret*: 'Then along the Highway to the Old Street (or Made Road).'

The modern by. continues S. along the old branch ridgeway, here called *Herepath*, to the Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester which forms the S. by. of the parish. This is the *Eald Straet*.

21. *On suthe weardon and on easte weardon tham Lande*: 'To the south-east of the Ploughland.'

This should perhaps be taken as part of 20. It seems to mean that the Roman road ran along the SE. edge of this *Land*; and, as that road is running SW. this would be natural.

22. *And swa west andlang Stret to Bradanhamme midde weardon*: 'And so west along the Street to the middle of one side of Broad Croft.'

Strictly speaking the Roman road runs SW. The *Brad Hamm* must have been at the SW. angle of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W. of Robley Belt (OM1). for at the next point the by. goes up hill.

23. *Of Bradan Hamme up to Witan Hamme*: 'From Broad Croft to White Croft.'

The modern by. now turns up hill. The white croft must have been a short distance N. of the last point.

24. *Of Witan Hamme on thone Miclan Haeslwirith with neothan th' Graeft*: 'From the White Enclosure to the big Hazel Thicket beneath the Trench.'

25. *Of tham Haeslwirthe on ge rihte with thaes Lytlan Stan Georges up on Haesl Hille*: 'From the Hazel Thicket straight on over against the Little Stone Barrow up to Hazel Hill.'

A comparison of this with the preceding and following points shows that Hazel Hill was the ridge which stands $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Sydmonton Warren Farm (OM1). The stone barrow does not survive. The thicket and the trench must have been on the S. slope of this ridge.

26. *Of tham Stan Beorge ofer tha Dene be suthan Hil Grafon to thon Lytlan Stan Beorge*: 'From the Stone Barrow over the Dean (Valley) to the south of Hill Groves to the Little Stone Barrow.'

27. *Of tham Stan Beorge to thon otherum Lytlan Stan Beorge be eastan Hulgrafum*: 'From the Stone Barrow to the other Little Stone Barrow on the east of Hill Groves.'

It is clear that Hill Groves stood on the hill just NE. of Sydmonton Warren Farm (OM1). The dean is the valley in which that farm stands. The modern by. crosses it about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the farm. No traces of the barrows survive; but it is clear from the charter that there must have been a collection of them on this part of the down.

28. *Swa and lang thaes Lytlan Hricges be there West Mearce oth thone Miclan Hlinc*: 'So along the Little Ridge by the West Balk as far as the Great Lynch.'

The points at this part of the by. are very close together. The little ridge was evidently the ridge on which Hill Groves stood; and the great lynch may be reckoned to have been about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW. of Ashley Warren Farm (OM1).

29. *And lang Hlincs oth thone Lythlan East Langan Hlinc aet northe weardon tham Miclan Hlinc*: 'Along the Lynch as far as the Little East Long Lynch to the north of the Great Lynch.'

This lynch would be on the side of the valley which runs N. from Sydmonton Warren Farm (OM1), about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due N. of the farm itself. It would also be N. of the great lynch of the last point.

30. *And lang thaes Lytlan Hlincs*: 'Along the Little Lynch.'

31. *Th' ofer tha Dene on thes Hlincs Heafod*: 'Then over the Dean to the Headland of the Lynch.'

The dean is the head of the valley running N. from Sydmonton Warren Farm (OM1), where the modern by., turning ENE., crosses it $7\frac{1}{2}$ fur. due N. of the farm. The headland would naturally be at the head of the valley.

32. *Up an Gemanan Hylle*: 'Up to the Hill in common occupation.'

The hill at the head of the valley. Its common ownership is mentioned doubtless as the by. has just passed over ploughland which would be held in severalty.

33. *Swa on ge rihte northeast ofer Ge manan Hyllle to tham Herepathe the scyt to Meres Byrig*: 'So on straight north-east over Common Hill to the Highway which runs to the Camp of the Pond.'

The *Meresbyrig* (see Burghclere charter) is the camp on Ladle Hill (OMI), about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. of this point on the by. The point itself is just S. of Sydmonton Park (OMI). The modern by. runs NNE. for a furlong to a piece of road which is all that remains of this part of the *Herepath*. But this *Herepath* is the *Hricgweg* of 13. The old pre-Roman ridgeway was still a highway in the time of the Saxons. The pond would be one of those small artificial ponds made on dry ground for the use of the cattle. They are fed by rain water. They are frequently mentioned in the charters of this part of Hampshire.

34. *East and lang Herepathes to Holan Wege*: 'East along the Highway to the Hollow Way.'

The modern by. now turns due E. till it comes to the SE. corner of a hollow between Sydmonton Park (OMI) and Watership Down (OMI). From this point it turns N., passing in a wavy line to the bottom of the N. slope of the down, from which point it follows for 1 fur. the line of an existent road. A wavy line in a parish by. must indicate one of two things—either that the by. is following the course of an existent or formerly existent stream, or that it is following the line of an old track. The latter is obviously the case here. This wavy line is that of the Hollow Way.

35. *Th' nyther and lang Holan Weges*: 'Then down along the Hollow Way.'

See last point.

36. *Thonne lith be Westan Wege X Eceras to thon Easteran Lande*: 'There then lies on the west side of the Way Ten Strips of Ploughland (belonging) to the easterly Arable Land.'

The hollow way continues N. to the road from Kingsclere to Sydmonton, which it strikes $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the latter village. The modern by. follows the way, except for a short interval about half-way between the foot of the down and the Kingsclere road, where a piece of land about $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, lying west of the road, belongs to Ecchinswell. This is evidently the '10 *Aeceras*' of the charter.

37. *Forth north and lang Weges to thon Herepath the scyt to thaere Byrig to West Cleran*: 'Forth north along the Way to the Highway which runs to the Camp at West Clere.'

West Clere is now Burghclere. This *Herepath* was along the line of the present road from Kingsclere to Burghclere, leading in A.S. times to the camp on Beacon Hill (OM1), whence it proceeded to join the ridgeway somewhere near Three Legged Cross (OM1) in Crux Easton. It was probably a summerway, i.e. a route used in the summer season, when the heads of the streams were dry, as an alternative to the ridgeway.¹

38. *West and lang Herepathes to there Miclan Flodan aet Eadrices Coton*: 'West along the Highway to the Great Intermittent Spring at Eadric's Cottages.'

The modern by. turns W. 100 yds. before reaching the present line of road. But the old line of the *Herepath* may have been somewhat S. of the course of the present road. The great flood was without doubt the spring which rises at the head of the gully which runs S. into the down 7 fur. S. of Watership Farm (OM1). It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Sydmon-ton village. The cottages must have been at the spring. After this the modern by. makes a series of short turns, and a description of the landmarks becomes somewhat difficult without reference to OM6.

39. *Of thaere Flodan north west to thaere Miclan Apoldre*: 'From the Spring north-west to the Great Appletree.'

This must have been on or near the road, about 100 yds. W. of the spring.

40. *West on ge rihte with Suthan tha Mede*: 'West straight on to the south of the Mead.'

41. *Th' it sticad to emnes tham Withig Thyfelum be westan Fucges Flodan*: 'Then it goes to (a point level with?) the Willow Thickets to the west of Fug's Intermittent Spring.'

42. *And ther north ofer tha Mede*: 'And then north over the Mead.'

43. *And went ther east weard*: 'And there turns eastward.'

44. *And swa be northan Fucges Flodan to Rugan Hlince*:

¹ See my paper on 'The Evidence of Road-system of Britain' in *Arch. Journ.* Saxon Land Charters on the Ancient vol. xxiv, 1917.

'And so on the north side of Fug's Spring to the Rough Lynch.'

45. *And swa north be Rugan Hlince*: 'And so north by the Rough Lynch.'

46. *Of Rugan Hlince northe weardne*: 'From Rough Lynch leaving it to the north.'

47. *And ther east hwon to there Broc Rithe*: 'And then east in a curved (or crooked) line to the Brook Streamlet.'

These eight points are so close together that they carry the by. only a short distance.

The modern by., after passing the spring, goes 1 fur. along the road, to within 1 fur. of Sydmonton village. The mead must have lain N. of this short stretch of by.

The modern by. then turns N. for 50 yards. At the point where it turns must have been the Willow Thickets; while Fug's Flood must have been a second spring somewhere on the mead, i.e. not far from the great flood. The passage N. is described in 42.

The modern by. then turns E. for 1 fur. back to the gully of the stream of the *Micel Floda*. In so doing it would pass to the N. of Fug's Flood. This part of it is described in 43 and 44.

The rough lynch must have been on the side of the gully or valley in which the stream runs nowadays down to the fishpond S. of Watership Farm (OM1).

The modern by. now turns N. along the stream valley, as described in 45. It then curves round for a few yards to the stream itself, the *Broc Rith* of 47.

48. *Th' north and lang Broces to there rithe the scyt east and lang Dene be northe Beorb Dune oth to emnes thes Hlincs Heafde*: 'Then north along the Brook to the Streamlet which runs east along the Dean on the north side of Barrow Down as far as level with the Headland of the Lynch.'

The modern by. goes N. along the brook for about 100 yds., and then turns E. up a side valley, the dean of the charter, down which came the *rith*. The valley is shown clearly on OM6. Barrow Down is the hill to the S. of this side valley. When the surveyor speaks of the *Rith* as running E. along the dean, he has in his mind the course of the by., not the flow of the water.

49. *And ther up th' north and lang Aetheles Wyrthe :*
'And then up north along Aethel's Farm.'

50. *On gerihte to Ealdan Wyrthe suthe weardne to thon Thornum :* 'Straight on to the Old Farm approaching it on its south side to the Thorn-trees.'

51. *North on ge rihte with westan Ealdan Wyrthe to thon Lytlan Grafette up on Wuncges Dune :* 'Straight on north on the west of the Old Farm to the Little Trench upon Wuncg's Down.'

This down is in the Burghclere charter. It is the hill which lies WNW. of Watership Farm (OM1), and extends N. of that farm towards, and almost up to, the village of Ecchinswell. In the TA. it is called Caveley Hill.

The modern by. runs due N. from the head of the side valley of the *Rith* for $\frac{3}{4}$ m. up to the E. side of this hill. Aethel's Worth and Old Worth must have been on this line. The little trench must have been up on the down.

52. *And ther west hwon to thon North Langan Grafette :*
'And then west with a bend to the North Long Trench.'

At the top of the down the modern by. turns W. for about 100 yds.

53. *Th' north to there Lytlan Dic aet tham Crundelum :*
'Then north to the Little Dyke at the Quarries.'

This dyke was due W. of the village of Ecchinswell, at the S. end of Crowmarsh Copse (OM6). The quarries are a sandpit and an old chalkpit which lie on either side of, and near to, the by. at this point (OM6).

54. *Swa north east to thaere Lytlan Rithe :* 'So north-east to the Little Streamlet.'

At the last point the by. turns NNE. The little streamlet is a small stream which crosses the by. at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. due E. of Woodside Farm (OM1).

55. *Of there Rithe northe weardre on riht to Gos Leage Wege :* 'From the Streamlet in a northerly direction on straight to Goose Lea Way.'

56. *To Wuda :* 'To the Wood' (possibly part of point 55).

57. *And lang Weges to Cleran Finie :* 'Along the Way to the . . . of Clere.'

58. *Th' to there Ge mearcodan Aefsan* (read *Aebsan*) :
'Then to the Marked Fir-tree.'

59. *Of there Ge mearcodan Aefsan to thon Readan Slo:*
'From the Marked Fir-tree to the Red Slough.'

60. *Of tham Slo to thon Rihte Treowe aet Gosleage Wicum westewardon:* 'From the Slough to the Straight Tree at the (outlying Dairy) Farms of Goose Lea westward.'

61. *Of tham Treowe to there Wican at tham Boxe:*
'From the Tree to the (outlying Dairy) Farms at the Box-tree.'

62. *Of tham Boxe to thaere Ge mearcodan Aec aet Aleburnan aet tham Lytlan Egilande aet weste weardon and aet northe weardon thaere Land Mearce:* 'From the Box-tree to the Marked Oak-tree at Alderbourne (the Enborne) at the Little Island west and north of the balk of the Ploughland.'

63. *And swa be northan tham Lande east and lang Alerburnan:* 'And to the north of the Ploughland east along the Alder Bourne.'

64. *Th' hit sticad aet Ecclesburnan on easte weardon and on northewardon thaere Mearce thisses fore cwedenan Landes:* 'Then it goes (to ?) Ecclesbourne on the east and north of the Balk of this afore-mentioned Ploughland.'

These last few points are difficult to determine, because difficult to interpret. The landmarks mentioned are, too, in some cases not of a nature which would render it possible to determine them at the present day. They must have lain on the N. part of the W. by. of Ecchinswell between Brook's Green (OM1) and the Enborne. After reaching the Enborne the by. passes down it to the Ecclesbourne (see point 1); but the details with regard to the *Land Mearc* are not comprehensible.

Local and Field Names.

Titcomb Rows, Burnt Croft and Slip, Bishop's Green, Titmead Copse, Fosbury's Meadow, Upper Angles, Feather Bed Ground, Pin Croft, Brocks Coppice, Harbrook Gully, Great Goud, Little Larkett, Great Reed, Three Halves Ground, Hang Close, Sparrow Bills, Blackford Gully, Great Blackford, Diem, Berridge Meadow, Bushnell's Home Ground, Mulcot Meadow, Seales, Dines Meadow, Boar Lands, Nothing Hill (possibly a corruption, Nuthanger Copse and Nuthanger farm are close by), Badcut Field, Twindley Gully, Twindley Pightle (*Twynlie* in 16 c.

Possibly AS. *Twin Leab*, 'Double Lea'), Hollywell Copse, Isle Hill, Isle Copse (there is an *Ilond Close* in a 16 c. document of the parish), Nuthanger Copse, Watership Down (AS. *Waeter Scipe*, 'Water Pool'; referring to the pools in the hollow NE. of Sydmonton village).

Other terms in field names are: Moor, Row, Ham, Hither, Park, Hyde, Peak, Breach, Yonder, Hatch, Butts, Shot, Freelands, Grove, Hay.

113. UPPER ELDON.

About 4 m. N. of Romsey.

Elledena, Pipe R. 1166: *Elledene*, 12 c.: *Elleden*, *Ellesden*, 13 c.: *Elendon*, TN. 1242: *Overelden*, *Upulden*, 15 c.: *Upp Eldon*, 16 c.

? AS. *Ellen Denu*, 'Valley of Elder-trees' (Cf. Elford, the modern name of *Ellenford* in the Cheriton charter).

114. ELING.

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

Edlinges, 11 c.: *Elinga*, *Elinges*, 12 c.: *Elinges*, 13 c. and six times in I.P.M.: *Elynge*, 13 and 16 c.: *Elyngge*, I.P.M. 1349.¹

The name is of that uncommon type in which the name of the person who owned the place has become, without any further addition, the name of the place. The old forms are not clear in origin; but probably the AS. name was *Aethelinges*, 'the nobleman's (place).'

The parish was formerly very large, including Netley Marsh, Copythorne, Colbury, and Marchwood.

A few old names mentioned in the Nursling and Millbrook charters apply to places which, though not in, are just on, its boundaries.

Local Names.

Testwood: Testwood House (OM1. In N. of parish: *Terstwude*, *Therstwude*, 13 c. 'Wood of the River *Terste*

¹ Other old forms are: *Elingis*, Pipe R. 1167, 1168-76 (thrice): *Eling*, Pipe R. 1159 (bis), 1168-76 (thrice), T.N. 1236: *Eling*, P.F. 1166 (thrice), 1182-96, T.N. 1219: *Heling*, *Helinge*, T.N. 1242.

(now Test).¹ Totton (small town in N. of parish, *Totintone*, 11 c.²; probably AS. *Tottan Tun*, 'Totta's Farm').

Brokenford (part of Totton), Bartley Water, Rushington House and Park (W. edge of Totton, OMI, *Russelton*, A.D. 1680; probably from AS. *Risc*, 'rush.' An old manor, the alternative name of which was Rumbidge).

Rum Bridge (SW. edge of Totton), *Rumbrigg*, 13 c.: *Rumbrigge*, *Rombrigg*, 14 c.³: Probably AS. *Rum Brycg*, 'Wide Bridge.' Cf. Rumburgh, Suffolk).

Red Bridge (*Hreod Brycg*, 'Reed Bridge,' of the Millbrook charter: *Rudbrigge*, *Redbrigg*, 14 c.)⁴

Redbridge Causeway (probably the *Rudbrugstrete* of the 15 c. Cf. Rudd Mead in Millbrook, which is the *Hreod Ig* of the charter).

Ashurst Bridge, Jacob's Gutter, Colbury Manor (S. edge of village, *Coldbury*, 18 c. Probably AS. *Ceald Byrig*, 'Cold Camp'). East Veugles Copse, Bury Farm (possibly named from the *Burb* which gave its name to Colbury, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. of village), Slowhill Copse, Pooks Ground.

115. ELLINGHAM.

4 m. S. of Fordingbridge.

Adelingham, 11 c.: *Ellingeham*, 13 c.: *Elyngham*, *Aylingham*, 14 c.⁵

AS. *Aethelinga Ham*, 'House of the Ethelings or Nobles.'

Local Names.

Shaves Green, Lifeland Copse, Blashford (OMI). *Blachevorde*, C.A.D. 1300: *Blaschforde*, C.A.D. 1428. Lashford near Bessilsleigh, Berks., is the *Laece-sforda* of a

¹ In other old forms the interest is in the form of the river name. *Terst* or *Terste* is found during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; *Therst* once in C.A.D. of 1270; *Test*, *Teste* in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and later centuries.

² *Totinton*, T.N. 1212, C.R. 1237-42: *Totintonna*, T.N. 1219; *Tottington*, F.A. 1346.

³ Other old forms: *Rbumbrig*, T.N. 1242: *Rumbrigge*, I.P.M. 1320.

⁴ Between 1167 and 1347 there are ten variant forms of the name. The interest lies in the variations of the first element. *Red*-, 1250-1320: *Rud*-, 1219-1349: *Rod*-, 1167: *Rade*-, 1272-1307: *Rede*-, 1250-1307.

⁵ Further examples of old forms are: *Elingba*, Pipe R. 1166: *Elingeham*, I.P.M. 1282, 1294: *Elyngham*, C.A.D. 1300, 1428, I.P.M. 1300, 1306, 1309, 1315, 1337, 1345, F.A. 1316, 1346: *Elingham*, I.P.M. 1306.

charter; so this is probably AS. *Blaeces-forda*, 'Black's Ford,' where Black is a p.n.

Rochford (OM1. Immed. E. of village, *Rocheforde*, 11 c.: *Rechfort*, *Rachesford*, 12 c.: *Rocford*, *Rokeford*, 13 c.: *Rokford*, 14 c.: *Rokford Meolys*, 15 c.¹ Perhaps *Roche Ford*, 'Rock Ford'; I fancy the early forms are due to French influence, and that the original form of the name was *Hroc-forda*, 'Rook Ford.' *Meolys* is the name of the family Meols which held land here in the 12 c.).

Moyles Court (½ m. N. of Rockford. See *Meolys* above). Rodens Bottom, Bigsburn Hill, Paddy Bussey's Firs.

Big Whitemoor Bottom, Waterslade Bottom, Tumble-down Copse, Beacon Hill Copse.

In detached part of parish: Black Barrow, Nices Farm, Linwood. (*Lyndwode*, I.P.M. 1306. AS. *Lindwudu*, 'Wood of the Limetrees.')

116. ELLISFIELD.

About 4 m. S. of Basingstoke.

Esewelle, A.D. 1086: *Ulesfeld*, 13 c.: *Elsefeld*, *Ulsefelde*, 14 c.: *Essefeld*, *Elsefeud*, 13 c.: *Elsefeld*, 12, 13, 14 c.
Perhaps *Elsan Feld*, 'Elsa's Moorland.'

Local Names.

Kingsmore Copse, Allwood Copse, Fryingdown Copse, Grammarsham Lane, Bedlam Plantation, Hallowed Litten, Widmoor, Berry Down, Ham Copse.

117. ELVETHAM.

About 4½ m. NE. of Odiham.

Elfteham, A.D. 675 ? (B.39, K.988): *Ylfethamme*, A.D. 973 (B.1307, K.595): *Helvetham*, *Ulvetham*, 13 and 14 cc.²

AS. *Ielfet(u) Hamm*, 'Swan Croft.'

In the first of the above charters it is mentioned with

¹ Other old forms: *Purle Rokeford*, I.P.M. 1330: *Rakeford*, I.P.M. 1337: *Rokforde*, C.A.D. 1428.

² Also *Elvetham*, I.P.M. 1328.

Winchfield among lands granted to Chertsey abbey, Surrey.

For some ancient names on its by. see the Crondall charter.

Local and Field Names.

Hulford's Copse, Swan Field, Star Hill, the Star Field, Pleck, Green Slades, Plumcake Corner, Clapperoak Cottage, Hartfordbridge, Arlot's Meadow, the Roundabout, the Moor, Sheepwash Meadow, River Hart, Round Pittle and Upper Chapnels, Word Hill Field, Great Butt (hill), Frith Five Acres, Pont Hill, Barr Field, Throat Meadow, Streetend Copse, Swarmity, Loman Hill, Goodale's Pittles, Floating Gripe, Spreadbury's Heath, Wallmead Copse, Palelane Farm, Culver's Coppice, Burnt Piece, Morrow Mead (Marrow Meade, 17 c.), Penny Hill, Lichett Plain, Lichett Meadow (Duignan, *Pl. N. Staffs.* thinks Lich- of Lichfield to mean 'marsh.' Curiously enough the land referred to here is marshy land). Rye Plat, Rymes Pightle, Gill Down, Grinhams Great Meadow, Culver Copse.

118. EMPSHOTT.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Alton.

Hibesete, 11 c. : *Imbesete*, *Yuleshate*, *Imbeshete*, 13-14 c. : *Impshott*, 15 c.¹

Perhaps AS. *Ymb Sceat*, 'Roundabout Shot.' The name Roundabout is very common in Hants field names, and means a field either surrounding a clump of trees or surrounded by a belt of them. But possibly *Ymba Sceat*, 'Bees' Shot.'

Local Names.

Burhunt Farm,² Adderhood Hanger, Outshott Hanger, Lithanger, Stavis Hill Farm.

119. EVERSLEY.

About $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Odiham.

Evereslea, 11 c. (K.845) : *Erveslei*, 11 c. : *Everesly*,

¹ *Imbesete*, F.A. 1316, I.P.M. 1324 : *Imbesbute*, F.A. 1346, 1428.

² Selborne abbey had property at Boarhunt; and perhaps the name is due to that.

Eversleigh, 13 c. : *Everesle*, 14 c. : *Eversley*, Pipe R. 1159.
 C.P.R. 1547-8. : *Everesleye*, C.R. 1234-7.
 AS. *Eofores Leah*, 'Lea of the Wild Boar.'

Local Names.

Wixenford (name of a house. Possibly named after Wixenford near Wokingham), Yalden's Farm, Glaston Hill House, Coombe's Wood, Bracknell's Bottom, the Welsh Drive. (This name is very interesting. The road or track to which it is applied is certainly ancient, for it is the old ridgeway along the watershed between the Blackwater and Whitewater rivers. It is represented at the present day by a track coming from Hartford Bridge Flats, over Eversley Common, and through the woods of Eversley Upper Common as far as Bramshill village. The 'ridgeway' character of it must there have ceased. It turns up again in Heckfield parish under the name of Welsh Lane, which is that part of the Roman road from Silchester to London which runs along the N. edge of the park of Stratfieldsaye. Its course between this point and Bramshill village is not determinable with certainty at the present day; but it is possible that it crossed the Whitewater by a ford where the present road crosses that river below Heckfield Place, and then went more or less along the line of the road which goes by the Wellington monument, and thereafter coincides with the Reading-Basingstoke road for a short mile. The occurrence of the name 'Welsh' at two points on this track at a distance of 4 m. from one another makes it probable that the name goes back to AS. times. The marked 'ridgeway' character of the road E. of Bramshill village is sufficient evidence of its antiquity). Up Green, Kit's Croft, Watmore Farm, Overs Cottage, Cudbury Clump.

120. EWHURST.

About 5 m. NW. of Basingstoke.

On *Ywyrstae Stigele*, A.D. 1023 (K.739) : *Werste*, 11 c. : *Ywhurst*, 13 c. : *Iwenhurst*, *Iwehurst*, *Yhurst*, *Iwerst*, 14 c. : *Ewerst*, 16 c.

AS. *Iw Hyrst*, 'Yew Copse.'

Local and Field Names.

Dorrell Copse (Dorroll Copse, 13 c. See notes on Hannington), Cutts Meadow, Crampers Mead, Foskett (Foscote in OM.), Kiln Field, Roundabout Copse (Park Copse, OM.), Chapelle Field and Warren, Upper and Lower Ship Coops (Sheep Pens), Elcove Piece.

Various points on the S. and E. boundaries are mentioned in the Hannington and Wootton St. Lawrence charters.

121. EXBURY.

About 6½ m. NE. of Lymington.

Ekeresbur,¹ 13 c. : *Eukeresbury*, 14 c. : *Ekesbury*, F.A.

1316 : *Ekeresbury*, I.P.M. 1324.

Probably *Ecghearde's Burh*, 'Ecghheard's Camp.'

Local Names.

Stock Copse, Cuckoo Pens, Witchers Copse, Butney Row, Gatewood Farm, Blacklands Farm, Burnthays Copse, Chale Cottages, Salterns Copse (AS. *Sealt Aern*, 'Building where Salt is made.' By the Beaulieu river), Cump Copse, Haxland Pit, Inchmery House (probably an imported name), Pophams Wood.

Lepe (spelt Leap in the Fawley TA. Hamlet on coast in SE. corner of parish. *Lupe*, *Hupe*, *Lehupe*, *Lope*, *Leope*, 14 c. : *Leepe*, 15 c. : *Leape*, 17 c. Some of the forms are, and some are not, consistent with a derivation from AS. *Hliep*, 'Leap,' i.e. a place in a hedge so constructed that animals could leap over it into the enclosure, but not out of it).

122. EXTON.

About 4 m. NE. of Bishop's Waltham.

East Seaxena Tun, A.D. 940 (B.758) : *East Seaxnatun* *be Meone*, *ibid.* : *Essessentune*, 11 c. : *Exton*, 12 c. : *Extone*, FA. 1316.

AS. *East Seaxena Tun*. The term is usually interpreted as meaning 'Village or Farm of the East Saxons.' Were

¹ Cf. Casteller 'de Ecredon, describing Eggardon camp, Dorset, A.D. 1300, Hutchins, *Dorset*, ii, 317. O.G.S.C.

this interpretation correct, this interesting name would imply that Saxons from Essex had settled in the locality. That is very improbable. What is more probable is that this village was on the borders of those *Meonwara* who are mentioned by Bede. Whatever these *Meonwara* were, they were not West Saxons, or indeed Saxons at all. Bede (*H.E.* i, 15) seems to refer to them as a Jutish people of the same race as the *Wihtwara* of the Isle of Wight. They may have been a Celtic people surviving in at any rate the earlier period of the Saxon settlement, in the western outliers of the Andredswæld. I would, therefore, suggest that the village name really means 'Eastern Village of the Saxons.'

Charter.

B.758 is a charter whereby king Eadmund grants to the thegn Aethelgeard 12 hides at Exton in A.D. 940.

Survey.

The Survey is of the AS. age. It is noticeable, like some other of the Hampshire charters, for the use of 'ae' for 'e.'

In determining these boundaries it has to be borne in mind that the N. part of the parish is only a recent addition to it, made in 1894. It was formerly part of Corhampton. Preshaw is apparently the special name of this piece of land. The old S. by. of this detached piece ran from a point 1 fur. S. of the park at Preshaw House in a zigzag line running, generally speaking, due E. to Beacon Hill. This part of the parish, therefore, must not be taken into account in determining the by. given in the charter. For the size of the land-unit the survey gives an unusually large number of landmarks. Not all of them are determinable at the present day.

1. *Aerest of Meone west and lang Slaedaes to Gaecges Stapole*: 'First from the river Meon along the Wooded Valley to Cuckoo's Pole.'

The survey starts at the point where the S. by. crosses the Meon, and proceeds W. This first point is close to Exton Farm (OM6). The by. then runs up the valley which, according to the TA., used to be called Wadcombe. This is the *Slaed*. The pole must have been in the slade not far W. of the village.

2. *Fram Gaecges Stapole on Cynae beorhtaes Graf suthae weardnae*: 'From Cuckoo's Pole to Cynebeorht's Grove, approaching it from the south side.'

This was evidently in the slade at a point where it makes a bend N. at right angles.

3. *Fram Cynae beorhtaes Grafæ to than Waege*: 'From Cynebeorht's Grove to the Track.'

This way was evidently on the line of the road which comes down from Kilmeston due S. It is really a branch of the great ridgeway from the east to Winchester which runs close to the present N. by. of the parish. This *Weg* is itself a ridgeway which was evidently in early times the line of communication down the W. side of the Meon river. On the Kilmeston by. it is called *Sigbrihtes Anstiga*, 'Sigbright's Path,'—clearly a purely local name. The TA. shows that at this part of it which is in Exton it was called in later times Stares Way.

4. *Thonon waest to Rocggan Campæs Geate*: 'Then west to the Gate of Rocga's Open Field.'¹

This gate was probably in the hollow which runs up NE. from St. Clair's Farm in Corhampton parish.

5. *Thonan waest ofaer Staerfing Hyrstæ*: 'Then west over . . . Copse.'

Staerfing is probably a family name; but it is not given in Searle's *Onomasticon*. This wood must have been more or less on the site of King's Copse (OM6).

6. *Thonan to Miclan Daenæ Stigelaæ*: 'Then to the Stile of the Great Dean.'

This dean is clearly the valley now called Betty Mund's Bottom, in which St. Clair's Farm (OM1) stands.

7. *Thonan waest on gerihtæ to Bisceopaes Mearcaæ*: 'Then west straight to the Bishop's Boundary.'

This is the Upham by. It is called by the same name in the Millbarrow charter. Upham seems to have been a dependency of Bishop's Waltham. The boundaries meet about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Lower Preshaw.

8. *Thonne thonan north andlang Hlincraewæ to Scitaeraes Stigale*: 'Then north along the Row of Trees by the Lynch to Shooter's (or Archer's) Stile.'

¹ I have given Skeat's interpretation of *camp* in his *Pl. N. of Cambridgeshire*, p. 39. But I confess that I am very doubtful as to

whether *camp* had the meaning which he attributes to it.

The by. now goes N. by Middle Preshaw (OMI), and, curiously enough, there is a row of trees there at the present day. The stile was at the NW. corner of the parish, 1 fur. N. of Middle Preshaw.

9. *Thonnae east and lang Hegae Rewae on tha Hola :* 'Then east along the Hedgerow to the Holes.'

It is evident that the survey turns at this point along the old N. by. of Exton. It will be well to take the landmarks from here to the Meon river before attempting to determine the position of any one of them.

10. *Of tham Holum to Wudan Aerscae :* 'From the Holes to the Park of the Wood.'¹

11. *Fram Wudan Aerscae to Byrnsaering Hammum :* 'From the Park of the Wood to . . .'² Enclosures.'

12. *Thonan east binnan Aefsc to Seal Hyrstae forae waerdræ :* 'Then east on the inside of the Overhanging Edge of the Wood to the Copse of Sallow-trees (which projects beyond the boundary ?).'

13. *Thonnae east and lang Haerpathaes be tham Yrth Landae to tham Stapole :* 'Then east along the Highway by the Ploughland to the Pole.'

14. *Thonnae east bae thaes Cumbaes Upp Aecgae to tham Holam Waegae :* 'Then east by the Upper Edge of the Combe to the Hollow Way.'

15. *Thonan east to tham Littlan Thornae thae stent on tham Yrth Landae :* 'Then east to the Little Thorn-tree which stands on the Ploughland.'

16. *Thonam east to Lytlan Weac suthaeweardan :* 'Then East to the Little . . .'³ to the south of it.'

17. *Thaet thonan east ofaer Meone to Maearb Thorne :* 'Then east over Meon river to the Boundary Thorn-tree.'

This brings the survey to where the present N. by. of the parish crosses the Meon at the S. edge of Warnford Park (OMI). The upper edge of the coombe of 14 is obviously where the by. descends the steep E. slope of Beacon Hill (OMI). The hollow way must have been in the combe between the hill and the river. The little thorn

¹ *Aersc* is glossed as *Vivarium*, a place for keeping animals. But it is as a fact very doubtful what the term exactly means.

² This must, I think, be a family name, though it is not given in Searle's *Onomasticon*.

³ This word *weac*, which occurs a few points further on in the survey, is not given in the dictionaries. Nor have I met with it in the charters which I know.

was probably at the last bend but one of the by. before it reaches the river, i.e. at the NW. corner of Winnell's Copse. The *weac*, whatever it was, was probably at the SW. corner of that copse.

The *Herepath* of 13 was that branch of the great ridge-way which bends SSE. over Beacon Hill. It probably went down to the ford called Shawford about 3 fur. NE. of Exton, and went up the ridge of Old Winchester Hill to join the great ridgeway which runs through the S. part of East Meon. The *Stapol* and the *Yrthland* of 13 must have been on Beacon Hill.

It is possible only to give guesses at the positions of points 10, 11, and 12, though the guesses cannot be very far out. The holes, whatever they were, must have been about the W. edge of Preshaw Wood, 3 fur. due W. of Middle Preshaw (OM1). The *Aersc* was probably on the site of that wood. The *Byrnfaering Hammas* were probably in the combe just E. of the wood. The *Efisc* and the *Seal Hyrst* were probably on the site of the large wood which stands W. of St. Clair's Farm (OM1). The boundary thorn of 17 must have been somewhere near the SE. corner of Warnford Park (OM1).

18. *Thonan east to Mearc Hangran suthae weardan*: 'Then east to the Hanging Wood of the Boundary on its south side.'

After passing the railway the by. ascends the steep slope of the downs. The hanging wood must have been on the site of Peake Wood which is just E. of Peake Farm (OM1).

19. *Utt thrub Weac to Trind Lea* (Read *Trind Del Leah*): 'Out through . . . to the Lea of the Round Quarry.'

This lea is mentioned in the West Meon charter, B.689, K.1107. It was near the place where the three parishes of East Meon, West Meon, and Exton meet, on the comb of the ridge about $5\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNE. of the camp on Old Winchester Hill. The old chalk pit to which the name refers is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WSW. of the meeting-place of the boundaries.

20. *Thurb Trind Lea on thonae Haere Path*: 'Through the Lea of the Round Quarry to the Highway.'

This shows that the lea was on the W. slope of the ridge, i.e. round the chalkpit. The *Herepath* is the great ridge-way on the top of the ridge, which runs almost N. and S. at this point.

21. *Thonnae suth and lang Haerae Pathaes*: 'Then south along the Highway.'

The by. follows the ridgeway S. to a point 3 fur. due E. of the camp on Old Winchester Hill.

22. *Thonan waest on thonae Maerae*: 'Then west to the boundary.'

The by. turns W. towards Old Winchester Hill. The by. was probably artificially marked at this part.

23. *Thonan waest on Eorþ Burge Geat*: 'Then west to the Gate of the Earthen Camp.'

This is the E. gate of the camp on Old Winchester Hill.

24. *And lanb Pathaes on North hand thaerae Beorga*: 'Along the Path on the North side of the Barrow.'

This path is the continuation of the *Herepath* mentioned in 13. There is still a path through the camp. The barrow stands near the W. edge of the camp.

25. *Waest and lang Pathaes to Stæc Inwicum*: 'West along the Path to the . . . Inlying Dairy Farms.'

26. *Thonan waest on Trindael Graf*: 'Then west to the Grove of the Round Quarry.'

It may be suspected that this is the old pit which lies about 3 fur. W. of the camp, just within the Meonstoke by. If so, the 'wicks' of 25 must have been between there and the camp. The landmarks are very thickly scattered in this part of the by.

27. *Of Trindael Grafæ waest on Bibban Hlincg northæ weard nae*: 'From the Grove of the Round Quarry west to Bibba's Lynch leaving it to the north.'

28. *Thonan waest bæ thara Aecere Hand Heafdum to Twitaelingæ*: 'Then west by the Headlands of the Strips of Ploughland to the (Land of) the Twitelings.'

29. *Utt on Scealdan Ford*: 'Out to Shallow Ford.'

A short 3 fur. from the village to the NE. is a ford called Shawford in the TA. This is the *Sceald Ford* of the charter. The by. goes within a few yards of the ford, but does not actually go to it. Bibba's Lynch of 27 must have been on the steep slope of the hill on which Old Winchester Camp stands, i.e. it stood about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the railway. The headlands of 28 must have been close to the railway.

30. *Thonnae suth and lang Lea to Tiggael Beorgæ*: 'Then south along the Lea to Tile Barrow.'

Opposite the ford the by., which has been running W.

by N., turns first SW., and then later SSW. The barrow must have been right opposite the village, on the other side of the Meon.

31. *Suth on thonae Miclan Hlinc* : 'South to the Great Lynch.'

The lynch must have been close to the Meon, opposite the village.

32. *Of tham Hlincae on thonae Forth* (for *Ford*) : 'From the Lynch to the Ford.'

The ford was presumably where Exton Bridge now stands.

33. *Suth and lang Meone thaer hit aerest on faenc* : 'South along Meon to where the survey first began.'

See point 1.

Local and Field Names.

(These include all those within the bounds of the present parish, Preshaw House, etc. etc.). The whole N. end of the parish, which was till recent times part of Corhampton, seems to have been called by the name Preshaw. There is no similar name in the gazetteer, but old forms surviving are : *Presshawe*, *Presthawe*, *Preishawe*, 14 c. The original name may have been either *Preosta Sceaga*, Priests' Shaw (or Wood), or *Preostes Haga*, Priest's Hedge (or Game Enclosure).

Lomer, Lomer Cottages (On NE. by. OMI. The name occurs in that of Lomer Field, immed. due N., just S. of Kilmeston village. There is also Lomer Pond just over the Warnford by. It looks as if it had been the name of a small region. *Lammere*, 11 c. : *Lomere Turville*, *Lommere*, I.P.M. 1330 : *Lomere*, 14 c. : *Lozomer*, 16 c. : *Lomer*, C.P.R. 1547-8. AS. *Lam Mere*, 'Clay Pond').

Pinlands, Smokehams, Betty Mundy's Bottom, Crookhorn Copse, Crookhorns, Roundabouts, Tunflood (just N. of Downleaze Copse (OMI). Probably *Tun Floda*, 'Intermittent Stream of the Farm,' referring to some stream flowing in wet weather down the hollow at the head of which it lies). Stares Way (field on S. by. just E. of the road which runs N. to Kilmeston. Evidently the name of the road). Oster Down (see notes on *Ostercumb* in Cheriton charter), Halkham Bottom (now called the Punch Bowl), Gratton, Legged Field, Great Wadcomb (runs W.

down to the river at the village), the Moor (by the river), Upper Peake Farm, Shambles Hill, Old Winchester Hill (probably a fanciful name), Shawford (see charter), Grinch Close (in *Hants Notes and Queries*, vol. iii, said to be called Gwitch), Gaston, Hargins.

123. FACCOMBE.

About 7½ m. NW. of Whitchurch.

Faccancumbe, A.D. 863 (B.508, K.559): probably the *Faccancumbe* of the will of Wynflaed, circa A.D. 995 (K. 1290): *Facumbe*, 11 c. and 13 c.: *Fakcumbe*, *Facumb*, *Fancumb*, 13 c.: *Facombe*, 6 times between 1316 and 1509: *Fackombe*, 13 and 14 c.: *Faccum*, *Facham*, 16 c.

All the early forms point to AS. *Faccan Cumb*, 'Facca's Combe.'

Old names on its by. will be found in the Ashmansworth charter, and in the *Aescmere* charter of Hurstbourne Tarrant.

Local and Field Names.

Pilot Hill, Charlwood Copse, Curzon Street Farm, Apsley Farm (AS. *Aeps Leah*, 'Lea of the Aspen Tree'), the Rods (wood), Netherton (hamlet. AS. *Nithor Tun*, 'Lower Farm'), Netherton Hanging Wood, Bartlett's Down (*Bartolettes*, 15 c.), Kimmer (*Kymmere*, 15 c.), Spencefield Copse, the Hogtrough, Bury Hill, Upper Rail Down, Stretch Field, Horse Leaze, Hillier's Yonder Field, Lynchy Field (now Clonlyon Wood), Green Street Ground (? *La Strete*, 14 c.), Nalders Field, Zakers (Jakars in OM.), Selfs and Road Ground, Picked Mead, Broadland and Malcut, Box Hammer, Chequer Mead, Whitelands, New Broke Land (now Brown's Copse), Strong Rivers, Stiflings, Lakes Field, Ballhams, Stony Weather, Bunny's Bottom, Mopper Field, Wire Close, White Croft on Little Holdway, Great Holdway (¾ m. NNE. of church, *Haldewey*, 14 c. These two names show that the lane, developing later into a mere track, which runs NNE. from the N. end of the village was called the Holdway), Great Apsley (see above), Ruffins, Charldown Mead, Isle of Wight Coppice, Bilcroft, Haven Hill (about 1¼ m. W. by S. of village,

Heaven Hill, 17 c.), Clapgate Field, Dell Close, the Heart, Herring Close, Clivers Field, Barn Sling, Mouseholc, Hassock, Broad Cut, Upper Laylands (*Laylandes Furlong*, 17 c.), Stony Smeacham, Lewington's Close.

124. FAIR OAK.

About $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Winchester.

Formerly part of Bishopstoke. Separated from it in 1894.

Three ancient landmarks in it may be found in the Bishopstoke charter.

Local and Field Names.

Hatchley Lane ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Stroudwood Farm. One of the 'two ways' of the Bishopstoke charter), Stroudwood Farm (in NE. corner of parish. *Strowdelonde* is mentioned in an ancient document relating to the district. AS. *Strod Wudu*, 'Wood of the Marsh'), Great Godridge, Diggenwood Field (? 'the wood which has been dug up'), Moor Lands, Pie Lands, Daffy Orchard, Gully, Pylehill Farm, Fair Oak (name of the little croft immed. S. of Pylehill Farm at the S. end of Crowdhill), Handkerchief Mead, Gore Close, Vinegar Bottle, Mopland, Mars Hill Copse (Scotland Copse in OM), Knowle Hill, Annals Paddock, Great Batts, Charcroft, Lower Etheridges, Ashcross, Starveall, Carrol Close, Seymour's Bars, Hatchett Close, Broad Hoe ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of village, just W. of Whitetree Farm. AS. *Hob*, 'ridge-end'), Quobleigh or Quableigh, Venus Copse, Minn Croft, Horton Heath.

125. FAREHAM.

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

Farneham, 11 c.: *Ferneham*, *Ferham*, 13 c.: *Farham*, T.N. 1242, I.P.M. 1301, F.A. 1316, C.A.D. 1405 (bis), 1428, 1429, 1430, 1433 (bis).: *Fareham*, 14 c., C.A.D. 1552.

AS. *Fearn Ham*, 'House in the Fern.'

North Fareham, *North Farham*, F.A. 1316, 1428.

Local Names.

Dandy Copse, Knowle Farm,¹ Fiddler's Green, Dash Wood, Shaftesbury Copse, Aytesbury (OM1), Crockerhill Brickworks,² Bonhams, The Hanger, Homerhill Copse, Swansdell, Fontley Dell (quarry), Highstead Chalkpit.

Fontley (hamlet NNW. of Fareham, *Funtelyne*, 13 c. AS. *Funtan Leab*, 'lea of the Spring').³

Great Beamond Copse (just W. of Fontley (OM1). In an old document of Farlington the name is spelt *Beaumonds*, *Bemonds*, *Bermonds*).

Hookhouse Coppice, Iron Mill Coppice, Frosthole Coppice, Gudgeheath Lane, Blackbrook Farm, Stores Coppice, East Cams, Cams Bridge, etc.,⁴ Cuniger Pond, Salterns Lake ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of town, *Sealt Aern*, 'Building where Salt is made'), Catisfield,⁵ Hollam Lodge, Roche Court, White Dell Farm (chalkpit), Mitchiman's Pond, Clapgate, Clapperhill, Pinks Hill, Wallington (suburb on NE. of town. Perhaps *Wealinga Tun*, 'Farm of the Wealings,' a family name related to AS. *Wealh*, 'foreigner,' 'stranger.' See Wallingford, Berks. in Skeat, *Pl. N. of Berks.*).

126. FARINGDON.

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

Faredone, *Ferendon*, 12 c. : *Farndon*, 14 c.⁶

The early forms resemble those of Faringdon, Berks., which Skeat interprets as *Fearn Dun*, 'Fern Down.'

Local Names.

Weathermore Copse.

Noar Copse (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of village, *Oures*, *Owres*, *Noare*, *Nowers*, ME. at *ten Oran*, 'At the Bank or Hillslope.')

¹ Cnolle, I.P.M. 1330 : *La Knolle*, F.A. 1346 (bis) : *Knolle*, F.A. 1428. AS. *Cnoll*, 'Rounded Hill.'

² *Cruker* (?), I.P.M. 1312 : *Crocker Hulle*, F.A. 1316 : *Crouker*, I.P.M. 1347. AS. *Crocere* or *Crucere*, 'a potter.' The region near Portsmouth harbour was a centre of pottery manufacture in Romano-British times.

³ *Funtleye*, *Funteligbe*, *Funtle*, all I.P.M. 1304.

⁴ *Cameys*, F.A. 1316 : *Cammes*, F.A. 1346, 1428. This looks like a family name.

⁵ *Cartesfelde*, F.A. 1316. Perhaps AS. *Coertes-feld*, 'Ceort's Open Land.' Cf. Chartley, Staffs.

⁶ Also : *Ferend*, Pipe R. 1166 : *Fermedon*, *Fernindon*, *Ferendon*, Pipe R. 1168-76 : *Farendon*, C.R. 1232 : *Faryndon*, F.A. 1346 : *Faryngdon*, F.A. 1428.

Grossmer's Piece, Ferney Peak, Kersley Piece (about 1½ m. W. of Lower Faringdon. Probably AS. *Caers Leah*, 'Lea of Watercress'), Battles Copse, Brightstone Copse, Wakes Wood, Kitcombe Copse, Berryhill Plantation, Hackwood Barn, Milk Vere Cottage, Plash Lane.

127. FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE.

About 5 m. WSW. of Winchester.

Ferlege, 11 c.: *Ferlega Camerarii*, 12 c.: *Farlig*, 13 c.: *Farle Chamberleyn*, 14 c.¹

Probably AS. *Fearn Leah*, 'Fern Lea.' A Chamberlain held it in 1167.

Charter.

B.596, K.332 is a charter whereby King Eadward grants to the New monastery at Winchester lands at Candover, Curdridge, Durley, Micheldever, and *Rigeleah* (Rye Lea).

The last of these is part of Farley.

Survey.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

The boundary is that of the later manor of Slackstead, which was in a different Hundred from the rest of the parish of Farley.²

1. *Aerest on Seaxen Seath*: 'First to Saxon's Pit.'

This is called *Seaxes Seath* in a charter relating to part of Ampfield. The cross reference shows pretty clearly that it was at the N. point of Ampfield, ¼ m. due W. of Slackstead Manor.

2. *Of Seaxe Seathe on thone Holan Aesc*: 'From Saxon's Pit to the Hollow Ashtree.' Probably on W. by. due W. of Upper Slacksted.

¹ Also: *Ferlega* (?) Pipe R.1166, 1168-76: *Ferly*, T.N. 1212: *Ferley*, T.N. 1212: *Farlegb*, I.P.M. 1303: *Farligb*, I.P.M. 1303: *Farly*, F.A. 1306 (bis): *Farlegb Chamberleyn*, F.A. 1428: *Farle* (?), F.A. 1431.

² The W., S. and E. boundaries of the old manor corresponded with the present boundaries of the S. end of Farley. The old N. by. is still represented throughout by a line of fences. It can only be followed on OM6. It began on the W. where the SW. end of Miller's Copse abuts on the

W. by. of Farley. It ran along the N. edge of that copse as far as the road running N. from Upper Slackstead. Then beyond the road along the fence for about 100 yds. Then S. along a fence for about 170 yds. Then along the fence through the N. edge of Gudge Copse. Then along the NE. side of that copse. Then along a fence S., and along the W. edge of a small copse. Then along the S. and E. sides of this copse. Then E. to the E. by. of Farley where a road abuts on the by. 3 fur. SW. of Merdon Farm (OM1).

3. *Of tham Holan Aesce on Trinde Leage* (? for *Trindel Leage*): 'From the Hollow Ashtree to the Lea of the Round Quarry.' *Trindel-leah* was probably at the W. end of the old N. by. of Slackstead (see above).

4. *Of Trinde Leage on Faesten Aec*: 'From the Lea of the Round Quarry to the Strong Oak.'

This oak is mentioned in the Michelmersh charter. It is clear that it stood on the old N. by of Slackstead, probably at the N. end of Miller's Copse (OM6) about 3 fur. SSE. of Oakfield, OM1, which probably owes its name to it.

5. *Of Faesten Aec on Eadulfes Hamm*: 'From the Strong Oak to Eadulf's Croft.' Probably at the next bend in the N. by.

6. *Of Eadulfes Hamme on tha Readan Dic*: 'From Eadulf's Croft to the Red Dyke.' Probably through N. part of Gudge Close (OM6), 5 fur. SE. of Oakfield (OM1).

7. *Of thaere Readan Dic on tha Leage*: 'From the Red Dyke to the Lea.'

8. *Of thaere Leage on Baer Heal*: 'From the Lea to the Hollow (of the Acorn Wood ?).'

9. *Of Baer Heale on Taeppa Leage*: 'From the Hollow of the . . . to Aspen Lea.' Notes on Chilcombe charter in addenda to first series, p. 167 of volume LXXVIII. This lea seems to have been where the old N. by. of Slackstead met the present E. by. of Farley, 3 fur. SW. of Merdon Farm (OM1).

10. *Of Taeppa Leage eft on Seaxesceath*: 'From . . . Lea again to Saxon's Pit.'

Other ancient names on the by. are given in the Michelmersh and Chilcomb charters.

Local and Field Names.

Farley Ley, Hyde Wood, Berry Down, Beechley Copse, Hatch Croft, Blue Berry Down (E. of Berrydown Farm, cf. *Bleobyrig*, now Blewbury Hill in Berks.), Yarnley ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Oakfield, OM1), Spital Field, Water Slade, Highden, Hanging Croft, Valiants, Upper Hoe, Gudge Furlong, Cartlands Furlong, Stocklands Furlong, Pin Croft (*Pyncroft*, 16 c. 'Croft of the Cattlepen.')

Upper Slackstead, Slackstead Manor (in S. part of parish, *Slastede*, 13 c. : *Slakstede*, 14 c. : *Slackstede*, 16 c. Apparently AS. *Slaec Stede*, 'Lazy Farmstead': or *Slaeces Stede*, where *Slaec* would be a p.n.

Midlands Furlong.

128. FARLEIGH WALLOP.

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

Richard Wallop was owner in AD. 1502. Robert de Mortimer was owner temp. Edward III.

Ferleye, A.D. 1086 : *Farley*, *Farlega*, 13 c. : *Farlegh*, 14 c. : *Farlegh Mottimer*, *Farle Mortymere*, 14, 15, 16 c. : *Farley Wallop*, 17 c.¹

Probably AS. *Fearn Leah*, 'Fern Lea.'

Local Names.

Pidden Hill, Sullenger's Copse, Inwood Copse, Foxhall (probably *Fox Healh*, 'Fox Hollow'), Hassack's Wood, Doper's Copse, Broadmere.

Bedlam Bottom.

129. FARLINGTON.

About 4 m. NNE. of Portsmouth.

Ferlingeton, 11 c. : *Farlyngton*, *Farlinton*, *Farlynton*, 14 c. : *Farlington*, 18 c.²

Probably *Faerlinga Tun*, 'Farm of the Faerlings.'

Local Names.

Purbrook, Stakes,³ Gundymoor Wood, Crookhorn Farm, Shut Lake, Mallard Lake.

¹ Also : *Ferlega*, Pipe R. 1166, 1168-76 : *Farlig* (?) T.N. 1242 : *Farle*, F.A. 1346 : *Farley*, F.A. 1428 : *Farle Mortemer*, F.A. 1431.

² *Ferlinton*, C.R. 1231 : *Ferlington*, C.R. 1234 : *Ferlinton*, *Ferlint*, *Ferlynton*, C.R. 1234-7 : *Farlingeton*, C.A.D. 1255 and 13 c. : *Farlinton*, I.P.M. 1312 ; *Farlyngton*, F.A. 1316, I.P.M. 1347, C.A.D. 1405 (bis),

1428 (bis), 1429, 1430, 1433 (bis), 1464, 1479 : *Farlington*, C.A.D. 1585.

³ The *V.C.H.* suggests that a place called *Frendes-stapol*, mentioned many times under a number of variant forms in C.A.D. between 1255 and 1479, is connected with Stakes (OM1). That may or may not be the case. But the place was of some local importance.

10 Drayton (village OM1), *Dreton*, *Dreytone*, *Draytone*,
 14 c.¹ AS. *Draeg Tun* 'Farm where Sledges are used' ?
 Portsdown: *Portesdon* T.N. 1242: *Portes Down*,
 C.A.D. 1465 'Port's Down.'

130. FARNBOROUGH.

On the Surrey border.

Ferneberga, 11 c.: *Farnburghe*, *Farenberg*, *Farnbureghe*,
 13 c.: *Farnberewe*, *Fremborough*, *Farneborough*, 16 c.²
 AS. *Fearn Beorh*, 'Barrow where the Fern grows.'

Local and Field Names.

Synehurst Farm (*Sindhurst*, a manor in 16 cent.),
 Lye Copse, Oaken Copse, Colford Bridges, Lynchford
 Farm, Great Synus (field now in E. part of grounds of
 Farnborough Grange), Hook and Green Ride Field, Hook
 Meadow, Bar Field (now part of grounds of Farnborough
 Hill), Yieldmoor (Pinehurst Grange now stands on it),
 Marbrook (field between Victoria Road and Pinehurst
 Avenue. Evidently the name of the brook which gives
 its name to Marrowbrook Lane), Gosden's Meadow,
 Kitchen Hill, Puttenham, Gassen's Meadow, Burrow
 Land, Sorrel Field, Slip Meadow, Aldens Moor.

131. FAWLEY.

About 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE. of Southampton.

Falegia, *Falelie*, *Falley*, 11 c.: *Fallele*, 12-14 c.:
Falle, 14 c.³

¹ Also: *Draytone*, T.N. 1249. The various suggestions which have been hitherto made with regard to this element *draeg* in the very common place-names Drayton and Draycot, have not been looked on as convincing. If the *draeg* in *Dundraeg*, the old form of the name Dundry in Somerset, be this term, then it is almost certainly a noun, and Skeat's suggestion of 'isolated' is ruled out. It appears also in a Wilts charter (B.699, K.1109) as *draeg stane*, in a survey which is undoubtedly of the Saxon age.

I am beginning to wonder whether the clue to the difficulty lies in the old English

word 'dray,' which meant a sledge which was used for carrying farm produce on roads which, either owing to the steepness of hills or their bad condition, were impossible for wheeled traffic. The *draegstan* of the charter fits in with this conjecture, because heavy stones dragged behind such a vehicle were used to act as brakes. Also *Dundraeg* might owe its name to the use of such sledges on that hill.

² Also: *Farnburghe*, F.A. 1316: *Farnburgb*, F.A. 1428: *Farneborowe*, C.P.R. 1547-8.

³ *Falelega*, Pipe R. 1159: *Faleslega*, Pipe R. 1167, 1168-76: *Faleliegib*, T.N. 1212.

Skeat (*Pl. N. Berks.*, p. 74) has a note on Fawley in Berks. in which he mentions the occurrence of the AS. *Falod Leab* in a Hants charter. He says, quite rightly, that it cannot refer to the present Fawley, and evidently does not think that it refers to any place of that name. As a fact it refers to what is now Fawley Farm in the parish of Privett. It is also evident that, had he known this, he would have attributed the Berkshire Fawley to that origin. Its old forms correspond to those of this Hampshire village name. AS. *Falod Leab*, 'Lea of the Cattlefold.'

Charter.

There is a charter, hitherto unidentified, which refers to lands within the parish. It is K.626.

By it king Aethelred grants to the refectory at Winchester $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land at *Celcesora*. The reputed date is A.D. 980. Two names at the S. end of the parish contain elements of the name *Celcesora*. The first element appears in Calshot, and the second in Ower.

The grant is a very small one, and, as is usually the case with such small grants, its bounds are not traceable with certainty.

Survey.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

1. *Aerest of Solentan on Burnan*: 'First from the Solent to the Bourne.'

2. *Andlang Burnan on Wealpathabrycge*: 'Along the Bourne to the Bridge of the Path of the Britons.'

3. *Of Weala Patha Brycge on Hyldingbroc ufeweardne*: 'From the Bridge of the Path of the Britons to (or) going up (the upper end of ?) the Brook of the Hyldings.'

4. *Swa Forth andlang Rewe on Bradan Fleot*: 'So on along the Row to the Broad Estuary.'

5. *Andlang Bradan Fleotes ut on Sae*: 'Along the Broad Estuary out to the Sea.'

The lands are undoubtedly round Ower (OM1).

It will be seen that a stream enters the sea just S. of the house called Nelson's Place (OM1). Near the mouth of it are Bourne Gap and Bournefield Plantation. This is the Bourne of 1. The Wealpath bridge was probably

where the road from Ower to Stanswood Farm (OMI) crosses this stream. The road itself is probably the line of the old path. About a furlong above the bridge a brook coming down from the W. side of Ower enters the Bourne. This is probably the *Hyldingbroc* of 3. The row (of trees) must have been on the N. edge of Ower hamlet; and the *Brad Fleot* is evidently that gutter through the foreshore now called Ower Lake, which enters Southampton Water about 3 fur. NW. of Calshot Castle.

Local and Field Names.

Hythe (in a detached part of parish. AS. *Hyth*, 'Landing-place.').

Butt's Bridge, Furzey Holt, Great Durditch (runs up SE. side of field between Frostlane Farm [OMI] and the shore), Aldershott (now Frostlane Copse), Litton Copse (now Home Bush), Kitchers Field, Buttsash, [*Battessasse* and *Bottesasse*,¹] Cramp Pool, Sandilands (Sanderlands T.A.), Oxey's Meadow, Burton Acre, Great Ground, Clapgate Close, Sentry, Great Styles, Lammas Paddock, Lyne Mead, Weymouth Hill.

Hardley (hamlet, OMI). Probably the *Hardelie* of Domesday: *Hardele*, 14 c.² AS. *Heard Leab*, 'Hard Lea.'

Wadmores, Little Lay, Hitchen Close, Shoblends Copse, Fernhills Copse, Wanting Coppice, Rollstone Row, Rollstone Farm, Rollstone Marsh (on the shore just S. of the head of Cadland Creek, whereas the farm is on the W. by. This looks as if Rollstone was formerly in some sense a separate land-unit which stretched across the present parish. The name Marksash just S. of Cadland Park looks as if it had been on the by. of this old region).

Little Holbury, Holbury Farm (W. by. [OMI] a manor, *Holeburi*,³ 13 c.: possibly AS. *Holen Byrig*, 'Camp of the Holly-trees').

Lammas Wood, Houndgate Copse, Cadland Park (originally a manor attached to a lordship in the Isle of

¹ I suspect that the origin of the name is the ME. *but*, *butte*, which means 'something cut off short,' and in its modern plural, Butts, is so common a field name, referring to strips of ploughland which were noticeably shorter than the customary furlong. I would therefore suggest that

the whole name means 'The Ashtree at the Butt.'

² Also *Hardel*, T.N. 1212: *Haddele*, T.N. 1287: *Hardelegbe*, T.N. 1287, I.P.M. 1337.

³ *Hollebur*, T.N. 1212: *Holebury*, F.A. 1316, I.P.M. 1324.

Wight),¹ Shoblunds Copse, Wheatlands Copse, Marksash (see above), Copthorne (Copythorne Farm, TA.), Ashlett, Ashlett Saltern (AS. *Sealt Aern*, 'Salthouse'), Ashlett Lake (gutter on foreshore), Lepe Pond, Tanny Croft, Great Priest Croft, Fourshells, Dunfields, Gillams, Langley,² Amons Field, Broomfall, Ryhme Field, Rew Close, Rew Common, Withyhayes Copse, Windsor Close ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Langley [OMI], *Windsor*, Pipe R. 1166-7. Perhaps *Waendeles Ora*. Skeat explains Windsor, Berks, as 'Waendel's Bank.' I am inclined to think that *Waendel* meant a quarry with a cart track into it. There is an old gravel pit 6 chains E. of the field. The field itself is on the bank of Dark Water), Great and Little How, Mavells, Dean Moor.

Stanswood, Stanswood Farm (immed. E. of Langley [OMI], *Staneude* in Domesday. Probably *Stanes Wudu*, 'Wood of the Stone')

Badminton Farm, Coathy Butts (now Fishers Croft Copse, immed. S. of Fields Farm OMI), Gatsey Field (immed. S. of Badminton Farm, OMI), Wares Close, Wakefords Marsh, Outens Marsh.

Ower (hamlet, OMI. The *Celces Ora* of the charter: *Hore* in Domesday, *Oure*, F.A. 1346: *Owre*, C.P.R. 1547-8. AS. *Ora*, 'Bank,' 'Shore').

Steapes, Longlands, Bourne Ground, Hungry Hill, Burleigh Marsh, Calshot Castle (OMI. The first element of the name is probably the *Celces* of the charter. Possibly *Ceolrices Sceat*, 'Ceolric's Shot,' or detached piece of property).

132. FLEET.

About 5 m. ENE. of Odiham.

The parish was formed in 1831 out of pieces of Crondall, Elvetham, and Yateley.

Le Flete, *le Fletebridge*, A.D. 1505.

There can be little doubt that the name is AS. *Fleet*, which the dictionaries give as meaning estuary or mouth of river, but which can also mean a stream, or, possibly, a

¹ *Cadelond*, T.N. 1287, F.A. 1428: *Cadelonde*, T.N. 1287, F.A. 1346: *Kadelonde*, F.A. 1316. Probably AS. *Cadan-lond*, 'Cada's Plough land.'

² Frequently mentioned 1166-1509, with seven variations of spelling all pointing to AS. *Lang-leab*, 'Long Lea.'

pool of some kind. Cf. *Snoddan Fleet* in the charter of Hanney, Berks. The reference may be to the Fleet Pond.

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

Local Names.

Broomhurst Farm (the *Brom Hyrst*, 'Broom Copse,' of the Crondall charter).

The Flash (part of Fleet Pond), Hitches Hill, Forestreet Copse, Triplets Row, Larmer Copse, Black Lake Copse (*Le Blacke Lake* in an old Crondall document; 'the Black stream'), Lea Wood, Pondtail.

(*To be continued in Vol. LXXXIII.*)