

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

3rd Series.

By G. B. GRUNDY, M.A. D.LITT.

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, and the second series in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. lxxxi, pp. 31-126.

I.P.M. = Inquisitions 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.

133. FORDINGBRIDGE.

Town of W. Hants, on the Avon.

Forde, 11 c.: *Forde*, *Forda*, *Fordingebrigge*, *Fordinge-grug*, *Fordingeburg*, *Forthingebrigg*, 13 c.¹

The original name was evidently AS. *Forda* 'ford.'² The later name came into existence when the bridge was built.

Local Names.

Fryern Court (OMI), Peas Ash Farm (Ash-stubble.)

Upper and Lower Burgate (OMI, *Borgate* of Domesday.³ Perhaps AS. *Burbgeat*, 'Gate of the Camp or Fort.' If so, probably a fort of Saxon origin built to guard the passage of the river).

Folds Farm (OMI. A former manor, *Folle*, *Folds*, *La Folde*, 14 c.: *Foldes*, 16 c.: *Fowles*, *Folles*, *Folds*, 18-19 c. *Fald*, 'cattlefold').

¹ Between 1166 and 1548 this name is spelt with eleven different variations over and above those cited in the text. They show that the first element of the name was *Fording-*. I take it that the name did not exist in AS. times, or the original name *Ford(a)* would not have survived. But the *Fording-* seems to represent an AS. *Fordan*, and the name means 'Bridge at the Ford.'

² *Forda* was obviously the original name of the place. But it survived the making of the bridge, for it is used contemporaneously with the later name. Cf. *Forda*, I.P.M. 1273: *Foord*, C.A.D. 13 or 14 c.: *Fourde* F.A. 136: *Ford*, I.P.M. 1345:

Forde, C.A.D. 1332, 14 c. (bis), I.P.M. 1349, F.A. 1346, 1431. Moreover it appears sometimes side by side with the later name in the same document, which suggests that in some way or other it was reckoned as a different place, perhaps a different estate, though this does not come out in the Breamore documents.

³ Also: *Bourgate*, F.A. 1316: *Burghgate*, F.A. 1346; *Over Burgate*, F.A. 1346: *Over Burgat*, C.A.D. 1575: *Netbere Burghate*, C.A.D. 1339: *Nitbere Burgate*, C.A.D. 1340: *Netbir Burgate*, C.A.D. 1450 (bis).

Sandle Heath, Sandle Farm, Sandle Manor (OMI, Sandle was evidently the name of the district). *Sandhulle*, C.A.D. 13 or 14 c.: *Sandhill Heathe*, C.A.D. 14 c., 16 c. 'Sand Hill.' Reeve's Copse, Sweatford Cottage, Ashford (W. of town), Packham House, Moxham's Mill, the Bartons, Horseport.

Criddlestyle (hamlet on river about 5 fur. N. of town. Sometimes called East Mill. Is a reputed manor. *Cridelestrowe*, *Credelstowe*, *est Mylne*, 14 c.¹ The old forms show that the second element -style has no ancient warrant. The place seems to have been called indifferently *Crideles Treow*, 'Cridel's Tree,' or *Crideles Stow*, 'Cridel's Place').

Mews Hill, Sandy Balls, Brickhops Copse, Street Farm, Blissford (OMI), Hurley Farm.

Arniss Farm ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Blissford [OMI]). A reputed manor, *Honys* or *Ernys Court*, 17 c. Also *Arnys* or *Irish Land*).

Midgham Wood, Midgham Farm (OMI. About immed. SW. of town, *Mingeham*, 11 c.: *Migham*, 12 c.: *Mightam*, 14 c.: *Miggeham*, 16 c.² Midgeham, Berks., is AS. *Mycg Ham*, 'Midge House'; and that is probably the origin of this name).

Padstow Farm, Redbrook.

Bickton (OMI, *Bichetone*, 11 c.: *Bikston*, 13 c.: *Byketon*, 14-16 c.: *Byckton Romsey*, 16 c.: *Bicton*, *Bishton*, 17 c.; possibly *Biccan Tun*, 'Bitch's Farm,' where *Bicce* may be a personal name).

Winall's Wood, Stuckton, Hyde, Frogham.

North Gorley, Gorley Common, Gorley Lynch (OMI, about 2 m. SSE. of town, *Gerlei*, 11 c.: *Gertley*, *Gorlye*, *Gorle*, 13 c.³ The first element seems to be AS. *Gara*, 'gore,' i.e. a triangular piece of ploughland. But the origin of the name is uncertain).

Gunville, Hungerford, Holland Bottom, Lomer Houses (see Exton), Buddle, Venard's Farm.

¹ Also: *Credestreu*, Pipe R. 1166: *Cradelstowe*, C.A.D. 1344; *Credellestrowe*, C.A.D. 1465.

² Also: *Becton*, Pipe R. 1168-76: *Betton*, Pipe R. 1166, 1168-76: *Biketon*. F.A. 1316, 1346: *Byckton*, C.A.D. 1575. AS. *Bicce* is so common an element in place-

names that I suspect that it had a generic sense, possibly 'prostitute.'

³ Also: *Gorle*, I.P.M. 1306 (bis), 1347, F.A. 1316: *Gorlye*, I.P.M. 1337: *Gorlegb*, C.P.R. 1494-1507: *North Goreley*, *North Goreley*, *North Goreley*, *South Goreley*, *South Goreley*, *South Goreley*, C.A.D. 1575 and 1591.

134. FOXCOTT.

A chapelry of Andover about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of the town.

Fulescote, 11 c.: *Wexkot*, 13 c.: *Foscote*, 14 c.¹

A.S. *Fox-cota*, 'Fox Cottage: probably one near a fox's earth.'

Local Names.

Hatherden,² Harroway (the name of the ancient highway which traverses the S. slope of the downs of N. Hants).

135. FREEFOLK.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Whitchurch.

Frige folc, 11 c.: *Frifhoc*, 12 c.: *Frivolk*, 13 c.: *Fryfolk*, 13 c.: *Freefolke*, *Frefolk*, *Fryfolk* *Syfrewast*, *Frifolk*, *Fryfolk*, *Freefolk* *Sifrewast*, 14 c.: *South Freefolk*, 15 c.: *Fryfold*, F.A. 1428.

AS. *Frige Folc*, 'Free Folk': probably in reference to service to a lord.

Its lands are included in the Whitchurch charter.

Local and Field Names.

Upper Culver Close, Little Maggotstone, Clapper Close, Clapper Field, Great Knowl Field, Cocklestile Field, the Neck, Little Breach, Hassock Piece, Rays Hassock, West Lains, the Sleagh ('Sheep Pasture').

136. FRENCHMOOR.

About 7 m. NW. of Romsey.

Frenshemore, *Frensshemoure*, 14 c.: *Frenchemore Combes*, 16 c.: *Frenchemore Fulley*, 16 c.³

Formerly a tithing of Broughton.

Possibly *Franch Mor*, 'Free Marsh,' a semi-transla-

¹ Also *Foxcota*, Pipe R. 1166: *Foscote*, Pipe R. 1166, T.N. 1235, F.A. 1316, 1346, 1428, C.A.D. 1322, 1323 (bis), 1324 (bis), 1325 (bis): *Foscote*, C.A.D. 1327-77, F.A. 1431: *Foxkot*, T.N. 1232.

² *Eiberdene*, *Aiberdene*, F.A. 1316:

Heiberdene, I.P.M. 1292, C.A.D. 1322, 1323: *Heiberden*, C.A.D. 1327-77: *Hederden*, C.P.R. 1494-1509.

³ Also *La Frensbemore*, I.P.M. 1308 (bis), 1309, C.F.R. 1272-1307: *Frensbemoure*, I.P.M. 1333.

tion of *Maene Mor*, 'Common Marsh,' a landmark which occurs in a charter of Fyfield, Berks.

Local Names.

Pug's Hole, Devil's Hole.

137. FRESHWATER, I.W.

1½ m. SSW. of Yarmouth.

Frescewatere, 11 c.: *Freshewater*, *Freskewatere*, *Fressewatere*, *Freswatere*, *Ferswater*, 13 c.: *Fershewater*, 14 c.¹

AS. *Fersc Waeter*, 'Fresh Water.'

Local Names.

Sconce Point (perhaps OF. *esconse*, 'hiding-place,' and later, 'small fort' or 'bulwark'), Braxton, Cracknells, Saltern Wood (¾ m. SE. of Norton [OMI], *Sealt-Aern*, 'Building where Salt is made'), Pratlands Copse, Colwell Farm, Stroud Coppice.

Afton Manor, Afton (hamlet by Freshwater Bay, OMI, *Affetune*, 11 c.: *Afton*, *Affintone*, 13 c.: *Affeton*, 14 c.: *Afton*, 16 c. AS. *Affan Tun*, 'Affa's Farm').

Easton, *Astone*, F.A. 1316: *Aston*, F.A. 1346. AS. *East-tun*, 'East Farm.' Compton Down, Middleton, Farringford Park, Watcombe Bay.

Wilmington (OMI, *Wilmingeham*, A.D. 1086, T.N. 1287: probably AS. *Wilman Ham*, 'Wilma's House,' see Roberts, *Pl. N. Sussex*, p. 174).

Norton, OMI. In N. of parish. *Nortone*, I.P.M. 1330, 1346: *Norton*, I.P.M. 1346. AS. *North-tun*, 'North Farm.'

Compton Farm, OMI, SE. part of parish. *Compton*, I.P.M. 1295, 1306: F.A. 1431. AS. *Cumb-tun*, 'Farm in the Combe.'

Middleton, OMI, S. end of parish. *Midelton*, I.P.M. 1343, F.A. 1428; *Middelton*, T.N. 1287, F.A. 1346, 1431. AS. *Middel-tun*, 'Middle Farm.'

¹ Thirteen other variant forms of the name between 1287 and 1509. No one especially prevalent.

138. FROXFIELD.

About 3 m. WNW. of Petersfield.

Possibly the *Froxafelda* of the will of Aelfheah, A.D. 965-975.

(The old forms of Froxfield, Wilts, are: *Frockesfeld*, *Froxefeld*, *Frokefeud*, 13-14 c.: *Froxefeld*, 14 c.)

AS. *Froxa Feld*, 'Moorland of Frogs.'

For ancient names on its by. see the Meon charters.

Local and Field Names.

Basing Park (imported name ? See Basing), Heath Field, Thorp's Close, Hatch Plantation, Reed Field, Fern Field, Gongs Moor, Twelve Acres, Linley's Field, Barnet Side (the upland about Claypit Farm, OM1), Dell Field (quarry), Dean Field, Green Well, Lower Parridge, Woolshill Lane, Marls, Bowers Cold Hills, Clap Field, Laydean Field, Slidden Copse, Slidden (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. of Bower Farm, see Meon charter for *Sila Denu*), Tiddles Copse (Tiddell's, TA.), Upper Tipsymore, Ley Banks, Weigh Crook, Spittle Cross Lands, Swinehead, Bronghurst ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Bower Farm, OM1), Great Brooms, Senna Field, Pumnel Green, Bydean Farm (OM), Bye Dean Lane (TA., 3 fur. ESE. of Bower Farm, OM1), Horegood Field, Butser Corner Allotment, Butser Corner Field (about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Warren Corner, OM1. See Butser Hill in East Meon), Hackwood, Merry Field, Rings Green, Blackmore, Bears Field, Slade Dell (quarry), Crutch Field, Starveacre, Rotten Hill, Cabs Close, Rapley Field, Sole Pond (3 fur. S. of High Cross. Perhaps AS. *Sol*, a 'Miry Place'), Flood Lane, Long Moor, Grub Field, Broad Marles, Mary Cross Field, Tasville Field, Week Green, Stoner Hill, Cockshot Lane, Part of Stubbeditch, Old Litten Paddock (*Old Lytten*, 17 c., 7 fur. SE. of Warren Corner), Wheatham, Down Hanger, White Lands, Hatchetts, Marls Eight Acres, Black Acre, Higher, Midale, and Lower Oakshott Farms (old tithing. See Meon charter, *Ac-Sceat*), Burnt Orchard, Roundabout Meadow, Cherrycombe Row, Innicks, Lower Hewick, Ruddelcombe (the great combe $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Higher Oakshott Farm, OM1. The *Read Cumb*, 'Red Combe' of a Meon

charter), Yonder Hill, Happersnapper (5 fur. E. of Warren Corner. Curious and quite modern corruption of the 17 c. name Hatchersnap), Reston Hanger, Honeycritch (Honeycrutch, TA.), East Lynns, Peaked Field and Butt Close, Soap Hole Field, Wiggle Pits Fields, Staple Ash Cottages, Staplish Dean, Dell Field, Hanging Close, Floud Wood, Great Hemplin, Spindle Croft, Marls.

139. FROYLE.

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

Froli, 11 c.¹

Origin of name not determinable.

Some ancient names on its N. by. are given in the Crondall charter.

Local Names.

Highnam Copse (*Henham*, A.D. 1249: AS. *Aet tham Hean Hamme*, 'High Croft').

Hangers Hyle Copse, Stenes Copse, Burels Copse (see Crondall charter), Isnage Farm, Penley Copse (Great Penley, 1539), Gaston Copse, Eastholes Copse, Shortlands Copse, Yarnhams Copse, Liddenfield Copse, Stowell Copse, Ham Wood, Spollycombe Copse (*Spolicombe*, A.D. 1415), Saintbury Hill, Whiteway Cottage, Brockhurst Farm.

Coldrey (manor, *Colreth*, 14 c.: ? AS. *Ceald Rith*, 'Cold Streamlet').

140. FYFIELD.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Andover.

Aet Fifhidon, A.D. 975 (B.1316, K.592): *Fifbide*, 11 c.: *Fiffyde*, 14 c.: *Fyfbyde*, *Fifede*, *Fiffyd*, 16 c.: *Fiffebed*, *Fiffield*, *Fifield*, 17 c.²

This somewhat remarkable name occurs in various counties in England, viz. Berks. (twice), Essex, Wilts. (three times); and in the form Fifield in Oxon (twice).

¹ Other forms are: *Froyles*, C.R. 1229: *Froli*, Pipe R. 1166, P.F. 1196: *Froille*, T.N. 1236: *Froile*, C.R. 1237-42: *Frovle*, F.A. 1316.

² Other forms are: *Fiffyde*, F.A. 1316: *Fifbide*, F.A. 1346: *Fyfbyde*, F.A. 1428: *Fyfbide*, F.A. 1431.

The original form of the name was AS. *Fif Hida*, 'Five Hides,' i.e. the holdings in land of five families. It is noticeable that the number 5 should be so often combined with 'hide' in village names; and, furthermore, that in only one other case in these counties, that of Tinhead in Wilts., does any other number occur in this combination. It suggests, what is almost certainly the case, that these five-hide land-units were of some special significance at some period in the national history. An examination of the AS. charters suggests a solution of the phenomenon. In spite of the fact that the vast majority of them belong to the latest age of the Saxon period, it is noticeable that the hidage of the individual grants is very frequently 10 hides. Out of 77 grants in Berkshire, 36 are of a hidage represented by 10 or some multiple of 10, 23 are of 5 or some multiple of 5, but not of 10. Only 18 are of neither. In all cases save two the grants of 20 hides and over are demonstrably made up by the combination of smaller grants. It looks as if the original size of a single land-unit had been 10 hides; but that, at some early period, units of half that amount came into being in exceptional cases, and the name *Fif-Hida* came to be attached to some, at any rate, of these cases.

Another noticeable phenomenon is the conversion of the second element from '-hide' into '-field.' In the Oxfordshire case this occurs first at the end of the seventeenth century: in Berks. in the earlier half of the sixteenth century: in Hampshire in the seventeenth century. What seems to have happened is that the 'v' sound of 'five' was carried on to the second element, and the latter was rationalised by popular etymology so that it should have some meaning to speakers of later times.

The NW. part of the present parish was until recent times part of the parish of Thruxton. In AS. times it seems to have had some connexion with the lands of Abbot's Ann, for its boundaries are given at the end of the Abbot's Ann charter, and are not, indeed, separated from the rest of the landmarks there given, so that without careful inspection the whole would appear to define the limits of one parcel of land. The old by. of this part of the parish can be followed on OM6. Beginning at the NW. corner of the parish and of Hillfield Copse, it went S. down the W. by. as far as the Holly near the railway; then along

the NE. side of the Belt to the S. end of that wood ; then E. for 100 yards : then N. through the E. edge of Redenham Park to the SW. corner of the wood called Cunny's Down : then along the W. side of that wood to the point where the county and parish by. abuts on the E. side of Biddesden Park. The charter B.597, which defines this by. gives it in three forms, Saxon, Old English, and Latin. The first landmark is *Beagildesstoc*, *Begyl Stok* in the Old English, called *Baebild Stocc* in the Fyfield charter, B.1316, K.592. The *Stocc* was probably a post marking some land in the occupation of a woman called *Beaghild*. It must have stood near the railway, close to the Holly mentioned above.

The Abbot's Ann charter.

B.597 is a charter whereby king Eadward grants to the New monastery at Winchester 15 hides *aet Annae*.

Survey.

The Survey is of the Saxon Age.

The part of the survey referring to Fyfield runs as follows :

1. *And in on cyt on Beagildestoc north* : (Text uncertain) 'And then down to Beaghild's Stake from the North.'

See above.

2. *Thonon on Wadancampe eastweardne* : 'Then to Wada's (Open Field ?) from its east side.'

This must have been on the W. by. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the last point.

3. *Thonon north to Bedesdene* : 'Then north to (Bede's ?) Dean.'

The name survives in that of Biddesden House and Park, just outside the N. by. of the parish.

4. *Forth be Bedesdene to Beddesseathe* : 'Forth by . . . Dean to (Bede's ?) Pit.'

This is evidently the pit or quarry marked in the S. part of Biddesden Park in OM6.

5. *Thonon on thone Garan ufeweardne* : 'Then to the Gore from its upper side.'

The gore must have been at the crossroads near the SE. corner of Biddesden Park.

6. *Of tham W'aranford be Hagan to tham Readan Hamme* :

‘ From (Warn)ford by the Hedge (or Game Enclosure) to the Red Croft.’

This ford was evidently on a bourne which ran down Biddesden to and beyond Appleshaw. No stream is marked on the modern map; but streams which run only in wet seasons are common in Hants in the chalk districts. Close by is Lambourne’s Hill, which name may be that of the bourne. The ford must have been where a track, forerunner of the modern road to Appleshaw, crossed the stream. It is probable that before the days of field drainage such bournes ran more frequently than they do now.

The name of the red croft survives in that of the hamlet Redenham. This point must have been 300 yards W. of the hamlet.

7. *Thonon ut to tham Elebeame*: ‘Then out to the (Elm ?) Tree.’¹

This tree must have stood at the S. point of this part of the parish, i.e. near the S. end of the wood called the Belt (OM6).

The Fyfield charter.

B.1316, K.592 is a charter whereby in A.D. 975 king Eadgar grants 5 hides at Fyfield to the thegn Aelfweard.

As any determination of the landmarks is beset with much difficulty, it will be best to take all of them before discussing any one of them.

Survey.

The Survey is of the Saxon Age.

1. *Aerest to Wures Byrgylse*: ‘First to (Wur’s ?) Burialplace.’

2. *North to Waeter Dellae*: ‘North to the Water Quarry.’

3. *To Aelfheres Stapole*: ‘To Aelfhere’s Pole.’

4. *Swa north to Baehildestoccae*: ‘So north to Beahild’s Stake.’

5. *Swa forth to Godwines Ge maere*: ‘So on to Godwin’s Balk.’

6. *And swa andlang Gemaeres on Healfheages Gemaere*: ‘And so along the Balk to Healfheah’s Balk.’

¹ See note on *Elebeam*, p. 203.

7. *And Swa of Ealfheages Ge maere on Bagan Stoc :*
 'And so from Healfheah's Balk to the Bent Stake.'

8. *Of Bagan Stocae on tha Haran Apoldre :* 'From the Bent Stake to the Grey Appletree.'

9. *On Blacan Grafas :* 'To the Black Groves.'

10. *To Fif Beorgan :* 'To Five Barrows.'

11. *Of Fif Beorgan on tha Maede :* 'From Five Barrows to the Mead.'

12. *Of thaere Maede th' eft to than Byrigelse :* 'From the Mead again to the Burialplace.'

Beaghild's stake occurs in the previous charter of the N.W. part of the modern parish; and a comparison of the two shows pretty clearly that it stood at the Holly on the W. by.¹

The by. runs N. to Beaghild's stake, and therefore it is probable that the first three landmarks are on the S. part of the W. by., for it was the custom of the AS. surveyors to begin their survey at some angle of the land to be dealt with.

Wur's burialplace was probably at the extreme S. point of the parish. It may have been the burialplace of some person of that name, or a place where interments had been found on land in the occupation of Wur. It is noteworthy that remains of a Roman villa have been found here; and therefore the discovery of old graves on this spot would not be unlikely. The water quarry must have been somewhere where, just to the W. of the village, the by. crosses the brook.

It would be mere guess work to try to determine any of the other landmarks except 10. It will be seen that they are of such a nature that it is not likely that they have left any traces behind them. But the name of the five barrows survives in a partial form in that of Burrow Field, the name of two fields which lie $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the outskirts of the village.

Local and Field Names.

Redenham: *Redena' Ham*, Pipe R. 1166. See also *to tham Readan Hamme* of the charter, 'Red Croft,' unless

¹ I wonder whether Bess Horn, the name of the field at this point, contains any corrupted reminiscence of Beaghild's name.

Readen is from the same root as the field-name 'ridding,' which means land cleared of brushwood.

Picked Down, Gallows Ground, Roman Field (Roman villa in it), Lay Croft, Cunney's Down (Coney's Down, TA.), Horns Ground, Long Land, Cole Croft, Bungeons, Great Ham, Sweatlands, Stublands, Privet, White Pink, Bitham.

141. GATCOMBE, I.W.

2½ m. S. of Newport.

Gatecome, 11 c.: *Gatecumb*, *Gadecombe*, *Gatecumbe*, 13-14 c.: *Gatecombe*, 13-16 c.: *Gatcombe*, 14-16 c.: *Yatcombe*, 17 c.¹

AS. *Gata-Cumb*, 'Goats' Combe.'

Local and Field Names.

Sweet Lands, Lake (on a stream), Trouzers Field, Little Cox, Hooks Land, Garstons, West Barkham's Hill, Small Gains, Bleak Down Field, West Grittons, Over Lands, Floodlands Field, Lodge Pitfield, Sidelands, Tolt Copse, Five Barrow Hill, Chidlands, Timsley, Sheat (OMI. Probably the *Soete* or *Essuete* of Domesday²), Sheepwash, Ewe Lays, Nobs Ground, Chillerton Street (*Celertune*, A.D. 1086, *Chelierton*, 14 c.³), Loverston Farm, Upper Rill, Berry Hill (7 fur. W. by N. of Cridmore, OMI), Roslin, Cridmore (*Crodemor*, I.P.M. 1304).

142. GODSFIELD.

About 3 m. N. of Alresford.

Godesfeld, *Godefild*, 12 c.

AS. *Godes Feld*, 'God's Moorland.'

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

¹ Other forms are: *Gatecumb*, T.N. 1287 (bis): *Gatecomb*, I.P.M. 1292, 1337: *Gatecombe*, I.P.M. 1335.

² Other forms are: *Sieta* (?), C.A.D. 1193-1216: *Schete* and *La Schete*, T.N. 1287: *Sbete*, F.A. 1431. Doubtless this is the term 'sheet' that is so common in

Hampshire and other counties. From AS. *sciete* or *sceat*, which meant a 'projection' and also a 'corner.'

³ Other forms are: *Celerton*, T.N. 1287: *Chulierton*, I.P.M. 1303, F.A. 1346: *Cbelerton*, F.A. 1316: *Chelreton*, F.A. 1428: *Cbeler-ton*, F.A. 1431. Origin?

Local Names.

Bugmore Hill (on the N. by. Cf. *Bucgan ora*, 'Bucga's Hillside' of the Brown Candover charter), Teg Down Plantation.

143. GODSHILL, I.W.

About 4½ m. WSW. of Sandown.

Godeshill, 14 c. : *Goddishill*, I.P.M. 1349 : *Godeshill*, C.P.R. 1494-1507. AS. *Godes-Hyll*, 'God's Hill.'

Charter.

The NE. part of the parish, the district of Bathingbourne, is the subject of a grant (B.1025, K. 475) made by king Eadwig to the thegn Aethelgeard. The area is stated at 5 hides.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Baeddingaburnan east andlang Dic on thone Stan* : 'First from Bathingbourne east along the Dyke to the Stone.'

2. *Thonon suth andlang thes Grenan Weges on thone othere Stan* : 'Then south along the Green Way to the other Stone.'

3. *Of tham Stane on thone Sandihtan Haerepoth* : 'From the Stone to the Sandy Highway.'

4. *Thonon on Risc Mere* : 'Then to the Rush Pond.'

5. *Of Risc Mere on Stan Beorg* : 'From the Rush Pond to the Stone Barrow.'

6. *Thon on Holan Broc* : 'Then to Hollowbrook.'

7. *Of Holan Broce on Beaddingaburnan* : 'From Hollowbrook to Bathingbourne.'

8. *Siththan north andlang Beaddingaburnan on tha East Langan Dic* : 'After that along Bathingbourne to the East Long Dyke.'

There can be little doubt, after taking the various clues given by the landmarks, that the *Beaddinga-Burn*, 'Bourne of the Beadding Family,' is the stream which rises about ¾ m. S. by W. of Sandford (OM1), and flows through that place. Three furlongs later it turns W. and later still N. The Hollowbrook is apparently the stream

which comes down from the E. side of Godshill to join the Bathingbourne about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE. of the village. It is evident that in modern times, and perhaps in ancient times also, the branch of the brook which flows past the hamlet of Bathingbourne has had the same name, Bathingbourne.

The survey begins where this last named brook joins the *Beaddinga-Burna* of the charter, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of the hamlet of Bathingbourne. The dyke of 1 is probably the channel of the stream coming from Bathingbourne hamlet. Presumably the channel had been artificially made in this part of its course. The stone of 1 must have been near Bathingbourne itself. Then at 2 the survey is going along a green way which may be represented by the path running due S. from Bathingbourne. The 'other' stone was probably at or near the modern Bobberstone (OM1), in the name of which the full name of the old stone may survive. The sandy highway of 3 was almost certainly on the line of the road from Shanklin through Sandford to Godshill, the name Sandford suggesting in part the old name of the road. The Rush pond and the stone barrow were probably somewhere near Godshill Park. But it is possible that this barrow was higher up on the down, and that it gave its name to the district of Stenbury (*Stan-Beorh*) on the S. side of the said down. But it is quite certain from the area, five hides, of the grant that it cannot have extended as far S. as the modern Stenbury. The pool in the hollow below the park, if old, may be the *Risc Mere*. No traces of the barrow are marked on the map. The hollow brook is, as has been said, the stream which rises $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of Godshill. The east long dyke is the full name of the dyke mentioned in 1.

Local Names.

Grandfather's Butt, Lower Bunkers, Cloyes Farm, Sibdown.

Kennerley Heath (about 1 m. N. of Bagwich [OM1], *Kyneleye*, 14 c. Probably from ME. *Ky*, 'cow,' of which the plural was *Kine*, 'Lea of the Kine').¹

Rookley Green (about 1 m. NNW. of Bagwich

¹ If the *Kynewaldesle* of I.P.M. 1335 is this place, which I very much doubt, then it is *Cynwaldes-leab*, 'Lea of Cynwald.'

[OMI], *Roclee, Rokeley*, 13 c.: *Roucle*, 14 c. AS. *Hroc-Leah*, 'Lea of the Rooks').

Lake Cottage, Hayden's Farm, Calloways, Bagwich, Beacon Alley, Bleak Down ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSW. of Bagwich [OMI], *Blikesdun, Blakedon*, 13 c. In spite of the 's' in one of the old forms, the origin of the name is probably AS. *Blaec-Dun*, 'Black Down').

Appleford (OMI, *Apleford, Apledeford*, 11 c.: *Appeltreford*, 13 c.: *Appulderford, Appedelford, Apeldreford*, 14 c. and 15 c. AS. *Aeppeldur-Ford*, 'Ford of the Appletree').

Leechmore Pond, Bow Bridge, Dubbens, Bridge Court (OMI, *Brigge*, 13-14 c.: *Brigge Courte*, 15-16 c.),¹ Node Hill, Deepslade.

Lessland (OMI, *Litesland, Lisceland*, 11 c.: *Lucelond, Lescelond*, 13 c. and 14 c.: *Lucelond*, 15 c. Of the earlier forms I cannot make anything. But *Luce* is a 'rut' in mediaeval English).

Bathingbourne (OMI. See charter, *Bedingborne*,² 11 c.).

Bobberstone (see charter), Summersbury, Sandford, Pound Farm, Sainham, Broomhill, Dolcoppice.

Roud (OMI, *Rode*, 11 c.: *Rowde*, 13 c. and 15 c.: *La Rode*, T.N. 1244: *Roude*, F.A. 1316, 1346. AS. *Rod*, 'clearing in, or path-cut through, a wood').

Holden Farm, Berry Croft, Sheepwash, Gatcliff.

Appuldurcombe House (OMI, *Appeltrecoumb*, T.N. 1287: *Appuldercombe*, C.P.R. 1494-1509: *Appildrecombe, Apledrecombe*, 15-16 c.: AS. *Aeppeldor-Cumb*, 'Combe of the Appletrees').

Span Cottages ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. of last. *Speyne*?, 13-14 c.: *La Spaund*, 13 c.).³

Baycroft, Dean Farm, St. Rhadegund's Path, High Hat, St. Lawrence Shute, Berryl.

Little Stenbury (3 fur. ENE. of Itchall [OMI], *Staneberie*, 11 c.: *Stevenbir, La Steveneberi, Steneberi*, 13 c.: *La Stenybury*, 14 c.).⁴ In spite of the 13 c. forms in

¹ Mentioned under various variant forms between 1292 and 1431.

² Other forms are: *Beadingaburna*, charter of Hyde Mon. 982: *Baddingebourne*, T.N. 1287: *Batbyngbourne*, F.A. 1346: *Batbinbourne*, F.A. 1428: *Batbingborne*, F.A. 1431.

³ Other forms are: *La Spanne*, T.N. 1287: *Spanne*, F.A. 1316, 1346, 1428; *La Spaund*, F.A. 1431. Perhaps AS. *spann*, 'a span' or 'hand's breadth,' applied figuratively to some small area of land.

⁴ Other forms are: *Stonbury*, F.A. 1316: *Stenebury*, F.A. 1346, 1429: *Stennebury*, F.A. 1431.

'v' I think the oldest form shows that the AS. name was probably *Stan-Beorh*, 'Stone Barrow,' or, perhaps more probably *Stan-Byrig*, 'Stone Camp or Fort'.

Itchall (OMI, *Ychulle*, *Ichull*, 13 c. The second element was AS. *Hyll*, 'hill.' I cannot say what the first was).

Rew Farm (about 1 m. S. of Wroxall village, *Rewe*, 13-14 c. AS. *Ræwe*, a 'row,' probably of trees).

Week Farm ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW. of last. *Wica*, 11 c.: *Wyke*, T.N. 1287, F.A. 1316: AS. *Wic*, 'outlying dairy farm').

144. GRATELEY.

About 6½ m. SW. of Andover.

Greetan Lea, 11 c.: *Greteleia*, *Grettelee*, 12 c.: *Gratelye*, 13-14 c.: *Gratile*, *Grateleghe*, *Gratelee*, 14 c. *Grateley*, 16 c.¹

There is no personal name to which the first element could be ascribed. On the whole it seems pretty certain that it originates in an AS. *Aet tham Greetan Leage*; i.e. 'the Great Lea.'

Local and Field Names.

Great Ground, Little Ground, Ham, Gollard Lane (see Ampport), Berry lane, Stag Climp, the Severals, Upper Body Lains, Sweffling.

145. GRAYSHOTT.

About 9 m. ESE. of Alton.

Formed as a parish in 1900 out of Headley and Bramshott. No old forms of the name are available.

Local Names.

Whitmoor Bottom, Hammer Firs.

146. GREATHAM.

About 7 m. SE. of Alton.

¹Other forms are: *Grettelea*, Pipe R. I.P.M. 1303; *Gratele*, F.A. 1316, 1346, 1166; *Grately*, I.P.M. 1300; *Gratelye*, 1428, 1431.

Greteham, 11 c. : *Grutham*, 13-14 c. : *Gratham*, 13 c. :
Gretham, 13-14 c. : *Gruttham*, 14 c.¹
 AS. *Great Ham*, 'Big House' ?

Local Names.

Great Dean Bottom, Ham Barn, Yalsford (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of church), Goleigh Farm, Le Court (about 1m. WNW. of village. Called Lee Court in former times), Cott's Shaw.

147. GREYWELL.

About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Odiham.
Graiwella, 12 c. : *Graiwell*, *Grewell*, *Greywell*, 13 c. :
Greywelle, 13-14 c.²
 AS. *Graeg Wyl*, 'Grey Spring.'

Local Names.

Deptford, Greywell Mill (called Cut Mill in 17 c. 'Cut' means an artificial watercourse), Carleton's Gorse, Butter Wood (mentioned in 16 c. The *Boterwell* of I.P.M. 1330 must have been the spring of one of the two streams which rise in this wood.) Northouse Copse, Little Bacon Copse.

For ancient names on its by. see charter of Upton Grey.

148. HALE.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Fordingbridge.
La Hale, *Hales*, 13-14 c. : *Hale* near Brummore, 14 c.
Hall, 16 c.³
 AS. *Heale*, dative of *Healh*, 'a hollow' in a slope.

Local Names.

Charbridge Lane (see Charford), Shellhouse Copse (probably refers to a house covered with shingles or thin planks), Irish Grove Copse, Hatchet Copse, Windmill

¹ Other forms are : *Griestba*, Pipe R. 1166 ; *Grutam*, T.N. 1235. between 1166 and 1549 ; but they all point to the same original form.

³ Other forms are : *Hale*, T.N. 1219, 1250, I.P.M. 1277, F.A. 1316 ; *Hal*, T.N. 1250.

Ball, Homet ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Hale House), Stricklands Plantation, Higherend Farm, Densome Wood, Hale Purlieu, Millersford Copse.

149. HAMBLEDON.

About 8 m. SW. of Petersfield.

Hamledune, Ambledune, 11 c. : *Hameldon*, 13-14 c. : *Hameledon*, 13-14 c. : *Hamuldon*, 14-15 c.

Hamledune, Ambledune, 11 c. : *Hameldon, Hameledon, Hamuldon*, 14 c.

Almost certainly the *Hamaladuna* of K.786 (A.D. 1049).

In K.722, the will of Aethelstan Aetheling, there is mention of a *Hamelandene*; and, as the testator leaves lands at other Hampshire places, such as Compton and Catherington, it is extremely probable that this place is Hambledon. See also the form *Hamelandun* in the charter of Chidden below.

The second element of the name was probably both *Dun*, 'down,' and *Denu*, 'dean.' Inasmuch as the place lies not very far from the Hamble river, the old name of which was *Hammele*, there is every temptation to connect the name with that stream.

Charter.

B.976, K.1192 is a charter whereby king Eadwig grants to prince Aethelgeard 10 hides at *Cittandene*, which is Chidden in the NW. part of the parish.

On the N. the by. coincides with those of various Meon charters; and in that part the landmarks may be determined with fair certainty.

Survey.

Probably of the latest AS. age.

1. *Aerest on thone Thriddan Hlinc the to Hamelandunae byrth*: 'First to the Third Lynch which belongs to Hambledon.'

2. *Of tham Hlince on Mearcdene*: 'From the Lynch to Boundary Dean.'

3. *Andlang Dene to than Westmestan Beorgan*: 'Along the Dean to the Westernmost Barrows.'

4. *Thonon east andlang Weges on thonon Hewitan Weter Weg*: 'Then east along the Way to the White Water Way.'

5. *Of tham Wege forth in on Mearclea*: 'From the Way to Boundary Lea.'

6. *Thonon east andlang Hlincs on tha Here Straete*: 'Then East along the Lynch to the Made Highway.'

7. *Thonon to Cittanwara Becun*: 'Then to the (Intermittent Streams ?) of the people of Chidden.'

8. *Andlang Beca forth to Wealtham*: 'Along the . . . on to (the Ruined House ?).'

9. *In on tha Mearce the to Hamelandune byrth*: 'To the Balk which belongs to Hambledon.'

The former by. between Chidden and Hambledon does not survive in any record which I have been able to discover; and therefore the position of some of these landmarks is quite uncertain.

It is probable that the survey begins at the SE. corner of Meonstoke parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Westend Farm (OMr). Here was 'the third lynch which belongs to Hambledon.'

The by. then goes N. up the dean up which Whiteleaf Lane now runs. This is the *Mearc Denu* of 2.

Continuing for a long distance N. up this dean the by. eventually abuts on that of West Meon at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of the camp on Old Winchester Hill. Hereabouts are the remains of a series of tumuli which are the westernmost barrows of 3.

The *Weg* of 4 is undoubtedly the great ridgeway which comes SE. at this point from the general direction of West Meon. In the charter the by. is described as going E. As a fact it goes SE.

The identity of the water way of 4 is placed beyond doubt by the fact that the road which runs from the summit of the down into the great combe formerly called Selscombe to the head of the stream which flows down that combe near Whitewool is called the Water Way in a charter of West Meon, where this road is described as running up to the *Straet*, i.e. to the great ridgeway. At the present day this water way is part of the by. between East and West Meon.

The *Mearc Leab* lay probably to the S. and SE.

of the hamlet of Coombe, on the N. slope of the down. The lynch of 6 was undoubtedly on this N. slope.

The *Herestraet* of 6 is undoubtedly the great ridgeway. The survey reaches it again near the head of the deep combe which runs up from Coombe.

From here the Chidden by. went S. along the by. between Hambledon and East Meon to what seems to be the Chidden 'becks,' i.e. streams which, like so many brooks in the chalk districts of Hampshire, run only in rainy weather. These 'becks' are mentioned in a Meon charter, and they seem to have run down the combe on the S. side of the downs. As far as the actual point can be determined, it was probably at the angle of the present Hambledon by. a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W. of North House (OM1).

Wealtham of 8 was probably near the site of the Bat and Ball Inn.

The *Mearc* of 9 must have been the balk of ploughlands stretching E. and W. across the modern parish of Hambledon along a line passing somewhere along the S. edge of Chidden Holt (OM1).

Local and Field Names.

Upper Grittan, Grittan Hanger, Tegleaze Farm, Cold Will, the Hanger, Great Comps, Six Acre Comps, Scent Croft, Hales Field, the Hook, Lower Comps, Upper Halls, Great Hapless, Stovels Field, John Binstead.

Chidden (OM1, *Cittan-Denu*, 'Citta's Dean.' See charter. Various references to the *Cittan-Wara*, 'People of Citta,' in Meon charters).

Lipcroft, Gaston's Field, Flaxen Mead, Croft Holland, Holt Field, Riddings Field, Mayles Field, Shingles Field, Beckless Cottages, Inhams Field, Britsland Plantation (N. of Windmill Down, OM1. Formerly a tithing called Brithlands), Pickastow Bushes (5 fur. N. of Hermitage Farm, OM1), Mean Croft, Maple Field, Hull Close, Cross Ten Acres, Horsley Field, Pye Close, Little Bardall (or Bardale), Great Manham, Broad Halfpenny Down, The Peak, West Lanthams.

[For the rest of Hambledon only local names in OM6 are given.]

Whitedale House, Glidden Lane, Speltham Hill, Rushmere, Veniss Copse, Steane Copse, Denmead Farm,

(Denemed, I.P.M. 1346, 'Mead in the Dean'), Port Copse, Vinnell's Wood.

Bittles (hamlet $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the village. This was the manor of *Botevilayn*, *Botevileyn*, 14 c.: *Butvillens*, *Botevylens*, 15 c.: *Butvillens*, 16 c. Origin of name?).

Litheys Hill, Boarhuts Copse, Cams Hill, Mensland Pond, Madam's Copse, Habens, Bent Farm.

Great Ervill's Farm (OM1, remnant of the tithing of Ervill's Exton. *Ernelles*, 14 c.: *Ervelys*, *Ervills Exton*, 15 c. Ervill is an old surname. Exton seems to imply some connexion with the neighbouring parish of that name).

Anthill Common, Inhams, Crabbick, Hoe Moor, Hipley, Apless, Creech Walk, Forest of Bere, Hatchmore, Bunker's Hill, Ashling House, Denmead (former tithing, *Denemed*, I.P.M. 1346, 'Mead of the Dean'): Furzeley Corner, Closewood House, Ton Wood, Gresteds Copse, Harrowgate Lane, Stoneacre Copse, Glidden (OM1, hamlet, *Gluddon*, 15 c.).

Anmore (OM1, hamlet, *Andemere*, *Endemere*, 13 c.: *Henton Enedmere*, *Andemere*, 14 c.: *Andemer*, *Andever*, *Amner*, *Anmer*, 16 c.: *Aldemer*, 17 c. I suspect that the original name was *Ened-Mere*, 'Duck Pond.' Cf. the name Andwell, *Ened-Wiell*).

Soak, Piper's Hill Wood.

150. HAMBLE-LE-RICE.

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

Hamele, 13 c.: *Hamel*, C.R. 1237-42: *Hamble*, C.P.R. 1547-8. Named from the river Hamble.¹

I do not know what Rice means. The old spelling was Rye, which is said to mean a rise of land.

Local Names.

Satchell Lane, Satchell Farm (an old tithing). *Shottes-*

¹ In the Abingdon Cartulary (vol. 1, p. 27) it is asserted that Brihtric, king of Wessex, gave to a prince named Hemele 'villam quae Mene vocatur.' This antique reference provides probably an instance of a personal name having been invented from that of a place.

Bede (*Hist. Eccles.* iv, 16), speaking of the tides of the Solent, says they meet 'beyond the mouth of the river Homolea,

which enters the aforesaid sea through the land of the Jutes which belong to the region of the Gewissi' (West Saxons). This is evidently the Hamble river. But the form of the name does not determine the meaning. The name is probably pre-Saxon, though there is a word *bamele* in AS. which BT. says is borrowed from the Scandinavian, and means an 'oar-loop.'

hale, C.A.D. 1251: *Shotshall*, C.P.R. 1547-8. AS. *Aet thaem Sceates-beale*, 'the hollow in the detached (or projecting) piece of land.'

151. HANNINGTON.

About 6 m. WNW. of Basingstoke.

Hannington, *Hanitune*, A.D. 1023 (K.739): *Hanitune*, 11 c.: *Hanyngton*, 14 c.

AS. *Haninga-Tun*, 'Farm or Village of the Hanings.'

Charter.

K.739 is a charter whereby king Cnut grants to Leofwin 7 hides at Hannington in A.D. 1023.

The modern parish is of an unusually scattered and fragmentary character. It is divided into two large parts, separated by an intrusive projection of Kingsclere. The N. part is most irregular in outline, owing to the intrusion of islands and peninsulas of territory belonging to neighbouring parishes.

The AS. charter includes both parts of the modern parish. They are linked together by a track called the *Riht Weg*, 'Straight Way,' which is represented at the present day by an old road called Wood Walk (OM6), part of which skirts the S. by. of Ewhurst Park. The boundaries of the two parts of the parish are $\frac{3}{4}$ m. apart at this point. It is evident that this roadway was a right of way belonging to the lands of Hannington. In the charter of Farnborough, Berks., a detached part to the SE. of the parish is joined to the main plot by a similar right of way.

The charter is peculiarly interesting owing to the number of names which survive at the present day among the field names of the parish.

Survey.

The survey is of the post-Conquest age. It is noticeable for the use of 'ae' for 'e.'

1. *Thaet is aerest on Eama Sol*: 'That is first to Eama's Slough.'

2. *Of Eama Solae on Tis Lea*: 'From Eama's Slough to ... Lea.'

3. *Of Tis Lea on Waecha Hric*: 'From . . . Lea to . . . Ridge.'

This last name is preserved in a corrupted form in the name of Walkeridge Farm (OMI) in Kingsclere just outside the W. by. of the N. part of Hannington. The seventeenth-century name of the farm was *Wakrises*. Thus point 3 was at the W. point of the N. part of the parish, and was on For Down (OMI). The first two points must have been on the S. by. of this N. part; and the first of them must have been somewhere at the W. end of the *Riht Weg*, i.e. near the NE. corner of Dean's Wood.

4. *Of Weca Hricg on Byrig Weg*: 'From . . . Ridge to the Camp Way.'

This is a piece of the ridgeway which led along the comb of the Kingsclere Downs to *Meresbyrig*, 'Camp of the Pond,' the camp about 1 m. SE. of Burghclere village. The line of the old way on the Hannington by. is quite traceable at the present day in a track which comes from Cannon Heath Down, passes $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Stubbington Farm, crosses the Roman road, and is continued now along the Hannington by. to a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Walkeridge Farm. It is probable that in former days it was continued along the ridge on which North Oakley stands.

5. *Forth bae Byrig Waege on Aelfwines Mearcae*: 'On by Camp Way to Aelfwin's Balk.'

6. *Forth bae Aelfwine's Mearcae on Lufae Hammas*: 'On by Aelfwin's Balk to Lufa's Crofts.'

Lufae Hammas is for *Lufan Hammas*, a name which survives in Luneham, the name of a field on the by. a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Hannington village. The balk must therefore have been on that part of the modern by. to the S. of Fremantle Park Farm (OMI).

7. *Of Lufe Hamman on Dod Holcan*: 'From Lufa's Crofts to . . . Hollow.'

The Saxon forms in this charter have been corrupted by a post-Conquest copyist. It is a curious fact that just where this landmark must have been situated there are two fields named Dorrell Corner and Round Dorrell, not to say anything of a Dorrell Wood further NE. Dorrell is the form into which an AS. *Dor-Healh*, ' . . . Hollow,' would develop. The hollow is clearly marked in the contours of OMI.

8. *Of Dod Holcan on Dunlaeage Gaet*: 'From . . . Hollow to Down Lea Gate.'

9. *Of Dunleage Geatae on Graenlaeage*: 'From Down Lea Gate to Green Lea.'

10. *Of Grenlege on Ywyrstae Stigele*: 'From Green Lea to Yew Wood (Ewhurst) Stile.'

11. *Of thaere Stigele on Haeringes Gaet*: 'From the Stile to Hering's Gate.'

12. *Of Haeringes Geatae to Haeselholtae*: 'From Herings' Gate to Hazel Copse.'

13. *Forth bae Haeselholtae on Collpytt*: 'On by Hazelholt to the Charcoal Pit.'

14. *Of Collpyttae on Swealewan Hlypan*: 'From the Charcoal Pit to Swallow's Leap.'

15. *Of Swealewan Hlypan on Hrittan Wæg*: 'From Swallow's Leap to the Straight Track.'

The NE. by. of the parish is so intensely complicated that it is quite impossible to follow all its twists and turns in the survey. Ewhurst Stile of 10 must have been somewhere near the Ewhurst by. There is a Hazelholt mentioned as being in the parish in the seventeenth century, but its name is not in TA. nor in the map. The charcoal pit of 13 survives probably in Pitslade, a field in a detached part of the parish $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Foscot Farm (OM1). The *Riht Weg* is undoubtedly the old track which comes from a point close to Pitslade, i.e. from the NE. angle of the N. part of the parish, along the S. by. of Ewhurst and Ewhurst Park to the northernmost point of the other part of the parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Pit Hall Farm (OM1). This road runs along the by. between Ewhurst and a projecting part of Kingsclere. The *Swealewan* (sic) *Hlyp* of 14 is a difficulty. It is almost certainly identical with the *Swacan Hlyp* of the last point but one of the charter. The difficulty must be discussed when dealing with the latter point.

The charter now proceeds to deal with the other part of the grant.

16. *Forth bae Hrittan Wæge to Baecce Funtan*: 'On by the Straight Track to the Spring of the Intermittent Brook.'

This spring is referred to in the Wootton St. Lawrence charter, where it is called *Wyllas*, 'springs.' The *Baec* is

also called *Floda* in that charter, a word also meaning, like *Baec*, an intermittent stream, but one of larger size than what is denoted by *Baec*. The two sets of surveyors have estimated the size of the stream differently. The springs were near the SE. corner of Ewhurst Park.

17. *Of Baeccae Funtan on tha Riscean*: 'From the Beck Springs to the Rush . . .'

This point must have been in the valley $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Pit Hall Farm (OMI). Down this valley flowed the *Floda* of the Wootton charter.

18. *Of thaere Riscean on Sagelmaere on thaet Haeccegeat*: 'From the Rush . . . to the Balk marked by a Staff to the Hatch- (or) Halfgate.'

This name survives in that of two fields called Samer, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Ibworth (OMI). *Sagelmaere* occurs also in the Wootton charter; and its position is clearly indicated by comparison of the two charters. In that parish it is represented by the field name Seymour. The hatchgate was at the same place.

19. *Of tham Haeccegetae to Twybyce*: 'From the Hatchgate to (reading *Tw*-Byge) the Double Corner.'

This is probably the double-headed valley at the S.E. corner of the parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WSW. of Malshanger House (OMI).

20. *Of Twybycae to Swinhamman*: 'From the Double Corner to the Swine Crofts.'

This is probably represented by the field called Swinestead on the by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due S. of Fremantle Farm (OMI).

21. *Of Swynhamman to thaere Hwitan Dic*: 'From the Swine Crofts to the White Dyke.'

This must have run N. along the by. from the last point to Fremantle Farm (OMI).

22. *Of thaere Hwitan Dic to thaere Geburna Maercae*: 'From the White Dyke to the Boundary of the Geburs (farmers).'

This boundary must have run along that part of the modern by. which runs from Fremantle Farm down the valley in a due E. direction.

23. *Forth bae thaere Merce on Wudacotan*: 'On by the Balk to the Cottages by the Wood.'

Probably at the angle of the modern by. at the SE. corner of Warran Bottom Copse (OMI).

24. *Of Wudacotan to Swacan Hlypan*: 'From Woodcotes to . . . Leap.'

25. *Of Swacan Hlypan aeft to Hrihtan Waege*: 'From . . . Leap again to the Straight Track.'

This brings the survey back to point 15, where the charter begins to give the by. of the second division of the parish. There can be little doubt that the *Swacan Hlypan* of 24 and the *Swealewan Hylpan* of 14 and 15 are the same. But the order of the landmarks is wrong in one of the two cases. It is probable that the copyist of the MS. has put the *Swealewan Hlypan* of 14 before, instead of after, the *Hriht Weg*. The nature of the point does not admit of its identification.

Other ancient landmarks on the E. by. of the parish are given in the Wootton charter.

Local and Field Names.

Fourmoor Field, Smock Field, Lipcutts Bottom, Oxons Hill, For Down, King's Corner, Catdell Meadow ($\frac{1}{4}$ fur. WNW. of church), Street Meadow (near the road through the village), Longrams, Dorrell Corner, Pitslade (see charter), Inner and Outer Whitley, Wereham's Pightle, Bottle Hill, Burgage (3 fur. N. of Ibworth Farm), Kite Hill, Sandles (old pit in it. *Sand-Del*, 'Sandpit'), Samer (see charter), Were Piece (immed. NE. of Ibworth Farm), Gill Hole, Tivey Down.

Ibworth (hamlet, *Ibbeworthe*, 14 c. AS. *Ibban Wyrth*, 'Ibba's Farm.').

Wereham's Copse, Bailey Hall Farm, Foxley, Fremantle Farm (see Kingsclere), Denfield, Slut Croft, Spokley, Hay Wood, Limington Field ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Fremantle Farm), Frith Wood (OM1), Ditchingham, Patchpans, Patchpans Copse (Patchbourne Wood, OM6), Pamers, Tivey Lands, Wilcot and Henley, Robley, Handsome, Lockley, Burrow Field (tumulus in it).

Other terms in field names are:—Grubbed, Hook, Hatchett, Stile, Garson, Dean, Pightle, Hanger, Mead, Plat, Oxleaze, Row, Slade, Hatch.

152. HARBRIDGE.

3 m. N. of Ringwood.

Herdebrige, 11 c. : *Hardebrygg*, 13-14 c. : *Haberigge*, 14 c. : *Harebrigg*, 15 c. : *Hardbridge*, 16 c.¹
 AS. *Hierd(e)-Brycg*, 'Herdsman's Bridge.'

Local Names.

Sleep Bottom, North Plumley, Harefield, Hamer (*Haymere*, C.A.D. 14 c. 'Pond by the Hedge'), Bleak Hill, Cobley Wood, Breach Plantation, Kent Hill, Turmer, Turmer Hill, Cootman's Copse, Numbers, Nea Farm, Chatsworth, Ebblake, Somerlay Brickkilns, the Belt, Duncombe Lodge.

153. HARTLEY MAUDUIT.

About 2 m. SE. of Alton.

Harlege, 11 c. : *Hartleggh*, *Hurtleye*, *Hartlet Mauduit*, 13 c.²

Mauduit was the owner at the time of Domesday.

AS. *Hiorot Leah*, 'Hart or Stag Lea.'

Local Names.

Park Hanger, Wick Hill Hanger, Candovers Farm (*Candever*, 14 c. The occurrence of this name in this locality so early as the fourteenth century is noteworthy. But whether it was the name of some local brook, or whether it was imported by some person who came from one of the Candovers, it is of course impossible to say).

154. HARTLEY WESPALL.

About 5½ m. NE. of Basingstoke.

Harlei, *Herlege*, *Herlei*, 11 c. : *Hertligh*, *Hertleggh*, *Hertligh Vaspal*, 13 c.³

Wespall is derived from the family name of Waspall.

AS. *Hiorot-Leah*, 'Hart or Stag Lea.'

¹ Other forms are: *Hardebrigg*, I.P.M. 1314: *Hardebruge*, C.A.D. 14 c.: *Harebridge*, C.P.R. 1494-1509.

² Other forms are: *Hertlie*, T.N. 1212: *Hertlegb*, T.N. 1236, F.A. 1316: *Mauduit* *Hertleyg*, T.N. 1244: *Herteleg*, I.P.M.

1282: *Ertlye*, *Herteleye*, I.P.M. 1304: *Hurtlegb Mauduyt*, I.P.M. 1330: *Herteley*, C.A.D. 1476.

³ Various other forms, *Hertle*, *Hurtle*, *Hurtlegbe*, *Hertlegb*, *Hurtlegb*, *Herteley*, 1316-1431.

Local Names.

Sedgemoor Copse, Glasshouse Copse, Reeves Copse, Wurgs Shaw ('Wattle Hurdles'), Topford's Farm, Summerstead Farm.

155. HARTLEY WINTNEY.

About 6½ m. NE of Odiham.

Herclega, Hurilegh, Hertele, Hertleye Wynteneye, 13 c.: *Hurtleye Winteneye* or *Wytteneye*, 14 c.: *Hertley Witney*, 16 c.¹

Hiorot-Leab, 'Hart or Stag Lea.'

Local Names.

Dipley, Inholmes, Sherwoods, Whiteknights Farm, Damale's Copse, Bracknell Lane, Causeway Green, Dilly Lane, Thacknam's Lane.

156. HAVANT.

A parish and liberty 6 m. NE. of Portsmouth.

Hamafunta, Hamanfunta, A.D. 935 (B.707, K.IIIII): *Hamanfunta*, A.D. 980 (K.624): *Hafunt*, 10 c.: *Havehunte*, 11-13 c.: *Havonte*, 14-15 c.: *Havant*, 15-16 c.

The second element of the name is AS. *Funta*, 'a spring.' It may be conjectured that it was applied to a spring of unusual size. The first element is either from *Hama*, 'a covering,' or *Hama*, 'a cricket,' probably the former; and so perhaps the meaning was 'covered spring,' i.e. a spring with some artificial covering as a protection. The spring was undoubtedly that of the Limbourn, which is within the town.

Charters.

There are two charters referring to its lands.

B.707, K.IIIII is a charter of the reputed date, A.D. 935, whereby king Aethelstan grants to the thegn Witgar 7 hides at Havant.

K.624 is a charter of the reputed date A.D. 980, whereby king Aethelred grants to the old monastery at Winchester 7 hides at Havant.

¹ *Hurilegh*, C.R. 1228: *Wyntne Hartley*, C.P.R. 1494-1509.

Surveys.

The surveys are probably post-Conquest copies of Saxon originals.

The landmarks of the two charters are, save for some verbal variations due to bad copying, the same. The survey is peculiarly minute, so that the landmarks come very close together for the greater part of the circuit. It is impossible to identify so numerous a series of old landmarks; but it is fortunately the case that all round the by. are found various marks which survive at the present day. Variant readings from K.624 are given in brackets.

1. *Aerest thaer Ocerburna utt scyt on Sae*: 'First where (Ochre ?)¹ Bourne runs into the sea.'

The *Ocerburna* is now called Brockhampton Stream. The present by. does not leave the sea just at the mouth of the stream, but about 1 fur. W. of it. Either there has been a slight modification of the by., or the lower course of the stream has changed.

2. *Thaet upp andlang Oceburnan to Halelan Maerscae eatsae weardon*: 'Then up along Ochre Bourne to . . . Marsh on its east side.'

This marsh must have been on the lower course of the stream now known as Storehouse Lake, S. of Bedhampton.

3. *And lang Brocaes*: 'Along the Brook.'

The modern by. leaves the *Ocerburna* 1 fur. S. of Brockhampton Nursery, and runs W. towards Storehouse Lake. Just before reaching the modern course of that stream close to the waterworks it turns NE., parallel and close to the stream, along what is now in part a little watercourse. That is the *Broc* of the charter. It may be the case that in the making of the waterworks the course of the main stream has been modified.

4. *Thaet ofer tha Stret aet Utelan*² *Bricge*: 'Then over the Street or Made Road at (Utela's ?) Bridge.'

The modern by. reaches the main street of Havant about 100 yards E. of where the L.B. & S.C.R. railway

¹ This is a somewhat bold guess; but I should not insert it unless I were fairly sure of its probability. 'Ochre' is from the OF. 'ocre'; and my conjecture is that the word had got into AS., and that it is here applied to that red oxide of iron which is found in streams in any district

where ironstone is present. Dr. Henry Bradley does not accept this. He suggests that *ocer* is probably a British name of the stream.

² I suspect that *Utelan* should be *Utiland*, i.e. land allotted by the lord of the land-unit to dependants.

crosses it. Here is the site of *Utelan Brycg*. Apparently there is still a bridge there called Hermitage Bridge. There can be no reasonable doubt that the main streets of Havant and Bedhampton are on the line of the old Roman road from Bitterne and Portchester to Chichester. The nature of the angle which the modern road makes in Bedhampton at the E. corner of the grounds of the house called Belmont is confirmatory of this. It is distinctly a rectilinear angle; but it is not a right angle. Such obtuse rectilinear angles are peculiarly characteristic of Roman roads, and are not characteristic of roads of any other origin in this country.

5. *Thenne ofaer tha Straet twamles thae thrittig gyrda*: 'Then over the Street for 28 rods.'

The modern by. passes along the modern road for almost exactly 100 yards to the railway bridge. This is evidently the 28 rods of the charter.

6. *And lang Burn Stowae*: 'Along the Place of the Bourne.'

Stow is usually used of a place to which some sanctity attaches.

7. *Thaenne ther east to Stucan Wisc*: 'Then east to Stuca's 'Water Meadow.'

8. *Aet thaene Mearc Beorb*: 'At the Boundary Barrow' ?.

Possibly part of point 7.

9. *Thaennae and lang Raewe (Pathae) on Thorn Wic eastae weardae to thon Witan Stoccae*: 'Then along the Row (of trees) (or 'along the Path') to the Dairy Farm of the Thorn trees eastward to the White Stake.'

The landmarks come thickly in this part, which is perhaps to be accounted for by the fact that the by. was, as it is at the present day, very irregular. The white stake would be a pole set up to mark a by.; and its existence is probably recorded in the name Stockheath, a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bedhampton. This name is given in TA. as that of three fields running N. from the railway from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Havant station. The *Burnstow* must have been N. of the road and E. of the railway. The modern by. then runs E. along what is now the line of the railway; and, according to point 7, it did so in former

days. The *Stucan Wisc* must have been close to the site of the Havant Joint Hospital; and the barrow of 8 must have been thereabouts. The path of 9 is still represented by a footpath which runs N. toward Stockheath. The *Thorn Wic* and the white stake must have been somewhere on or near the line of this path.

10. *Thonne of tham Hwitan Stoccae thurb th' Wudu Gebeg to Neddan Leage to tham Haere Pathe*: 'Then from the White Stake through the Hedge of the Wood to Nedda's Lea to the Highway.'

Probably the names West Leigh and Leigh Park are reminiscences of *Neddan Leab*. The *Herepath* was almost certainly along the line of the road, now called Rider's Lane, going N. from Stockheath along the W. side of Leigh Park.

11. *Tbaenne andlang Naeddan Leage be tham Wege oththa North Efes*: 'Then along Nedda's Lea by the Way as far as the North Eaves (i.e. Overhanging Edge of a wood).'

The text of K. 624 as given by Kemble is obviously corrupt at this point. The survey is going along the same road on the edge of the wood to the N. of Leigh Park.

12. *Thonne and lang Haerpathes to Dundeburnan (Dunneburnan) on thaene Wear Rihtan Stoc*: 'Then along the Highway to (Dunna's ?) Bourne to the Knotted Stake.'

There can be little doubt that *Dunneburna* is the stream which runs S. through Bell's Copse (OM1). This is confirmed by the fact that the name Dunsbury Hill, derived from *Dunn*, an alternative form of the name *Dunna*, occurs $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of the stream at this part. But the by. is not quite the same at the present day. It does not run along the stream, but about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. of, and parallel to, it. The knotted stake must have been somewhere about where the modern by. turns NE. towards the N. edge of the wood called Havant Thicket. But it is probable that all this part of the by. through the extensive woodland has been modified.

13. *Thonne andlang Dundeburnan on thaene East Haere Path*: 'Then along Dunna's Bourne to the East Highway.'

It is probable that the east highway was a road which ran parallel to, and east of, the *Herepath* mentioned earlier in the survey. It is probable that it was on the line of the

road running N. from Havant, which is called Leigh Road. At Red Hill this road has been somewhat diverted; but N. of that point it continues N. forming the by. between Idsworth and Blendworth.

14. *On tha Twa Aecc thae standad in on than Haer Pathae*: 'To the Two Oaks which stand on the near side of the Highway.'

This is probably part of point 13. If so, then the two oaks stood on the N. edge of the hamlet of Red Hill (OM1).

15. *Thonnae and lang Hagan on Lam Hyrsthae east wearda on Iwwara Hagan*: 'Then along the Hedge (or Game Enclosure) to Clay Copse on its east side to the Hedge (or Game Enclosure) of the . . . people.'

The first element in *Iwwara* is obscure. Dr. Henry Bradley suggests that it is a relic of a British name.

16. *Thonnae and lang Iwwara Hagan on thaene Ifihtan Stocc*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure of the . . . People to the Ivy-covered Stake.'

17. *Thonnae of tham Ifihtan Stoccae suth bae Hrycg Wege oththa Hyrnan*: 'Then from the Ivy-covered Stake south by the ridgeway as far as the Corner.'

18. *Thonnae of thaere Hyrnan and lang Iwwara suth and east on tha Burn Stow*: 'Then from the Corner along the Game Enclosure of the . . . People south-east to the Place of the Bourne.'

This last point is distinguishable at the present day. It is where the E. by. of the parish crosses a stream about 1 fur. S. of where the road from Durrants (OM1) crosses the railway and the same stream.

The three preceding points must have been, therefore, between Red Hill and this point. It is pretty certain that the *Iwwara Haga* extended all along one side of this mile of by. As far as the *Weg* of 17 is concerned, the topography makes *Hrycgweg* an impossible reading; and it is clear that the reference is to a *Hriht Weg*, 'straight track,' probably one along the line of the Durrants-Emsworth road N. of the railway.

19. *Thonnae of thaere Burn Stowe and lang Hagan on Herredes Leage westae weardae*: 'Then from the Place of the Bourne along the Game Enclosure to the west side of Herred's Lea.'

20. *Thonnae be thaere Leage on thaene Stocc be thaet*

Lidgeat on hangodae : 'Then by the Lea to the Stake on which the Swing Gate hangs.'

21. *Thaennae of tham Stoccae utt thurb Beorc Leace (Beorhlea) midde weardne on thaene Ealdan Aesc* : 'Then from the Stake out through Birch (Barrow) Lea, meeting it halfway along one side, to the Old Ash-tree.'

22. *Thonnae of tham Aescce suth ofer thonae Weg on tha Apoldre* : 'Then from the Ash south over the Way to the Appletree.'

The track mentioned in the last point is the road which goes along the N. side of the grounds of East Leigh House (OM1). The by. crosses it $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ENE. of the house. The birch (or barrow) lea must have been about the site of Barton's Copse (OM6). The *Hlid-Geat* and the old ash of 20 and 21 have their names preserved in the name of Ashgate Field, the field surrounded on three sides by woodland 3 fur. NNE. of East Leigh House.

23. *Thonnae of thaere Apoldre on thaene Hwitan Haesl* : 'Then from the Appletree to the White Hazel.'

24. *Thonnae of tham Hwitan Haesle on Hnutt Wic eastae wearde* : 'Then from the White Hazel to the outlying Farmstead of the Nut Trees on its east side.'

Hnut-Wic survives in the name of a house Nutwicks near the railway, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW. of East Leigh House (OM1).

25. *And lang Grenan Weges oth Wuh ing Landes Hyrnan* : 'Along the Green Way as far as the Corner of the Land of . . .'

The green way is now called South Leigh Road. The former by. of Havant passed along it as far as the SE. corner of the field in which Nutwicks stands, i.e. to a point just 3 fur. from the hamlet of East Leigh.

From this point the by. of Havant parish was till quite recent times as follows:—From this point on the road it went almost due W. to the railway : then still in the same direction for a furlong beyond the railway : then S. by E. for some distance, passing along the E. side of the present cemetery : then over East Street to the brook called Limbourn, which it followed to the sea at Langstone. The *Wuhing-Land* was probably on the site of the field on which Nutwicks stands.

26. *Thaennae waest and lang Weges oththa Westran*

Wub ing Landes Hyrnan : 'Then west along the Way as far as the West Corner of . . . Land.'

This takes the survey along the old parish by. across the railway. This west corner of *Wubing-Land* must have been a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. by E. of the NE. corner of the cemetery.

27. *Suth thonnae and lang Hege Raewe oth Imbaes Dael* : 'Then south along the Hedgerow (Row of Trees) as far as (Bees ?) Quarry.'

I have tentatively adopted the *Imbe*, 'swarm of bees,' of Bosworth-Toller as a conjecture for *Imbaes*. But the word may be a shortened form of a personal name.

The survey follows the old parish by. S. along the E. side of the cemetery. The quarry must have been somewhere near where that by. crossed the railway $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Havant station.

28. *And lang Hege Raewae utt on Limburnan* : 'Along the Hedgerow out to Lime Bourne (Limbourne).'

29. *Thonnae and lang Limburnan utt on Sae* : 'Then along Lime Bourne out to the Sea.'

The spring of the Limbourne is marked in OM6, 1 fur. S. of East Street. (*Lymburne* I.P.M. 1304.)

Local and Field Names

Loscott's Plain, Horsefoot Hill, Deerslaughter Plain, Bondfields Plain, Little Hacketts, Billy Lawn, Hovel Field, Stockheath (see charter), Potash Four Acres (now site of Havant Park), Boys Butts (a short furlong due N. of the station. *Boyes Buttes*, 1692), Hungerford (1 fur. SW. of West Leigh, OM1), Floodgates, West Leigh (see *Neddán Leah* of charter), Walk Field, Lower Park, Fletchetts Lower Field, Nine Corners, Wakeford's Copse ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. ESE. of house at Leigh Park), the Beacon Park, Hickleys Meadow, Durrants (OM1), Padwicks Copse, Padwick Field, Whichers Gate (OM), (Whichens (TA)) Gate Slip, Ashgate Field (see charter), Aylmer Bridge Field ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. of East Leigh House), Nutwicks (see charter), Clapgate Field (immed. S. of the railway junction, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Havant station), Boiling Meadow, Bottle Hole Pasture, Perry Meadow, Wade Court (*La Wade*, I.P.M. 1349, 'The [shallow] ford'), Wade Field, Langstone (OM1), Storehouse Lake, Buddswall Lake.

Brockhampton (OM1), *Brochemtune*, 11 c.: *Brokhamptone*, *Brokhampton*, 14 c.

AS. *Broc-ham-tun*, 'Farm with a House by the Brook.')

157. HAWKLEY.

About 6 m. SSE. of Alton.

Haucle, *Hauekle*, 13 c.: *Hauckle*, *Haveskle*, *Hauekleghe*, 13-14 c.²

AS. *Hafoces Leah*, 'Hawk's Lea.'

Local Names.

Shadwell Copse (N. by. about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of village. Possibly *Scead-Wyll*, 'Shady Spring'), Standfast Lane, Mabbotts, Adam's Wood, Farewell Hanger (3 fur. E. of village. Possibly *Faeger Wyll*, 'Fair Spring') Hollowell Copse, Inholms Copse, Combe Hanger, Cheesecombe Farm, Oakshott Stream, Snailing Lane.

A few ancient names on its by. are given in a Meon charter.

158. HAWLEY.

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

No old forms of name. Probably AS. *Haga Leah*, 'Lea of the Hedge (or Game Enclosure).'

Local Names.

Minley (originally a tithing of Yateley, but in a different Hundred to both Hawley and Yateley, *Mindeslei*, 11 c.: *Mindley*, 18 c.

Second element *Leah*, 'lea.' First possibly an otherwise unrecorded personal name).

Hornley Farm, Starve Acre, Foxleaze, Mallard's Copse, Rummey's Farm, Broomhurst Wood (see Fleet, and the Crondall charter), Ancel's Copse, Bramshot, Ethy Copse, Holmbrook, Chilton Farm (*Chelton*, Pipe R. 1168-76?), Clodden Hole, Pondtail Farm, Pyestock Hill, Ively Farm, Ball Hill.

¹ Also: *Brochampton*, T.N. 1242, I.P.M.
1314: *Brochampton*, I.P.M. 1488.

I.P.M. 1334: *Haucle*, *Hawokley*, *Hawokeley*,
C.P.R. 1548-9.

² Also: *Hauecley*, F.A. 1316: *Hauekle*,

159. HAYLING ISLAND.

About $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Portsmouth.

Heglinga Ig, A.D. 951 (B.979, K.1193): *Helinge*y, A.D. 1086: *Hellinciga*, *Halingei*, 11 c.: *Haringey*, 12 c.: *Heyland*, *Heling*, 13 c.: *Hayling Island*, I.P.M. 1304.

AS. *Heglinga Ig*, 'Island of the Family of Hegel,' pronounced 'Halc.'

Charter.

B.979, K.1193 is a charter whereby king Eadwig grants to the thegn Aethelsig 5 hides at Hayling in A.D. 951. The situation of the land is more particularly defined as being *aet Haeglinga Iggae aet East Stoccae*. It is evident that this is the modern East Stoke. It is, furthermore, almost certain that the grant is confined to the SE. part of the island, and that the by. defined in the survey is one which cuts across the island from Chichester Harbour to the sea.

The survey is a very brief one; and the landmarks cannot be said to be now distinguishable.

1. *Aerest utt to tham Faldan Stodfalde*: 'First out to the Old Horsefold.'

2. *Fram tham Stod Faldae to tham Lea*: 'From the Horsefold to the Lea.'

3. *Of tham Lea innan Ceanninga Maere*: 'From the Lea to the near side of the Balk of the Cannings.'

4. *Of Ceanninga Maerae utt on Sae*: 'From the Balk of the Cannings out to the Sea.'

Local Names.

Penner (mud bank of the island), Bridge Lake (channel N. of island), Sweare Deep (channel NE. of island), Duckard Point (N. end), Northney (OM1, hamlet in NE. of island, *aet thaere Northan Ige*, 'North Island'), Eastney Farm (in North Hayling village, *Aet thaere Eastan Ige*, 'East Island'), Stoke (OM1, cf. *East Stocc* of charter), Tye (hamlet), Gutner Farm, Wood Gason, Fleet (OM1, *Fleot*, 'Estuary,' referring to the branch of Chichester Harbour which runs up to it), Verner Common, Little Thornicks Wood, Honeyrings Copse, Higworth.

Various channels called 'riths' or 'lakes' run from the W. side of the island into the main channel of Langstone Harbour. AS. *Rith*, 'small stream' and *Lacu*, 'slow-flowing stream,' or 'backwater.'

Sinah Lake, the Kench (muddy inlet on SW. part of island), Gable Mead, Tourner Bury (ancient camp about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of S. Hayling), Mengham (OM1), Selsmore ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of East Stoke), North's Salterns (5 fur. ENE of East Stoke, *Sealt-Aern*, 'Building where salt was made').

160. HEADBOURNE WORTHY.

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

Aet Worthig, B. 473, K. 1053, A.D. 854: *Hideburninga Gemaere*, A.D. 909 (B.620): *Ordie*, 11 c.: *Wurthy*, *Hyldborne Worthy*, *Hedborne Worthy*, *Worthy Mortimer*, 13 c.¹

Hydeburna, A.D. 854 (K.1055).

Hid(e)burna Wyrthig, 'Farm of the Bourne of the Hide.'²

Charter.³

B.473, K.1055 is a charter whereby king Athulf grants to Winchester cathedral 3 hides *aet Worthig* in A.D. 854.

The survey shows that it refers to Headbourne Worthy.

¹ Other forms: *Wordie*, *Wordia*(m), T.N. 1212: *Wordy by Winchester*, I.P.M. 1303: *Wordy Mortimer*, I.P.M. 1304: *Wordy Mortimer*, F.A. 1316: *Hydebourne Wordy*, F.A. 1346: *Hydebourne Wortib*, F.A. 1428.

² That *Wearthig* or *Wyrthig* is in form a diminutive of *Weorth* or *Wyrth* is of course the case. In the West of England and in the Severn valley it seems to take the place of the *Weorth* of the southern counties. The appearance of the -ig form in Hants is unexpected. Speaking of one of the other Hants Worthys I have suggested that it may be *Weorth*-ig, 'Island of the Farm.' But since making that suggestion I have noticed that in Somerset field names 'Worthy' or 'The Worthy' is applied to single fields, a usage not found in Hants or Berks. field-names, nor in those of Wilts. that I have collected. I am inclined to think that the Worthy of the West of England and the Severn basin is not, as

has been supposed, a mere variant of 'Worth' applied to the same thing, but that it was a name applied originally to single enclosures like fields, in the modern sense of that term, whereas *Worth* applied, as it undoubtedly does, to larger areas, farms carved out of previously uncultivated land. It may be that the Worthys of Hants were in the first instance small enclosures or fields, or the *Worth*-ig origin of the name, mentioned above, may be true in their particular case.

³ The charters of the district N. and NE. of Winchester, i.e. of the Worthys and of Easton, present the most perplexing problems, and this in spite of the fact that there are any number of cross references in the landmarks. One large source of trouble is the fact that there is, as far as I can find, no detailed record of the old by. between King's Worthy and Abbot's Worthy.

Survey.

1. *Of Icenan and lang thaera Dic* : 'From the Itchen along the Dyke.'

The survey starts where the by. between Abbot's Barton and Headbourne Worthy abuts on the river, where the G.W.R. to Newbury crosses it. The dyke ran WNW. from the river to the Winchester-Basingstoke road, meeting it at a point at the S. end of the village.

2. *Up to thaere Hylle* : 'Up to the Hill.'

This is the hill to the W. of the road. The rectory stands on it.

3. *And lang thaere Dic* : 'Along the Dyke.'

The dyke continued over the hill along the S. by. of Headbourne Worthy as far as the SW. corner of the parish which is on the Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester, near a house called Rockingham.

4. *Eft sona up to Heafod Stoccan* : 'Then direct to the Head Stakes.'

Such stakes marked the headlands of ploughlands. This landmark is mentioned in the Easton and Chilcomb charters. It stood on the Roman road at the point described above.

5. *And lang Straet to Lusan Thorne* : 'Along the Street to the Spindle-tree.'

The by. goes along the Roman road. Probably a reminiscence of this thorn-tree survives in the field name Thorn Furlong. The tree must have been on the Roman road near this field, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Down Farm. Subsequent points show that the by. must have slanted away eastwards from the Roman road in the direction of Down Farm.

6. *To Deopan Delle* : 'To the Deep Quarry.'

This is clearly marked by the field name Dibdell which is beside the Roman road in Littleton parish, due E. of that village. The *Deope Del* must have been NE. of this field, somewhere near the footpath which goes N. to Down Farm.

7. *Up to Kinges Stane* : 'Up to King's Stone.'

8. *Up to Holan Stane* : 'Up to the Hollow Stone.'

9. *Up to Fyrd Geate* : 'Up to (Army ?) Gate.'

10. *To Wic Herpathe* : 'To the Highway of the Dairy Farm.'

11. *And lang Wic Herpaethes aeft to Kynges Stane* :

'Along the Highway of the Dairy Farm once again to King's Stone.'

The double reference to the king's stone shows that there was a detached part of the grant which touched the by. of the rest of it at the king's stone. As to the situation of this detached piece, the mention of the *Fyrd Geat* shows that it abutted on the Wonston by., for this landmark is mentioned in the charter of Sutton Scotney (see Wonston). Another clue to the difficulty is that the stone was probably one of the boundary marks of the royal property of King's Worthy. The explanation of part of the difficulty seems to be that the grant is a small one of only 3 hides, which, if the hidage is not fiscal, i.e. a conventional hidage for purposes of taxation, is not likely to include the whole of this parish of 1785 acres. On the whole it looks as if part of the W. side of the parish was not included in the grant. As to the site of the king's stone, all that can be said is that it stood probably at an angle of the King's Worthy by.; and it is possible that the angle $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE. of Down Farm is that at which it stood.

The *Fyrd Geat* was where the Winchester-Whitchurch road cuts the N. by. 3 fur. SSE. of Larkwhistle Farm in Wonston parish. The hollow stone must have been somewhere on the old race course (OM1).

The *Wic Herepath* is possibly represented by the track which runs down the N. part of the E. by. of Headbourne Worthy, and then goes S. to Down Farm, shortly after passing which it is continued by a footpath to the Roman road. But the identification of this track with the *Herepath* is very uncertain.

12. *To Ysan Pyttan*: (Reading *Isen*) 'To Iron Pits.'

This emendation is uncertain. Up to recent times there was a detached piece of Headbourne Worthy consisting of a field called Hook Pits, 3 fur. N. of where the L.S.W.R. crosses the G.W.R. These are possibly the pits mentioned in the charter.

13. *To Twelf Aeceran*: 'To the Twelve Strips of Ploughland.'

These were probably $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of the railway crossing just mentioned.

14. *Ut for(th) bufon Scortan Hlince aet thaes Furlanges Ende*: 'Out above the Short Lynch at the Furlong's End.'

These are pretty clearly marked where the by. takes the form of two shallow steps $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due W. of the above railway crossing. The steps are the sides of two furlongs or pieces of ploughland; and the southern of the two abuts on a small valley, on the side of which would be the short lynch.

15. *And swa forth to thaere Byrig*: 'And so on to the Camp.'

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of the railway crossing above mentioned the G.W.R. cuts across a field called Kidbury, which was formerly a detached portion of Headbourne Worthy. This name suggests that a camp stood on it in former times; and it is probably the site of the *Byrig*.

16. *And swa into Hydiburnan*: 'And so to Hide Bourne.'

This is the stream in the SE. corner of the parish from which the place gets its name.

Some ancient names on the by. are given in the Crawley, Chilcomb, Sutton Scotney (Wonston), and Micheldever charters.

Local and Field Names.

Further Bakelands, Wooldings, Addley Dell, Thorn Furlong (see charter), Flaxen Hill, Candletail, Gap Shard, Chesslands, Picked Carl, Weldings, Barton Mark, Coney Hole, Potter's Mead, Potter's Field.

Other terms in field names are:—Grove, Blacklands, Slade, Furlong, Severals, Butts.

161. HEADLEY.

About 7 m. ESE. of Alton.

Hallege, 11 c.: *Hedle*, *Hetlegh*, 14 c.: *Hedley*, 15 c.: *Hedleigh*, C.P.R. 1548-9: *Hethelie*, 16 c.: *Hedleigh*, 17 c.: *Heathbley*, 17 c.

The forms all point to AS. *Haeth Leah*, 'Heath Lea.'

Local Names.

Gum Hill, Trottsford Farm, Brockford Bridge, Huntingford Bridge, Wishanger Farm (N. part of parish, *Wissangra*, *Wishangra*, *Wishang*, *Wichangra*, 12 c.:

Wissang, Pipe R. 1166: *Wisehanger*, *West Hangre*, 13 c.: *Wilhangre*, *Wychangre*, 14 c.: *Wicchanger*. Probably *Wyce-Hangra*, 'Hanging Wood of Wychelms').

Kiln Copse, Pickets Hill, Linstead Farm ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW. of village, *Lind-Stede*, 'Farmstead of the Limetrees'), Lindford (hamlet, AS. *Lind-Ford*, 'Ford of the Lime-trees'), Hatch House Farm, Tignals Farm, Hearn Copse, Arford, Hilland Woods, Chintens Copse, Land of Nod, Longgut Copse, Plasterhill Farm, Folly Plantation, Dalen Copse, River Sleas (AS. *slaew*, "sluggish"), Sleasford (formerly Slayford.)

Broxhead Common (*Brocheseve*, 11 c.: *Brochesheued*, Pipe R. 1166: *Brockesheved*, 12 c.: *Brokkesheved*, I.P.M. 1294: *Broxhead*, 15 c.: *Brocas Head*, 17 c. AS. *Broces-Heafod*. The site suggests that the name does not mean 'the Head of the Brook,' but 'the Headland of the Brook,' referring to the headland of a ploughland. On W. by. of parish.

The Brocas (AS. *Brocas*, 'brooks'), Bordon Camp, Eveley Wood, Eveley House (in S. part of parish, near to Standford. Eveley was evidently an extensive region, stretching W. far into Selborne parish),¹ Hollywater, Standford, Hatch Farm, Chase Farm, the Reedens, Upper Passfield, Lynton Dene.

162. HECKFIELD.

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

Effelle, 11 c.: *Hegfeld*, *Hecfeld*, *Heifeld*, *Heggefild*, 13 c.: *Heghfild*, *Heghfelde*, *Hekfeld*, *Heghefeld*, *Hechingfeld*, 14 c.²

AS. *Heg(e)-Feld*, 'Hedge Moor'; i.e. open country with an artificial fence on its border.

Local Names.

Riseley Common, Birchen Copse, Binfield Copse,

¹ It is just possible that it is the *Everle* of various documents of the 13-14 c., a place which lay certainly in NE. Hants, but which I have not been able to identify. If so, it was probably *Eofor-leah*, 'Boars' Lea.'

² Other forms: *Hecfeld*, T.N. 1242: *Hekfeld*, F.A. 1431, 1428.

Hams Wood, Ragmoor Farm, Park Pitham Copse, Danmoor Copse (*Dainymore*, 13 c.), Cold Piece Farm, Odiham Bridewell, Coldharbour Wood, Welsh Lane (see Eversley).

Holdshott Mill, Holdshott Farm (*Holsbute*, 14 c.: *Holsbet*, 15 c.: *Holleshote*. The first element is probably *Holen*, 'holly.' The second is uncertain; but probably *Sceat*, 'shot,' i.e. a detached piece of land.)

163. HEDGE END.

About 4 m. E. of Southampton.

The parish was till recent times a part of South Stoneham.

Local and Field Names.

Cat's Head, Wildern ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of village. May be 'wildern,' a dialectic word meaning a crab apple), the Lawn, Aldermoor, Hyde End, the Gully, the Purrock, Barford's Piece, Hammerton's Field.

Shamblehurst Farm: about 1 m. N. of Hedge End village. *Sanielhurst*, T.N. 1212: *Samenburst*, C.R. 1234: *Shamelhurst*, T.N. 1236: *Samelherste*, T.N. 1239. AS. *Scamela-hyrst*, 'Copse of the Shambles.' *Scamel* was originally a 'stool' where goods, e.g. meat, were exposed for sale. It came to mean the place where animals were slaughtered.

164. HERRIARD.

4 m. SSE. of Basingstoke.

Henert, 11 c.: *Herrerd*, 13 c.: *Heryard*, *Hereyerd*, *Heregerde*, *Heryerd*, 14 c.: *Hereyard*, 14 and 16 cc.¹

The second element is AS. *Geard*, 'yard.' The first is not distinguishable.

Local Names.

Cowleaze Copse, Cowdray's Copse, Forfield Plantation, Hen Wood, Quidliz Round, Honeyleaze Copse, Wimble-

¹ Other forms: *Heriet*, Pipe R. 1166: 1346 *Herezerde* (where 'z' represents the soft Saxon 'g'), I.P.M. 1347.
Herebyrde, F.A. 1316: *Heryerd*, I.P.M. 1307, 1337, F.A. 1428: *Herierd*, F.A.

field Clump, Hawkersdown Row, Breeches Row, Chatter's Row, Platt Copse, Lee Farm, Norrington's Row, Henne's Copse, Hurst Farm, Bagmore, Great Matt's Copse, Cold Harbour, New Inn Brow, Cotterpin's Copse, Hale Farm, Potsherd's Copse, Corner Peaked Copse, Soone's Row, Chalkdell Copse, Wigmore Copse.

Southrope (hamlet, *Sudtrop*, *Suthorp*, *Sudetrope*, *Suderope*, 13 c. AS. *Suth-Throp*, 'South Farm').¹

165. HIGHCLERE.

About 8 m. N. of Whitchurch.

Aet Cleran, quam solicoli nominant *Clearan*, A.D. 953 (B.905, K.1170): quam soliclae *Cleran* nominant, A.D. 749 (reputed), (B.179, K.1006): de *Clera*, A.D. 909 (B.628, K.1095): *Aet west Clearan*, A.D. 959 (B.1051, K.1225): *Clere Episcopi*, *Alta Clera*, *Hauteclere*, 13 c.: *Highclere*, *Highcleer*, 16 c.²

The name is certainly pre-Saxon, and possibly pre-Celtic.

Charters.

There are two charters which relate to its lands; and most of the landmarks are determinable with fair certainty.

B.905, K.1170 is a charter whereby king Eadred grants to Aelfsig, bishop of Winchester, 10 hides at Clere in A.D. 953. It is quite plain from comparison with the charters of Ashmansworth and Crux Easton that it refers to Highclere.

Survey.

The Survey is of the Saxon age.

1. *Aerest of Hilda Hlaewe on Hunig Wege*: 'First from Hilda's Low (tumulus) to Honey Way.'

The position of this tumulus is clearly shown by its mention in the Crux Easton and Ashmansworth charters. It stood at the meeting-place of those three parishes, at Three-legged Cross on the Newbury-Andover road (OM1) The Honey way is also mentioned in the Ashmansworth

¹ Seven other variants between 1166 and 1176 point to the same meaning.

² *Clera Epi*, Pipe R. 1166: *Cler*, C.R.

1327-42: *Clere le Evesk*. C.R. 1237-42, T.N. 1242: *Alta Cleia*, F.A. 1316.

charter. It was on the line of the same road going N. Its name signifies that it was a local track to the place where the community kept its bees.

2. *And lang Weges on Bregeswithe Stan*: 'Along the Track to Bregeswith's Stone.'

In the other Highclere charter this is called *Brithswithe Stan*; but the first is probably the proper form. It is probable that this stone stood by the line of the modern high road, not far N. of Hollington Cross.

3. *Of etc. on Scaep Wescan*: 'From etc., to the Sheepwash.'

The other Highclere charter shows that this reference is not to a place where such washing was carried on, but to the stream itself, i.e. the brook which forms the N. part of the W. by. of Highclere, and enters the Enborne river $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below Woodhay station (OMr). The old people of the district still call the brook Sheepwash¹; and Washwater Bridge, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. below the junction, is no doubt also a reminiscence of the name.

4. *And lang Scaepwascan on Aleburnan*: 'Along the Sheepwash to the Alderbourne.'

Aleburna, really *Alrburna*, is the Enborne.

5. *And lang Aleburnan on Baeueres Broces Heafde*: Read *Beferes*: 'Along the Alderbourne to the Head of Beaver's Brook.'

It is evident that the scribe who copied the charter has missed out one landmark which must have been 'along Alderbourne to Beaver's Brook.' The brook is mentioned in the Burghclere charter. Owing to the district of Newtown having been formed since AS. times the identity of the brook is not quite certain. But it is highly probable that it is the stream which forms in part the by. between Highclere and Newtown. The head of the brook must have been at the springs (OM6, ed. 1890) at the SW. corner of Newtown Common (OMr).

6. *On Coferan Treowe*: 'To . . .² Tree.'

7. *On tha Bradan Ac*: 'To the Broad Oak.'

8. *On Stuterer Hylle*: 'To Stuthere's Hill.'

9. *Nithewealde on (? of) Stuterer Hylle on Weard Setl*:

¹ *La Wasse, La Wesb', La W'esse, La Weste, La Wessche*, C.R. 1237-42.

² I cannot find out the meaning of this

name. *Cofan-treo* is the old name of Coventry; and *Cofer-flod* is the AS. name of the Sea of Galilee.

'Running down from Stuther's Hill to the Look-out Place.'

(Another reading for *Weard Setl* is *Weard Feld*, 'Watch-field'.)

The other Highclere charter and the Burghclere charter give a variant series of landmarks in this part of the by.

H.	B.
<i>Cofring Treow.</i>	<i>Cofering Treow.</i>
<i>Weard Rod.</i>	
<i>Frang Sing Aecer.</i>	
<i>Wic Herepath.</i>	<i>Wic Herepath</i> on the west side of <i>Stutes Hyll.</i>
<i>Wearth Seth</i> (sic).	<i>Weard Setl.</i>

It seems pretty clear that the *Weard Setl* was on Beacon Hill (OM1), just SW. of Burghclere village. The by. does not actually pass over the hill; and that is probably the reason for the alternative definition of it passing to *Weard Feld*, which would be the bare hillside. Stuthere's Hill is almost certainly the hill SE. of Whitway (OM1). It will be noticed that the by. passes W. of it, as recorded in the charter. If so, the *Coferan Treow* and the broad oak stood on the by. somewhere between Whitway (OM1) and the head of Beaver's Brook. Several trees are marked in OM6 as landmarks on this part of the modern by.

10. *On Withig Grafas*: 'To the Willow Groves.'

11. *On Scip Del*: 'To Sheep Quarry.'

12. *On Cyp Manna Delle*: 'To Chapman's Quarry.'

The sheep quarry is in the Crux Easton survey, and is therefore almost certainly at the SE. corner of Highclere parish, 7 fur. due S. of the camp on Beacon Hill. The willow grove was probably in the hollow about ¼m. N. of this. Chapman's Quarry is in the Crux Easton survey. It may be represented by the old chalkpit on the S. by. just W. of Sidown Range (OM1).

13. *Andlang Weges eft east on Hyldan Hlew*: (East a copyist's error, read *West*) 'Along the Way again west to Hilda's Low.'

The text is probably a copy of a Saxon charter made by a post-Conquest copyist.

The Second Charter.

B.1051, K.1225 is a charter whereby king Eadgar grants to the thegn Aelfwine 10 hides at West Clearan in A.D. 959.

1. *Erest thaer Sceapwæscse scet on Aleburnan*: 'First where Sheepwash runs out on Alderbourne.'

See 4, previous charter.

2. *And lang Aleburnan*: 'Along Alderbourne.'

See 5, previous charter.

3. *Th' on Efer* (for *Befer-*) *Broc*: 'Then to Beaver Brook.'

See 5, previous charter.

4. *On Cofring Treow*: 'To . . . Tree.'

See 6, previous charter.

5. *On ge rihte to Weard Rode*: 'Straight on to the Clearing where watch is kept.'

Somewhere near Beacon Hill. See 9 of previous charter.

6. *Thanone an Frang Sing Aecer*: 'Then on to . . . Strip of Ploughland.'

No clue to the meaning of *Frang Sing*. The *Aecer* was probably W. or NW. of Beacon Hill.

7. *On Wic Herpath*: 'To the Highway of the Dairy Farm.'

This highway, which is mentioned also in the Burghclere charter, must have run N. and S. under the W. side of Beacon Hill. It is represented at the present day by a little used track, which does not now run further S. than the by. of the parish. It seems to have been a part of an alternative route of the great ridgeway which comes past here on its way from the ridge of the Kingsclere downs to the downs about Inkpen Beacon. The Name *Wic* was probably a purely local name of the piece of road.

8. *And lang Herpathes on Weard Setl* (written in text *Wearth Seth*):

See 9 of previous charter.

9. *Andlang Weges on Withi Graf*: 'Along the Track to the Willow Grove.'

See 10 of previous charter.

10. *On Sciddell*: Probably for *Scipdel*: 'To Sheep Quarry,' or perhaps *Scaed-del*, 'The Quarry overhung by Trees.' Cf. Meon charter, B. 1319.

See 11 of previous charter.

11. *And lang Weges on Hyldan Hlef*: 'Along the Track to Hilda's Low.'

The track here mentioned is the one which forms the S. by. of Highclere along its whole length. In the Crux Easton charters it is called *Straet* and *Via Publica*. It is one of those pre-Roman ridgeways which appear to have in certain parts of them been converted into made roads. It was also the great cattle-way from Bath in the days before railways.

See also 1 of previous charter.

12. *On Brith Swithe Stane*: 'To Brithswith's Stone.'

See 2, previous charter.

13. *On Humwill*:

The Ashmansworth charter shows that *Humwill* is a corruption for *Hunigwyl*, 'Honey Spring.' It also shows that the spring was near the Honey way (see 1, previous charter). It was probably at the head of a branch of the Sheepwash (see 3, previous charter) to the W. of Pill Hill (OM1).

14. *On Scaepwaescan*: 'To Sheepwash.'

15. *And lang Scaepwascan oth th' easte on Aleburnan*: 'Along Sheepwash (eastward) to Alderbourne.'

See 3 and 4, previous charter.

Local and Field Names.

Frankford, Headstock Lodge, Great Ground, Picked Ground, Little Hitchens Copse, Tot Hill (OM1), Hopping Common, Frying Pan Bottom (shape), Trumplitts Land, Great Hopping, Seven Stones Farm, Horris Hill, Wash Water Bridge (see charter. *La Warsche* in old document), Does Hill, Slap Pond Ground, Limpus Nursery, Milford Lake, Duns Wood, Duns Mere, Hazelby Copse, Gines Copse (Quainses, TA.), Broadspear, Red Pool (Brent Water, TA.), Flex Copse, Flexed Coppice, Flexed Meadow, Hackney Meadow, Caerfilly Mead, Witchcroft, Delve Witchcroft ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Highclere Castle), Witch Pits Copse, Knowes Copse, Burgett, Harroways Field (1 fur. SW. of Highclere Street Farm), Chaps Mow, Grammers Croft, Duncott, Ashtells, Little Forties, Slovens Bank, Bigstubble, Sidown Vale, Sidown Hill (OM1), Great Cross Ground, Ray Piece, Mark Piece (on the by.).

Other terms in field names are : Pen, Cowleaze, Hook, Dell.

166. HIGHCLIFFE.

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

Named from the cliff on the coast.

Local and Field Names.

Barlins, Domanies Field, Cowleaze Staple Cross (N. by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Burton, (?) *Stapel*, T.N. 1236, *Staple*, 17 c. AS. *Stapol*, 'a Pole set up as a mark.'). Vice Close, Milestone Field, Street Eight Acres (just S. of the Lyndhurst road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Purewell. This road is possibly the road called *La Stret* in the 12 c., also ? *Strete*, F.A. 1316. A 16 c. document of Christchurch mentions a Stratford. These are possibly reminiscences of a Roman road running W. from *Claesentum*, now Bitterne), Tuckle Close, Stanpit Field, Whiterail, Stroud, Careless Close, Cripple, Mudeford, Bure Bridge Ground, Staines, Bure Homage, Bure Brook (Bure is called *Beora* in the 12 c. ? *Boure*, F.A. 1316. Probably from AS. *Beorh*, 'barrow.' There is a tumulus in a field called Burry, just E. of this place. It is noticeable that the Bure in Norfolk runs close by Caistor, a Roman *Burh*. *Beorh* and *Burh* (*Byrig*) develop identical forms very often in later nomenclature), Somerford Grange (*Somerford*, C.P.R. 1547-8, 'Summer-Ford'), Rye Close, Burry (see above), the Run (lower part of the Avon, cut off from the sea by a long narrow tongue of land), Hamberys, Roeshot, Still Close, Great Hurn (field $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Somerford Grange. Perhaps the *Herne* of Domesday, AS. *Hyrne*, 'corner'), Hay Shard, Hoburne (Hubborn TA.), Shelley Copse, Shelly Wales, Upper Shelly Halves, Wickett Close, Chols Close, Shaves Field, Smuggler's Lane, Nea Wood, Nea House (all by the Bure river, S. of Hinton Admiral station. Possibly ME. *at ten ea*, 'at the river'), Verges Piece, Crane-moor, the Leg, Goring Croft, Walkford Glen, Rye Croft.

Chewton Common, Chewton Farm (near E. by. *Chiuentone*, 12 c.: probably *Cifan Tun*, 'Cifa's Farm.' Cf. Skeat, *Pl. N. Berks*: Chieveley).

Sorrell Ground, Bugdens, Bourne Plot, Chewton Bunny, Starvealls, Sheep Leaze.

167. HINTON AMPNER.

About 3 m. S. of Alresford.

Heantun, A.S. 1045 (K.780): *Hentune*, 11 c.: *Henton*, 12 c.: *Hinton Ampern* or *Amner*, 13 c.

A.S. *Aet thaem Hean Tune*, 'the High Farm' or 'Village.' Ampner, sometimes spelt Amner in old English, is a corruption of 'almoner.' The place was formerly appropriated to the office of almoner of St. Swithin's priory at Winchester.

Charter.

K.780 is a charter whereby Edward the Confessor grants to Aelfwin, bishop of Winchester, 8 hides at *Heantun* in A.D. 1045.

Survey.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

1. *Aerest on thone Suthan Hlinc*: 'First to the South Lynch.'

2. *On Ellenford*: 'To the Ford of the Elder-trees.'

This ford is mentioned in the Tichborne (see Cheriton), Chilcomb, and Kilmeston charters. It was at Hinton Marsh (OM1), on what is now called the upper part of the Itchen, but was in former days the *Ticceburna* or Tichborne. The field name Elford survives.

The south lynch must have been on the W. edge of Hinton Park, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Hinton Marsh.

3. *Upp on thone Hricg*: 'Up to the Ridge.'

The by. goes N. to the ridge which lies E. of Cheriton village.

4. *Andlang Hricges on Wines Heafdes Thorn*: 'Along the Ridge to the Thortree on Win's Headland.'

I.e. the headland of a ploughland. The by. runs E. along Upper Lamborough Lane till it is close to the S. corner of Cheriton Wood. The headland was probably at this corner.

5. *On Colan Treow*: 'To Cola's Tree.'

The by. runs straight S. to an angle about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WSW. of Bramdean village. Here probably stood Cola's Tree.

6. *On Crawing Thorn*: 'To Crow Thorntree.'

7. *Innan tha Baec*: 'To the small Intermittent Stream.'

8. *On thone Middemestan Beorb on Brondene*: 'To the Midmost Barrow to Broom Dean (Bramdean).'

The valley now called Bramdean is traversed by a stream which has its source about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the village. But, higher up the valley, there is an irregular spring in Woodcote Park, which, when running, goes down the valley to join this perennial stream. This is evidently the *Baec* of 7.

The Hinton by. skirts the S. edge of Bramdean village; and the Crow thorn must have been somewhere on that part of the by. The by. descends into the dean at the E. end of Bramdean village, and must have abutted on the *Baec* at that point. It then runs along the bottom of the dean for 5 fur., and then turns N. The midmost barrow was somewhere on this stretch of the by. Possibly its name was due to its position in the middle of the valley, an unusual position for a barrow. *Brom-Denu* is, of course, the old name of the valley.

9. *Andlang Bromdaene innan Smalan Daene*: 'Along Broom Dean to the near side of Narrow Dean.'

10. *On Clinca Leage*: 'To Clinca's Lea.'

This is the *Clincan Leab* of the two Tisted charters. Its name survives in that of Clinkley Road which runs due W. from West Tisted village across Bramdean Common, and in the name Clinker Field, which lies just S. of this road on the E. edge of the common. The present point is the northernmost angle of the parish, which is at the angle between the Wolf Hanger (OM1) and Bramdean Common. The narrow dean is the little dean up which the S. end of Tithelands Lane (OM6) runs.

11. *On tha Greatan Baece innon Naedderheall*: 'To the Great Intermittent Stream to the near side of Adder Hollow.'

This *Baec* is mentioned in one of the West Tisted charters, where there is a reference to a *Geat*, 'gate,' called after it. It is probably the same as the *Eastra Baec* of the West Meon charter. If so, it ran down the hollow by Woodlands Farm in West Meon (OM6). Probably the

point referred to here was the meeting-place of the three parish boundaries of West Meon, West Tisted, and Hinton, a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the farm. *Naedder Healb* was evidently the name of the top of the hollow down which the *Baec* ran.

12. *On Linleage*: 'To Flax Lea.'

Linleah occurs in the West Meon charter. It must have lain about where Woodlands Farm stands.

13. *On Hyrdes Treow*: 'To Herdsman's Tree.'

This tree is also mentioned in the West Meon charter. It must have stood about 3 fur. N. of Shutt's Copse (OM1).

14. *On thone Graetan Hlincg*: 'To the Great Lynch.'

The by., going S., crosses the road through the great dean. About 100 yards S. of the road it turns W. for a short distance, running along the S. slope of the dean. Here must have been the great lynch.

15. *On Acstede Leage*: 'To the Lea of the Farmstead of the Oaktrees.'

This is the *Eaces Stede* of the West Meon charter. The form of the name given in the present charter is evidently the correct one. It was on the by. E. of Brookwood House (OM1).

16. *On thone Rugan Beorh*: 'To the Rough Barrow.'

S. of Brookwood House the by. turns W.; and about 5 fur. SW. of the house crosses a ridge. The barrow stood on this ridge. Its former existence is recorded in the field name Burrow Hurst Down.

17. *On Weoleage*: 'To the Lea of the Idol.'

This old name survives in that of Wheely Farm in the neighbouring parish of Warnford (OM1). It is recorded as having been spelt *Weoleghe* in the 14 c. The part of *Weoleah* referred to here must have been somewhere S. or SW. of Joan's Acre Wood (OM1).

18. *On Wulfredes Wyrth*: 'To Wulfred's Farm.'

This is mentioned in the Kilmeston charter. It is fairly certain that it stood where the S. boundaries of the two parishes meet, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Stanmore Farm (OM1).

19. *On Cadan Hangre*: 'To Cada's Hanging Wood.'

This is also mentioned in the Kilmeston charter. Comparison shows that it stood more or less on the site of Broom Wood, which is about 3 fur. N. of Stanmore Farm (OM1).

20. *On Raeling Beorgas*: 'To . . . Barrows.'

There does not seem to be any personal name from which *Raeling* could be derived. The barrows seem to have vanished. But they must have been close to the S. end of Hinton Park. There is a Burrows Meadow just E. of the church.

21. *On thone Greetan Hlincg*: 'To the Great Lynch.'
This is evidently the south lynch of 1.*Another Charter.*

K. 71² is a charter which owing to its title has been always attributed to North Stoncham. As a fact it is a Hinton charter; and the confusion has arisen from the fact that the lands at Hinton were attached at one time to the church at North Stoneham. The survey attached to it is identical with the one given above.

Various ancient names on the Hinton by. are given in the charters of West Meon, Chilcomb, and Kilmeston.

Local and Field Names.

Lamborough Lane (OM), Lambury (TA. Name of two fields NNE. of Hinton Marsh [OM1]. Probably *Lam-Beorh*, 'Clay Barrow'), Labourers or Will Field, Lower Vurlin, Brooms, Burrows Meadow, Compt, Light-shot Compt, Turrels, Shot Compt, Burntland, Mare Crate, Joan's Acre Wood (mentioned in 17 c.), Burrow Hurst Down ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Brookwood House. See charter), Brockwood House, Kinchins Croft, Beevers Close, Rooks Brooms, Littel Sciviers Hedgerow, Frame Field, Maids Mead, Bere Farm (NE. part of parish. See *Hnutleage Baere* of West Meon charter), Vatch Close, Pinks Field, Hevills.

Other terms in field names are: Crate, Hatchet, Park, Peak, Dell, Hogtrough, Dean, Acre, Row, Hurst, Yonder, Marl, Hook, Hither, Common Field, Hop Garden, Peaked, Hanger.

168. HOLDENHURST.

About 2 m. NW. of Christchurch.

Holeest, 11 c.: *Huleberst*, 12 c.: *Holhurst*, 13 c.:

Hollehurst, 14 c. : *Holnehurst*, 15-17 c. : *Holnest*, 16 c. : *Holnirst*, 17 c.¹

AS. *Holen-Hyrst*, 'Holly Copse.'

Local and Field Names.

Berry Hill, Great Dean, Leaden Stour (branch of the Stour), Hadden's Hill, Strouden Farm (1 m. due S. of Muccleshell, OMI. AS. *Strod-Denu*, 'Marsh Dean'), Rush Hays, Headlands, Kellaways, Heath Coal.

Muscliff (OMI, hamlet, A manor, *Museclyve*, 13-14 c. : *Moseclyve*, 14-15 c. : *Moseclyre*, 15 c. AS. *Mos-Clif*, 'the Steep Slope of the Moss').²

Throop (OMI, *La Throp*, *La Thorpe*, 14 c. : *Throupe*, 14-15 c. : *Troppe*, 16 c. : AS. *Throp*, 'farm,' 'village.').

Muccleshell (OMI, *Makeles Hulle*, 13 c. : *Mukeleshull*, 14 c. : *Mukeleshulle*, C.A.D. 15 c. : *Mulkesbull*, 15 c. : *Mokylshyll*, *Muggeshyll*, 16 c. Probably *Makeles-Hyll*, Maccel's Hill').

Springwell Ground, Clan Barrow (field about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Muscliff), Hawc, Rodgate, Cotterills, Hither and Further Hardway, Plash Bank Moor, Little Ground, Dales Breach, Lower Hough (5 fur. W. of village), White Gore, Lamb Dean, Gayless Plot, Hanes, Hunger Hill, Mantles Closes, Iford Dean, Quamps.

Iford (OMI, hamlet, *Huver*, *Huvre*, *Luvre*, 12 and 14 c. : *Ever*, 15 c. : *Iver*, 16 c. The 'ford' element is a late addition. The original name seems to be AS. *Yfre*, an element common in Wilts names, meaning an 'escarpment,' i.e. a long stretch of hillside).

169. HOLYBOURNE.

About 1 m. NE. of Alton.

Haliborne, 11 c. : *Haliburn*, *Halibourne*, 14 c. : *Holybourne*, 15 c. : *Holliborne*, 17 c.³

AS. *Halig-Burna*, 'Holy Bourne.'

¹ Other forms : *Holeburst*, Pipe R. 1168-76 (ter) : *Holebirst*, C.A.D. 1193-1216 : *Holneburst*, C.P.R. 1547-8.

² Other forms : *Musecelive*, T.N. 1242 : *Museclive*, C.A.D. 15 c.

³ Six other variants between 1166 and 1431 all point to the same derivation.

Local Names.

Ledgefield Plantation, Brockham Hill (*Brocham*, F.A. 1316, 'House at the Brook'), Peakham Copse, Row Wood, What Vere Lane (runs NE. from Brockham Hill, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the village).

170. HOOK AND WARSASH.

About $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Southampton.

Houch, 11 c. : *Hoc*, C.A.D. 1223 : *Hoke*, 13 c. : *Hok*, 13-14 c. : *Houk*, *Houke*, 14 c. : *Hooke*, 15 c.

AS. *Hoc*, 'hook.' No doubt this is the 'hook' so common in field-names. In this place means in all probability 'a piece of land on a slope.'

No old forms of Warsash are available.

Local and Field Names.

Swinton Hall, Fleet End (OMr. AS. *Fleot*, 'estuary'; a reference to Hook Lake), Proud Way, Butts Common, Calcot Marsh, Chilling, Strouds, Great Abshot Farm, the Gorey Meadow, Rye Crofts, Hookgate Copse, Holmepond Row, Bromwich Pond.

171. HORDLE.

About 3 m. W. of Lymington.

Hordwell, 10-17 c. : *Herdell*, 11-16 c. : *Hordhulle*, 14 c. : *Hordulle*, 14 c. : *Hordhull*, *Hordhill*, 13-17 c. : *Hordul*, 14-18 c. : *Hordell*, 12 c. and 16-18 c. : *Hordill*, *Hordall*, 18 c.

The old forms show that the place was named after both a spring and a hill. Other instances of such alternative nomenclature may be found. Cf. Basildon, Berks. (*Skeat*, *Pl. N. Berks.*). This name is of the same origin as that of Hardwell in Compton Beauchamp, Berks.; and the AS. charter of *Hordwyl* has been mistakenly ascribed to this land (cf. Birch, etc.). *Hord-Wiell* means 'Treasure Spring,' probably a spring near or in which coins had been found (see note on the name Silver Street below).

Local Names.

Danes Stream, Arnewood Common, Great and Little

Arnewood, etc. (N. part of parish. A manor. Seems to have been the name of all that district, *Ernewod*', T.N. 1242: *Arnewode*, F.A. 1316, 1346, 1431: *Arnewood*, F.A. 1438. AS. *Earna-wudu*, 'Wood of the Eagles'), Tiptoe (hamlet), Stanley, Flexford Bridge, Hazelhurst, Darby Lane, Silver-street Farm (NW. of village. These names in Silver- are very curious, and not uncommon. Plummer [*Saxon Chronicle*, ii, 9] says that finds of coins along such roads may have led to the name), Breakhill Copse, Yeatton Farm (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of village. Probably *Geat-Tun*, 'Farm of the Gate').

Downton, OM1, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of village. A manor. *Duneketon*, *Dunekton*, T.N. 1242, 13 c.: *Donketon*, 14 c.: *Donckton*, 16 c.: *Dounckton*, *Dunkerton*, 18 c. AS. *Dunecan-Tun*, 'Duneca's Farm.'

Honeylake (evidently an old name of Danes Stream. 3 fur. SW. of Downton), Barrows Copse, Gordleton (SE. corner of parish. *Gorleton*, 13 c.), Taddiford Farm, S. part of parish, *Tadeford*, 13-14 c.), Becton Farm (W. by. *Beketon*, 13 c.), *Beketone*, C.A.D. 1310.)

172. HOUGHTON.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Stockbridge.

Said to be the *Holstone* of Domesday. This is very doubtful.

Hortun (B.1158), *North Hogton*, *Houghton*, *Hoghtone*, 14 c.¹

The form *Hortun* would of itself give a very uncertain, and perhaps misleading, clue to the origin of the name. There is, however, a charter, K.633, commonly assigned to Laverstoke, but certainly not belonging to the lands of that place, which relates in all probability to a part of the lands of Longstock, the neighbouring parish to Houghton. The first landmark is stated thus:—'from *Terstan* (the river Test) up by *Hob-tuninga Mearce* (the Boundary or Balk of the people of Houghton)'. It is therefore probable that the original form of the name was *Hob-Tun*, 'the Farm of

¹ Other forms: *Houton*, C.R. 1234: T.N. 1242: *North Hoghton*, I.P.M. 1318: *Hociton*, T.N. 1235, 1242: *Hociton*, *Hogton*', *Hoghton*, I.P.M. 1337, 1347, F.A. 1346, 1428.

the Ridge-end.' Cf. Houghton, Sussex (Roberts, *Pl. N. Suss.*).

Local and Field Names.

Meon Hill, Meon Hill Hanging. (If this name Meon is native in this parish, it is a very interesting survival. It is, of course, the name of the well-known river in the SE. of the county. There is also a Meon Field in Prior's Dean; but in that case there is the possibility that the field was formerly attached to the lands of East or West Meon, which are not far S. of it. There is a Meon Hill in N. Gloucestershire, about 5 m. S. of Stratford-on-Avon. The name is certainly pre-Saxon, possibly pre-Celtic), Upper Collarman's Hedge, Sling, Hanger Gate Mead, Beggar's Land, the Dens, the Garston, Eveley Field, Eveley Furlong, Hare Park, Cherricks, Freeze, Dockhams, Great Ham, Drayton Mead.

173. HOUND WITH NETLEY.

About 3½ m. SE. of Southampton.

Hune, 11 c.: *Houne*, *Howne*, 14 c.¹

Perhaps from AS. *Hune*, the herb 'horehound.'

Letelie, 11 c.: *Latalie*, 11 c. are said to be old forms of the name Netley. This is a mistake. The explanation of these forms has been furnished me by Professor Hamilton Thompson. They are anglicised forms of the Cistercian name of the Abbey, 'De Laeto Loco.' Other old forms are: *Letele*, I.P.M. 1345: *Letley*, C.P.R. 1547-8. Netley: *Nattele*, C.P.R. 1272-1307: Netley, C.P.R. 1547-8. AS. *Netele-Leah*, 'Lea of Nettles.'²

Charter.

K.713 is a charter of unstated date whereby king Aethelred grants to some person or body not mentioned, certain lands at Stoneham and Weston. It is impossible

¹ Other forms: *Hune*, C.R. 1237-42: *Hounde*, C.P.R. 1347-8.

² The entry in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 508 is supposed to refer either to this place or to Nately Scures, near Basingstoke. It runs as follows:—'Here Cerdic

and Cynric slew a British king, whose name was Natanleod, and five thousand men with him: and after him that region was named *Natan-Leab* as far as Cerdic's ford.' This may be Nately. But it is almost certainly not Netley.

to make anything of the by. laid down for Weston ; but there is some reason to suspect that the land referred to is in the N. part of what is now Hound.

Local Names.

Tickleford Gully (3 fur. SE. of Newtown, OMI), Burrows Copse, Mallard's Moor, Badham Copse.

174. HUNTON.

About 6 m. N. of Winchester.

Hundatune, A.D. 909 (B.629, K.1096): *Hyndetun* (B.1158): *Hunton*, 13-14 c.¹ AS. *Hunda-Tun*, 'Dogs' Farm.'

Charter.

B.629, K.1096 is a charter whereby in A.D. 909 king Eadward confirms to Frithestan, bishop of Winchester, lands at Crawley, in Ampfield, and at Hunton. Hunton was evidently a dependency of the land at Crawley, and was till recent times a chapelry of that parish.

Survey.

1. *Aerest fram thaere Ea foran gean thaes Abbodes Byrig*: 'First from the River over against the Abbot's Bury.'

The *Byrig* here mentioned was not in all probability a camp or fort, but a walled enclosure. The survey starts on Micheldever brook opposite the church at Wonston. Wonston belonged to the prior and convent of St. Swithin.

2. *Thonne swa north and lang thaes Grenan Weges to Crammaere*: 'Then so north along the Green Way to the Heron Pool.'

The green way is now represented by a footpath which runs along the by. 1 fur. E. of Wonston rectory. The *Crammere* was at the source of the Cranbourne, 3 fur. due E. of Lower Cranbourne Farm.

3. *Thonne thaer up to tham Hricge*: 'Then up to the Ridge.'

¹ Other forms: *Hundinton*, Pipe R. 1166; *Huntone*, F.A. 1316.

This is the ridge which comes down the W. by. and along which the Basingstoke-Stockbridge road runs. It is called *Hundes Hyll*, 'Dog's Hill,' in the Cranbourn charter.

4. *Thaet andlang Dune to Cealc Grafan*: 'Then along the Down to the Chalk Groves.'

This down is called Little Down in the Cranbourn charter. It lay to the N. of the Basingstoke-Stockbridge road. Cross-references to the *Cealc Grafas* in the Whitchurch and Cranbourne (Wonston) charters show that these groves stood at the extreme N. end of the parish, E. of Cranbourn Wood.

5. *Thone innan Cealc Graf on thone Wyl*: 'Then to Chalk Grove to the Spring.'

This is the Red Pool of the Cranbourn charter. It lay in the hollow at the N. end of the parish, about 3 fur. S.W. of the three barrows.

6. *Swa on thaet Ruge Dael*: 'So to the Rough Quarry.'

This was probably not far S. of the last point. It is possible that it was not a quarry, but the hollow already mentioned.

7. *Thonne east on thone Weg*: 'Then east to the Track.'

The orientation shows that this was at the NW. corner of the parish, where the by. turns E. to the road, called *Horoweg*, 'Mud Way,' in the Cranbourn, and *Horig Weg*, 'Muddy Way,' in the Micheldever charter. It is now represented by the road which joins the Basingstoke-Stockbridge Road where the road from Andover meets it.

8. *Andlang Weges upp to tham Ricge*: 'Along the Track up to the Ridge.'

This is the ridge S. of the hollow.

9. *Swa north to tham Thorne thaer se Stapul stent*: 'So north to the Thorntree where the Pole stands.'

'North' is a copyist's error for 'suth.' This tree is the *Stapola Thorn* of the Micheldever charter. It is pretty certain that it stood $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of where the Stockbridge and Andover roads meet.

10. *Swa andlang Weges to tham Slade*: 'So along the Way to the slade (wooded valley).'

The slade is the valley which runs down to Hunton Down Farm.

11. *Thonne be Slade to thaere Byrig*: 'Then by the Slade to the Camp.'

This is the camp called Norsebury Ring, the *Naesan Byrig* of the Micheldever charter. It means probably 'the Camp on the Promontory.' It stands at the end of a ridge.

12. *Swa nyther andlang Weges on thone Ford*: 'So down along the Track to the Ford.'

The track still exists coming down from Norsebury Ring, and crossing the brook just by the church at Stoke Charity. There was the ford.

13. *Forth be Ea oth hit cymth to thaes Abbodes Byrig*: 'Forth by the River till it comes again to the Abbot's Bury.'

The by. follows the brook to point 1.

Local and Field Names.

Pickets Field, Honey Pot Field, Cranbourn Meadow, Pen Corner Field.

Other terms in field names are : Sling, Chalk Dell, Moor.

175. HURN.

About $5\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Ringwood.

Herne, A.D. 1086: *Heorne*, 12 c.: *Hurn*, T.N. 1244: *Herne*, 14 c.: *Hurne*, 13-16 c.: *Hurne*, 16-17 c.

AS. *Hyrne*, 'nook,' 'corner.'

Local Names.

Matcham's House, Foxbury Hill OM1, tumuli, *Fox-Beorh*, 'Fox Barrow', Gibbet Firs, Barnsfield Heath, Keys House, Pussex Common.

East Parley (OM1, near W. by. A manor. *Porle?* *Perleye*, *Esperle*, *Est Purle*, 13 c.: *West Perle*, I.P.M. 1336: *Est Perle*, P.A. 1346, 1428: *Purle*, 14 c. Probably *Per-Leah*, 'Pear Lea'), Merritown (OM1. Probably from *Mirige*, 'pleasant.' An alternative name of the place is Funckton. *Fonkeburne*, 14 c.: *Fonketon*, *Fownctowne*, 16 c.: *Funktown*, 17 c.: *Founthill*, *Fincton*, 18-19 c).

Ramsdown Plantation, Quomp Copse, Bosley Farm, Holloways Field, Jumper's Common, Bure Mead (just N. of the Stour, by Iford. See Christchurch and High-

cliffe), Dudmore Copse (*Dudmore*, 13 and 16 c., probably *Duddan Mor*, 'Dudda's Marsh').

Ogber. (On the W. side of the Avon, opposite Winkton, OMI. *Ochere*, 13 c: *Oggebere*, C.P.R. 1547-8. The modern name is well disguised; and the old form is probably still more so. I suspect that the first element is AS. *Hob*, 'promontory,' referring to the land being enclosed on nearly three sides by the Avon. There is a *Hogebura* in B.1314, a charter of the tithing of Stoke in St. Mary Bourne, which is the modern Eggbury, the 'Camp of the Promontory or Ridge-end.' The second element of the present name is *Baere*, 'woodland affording swine pasture.' Probably the *Bere* of I.P.M. 1337).

Upper Barry Plash, Brownen's Halve, Nith Meadow (island in the Avon, just W. of Winkton),¹ Loveland Mead, Latch Acre, Lamel Mead, Trendle Piece, Ponney Mead Shelfstead (field on N. bank of Avon 1 fur. W. of the Artillery barracks at Christchurch. Probably *Scilf-Stede*, 'Farmsteading of the Ledge').

176. HURSLEY.

About 3½ m. SW. of Winchester.

Hurseleghe, 13-14 c.: *Hursele*, 14 c.

The forms are too late to admit of any certain statement as to the origin of the name. There is a *Huredes Treow* in a West Meon charter which appears in the form *Hyrdes Treow*, 'Herdsman's Tree' in a charter of the neighbouring Hinton Ampner. Hursley may be possibly *Hyrdes Leah*, 'Herdsman's Lea.' *Hyrst Leah*, 'Lea of the Copse,' is possible. It is probable that *Maerdun* or *Meredun* (see below) was the original name of the region.

A few ancient names on its by. are given in the Chilcomb charter.

Local and Field Names.

Pitt Down (OMI, *Putte*, 14 c, 'Pit').

¹ Nith, Nyth, is a not uncommon local name applied to places standing on low-lying swampy ground. Cf. Alresford notes. It originates in AS. *neoth* or *nith*, the old

positive form of the comparative *neothera*, 'lower.' B.T. says this positive form does not exist. It may not in literature; but it does in this place-name.

Whistley Field, Callow Close, Great and Little Paradise, Little Kellham Field, Milk Hill, Goring, Hinxman's Goring, Hans Moor Field.

Shipley Field ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW. of Violet Hill, OM1, the *Scip-Leah*, 'Sheep Lea,' of the Chilcomb charter).

Broadley Croft, Boysey Field ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of Violet Hill. ? French *boise* 'wooded').

Merdon Field, Merdon Farm (OM1). A former manor. *Maerdune*, *Meredune*, *Meretune*,¹ 'Boundary Down,' or possibly 'Down of the Pond.' The old forms of the name do not admit of its being identified with the place at which occurred the fatal adventure of the Wessex king Cynewulf in 755. Nor is it the site of the battle of 871. That took place in Wiltshire).

Bloyse Field, Pillinch Field, Dore Lane (Dore, TA.), Horseleaze Field, Anmery Lodge, Little Anmery, etc. (all on the W. edge of Hursley Park, and NE. of the Home Farm), South Lynch, Merry Field, Grovelands Copse, Cuckoo Thorn Field, Ten Groats Field, Enmill Farm, Enmill Field, Moglands Field, Ballingham Field, Cape Down, Leap Croft, Little Friars, Stopham Copse, Lark-farm Plantation, Upper Bakelands, Upper Bays, Buckthorn, Gore Field, Woods Hyde, Crouch Acre, Old Man's Hat.

Pitt (OM1, hamlet, *Putte*, 14 c., 'Pit').²

Shuflands Field, Nan Trodd's Hill, Harfords Hill, Hungry Hill, Beck Half Field, Mans Land, Linch Field, White Furlong, Breachams Field.

Standon (OM1, hamlet, *Standen*, Pipe R. 1166: *Staundene*, F.A. 1316: *Staundone*, 14 c.: *Stan-Denu*, 'Stone Dean').

Stains Plantation, Stocklands, Catway Field, Ash Furlong, Lower Reed Field.

Lower Sharland (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of village, *Shorling*, 15 c. Probably AS. *Scear(u)-Land*, 'Land cut off or divided from other land').

Breaketts Field, Port Lane (road to Winchester, 'Town Lane'), Snailsome, Linch Bank, Goodridge (TA.) Guttridge, OM.), Dell Copse (old chalkpit), Butt Close Field, Great Motson, Hanging Croft, Bunstead, Sparcox

¹ Other forms: *Meredon*, C.R. 1237-42: *Wood of Meredon*, C.R. 1238: *Merdone*, F.A. 1316.

² Other forms: *La Putte*, F.A. 1316: *La West Putte*, F.A. 1316.

Field, West Quarter Field, the Quarter Mead, Petty Priest Copse, Fitts Copse, Ladwell (OMI), Ryders Row, Hampton Close, Hocombe, Potkiln, Star Acre, Kiln Close, Gunville Hill, Longmoor Hanger, Cranbury House (SE. part of parish; reference to earthwork close to house. *Cran-Byrig*, 'Heron Camp'), Strowdens, Blacklands Copse, Great Odiates, Odiates Mead (1½ fur. ESE. of Bunstead, OMI), Chin Acre, Bean Lands, Silkstead (*Sulkestrede*, F.A. 1316, probably *Sylces-Stede*, 'Sylc's Farmsteading,' cf. Silkstone, Yorks, W.R.), Gradridge Mead, Street Acre (1 fur. S. of Silkstead, in the NE. angle of the crossroads).

177. HURSTBOURNE PRIORS.

About 2 m. SW. of Whitchurch.

Be Hysseburnan, Aet Hisseburna, A.D. 901 (B.594, K.1077): *Hysseburna*, A.D. 885: either this place or St. Mary Bourne is the *Nyther Hysse-Burn* of Alfred's will (B.553-4-5, K.214), and the *Nither Hissanburn* of B.565: *Eisseburn*, 11 c.: *Husseburne*, A.D. 1200, F.A. 1316: *Husseburna*, *Hesseburna Prioris*, 12 c.: *Husseborne*, 14 c.: *Hussburne*, 15 c.: *Hursborne Priors*, 16 c.¹: ? 'Warriors' Bourne' or the first element is possibly pre-Saxon (see notes on Hurtsbourne Tarrant).

For ancient names on its by. see charter of St. Mary Bourne.

Local and Field Names.

Hogdigging Copse, Green Balls, Tilley Down, Daman's Croft, Berry Mead, the Slip, Tugbury, Great Bourn (reference to a stream which must have run down the valley by New Barn Farm), Bake Lands, Great Winscombe (*Winsome Field*, 1636; called Cow Down Copse in OMI), Inwicks, Perry's Croft Row, Pickford's Mead (by the bourne), the Ware, Pole Meadow, Lower Vineyards, Breach Hill, Great Breach, Hampstead Field, Hook Field, Nuthangers, Fryon or Frank Croft, Butts Croft, Honey Mead, Norridges, Ettons Moor.

¹ Other forms are: *Husseburn*, I.P.M. *Prioris*, F.A. 1428; *Hurseborne*, *Hurseborne* 1284: *Hussebourne*, F.A. 1346: *Hussebourne* *Exterius*, C.P.R. 1517-8.

178. HURSTBOURNE TARRANT.

About 5 m. N. of Andover.

Locus qui dicitur *Aet Hysseburnan*, A.D. 901 (B.592) : *Hysseburn*, A.D. 901 : *Hisseburn*, A.D. 961 (B.1080, K.1235) : *Esseborne*, 11 c. : *Hesseburna*, *Esseburna Regis*, 12 c. : *Hussburn*, *Huphusseburn*, 13 c. : *Husseburne Tarrent*, 14 c. : *Husband Tarrant*, *Uphusband*, 18 c.¹

The name Tarrant is due to the fact that these lands were granted in 1266 to Tarrant nunnery in Dorset.

The name is curious. It is evident from the old forms that it has no connexion with *Hyrst*, 'wood.' It may be *Hyssa-Burna*, 'Warriors' Bourne.' Also it is possible that the first element is a pre-Saxon name of the stream.

Charter.

B.1080, K.1235 is a charter whereby king Edgar grants in A.D. 961 to the abbey at Abingdon 50 hides at *Hisseburn*. It is evident that the 50 hides include Crux Easton, for the survey of its land is attached to the charter. It is certain that more than this was included in the grant; and the parishes of Vernham Dean and Linkenholt are actually included in the Hurstbourne survey.

Survey.

1. *Aerest Begmaere* : 'First (at) Berry Pond.'
2. *On Cogan Mere on Guttas Cumbes Heafod* : 'To Coga's Pond to the Head of Gut's Combe.'
3. *Thanon on Hengest Pathes Geat* : 'Then to the Gate on Horse Path.'
4. *Andlang Hagan on Standene* : 'Along the Hedge (or Game Enclosure) to Stonedean.'
5. *On Henna Dene* : 'To Birds' Dean.'
6. *On Thyrran Mere* : 'To the Dry Pond.'
7. *On Thorc (Throc) Mere* :

This is called *Throc Mere* in the Buttermere (Wilts.) charter, B.508; and the pond survives in Rockmoor Pool at the meeting-place of the counties of Hants, Wilts., and

¹ In the will of Alfred (B.553-4-5, K.214) the name is given in three forms:—AS. *Hysseburn* : ME. *Hysseburn* : Lat. *Husseburn*. A *Hyssa Pol* ('pool') occurs in B.595, a charter of Wylve, Wilts. Also: *Hesseburn*, Pipe R. 1168-76, T.N. 1236: *Hesseburn*, P.F. 1182-96: *Huseb'rne*, P.F.

1193: *Husseburn*, T.N. 1319: *Huphusseburn*, T.N. 1242: *Huseburn*, T.N. 1249: *Husbourne Regis*, C.P.R. 1494-1509: *Hurseborne*, C.P.R. 1547-8. Cf. also *Hysseburna* (B. 1229, K. 1267), a stream which gives its name to Husborne, in S. Bedfordshire.

Berks. Dr. Henry Bradley thinks that the name is connected with the dialectal 'thurrock,' which occurs as a place-name, and means a 'drain.' If so, the modern name is an abbreviated corruption of the old one. Cf. Throckmorton.

8. *On Lillan Hrycg* : 'To Lilla's Ridge.'

9. *On Ruxan Beorh* : 'To the Rough or Rugged Barrow.'

10. *On Wo on (Won) Lince* : 'To the Crooked Lynch.'

11. *On Geoc Hangran on Cissan Anstigo* : 'To the Yoke Hanging Wood to Cissa's Path.'

I suspect that the Yoke hanger was a wood on both sides of a hill.

12. *On thone Hewitan Hagan* : 'To the White Hedge (or Game Enclosure).'

13. *Thaet on Gos Dene* : 'Then to Goose Dean.'

14. *Andlang Dene* : 'Along the Dean.'

15. *Thaet on Bittan Cnolle to Wuda* : 'Then to Bitta's Knoll (or Hill) to the Wood.'

16. *On Wocces Geat* : 'To Woc's Gate.'

17. *On Hlidgeat* : 'To the Swing Gate.'

18. *On Wesenham suthewearne* : 'To . . . House from its south side.'

19. *Thanon on Tanmere* : 'Then to the Pond (of the Shrubs ?).'

20. *On Begmere* : 'To Berry Pond.'

It has been necessary to give this by. in full before attempting to discuss any of its details, because the clues to the positions of its landmarks come in the middle of the survey. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 correspond to landmarks in the charter of the neighbouring St. Mary Bourne.

Goose Dean of 13 is clearly marked by the references to it, not merely in this charter, but also in those of St. Mary Bourne and Ashmansworth. It is the long valley which runs up from the Bourne about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of the village of Hurstbourne Tarrant to the NE. corner of the parish at Doiley Wood (OM1). Point 13 is at this NE. corner. The modern by. passes down along this dean; and 14 indicates that the ancient by. did the same. Bitta's Knoll is, as is shown by comparison with the St. Mary Bourne charter, the hill to the S. of the Bourne, lying W. of Doles Wood (OM1). The wood of 15 is probably a forerunner

of Doles Wood. Woc's Gate of 16 must have been (see the St. Mary Bourne charter) at the SE. corner of Hurstbourne Tarrant, for it is the last landmark which corresponds with those of that charter. The *Hlidgeat* of 17 was, it would seem, in the hollow on the S. by. which is now traversed by the road from Andover to Hurstbourne Tarrant. *Wesenham* of 18 must have been somewhere near the S. end of Blagden Copse.

The by. now follows a line of ponds or pools, *Tanmere*, *Begmere* and *Cogan Mere*. They were probably artificial ponds such as are still found in districts where there are no springs, rainwater ponds fed by surface drainage. This line of ponds followed in all probability the line of the road from Andover to Upton, which, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Pill Heath¹, passes to the right of a wood (OM6) called Pill Drove Copse, just NW. of which Pitt Pond Field is marked in the TA.

The modern by. is very intricate in this part, and was still more so when, till quite recent times, the SW. part of what is now Vernham Dean was included in Tarrant. All this makes the identification of the next few landmarks very conjectural.

Tanmere was probably at the W. corner of Pill Heath, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. of East End Farm (OM1). *Begmere* and *Cogan Mere* would be on the line of the Upton road just N. of this. Gut's Combe Head is probably the combe head which runs up into the ridge just E. of Whistler's Farm (OM1). *Hengest Pathes Geat* of 3 was possibly in the gap in the ridge close to the last point.

From this point onwards the landmarks are determinable by comparison with those of the curious Buttermere (Wilts.) charter, B.508. The *Haga* of 4 was in the S. part of the parish of Vernham Dean; and the *Standene* was the great dean which runs W. from Woodside. Its upmost part is mentioned in a charter of Ham (Wilts.), B.677. The *Thyrre Mere* of 6 was on the N. by. of Vernham Dean, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of White Farm in Buttermere. *Thorc Mere*, called *Throc Mere* in the Buttermere charter, survives in Rockmoor Pond on the N. by. of Vernham Dean, where the three counties meet. From there the by. follows the

¹ 'Pill' in place names is sometimes derived from AS. *Pyll*, 'pool'; but I do not cite the name, because *Pyll* in the charters

is, as far as my experience goes, used always of pools in running streams.

N. by. of Linkenholt. *Lillanbrycg* is between the great combe on the W. border of Faccombe parish and the combe one-third of a mile E. of Rockmoor Pond. The latter combe is called *Crawan Cumb*, 'Crow Combe,' in the Buttermere charter.

The Rugged barrow must have been a barrow at the NE. corner of the parish of Linkenholt, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the hamlet of Netherton.

No trace of it is marked in OM6.

The crooked lynch was on the part of the by. of Linkenholt which is W. and N. of Netherton, on the W. side of the great combe in which the hamlet stands, the *Faccan Cumb* of the Buttermere charter, i.e. the combe from which Faccombe gets its name.

The Yoke hanger was evidently on the site of Netherton Hanging Copse; and Cissa's Path was probably on the line of the path which runs up *Faccan Cumb*, crossing the by. at the SE. corner of Netherton Hanging Wood. The *Hwit Haga* was on the S. part of the site of Faccombe Wood.

Local and Field Names.

Nashes Lot, Oarc's Meadow (N. edge of Upton, adjoining Parsonage Farm), Diaper's Mead, Littledale Field, Upton (OM1, *Upton*, f.A. 1316, *Up-Tun*, 'Upper Farm'), Little Goldlands, Ambley Wood, Great Bleak Field, Heatley Piece (1 fur. N. of Clinchorn Farm), Linchhorn Field (TA), Clinchorn Farm (OM1), Rudgett Field ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE. of Clinchorn Farm), Rushmoor Corner, Long Rushmoor (*Rushmer Down*, 1612), Dunstan's Field (cf. *Dunstanuill*, Pipe R. 1167, 'the Spring of the Stone on the Down'), Jennaways Field, Coppice Search, Roundabout Search.

Doiley Wood (at the time of the TA. in the earlier half of the 19 c. the wood covered the whole of the E. part of the parish. In old days it was a forest, probably continuous with the forest of Chute in Wilts. *Digerle*, *Derhile*, 13 c., *Deyle*, C.P.R. 1547-8. These forms give no certain clue as to the origin of the name).

Little Queen's Field ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Blechfield Firs, OM6), Harroway Field (is this the *Netherthrowayes* and *Upperthrowayes* of 1612? If it could be shown to be so, the fact would throw some light on the origin of the name

Harroway), Starveall Field, Little Pimmet Down, Stand Stile Field, Pill Heath (? AS. *Pyll*, 'pool').

Blagden Copse (Blackdown, TA. *Upper Blackden*, 1612. *Nether Blackden Copse*, 14 c. AS. *Blaec Denu*, 'Black Dean').

Knave's Conscience, Clump Ash Meadow, Ibthorpe (village), Lot Hill Field, Pins Creuse, Paneras (or Puneras; spelling uncertain in TA.), Guyatt's Mead, Dines Meadow, Dines Field, Milking Stile Ground, Shooting Maple, Church Stead Ground, Swincherd's Close.

Stokelands Meadow, Doles Copse (name of an old forest: cf. *Pikadoles Copice*, C.P.R. 1547-8), Herblands, Winding Oak, Chalice Field, Culvers Close, Little Callows Meadow, Pins Close, Cokeoven Ground.

Other terms in field names are: Hanger, Piddle, Horn, Drove, Park, Peaked, Row, Cowleaze, Linch, Brech, Plat, Hatchet, Several, Blacklands.

179. IBSLEY.

3 m. S. of Romsey.

Tibeslei, 11 c.: *Ibbesleg*, 13 c.: *Nibeslei*, 14 c.: *Ibbesle*, 14-15 c.: *Ippesle*, *Ipsleye*, 14 c.: *Ilybesle*, 15 c.¹
AS. *Ibbes Leab*, 'Ibb's Lea.'

Local Names.

Herans Plantation, Adlam's Plantation, Huckles Bridge, South Gorley (OM1. See Fordingbridge), Big Chibden Bottom ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of S. Gorley), Dorridge Hill (OM1), Brogenslade Bottom ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Dorridge Hill), Whitefield Plantation, Digden Bottom (3 fur. N. of Whitefield Plantation, OM1), Summering Hill (1 fur. ENE. of Mockbeggar, OM1), Mockbeggar (OM1, hamlet), Lady Wells, Linwood Bog (probably *Lind-Wudu*, 'Wood of Lime-trees').

180. IDSWORTH.

About 7 m. S. of Petersfield.

Iddesworth, C.R. 1237-42. Possibly *Iddis Wyrth*, 'Farm of Iddi.'

¹ *Ibbeslig*, T.N. 1242: *Ibbeslye*, F.A. 1316.

Local Names.

Barbett Copse, Huckswood, Finchdean (*Finchesdene*, Pipe R. 1167, 1168-76 [bis]: *Finchesden*, T.N. 1249).

Great and Little Welsworth (OMI, *Walesworthe*, *Welesworth*, 13 c.: *Wellesworth*, I.P.M. 1349: *Waleswith* 15 c.: *Wallysworth*, 16 c.: *Weales Wyrth*, 'Farm of the Welshman or Stranger').

Rowland's Castle (OMI, *Rolokes Castel*, 13 c.: *Rowelands Castle*, 1523).

181. ITCHEN.

On E. side of the Itchen river opposite Southampton. Named from the river. The AS. form is *Icene*.

There is a charter of Weston (K.713) in the S. part of the district, where Weston is spoken of as 'locus qui *Stanham* (Stoncham) appellatur *Aet Weston*'; but the grant was probably in the parish of Hound.

Local Names.

Sholing Common, Jurd's Lake, Woolston.

Weston (AS. *West Tun*, 'West Farm' K.713).

Weston Shelf (Mud bank on the shore).

182. ITCHEN ABBAS.

Icene, 11 c.: *Ichene*, 13-14 c.: *Ichyn*, *Ichin Abbas*, 15 c. 'Itchen': the river name.

Local and Field Names.

Courtney Copse, Tapnells, Barton (field), Little Burrow (immed. N. by E. of the village; site of the Roman villa), Midlaw Field, Bowns Hill, Prebend Down, Kites Hill, Bignells Ground, Bottom Barton, Little Barton, Peek Corns, Larks Leaze, Priest Lands, Horton Priestlands, Barton, Grumbles West, Grumbles East, Minchins Hill, Nashes Hill, Minchins Seven Acres, Dagwells Mead, Culvers Close, Wakes Upper Meadow, Skeels, Millens Capons, Peat Plat, Smear Pots, Meadow, Cutmans Bush, Little Barton, Ware's Row.

Other terms in field names are : Heath, Breach, Warren, Calves Leaze, Chalk Dell, Oxleaze, Severals, Peaks.

'Barton' is used as a 'common' term applying to a farmyard.

183. ITCHEN STOKE.

About 5 m. ENE. of Winchester.

Stoche, 11 c. : *Ichenstok*, *Echenstok*, 13 c. : *Ichenestoke*, F.A. 1316.

AS. *Icen(e)-Stoc*, 'Place on the Itchen.'

Abbotstone, now part of the parish, was originally a separate parish. *Abedestune*, 11 c. : *Abbodeston*, 13 and 14 c. : *Abbedestone*, F.A. 1316 : *Abbotestone*, *Abbodestone*, 14 c. AS. *Abbodes-Tun*, 'Abbot's Farm.'

Various old names on its by. occur in the Alresford charter.

Local and Field Names.

Furzy Field, Further and Middle Breach, Finchley Wood, Stone Hayes, Brickkiln Bottom, Barrow Piece (tumulus), Five Bushes, Hanger Piece, Circuit Bottom, Folly Hill, Coxcombs Hill, Thomes, Linch Field, Jar Field, Lins Field, Butts Ten Acres, Dell Field (chalkpit).

184. KILMESTON.

About 4 m. S. of Alresford.

Kenelmes Tun, *Chenelmestone*, A.D. 961 (B.1077, K.1231) : *Chelmestone*, 11 c. : *Culmiston Gymminges*, *Kilmeston Gymminges*, *Culmiston Plugnett*, *Kilmeston Plunkenet*, 13, 14, 15 c. : *Culmeston*, F.A. 1316, 1346, 1428 : *Kympston*, 16 c.

AS. *Coenhelmes Tun*, 'Coenhelm's Farm or Village.'

Charter.

B.1077, K.1231 is a charter whereby king Edgar grants to the thegn Athulf 10 hides at Kilmeston in A.D. 961.

Attached to the charter is an additional grant of woodland at Millbarrow. This small grant remained a detached part of the parish till quite recent times, when it was included in the ecclesiastical parish of Beauworth (see notes on Cheriton).

Survey.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

1. *Aerest of thaere Hwitan Flodan neah Maelan Beorge* : 'First from the (great) White Intermittent Spring near Bare¹ Barrow (Millbarrow).'

2. *Thonon north to Yfer Lea be Byrhtwoldes Mearce* : 'Then north to the Lea of the Escarpment (or long hill-side) by Byrhtwold's Balk.'

Yfer Leab was the field now called Overs about 3 fur. NNE. of the crossroads at Millbarrow. The white flood must have risen somewhere just NE. of the barrow, and have run down the large combe which lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of it. This is the *Meoluc Cumb*, 'Milk Combe,' of the Chilcomb charter.

This Byrhtwold is mentioned in the Millbarrow charter. The *Mearc* was probably the balk of a ploughland, in this instance on the by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Down Farm, OMI.

3. *To Broc Hangran* : 'To the Hanging Wood of the Brook.'

This brook was evidently the continuation of the white flood. The wood must have been on the S. part of what is now West Wood, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Beauworth village.

4. *To ter Healcan* : 'To . . .'

Healcan is possibly from *Healoc*, a 'hollow.' *Ter* is probably a scribe's error for some word which is not distinguishable.

5. *Thurb Hormes Wudu utt to Thrim Aecerun* : 'Through the Wood of the Muddy Pond to the Three Strips of Ploughland.'

This is the *Hormaeres Wudu* of the Cheriton (Tichborne) charter.

The hollow of 4 was at the N. end of the site of West Wood, 3 fur. ENE. of Beauworth village. On the N. part of the site of the same wood was *Hormaeres Wudu*.

6. *Ford (for Forth) bae thae Wuda to Aeps Hangran to tham Hlince* : 'On by the Wood to the Hanging Wood of Aspens to the Lynch.'

This wood is mentioned in the Cheriton (Tichborne) charter. It was probably on the site of the E. part of Shorley Copse, OMI.

¹ Zachrisson (*Romans, Kelts and Saxons in Ancient Britain*, pp. 52-3) derives this from Old Celtic *mailo*=bare.

The lynch is the *Micel Hlinc* of the Cheriton ('Tichborne) charter. It was on the slope about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Hinton Marsh.

7. *And swa bae thaere Dic ofer thone Broc*: 'And so by the Dyke over the Brook.'

The dyke must have been along the line of the Winchester-Petersfield road just before it crosses the river at Hinton Marsh, OMI. The Brook is evidently the Tichborne, now called the Itchen.

8. *Be northan Eallan Forda to tham Stapole*: 'To the north of the Ford of the Elder-trees to the Pole.'

Ellen-Ford is mentioned in the Cheriton ('Tichborne), Chilcomb, and Hinton Ampner charters. It was at Hinton Marsh, OMI. The field name Elford survives.

9. *Thonon east to Mearc Hlince*: 'Then east to the Boundary Lynch.'

This is the *Suth Hlinc* of the Hinton charter. It was on the W. edge of Hinton Park.

10. *And Swa east be thaes Bisceopes Mearce be nithan Cadan Hangran to Wulfredes Wyrthe*: 'And so east by the Bishop's Boundary beneath Cada's Hanging Wood to Wulfred's Farm.'

This hanger is mentioned in the Hinton charter. It must have been more or less on the site of Broom Wood, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the village.

The *Bisceopes Mearc* was evidently the balk of the ploughlands of Hinton, which was episcopal property, between Hinton Park and this wood. Wulfred's Worth is mentioned also in the Hinton charter. It was at the point where Warnford, Hinton, and Kilmeston parishes meet, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Stanmore Farm, OMI.

11. *Thonon to Thorn Hyrste*: 'Then to the Copse of Thorntrees.'

12. *Nither bae Thryfes Dene*: 'Down by . . . Dean.'

13. *Be Byrhtsweythe Mearce*: 'By Brightswyth's Balk.'

14. *Upp to Sigbrihtes An stige*: 'Up to Sigbright's Path.'

15. *Thonon West bae thaere* (word omitted in MS.) *ofer thona Heraepath to thaere Hwitan Dic*: 'Then west by the . . . over the Highway to the White Dyke.'

16. *West and lang Dic aeft to thaere Hwitan Flodan*: 'West along the Dyke again to the White Flood.'

This last landmark brings the survey back to where it began, the white flood, at the SW. corner of the parish. Therefore points 11-15 are on the S. by. of the parish. There can be little doubt that *Thryfes Denu* was the valley about 3 fur. SW. of College Down Farm, OM1. So the Thorn Hurst must have been somewhere about the site of the small plantation called Riversdown Row, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Stanmore Farm, OM1. Sigbriht's Path may have been along the line of the modern road running N. by College Down Farm (OM1) to Kilmeston. If so, Byrhts-with's balk was a balk of ploughlands between this road and *Thryfes Denu*. This land is now called Common Field, a name which shows that it was aforetime covered with the strips of the ploughland of the village. The *Herepath* was undoubtedly the great ridgeway from Warnford to Winchester. The by. meets the present road a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the crossroads at Millbarrow; and from there a dyke must have run to Millbarrow.

As the survey speaks of the by. as going 'over' the *Herepath*, it is probable that the line of the old road was a few yards N. of that of the present road, and that, when the present road was made, the line of the dyke was chosen for it.

Appended to the statement of survey are the following words:—*And VIII Maed Aeceras undaer Wanexan dune tha ge byriad to Cenelmestune; and se Haga on Worte bynnan suth ealla thae to tham Lande ge byred: 'and eight Strips of Mead under . . . Down belongs to Kilmeston; and the Game Enclosure on . . . (within south of all that belongs to (goes with) the Ploughland ?).'*¹

¹ *Wanexa* may be an otherwise unrecorded personal name; but I fancy that it is a textual corruption. *Worte* is also untranslatable as it stands; and I am not able to make even a suggestion as to any possible emendation. This being so, it is of course impossible to say where these pieces of land lay, except that they must have been somewhere in the near neighbourhood of Kilmeston.

Nevertheless the statement contains facts of interest and importance. The application of the term *Aecer* to mead is unusual. It is usually used of strips of ploughland. It shows in this case that the mead of Kilmeston was not held in common,

but had been divided up among the occupiers of land in the community. The use of *Haga* here explains and supports the meaning which I have applied to it elsewhere, 'Game Enclosure.' The dictionaries translate it 'hedge'; and of course it had that meaning. But it was a special kind of hedge distinct from *Hege*, which is the common term for hedge. *Haga* meant a hedge so constructed that it would keep large game off the cultivation. But it is suggested in other passages in the charters, and is plainly shown here, that it had come to be applied to the area enclosed by the *Haga*.

Local and Field Names.

Picked Harman (field on W. by., about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Hinton Marsh. The name in the T.A. is evidently a mistake. Harman is for Harnham, the name of two fields W. of it in Cheriton. Possibly *Haran-Hamm*, 'Hare Enclosure'), Spark Shot, Spring Shot, Hinton Field, England Shot, Comp Field, the Noad ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of village; possibly ME. *At ten Wuda*, 'at the Wood'), Gaston, the Morrey, Priest Field, Warr Shot, Cocks Dales, Broom Searle. Great Warr, Dellworth Field (3 fur. E. of village, *Del-Wyrth*, 'Quarry Farm'), Little Warr, Little Lamborn, Liveleys, Barrick Coppice, the Splatt, Lomer Field (see Warnford), Liveley Shot, Lidstile Shot, Common Field, Dell Shot (chalkpit), Stanmore Farm, Stanmore Shot, etc. (all SE. of village; *Stan-Mor*, 'Stone Marsh').

184. KIMPTON.

About 6 m. NW. of Andover.

Chementune, 11 c.: *Keminton*, 12 c.: *Kemeton*, 13-14 c.: *Cumpston*, 13 c.: *Kumetone*, *Kumeton*, *Cumynton* 14 c.¹

Several of these old forms correspond very closely with those of the name Kimpton in Hertfordshire (see Skeat, *Pl. N. Herts.*).

The NF. form of the name in the 11 c. shows pretty clearly that the Hants and Herts. names have the same origin, viz. *Cyman-Tun*, 'Cyma's Farm or Village.'

Local Names.

Littleton Farm (*Liteltone*, Domesday: *Littleton*, F.A. 1316: *Litelton*, F.A. 1346: *Lytelton*, F.A. 1428: *Litel-Tun*, 'Little Farm'), Faberstown, Chopwood Copse, Little Eastley.

Great and Little Shoddesden (*Sotesdene*, 11 c.: *Shotesden*, 13 c.: *Shadsdon*, *Shaddesden*, 18 c.; perhaps *Scottes Denu*, 'Scot's Dean,' Scot being a personal name. Cf. *Scotteshealb*, B.1036, K.1219).

¹ *Cumeton*, F.A. 1346: *Kympton*, F.A. 1431.

185. KINGSLERE.

About 8 m. NNE. of Whitchurch.

Kyngescler, 13 c.¹

On the name Clere see notes on Highclere.

The parish included formerly Ecchinswell and Sydmonton. It is a composite parish, made up, like East Meon, of a series of tithings, each of which must have been a separate secular land-unit in former times.

Ancient names on its by. will be found in the Overton, Ecchinswell, and Hannington charters.

Local and Field Names.

Headley Gully (*Hadley*, 1789), Thornford Copse, Pitch Croft, Daffy Pightle, Neat's Copse, Galleyland, Great Ground, Harrow Ground, Benwells Ground, Holdrops Hill Farm, Thistnalls, Spradbray Cottages, Chitters Field, Waits Farm, Cattsgreen Copse, Redlands, Drove Ground, Slade's Copse, the Great Mead, Lock Copse, Beenham Court, Mancroft, Flaggy Copse, Ridings Little Coppice, Upper Signalls, Riddings Farm (*Readinges*, 17 c.; land which had been cleared for cultivation), Redmoor Meadow, Gillmoor Meadow, Oxford Bridge, Hines Copse, Ashford Hill (*Ashford Hill*, 17 c.), the Holt (*Holtmede*, 14 c.), Fair Oak, Great and Little Marlins, the Peaks, Nickleydews Copse, Galldrops Copse, Galldrops, Lain Ground, Great Ground, Favins, Witchcroft.

Chippings (Chippens, TA.) Gully, Gibbsmoor Copse, Slets Hole, Hammer Close (shape), Dennicroft Mead, Hannington, Course Ford, the Wheeler Meadow, Great Plaster Pightle, Plastow Green (*AS. Plaegstow*, 'play-ground'), Hyeth Pightle, Upper Maskells, Bar Pightle, Whitsun Meadow, the Hangings, Great Burscroft, Spirits Mead, Woolvers Hill, Stark House Farm.

Frobury (wrongly spelt Forebury in TA. *Frolleberi*, *Frolebyr*, *Frolles Byr*, 13 c.: *Frollebury*, 13-14 c.: *Throlbery*, 15 c.: *Frowbery*, *Froylbery*, 16 c.² The second

¹ Also: *Clara*, Pipe R. 1167, 1168-76: *Clera*, Pipe R. 1166, 1168-76; *Kingescler*', C.R. 1228: *Kyngesclere*, I.P.M. 1307, 1337, 1340, F.A. 1316, C.P.R. 1494-1509: *Clere*, I.P.M. 1330; *Kyngisclere*, C.P.R. 1548-9.

² Other forms are: *Frolleberi*', T.N. 1212: *Frolebir*', T.N. 1219: *Froillebyr*', T.N. 1236: *Frellesbur*', T.N. 1249.

element seems to be AS. *Byrig*, 'camp.' The first may be the personal name Frohelm. The form in 'T' supports this, for Frohelm is also spelt Trohelm. *Frohelmes Byrig*, 'Frohelm's Camp.'

Nothing Hill (the hundred court used to be held here; see also notes on Ecchinswell), Cromer Field, Apshanger (*Aspanger*, 17 c.: *Aepshangra*, 'Hanging Wood of Aspen Trees'), Cannon Heath (named from the canons of Rouen, the early holders of the manor), Twin Down, Hammer Pits (see Ecchinswell charter), Robley (the *Wrobban Leah*, 'Wrobba's Lea,' of the Overton charter), Port Way (the Roman road from Silchester to Old Sarum), Strattons (*Strattons*, 16 c.), Cocks Moor Copse, Scroaches Copse, Chattern, Millstock, Litters Linch, Stanton Farm, Northbrook Ground, Little Park or Bars, Pitchorn Farm (*Pychebournes*, 16 c. Cf. also *Pychencombe*, 13 c. Pitchcomb, Gloucs., is AS. *Pucan-Cumb*, 'Fairies' Combe'), Coldridges Farm, Bushnells, Clap Gate, Long Vere, Little Serry Croft, the Common Field (a large stretch of land S. of the village, still in 1841 divided into strips of ploughland), Slip by river, Dell Hill Field, North Sheet Ground, Lower Petterley, Harriden Farm, Watchbury Copse, Ailey Lands Copse, Skittle Hill, the Hervent, Pit House Farm, Great Ground, Frith Farm, Kitt's Court Copse, Islands Hearn Copse, Brock Cottage, Moor Copse, Great Clinkers, Norley Ground (*Nortle*, 13 c. AS. *North Leah*), Great Knowl Hill (*Chenol*, 11 c.: *Cnolle*, 12 c. AS. *Cnoll*, 'rounded hill'), Sandford Wood, Luce Lands,¹ Kites Hill, Minchin's Meadow, Galley Field, Sparrowbill Copse, Beckleys, Runaway, Penny Hatch, Heatheralls Copse, Vernalls, Stubbington Down.

Fremantle Park Farm (*Freitmantel*, 12 c.: *Fremontel*, *Frigidum Mantellum*, *Franc Mantel*, 13 c.² Possibly a reference to its cold situation. An old estate of the kings of England), Cottington's Hill, Callow Croft, Wick Down (*Week Down*, OM.), Longham, Upper Garsons, Burrow Piece (tumulus on it), Meadham Copse, Hassock Field.

Walkeridge Farm (*Waecha Hric* [K.739]: *Wakriges*, 17 c., 'Watch Ridge?').

¹ See Lesslands (old form), in Godshill, I.W.

² Other forms are: *Freidmantel*, T.N.

1236: *Freymauntel*, C.R. 1237-42, I.P.M.

1307: *Fremantel*, I.P.M. 1307, C.A.D.

1605: *Fremantil*, C.P.R. 1548-9.

Longham, Upper Garsons, Red Shand, Bartons and Great Heathfield, Cats Dell, Coneygrove, Severalls, Lainclose, English Wood, Churchanger Plantation, Longcuts Plantation, Bucklands Pightle Copse, Bogley, Stoney Hurst, Lancaster, Cannisters Meadow, Swellings, Lower Putlocks, Musgrove and Row, Ryeclose, Oatash Meadow (Oat Stubble), Dell Field, Arnott's Dale, Great Nutley, the Phlexes, the Seven Phlexes, Oakely Down, Foxcroft Hill, Donelly, Balstone Farm, Frithfield Farm, Axman's Ford (*Ixnesford*, 14 c.), Haughurst Hill, Sleeper's Copse, Redland Copse.

North Oakley (hamlet, *Aclei*, 11 c. : *Acle*, *Aclei*, *Oclye*, *Accleghe*, 13 c.¹ : 'Oak Lea').

Tidgrove (a tithing of North Oakley, *Titegrave*, 11 c. : *Titegrave*, *Tytegrave*, 14 c. 'Tita's Trench').

River Enborne. *Henbourne*, C.P.R. 1494-1509.

187. KINGSLEY.

About 4½ m. E. of Alton.

Kingeslye, C.A.D. 14 c.

Kyngesle, F.A. 1316, C.A.D. 1375.

Kyngesle, 14 c. : *Kingesley*, 15 c.

AS. *Cyninges-Leah*, 'King's Lea.'

Local Names.

Mowlands, Frithend, Cradle Lane, River Slea (see Headley), Lode Farm, Sickles Farm (*Sekkyle*, 1576), Cold Harbour.

Oxney Stream (runs S. of village. *Oxney*, 13 c. Probably AS. *Oxena-ig*, 'Island of the Oxen').

188. KINGSTON, I.W.

About 5 m. SSW. of Newport.

Chingestune, 11 c. : *Kyngeston*, *Kingestone*, 13 and 15 cc.²

AS. *Cyninges-Tun*, 'Farm or Village of the King.'

¹ Other forms are : *Nortbakle*, I.P.M. 1272-1307, T.N. 1287 (bis), I.P.M. 1305, 1314, F.A. 1316 : *Nortbakle*, I.P.M. 1315. 1329, F.A. 1346, 1428 : *Kingeston*, I.P.M.

² Other forms are : *Kyngeston*, C.F.R. 1295, F.A. 1316.

Local Names.

Gun Hill, Bucks Farm, Beckfield Cross, Emmethill.

189. KING'S WORTHY AND ABBOT'S WORTHY.

About 2 m. N. of Winchester.

Worthie, *Worthige*, *Worthi*, 10 c. : *Ordie*, 11 c. : *Worthy*, 12 c. : *Kyngeswordeye*, 13 c. : *Kyngeswordy*, 14 c.¹

King's Worthy was royal property; and therefore its lands are not included in the ecclesiastical and monastic land-charters. Abbot's Worthy was the property of Hyde abbey, i.e. of St. Peter's abbey, Winchester.

The two original parishes were in different hundreds. A map of 1789 which professes to have been made from survey gives a sketchy idea of the old by. A much better map issued by the Ordnance Survey, but on a small scale, shows the by. following closely the line of the road from Abbot's Worthy to Stoke Charity.

The W. by. of King's Worthy is given in the Headbourne Worthy charter.

Charters.

K.743 is a charter whereby in A.D. 1026 king Cnut grants to bishop Lufinc 5 hides at *Wirthi* or *Wurthige*.

The Worthy and Easton charters present great topographical difficulties; but this particular charter seems certainly to refer to the lands of Abbot's Worthy.

Survey.

A survey of the Saxon age displaying a tendency, common in Winchester documents, to write 'ae' for 'e.'

1. *Aerest on Beoccing Maede* : 'First to the Mead of the family of Beocca.'

The points which follow show that this lay where the E. by. of the parish abuts on the Itchen, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. of the village of Abbot's Worthy, by the mill.

2. *On tha Gewrincloda Dic* : 'To the Twisting (Wrinkled) Dyke.'

The curiously irregular parish by. to the N. of Worthy

¹ Other forms: *Cbingesordia*, Pipe R. 1159 (bis), 1160, 1166, 1168-76: *Cbinges Worda*, Pipe R. 1168-76: *Cbingesworib*, Pipe R. 1168-76: *Wordy*, T.N. 1242: *Kyngeswordi*, I.P.M. 1289: *Cyngeswoorby*, I.P.M. 1289, F.A. 1316.

Park shows clearly the course of this dyke. It ran up from the Itchen through the park to a point on the Winchester-Basingstoke road 5 fur. N. of where it crosses the railway to Alton. This dyke formed evidently the *Bisceopes Mearc*, 'Bishop's Boundary,' and *Ealdormannes Mearc*, 'Earl's Boundary,' of the Easton, Chilcomb, and Martyr Worthy charters.

3. *To Wassa Dic Dune Ende* : 'To the End of Wassa's¹ Dyke Down.'

This is called *Wassan Dun* in the Martyr Worthy charter. It is the high land N. of the grounds of Burntwood House.

4. *Thonne to Deopan Daene* : 'Then to Deep Dean.'

The great valley which runs up through the middle of the parish bends eventually NE. towards the NE. corner of the parish, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Waller's Ash Tunnel on the line to Basingstoke. This is the Deep Dean.

5. *Thanon to Witan Dic* : 'Then to the White Dyke.'

6. *Thonne to Aenta Dic* : 'Then to Giants' Dyke.'

The white dyke ran evidently from 4 along the N. by. of the parish due W. across the railway, probably to the boundary stone which stands about 180 yards E. of the road which runs N. to Stoke Charity. It is probable that the Giants' dyke ran S. from this point, and that it went into the great valley at the crossroads 3 fur. NNE. of Hookpit Farm, OMI.

7. *To thaere Rode* : 'To the (Cross ?)'

8. *To tham Swalan* (read *Smalan*) *Wege* : 'To the Narrow Way.'

9. *Thanan to thaere Haran Apeldran* : 'Then to the Hoar Appletree.'

10. *To Stapol Thornae* : 'To the Pole Thorntree.'

11. *Thonnae to thaere Baece* : 'Then to the Intermittent Stream.'

All these landmarks save the last must be uncertain owing to want of knowledge of the by. of King's Worthy and Abbot's Worthy. But the *Baec* is clearly a branch of the *Hydiburna* (see Headbourne Worthy), and one which flows only in wet seasons. It must have run down the line

¹ Prof. Zachrisson of Upsala in a recent article speaks of *wassa* as one of a group of etymologically connected terms including *wasa* and *wusa* (Ouse, the river name). In that case this down must have been named

from some water-meadow lying below it. On the general question his arguments appear to me to be true; but I doubt whether this *wassa* is an instance of the principles which he lays down.

of the depression which is W. of the rectory at Abbot's Worthy. The *Rod* is mentioned in the Easton charter under the name *Read Rod*, 'Red (Cross?).' The appletree, the narrow way, and the Pole thorn are also landmarks of that charter. Probably the *Rod*, whatever it was, was where Water Lane meets the Stoke Charity road 3 fur. NNE. of Hookpit Farm (OM1). The *Smal Weg* was probably Water Lane; and the appletree and the Pole thorn tree must have stood somewhere near where the lane crosses the Alton railway.

12. *Utt on Icenan*: 'Out to the Itchen.'

The by. follows the *Hydiburna*, the brook at Headbourne Worthy, to the Itchen.

13. *Adun on Stream*: 'Down to the (Main Stream?).'

Stream usually means the current of a river. But here I think it is used to indicate that the by. goes to the main river channel. The Itchen runs in a number of channels at this point.

14. *Aeft on Beoccing Maede*: See point 1.

A large number of landmarks on the by. of the parish are given in the Headbourne Worthy, Chilcomb, Easton, and Martyr Worthy charters.

Local and Field Names.

New Broke Down, Bake Lands, Gundridge Firs (on E. by. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Burntwood House), Penning's Close, Gundridge and Gatonbury (immed. W. of the grounds of Burntwood House), Tippet Meadow, Dragmore Hill (E. by., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Worthy Park), Hookpit Farm, Hookpits Field (field on the side of the railway opposite to the farm. Formerly a detached part of Headbourne Worthy. Probably the *Ysan Pytt* of the Headbourne Worthy charter), Woodham Farm, the Cleaver (shape), Upper Docklands, Kidbury ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Woodham Farm. probably the *Byrig* of the Headbourne Worthy charter. Formerly a detached part of Headbourne Worthy).

190. KNIGHT'S ENHAM.

About 2 m. NW. of Andover.

Etham, 11 c.: *Enham Knights*, *Enham Militis*, 13-14 c.:
Ennam Militis, 14 c.: *Enam*, 15 c.

There being no pre-Conquest form of the name, its origin must remain open to doubt. The original form was probably AS. *Ennan-Ham*, 'Enna's House.' Cf. *Ennan Beorh* of B.932, K.1202.

Local Names.

Hungerford Lane (the name given in this parish to the Roman road from Winchester to Cirencester. A road to Hungerford branches off from the Roman road), Bilgrove Copse (*Bilegrove*, I.P.M. 1346).

191. LAINSTON.

About 3 m. NW. of Winchester.

I have not been able to find old forms of the name.

Originally part of Sparsholt; separated from it probably in the 13 c.

Ancient names on its by. will be found in the Crawley and Chilcomb charters.

Local and Field Names.

Drizzling Meadow, Rye Croft, Walks Field, Peaks.

192. LANGRISH.

About 2½ m. NW. of Petersfield.

Langrish was a sub-manor dependent on the manor of East Meon. It is included in the 16 c. perambulation of that manor. Till 1894 it was merely a tithing of East Meon; but in that year the tithings of Ramsdean and Bordean were combined with it to form the present parish.

Langerisse, 13 c.: *Langeryssh*, 14 c.: *Langryshe*, *Langrisshe*, *Langeryssh*, 14 c.: *Langrishe*, 17 c.

The forms would suggest AS. *Lang Risc*, 'Tall Rush,' not in itself a very probable name for a place. Dr. Henry Bradley suggests *Aet thaem Langan Ersc*, 'Long Park,' meaning a piece of land reserved for game birds.¹

¹ I have quite recently come across an undoubted case of *ryssbe* as a representation of AS. *brycg*. So the name may be AS.

Lang-brycg, Long Ridge, with reference to the great escarpment adjacent to it.

Local and Field Names.

Bordean House (see note on the old name *Bordenu* in the East Meon charters), Sheepwalk, Scaffold's Row, Peppercombe Farm, Rookham Copse, Pidham Hill, Millams Hanger, Wool Copse, Lindsor Coppice, Slatterford (field about 5 fur. WNW. of Stroud, OM1), Step Hanger, Kiln Copse, Rothercombe Farm (about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Stroud, OM1. *V.C.H. Hants* identifies this with a *Redecumbe* of the 12 c. This is improbable. *Redecumbe* is most likely to be Ruddlescombe in Froxfield, which is the *Read Cumb*, 'Red Combe' of a Meon charter. The name of the farm is clearly of ancient date, for the head of the combe by the side of which it stands is called *Hrithres Heafod* in a Meon charter. *Hrither*, the modern Rother, is almost certainly the name of the brook which runs down the combe. Rothercombe is probably *Hrither Cumb*),¹ Stroud (hamlet, OM1. AS. *Strod*, 'marsh'), Lay Field, Great and Little Ham, Hatchgate Mead, Stancomb ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of village), Mustercombe Copse ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of village. In the 15 c. is a reference to *Mustardcombes Lane*, which shows the origin of the modern form), Beckley's Coppice, Hollow Ash, Sheets, Hales, Blarnett's Brow, Muscombe Copse ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Ramsdean. OM1, *Musilcombe*, 15 c. ? AS. *Mistel Cumb*, 'Mistletoe Combe'), Criddell Stream, Great Wheer, Nutcombe Copse, Bugworths, Whicham Mead, Harroway Farm (about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE. of Ramsdean. Evidently the old name of the Buriton road), Dunsberry, Great Selhams, Bramplins, Kilberry.

193. LASHAM.

About 3 m. NW. of Alton.

Esseham, 11 c.: *Lessham*, 12 c.: *Lasham*, 13-14 c.: *Lesseham*, *Lesham*, *Laskam*, *Lasseham*, *Lassham*, *Lassam*, 14 c. *Lasham* Latimer, I.P.M. 1336.

The earlier forms suggest *Laessa Ham*, 'Smaller House,' a possible derivation.

¹ This brook is a tributary of the Rother River, the AS. name of which was *Scir*. (See Meon Charter.) The name of the

brook seems later to have been applied to the whole main river, and to have supplanted the AS. name.

Local Names.

Ladydays Dell (Quarry), Hovena Copse, Rogussen's Row.

194. LAVERSTOKE.

About 2 m. E. of Whitchurch.

Lavrochestoche, 11 c.: *Laverkestok*, 12-13 c.: *Laverstok*, 13 c.: *Larchestoke*, 16 c.¹

AS. *Lawercan-Stoc*, 'Lark Stoke.' The meaning of *Stoc* is uncertain.

Various ancient names on its by. are in the Whitchurch and Overton charters.

Local and Field Names.

The Warren, Ridgeway Copse (see the Ecchinswell charter), the Bush Piece, Great Chimney Piece, Witnell Piddle (see note on Whitnal Farm, Whitchurch), Harroway Belt, Annas Croft, Lower Parks, Wool Down (see *Wulf Leab* of Whitchurch charter), Rotten Hill Copse, Great Aldborough Field (AS. *Eald Beorb*, 'Old Barrow.' Reference to Abra Barrow), Pot Bottom Farm, Spy Glass Hill, Fox Burrow Hill, Crooked Field, Tegg Down, Yewtree Hassock, Burntheath Copse, Barrow Field (the tumuli known as the Three Barrows stand in it).

195. LECKFORD ABBAS.

About 2 m. NNE. of Stockbridge.

Leghford, to *Leahtforda*, A.D. 947 (B.824): *Leghford*, *Legford*, 10 c.: *Lechtford*, *Lecford*, 11 c.: *Lekfird*, 14 c.: *Lekford*, F.A. 1316: *Leckford Abbatisse*, 17 c.

Probably, though not certainly, *Leac-Ford*, 'Ford of the Leeks.' See Skeat, *Pl. N. Berks.*, Leckhampstead.

But Dr. Bradley suggests *Leaht-Ford*, 'Ford of the Irrigation Channel.'

Charter.

B.824 is a charter whereby king Eadred in 947 grants

¹ Other forms are: *Lauerchestoch*, Pipe R. 1106: *Laverstoke*, F.A. 1316.

to the mass-priest Edulf 10 hides at Leckford. It is provided that, after Edulf's death 5 hides shall go to the monastery at Winchester, and 5 to the monastery in which Edulf is buried.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Leahtforda :*

The ford seems to have been, not opposite the village, but at Testcombe Bridge (OM1) at the N. end of the parish.

2. *Up to thaere Dic :* 'Up to the Dyke.'

The dyke must have run along the present NE. by. of the parish, i.e. along the line of the road from Testcombe Bridge to Leckford Down Farm (OM1).

3. *Thaet thonane on geribte to Haran Grafan :* 'Then on straight to the Grey Trench.' (*Fossam Albam* in Latin version of charter).

This must have been, as the next point indicates, at the SE. corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Windmill Hill (OM1).

4. *Thaet thonan on geribte to Renget Thorne :* 'Then on straight to the Scorched Thorn-tree.'

(Read *Saenget Thorn* as in the Crawley charter. In the present charter a variant *Sengthorn* is given.)

Comparison with the Crawley charter shows that this tree stood on the N. slope of Windmill Hill (OM1).

5. *Thonne up to Heardulfes Hlaewe :* 'Then up to Heardulf's Low (or Tumulus).'

It is probable that some points have been left out in the extant copy of the survey between this point and the last one. As the by. turns S. at the next point, it is pretty clear that the tumulus stood on the summit of the hill which stands just E. of New Farm (OM1).

6. *Thonne suth to thaere Holan Dic benithan Welnabyrig :* 'Then south to the Hollow Dyke beneath the Camp (of Riches ?).'

This camp is Woolbury Ring. If the interpretation of the old name be right, it may have been due to the discovery of coins on its site. The by. follows the line of the NW. ditch of the camp, which is evidently the hollow dyke of the charter.

7. *To Aettanho :* 'To Aetta's Ridge-end.'

The name survives in that of Atner's Hill on the E. side of the Test, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Longstock village. The hill is

sometimes called Hatton Hill, another corruption of the old name.

8. *In ther Lu* (for *Hlaewe*) *on Terstan*: '(To ?) the Low to the river Test.'

There is a corruption of the text; and the translation of the first three words is conjectural. There may have been a tumulus on Atner's Hill.

Some ancient names on the S. by. are given in the Crawley charter.

Local Names.

Riches Plantation (this is a survival of the name of the 13 c. manor, Lekford Richards or Riches. It is a curious coincidence that the plantation should stand near *Welna Byrig*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due S. of the village), Kitemore Cottages, Chilcomb Copse ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of New Farm, OM1).

196. LINKENHOLT.

About 9 m. NW. of Whitchurch.

Linchebore, *Lynkeholt* (?) *Lyncobolt*, 11 c.: *Linchebou*, (Domesday): *Linkeholt*, T.N. 1242: *Lynkynholt*, *Lynckholt*, *Nyncknoll*, 16 c.: *Lycknoll*, 17 c.

Hlinca-Holt, 'Copse of the Lynches.' The first of the old forms suggests that there was an alternative name *Hlinca-Ora*, 'Hillslope of the Lynches.'¹

Various ancient names on its by. are given in the Hurstbourne Tarrant charter.

Local and Field Names.

Cleve Hill Down ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE. of village. AS. *Clif*, 'steep slope'), Heaven Hill, Woden's Dyke (seems to be the most easterly extant trace of the Wansdyke of N. Wilts), Chadles Field (7 fur. NW. of village), Setmol Field (1 fur. N. of village), Bury Meadow (100 yards S. of church), Coxom Field, Venom Field, Mistress Acre, Nicholas's Ball, Rymer.

Other terms are: Grubbed, Breach, Ham, Cowleaze.

¹ I suspect that the earliest form was *Hlinca-bolt*, for it is undoubtedly the case, as Mr. W. H. Stevenson has pointed out, that the weak termination *-an* in oblique

cases is used in charters in the nouns of the strong declension, and this, curiously enough, especially in charters of early date.

197. LISS.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Petersfield.

Lysse, 12 c. and 16 c.: *Lys*, 13-14 c.: *Leys*, 13 c.: *Lis*, T.N. 1212: *Lyss*, *Lyshe*, 14 c.: *Lisse*, 12 and 14 c.

The late Sir John Rhys suggested to me that the name is of Celtic origin. Cf. Welsh *Llys*, which means a 'court of law,' but is also used of fortifications.

Local Names.

Berrygrove Copse, Burgates, Kippences ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. ENE. of West Liss, *Kyppynges*, 16 c. Possibly *Ceapinges*, 'belonging to the son of Ccapa'), the Mint, Mangers, Brewells, Crouch Readens, Hatch Lane, Ciddy Hall (about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of village, *Cydyhalefeld*, 16 c. Probably AS. *Cyddanheale-feld*, 'the Moorland of Cydda's Hollow'), Pophole (just S. of East Liss, *Pupeholemeade*, 16 c.), Andler's Ash, Batt's Brook, Stodham Bridge, etc., Broom Field, Shingles Corner, Adhurst Wood, etc., Roundabout Wood, Hazel Holt Copse, Naps Copse, Wheatham Farm (in W. part of parish, OMI.¹ *Whetehamyslond*, 15 c. AS. *Hwaet-Ham*, 'Wheat House') Flexcombe.

198. LITCHFIELD.

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

Liveselle, 11 c.: *Livescelve*, 12-13 c.: *Liveschella*, *Lieuselva*, 12 c.: *Lidescelve*, *Lideshull*, *Liddesulde*, *Lidulse*, 13 c.: *Ludeshulve*, *Ledeshelve*. *Lydeshelf*, *Ludeshul*, *Leteshelve*, *Lideshullve*, *Ludeshelve*, *Luddeshelve*, 14 c.: *Lodeschylve*, 15 c.: *Lodeshulff*, *Ludshelf*, 16 c.²

The second element is AS. *Scylf*, 'shelf' or 'ledge'³ The first is probably *Hlith*, 'hillside.' 'Ledge of the Hillside.' The name is probably derived from some such ledge on the slope of Ladle Hill.

Ancient names on its by. will be found in the Burghclere, Whitchurch, and Crux Easton charters.

¹ Other forms are: *Lys Sturmy* called *Whetbam*, C.A.D. 1401: *Lys Sturmye*, 1483.

² *Lidesull*, *Liveselve*, T.N. 1212: *Lidde-sathe* (?), *Liddesulde*, *Liddesulde*, T.N. 1242, *Lidesulfe*, T.N. 13 c.

³ The same element appears in the old forms of the name of Litchfield Grange in Ashe parish.

Local Names.

Angle Down, the Hassock, Streetley Copse (AS. *Straet-Leah*, so named from the Roman road which passes by it. See the Overton charter.).

199. LITTLETON.

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

Liteltone, 11 c. Littleton, F.A. 1316.

AS. *Litel-tun*, 'little farm.'

Ancient names on its by. will be found in the Crawley, Chilcomb, Headbourne Worthly, and Easton charters.

Local and Field Names.

Cuninger, Upper Red Ruen, Chalk Dells, the Mead, Bakelands, West Hayes, Church Tiles, Dib Dell (3 fur. E. of village, *Deop Del*, 'Deep Quarry'), Holland Close, Whitedge, Wane, Flood Pond Close, Flood Hill, Hoare's Stone (5 fur. S. of village), Lapwing Hill, Harestock, Rue Lands, Dellence or Bush Piece, Blacklands, Gap Shard, Candle Tail, Dellence, Dewling Acres, Barton Mark (in SE. corner of parish, on border of Abbot's Barton).

200. LOCKERLEY.

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

Lockerslei, 11 c. : *Lokerle*, *Lockerleye*, *Clokerle*, 13 c. : *Lokerlye*, *Lokerlegh*, 14 c. : *Lokerle Boteler*, 15 c.¹

Boteler was the family name of the lords of the manor. Name still survives in Butler's Barn and Butler's Wood.

Loceres Weg, 'Locer's Way,' occurs in a charter of Stanmore, Berks.

Perhaps *Loceres-Leah*, 'Locer's Lea.'

Local Names.

Butt's Green, Critchell's, Street Farm (possibly connected with *Okestreete*, 'Oak Street,' of 16 c.), Canefield

¹ Other forms : *Lokerlig*, T.N. 1242 : 1347 : *Lokkerle*, I.P.M. 1337 : *Lokerlygh*, *Lokerlee*, I.P.M. 1309 : *Lockerle*, F.A. 1316, C.A.D. 1355 : *Lokerley*, C.A.D. 1404, 1465.

(*Cavnefeilds*, 16 c.), Painshill (*Paynshill*, 15 c.: *Paynes Hill*, 16 c. Named from John Payne, an owner of the 14 c.).

201. LONGPARISH.

The present name of the parish dates from about the middle of the sixteenth century. The old name was *Middeltune*, 11 c.: *Middelton*, C.R. 1228 (bis), 1232, T.N. 1242: *Middletone*, F.A. 1316, 'Middle Farm.' Part of the village is called Middleton.

East Aston (hamlet and tithing, *Eston*, 13 c.: *Ea Esteston* ? 14 c. *Estone*, F.A. 1316, AS. *East East-Tun*, 'East East-Farm').

Local Names.

Forton (a hamlet, and a vill in Norman times, *Forton*, 14 c. Forton, Staffs. is *Ford-Tun*, 'Farm at the Ford.' This place is on the river Test. Possibly the origin of the name is the same), Gavelacre (was at one time a manor, *Gavelacre*, 14 c. Gallaker is an old form of the name. AS. *Gafol-Aecer*, a ploughland subject to some sort of tax, tribute, or rent. It is noticeable that Tribute Field is a name which occurs in both Hants and Berks.), Furgo Lane, Larkwhistle Farm, the Moors, Harewood Peak, (*Horewud*, C.R. 1237-42, 'Miry Wood'), Flock Bottom, Dane End Copse, Houndshott Copse, Deadman's Plack Copse, Middle Way, Old Pound (an earthwork), Ridgeway Copse (probable reference to an old track running along the watershed between the Test and the Anton), Burnt Lodge Copse, Ladies' House Copse, Pachington Copse.

202. LONGSTOCK.

1½ m. N. of Stockbridge.

Stoches, 11 c.: *Langstok*, I.P.M. 1282: *Langestok*, 13-14 c.: *Longe Stoke*, 14 c.: *Langestoke*, F.A. 1428, C.A.D. 14 c.

AS. *Lang Stoc*, 'Long Place.'

Charter.

There can be little doubt that the charter K.633 refers

to lands of Longstock. The facts with regard to it are as follows. It is a grant by king Aethelred, made in A.D. 922, to a certain Leofric of 3 hides and 30 *Aeceras* 'Aet Stoce.' The smallness of the grant shows it to have consisted of a fraction of the land-unit; and its boundaries cannot therefore be expected to be traceable to any great extent, inasmuch as they cannot follow, save for a short distance, a modern parochial by.

Survey.

1. *Aerest seo Landnearce lith of Terstan upp be Hohtuninga Mearce oth hyt cymth to middanweardes Eorhbyrig:* 'First the Land Boundary runs up from the Test by the Boundary (or Balk) of the people of Houghton till it comes to the middle of one side of the Earthen Camp.'

2. *Swa hit gaeth to Heanbyrig:* 'So it goes to High Camp.'

3. *Hit gaeth to Widian Byrig:* 'It goes to Widia's Camp.'

4. *Nyther be thaere Daene oth hyt cymth nyther to tham Mylenhammae:* 'Down by the Dean till it comes down to the Mill Croft.'

Note added at end. *And se Mylenham and se Myln thaerto and thaes Mearclandes swa micel swa to thrim hidon gebyrath:* 'and the Mill House with the Mill attached, and of the Boundary Land so much as belongs to 3 hides.

The first point shows the land to have lain on the S. by. of the present parish adjoining Houghton. Point 4 shows that it comes back to the river down a dean. This is probably the dean which runs down towards the river just N. of Longstock Mill, which is probably on the site of the mill mentioned in the charter. More than that cannot be conjectured. That so many camps should have existed on so small an area is most unlikely; and it is probable that the copyist has written *Byrig* where he should, in some of the cases at any rate, have written *Beorh*, 'barrow.'

The note at the end shows, what, as we have already said, is suggested by the size of the grant, that this piece of land was sliced off from a larger unit; for the grantee is allotted so much of the mark-land as belongs to 3 hides, i.e. a proportionate share of the uncultivated land which surrounded the ploughlands of the original unit.

In post-Saxon times there was an estate of Stoches, later Longstock Priors court, which belonged to the nunnery of St. Mary, Winchester. I have been unable to discover in what part of the parish that estate lay ; but it is possible that it originated as a separate unit in this grant.

Local Names.

Hazel Down (*Hasel Dune*, 13 c.), Cleave Hill (probably AS. *Clif-Hyll*, 'Hill of the Steep Slope'), Windover Farm.

203. LYMINGTON.

Town in SW. of the county.

Lentune, 11 c. : *Leminton*, *Liminton*, *Lymington*, 13 c. : *Lemynton*, 14 c.¹

The first of the 13 c. forms is the same as one of the old forms of the name of Leamington, Warw. *Lyminge*, Kent, is called *Limin Ea* in B.160, A.D. 740 ; and, moreover, this Saxon *Ea* is a conscious or unconscious translation of the -inge termination of the name, for -inge seems to be a pre-Saxon term meaning stream (Cf. *Wanetinge*, *Lakyng*, *Gaeginge*, the old names of the brooks from which Wantage, Lockinge, and Ginge in Berks. take their names). *Limin* seems to be the old name of the upper part of the Stour in Kent. *Leam* is the modern name of the river at Leamington. There is no AS. personal name from which *Lymington* could be derived. It is possible that the town of *Lymington* was named from an old name, probably pre-Saxon, of the river on which it stands, and that this river name was the same as the old name of the Kentish Stour and of the Warwickshire *Leam*.

Local Names.

Buckland, Buckland Rings (in N. part of parish. The latter is an old camp, *Boclande*, 13 c. AS. *Boc-Land*, 'land granted by charter (or book)'), Ampress Farm (near N. by.), Jimmy Bays, Cowley's Copse, Ridgeway Farm

¹ Other forms : *Limenton*, C.A.D. 1193-1216 : *Old Lemyntone*, I.P.M. 1299 : *Limnaton*, C.A.D. 13 or 14 c. : *Lemyngton*, F.A. 1346, C.A.D. 1448, F.A. 1431 : *Nova Lymyngton*, F.A. 1428 ; *Lymyngton*, C.A.D. 1521.

(about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of the town, on the road to the coastguard station. This is the S. end of what was evidently the great ridgeway of SW. Hants. Generally speaking, it follows the watershed between the Avon and the Test, and it is represented by existing roads throughout its length in Hants. Its course is described in *Arch. Journ.*, vol. lxxv (xxv.), p. 148), Cutters Lake (the use of the term 'lake' for the gutters which run through the foreshore on the Hants coast is very noticeable), Oxy Marsh (about 1 m. S. of the town. *Oxiheye*, C.A.D. 13 or 14 c.: 'Ox Hedge' or 'Ox Enclosure'.)

204. LYNDHURST

Town in SW. of county.

Linbest, *Lindest*, 11 c.: *Lindberst*, Pipe R. 1166 (bis), 1168-76: *Lindhurst*, Pipe R. 1168-76: *Lindebirst*, *Lindhurst*, T.N. 1212: *Lindehurst*, C.P.R. 1272-1307: *Lyndhurst*, F.A. 1316. AS. *Lind-Hyrst*, 'Copse of Limetrees.'

Local Names.

Fair Cross, Foldsgate Hill, Pikeshill, Custards, The Bench, Dunces Arch, Row Hill, Irons Hill Walk, Foxleaze Park, High Coxleaze Enclosure, Cuffnells Farm, Gritnam (*Greteham*, Domesday. Possibly *Aet thaem Greatan Hamme*, 'the Great Enclosure or Croft'), Whitley Wood.

205. MAPLEDURWELL.

About 3 m. ESE. of Basingstoke.

Mapledrewelle, 11 c.: *Mapelth*, *Mapeth*, *Mapeldurewelle*, *Mapledorwelle*, 12 c.¹

AS. *Mapoldor-Wiell*, 'Spring of the Mapletree.'

Local Names.

East Moor (*Estmore*, 'East Marsh,' 13 c.), Hatch, Huish Farm, Cobbler's Dell, Nunnery Hill.

¹ Eleven other variants of the name between 1166 and 1431 all point to the same interpretation.

206. MARCHWOOD.

About 2 m. WSW. of Southampton.

Mercewude, 11 c.: *Merchewude*, 13 c.: *Marchewood Rumsey*, 16 c.

AS. *Mearc-Wudu*, 'Boundary Wood'; possibly referring to the by. of the New Forest.

Local Names.

Kites Copse, Hammer's Copse, Rudes Copse, Barrows Orchard Copse, Nutter's Copse, Crookedhayes Copse, Byam's House, Warwick's Row, Cracknore Hard (a small quay on Southampton Water. The second element of the name is almost certainly *Ora*, 'bank,' 'shore'), Staplewood Hill, Great Bursledon Copse (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW. of Marchwood Park. For name see Bursledon), Perryhayes Copse ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of the house in Marchwood Park, 'Peartree Enclosures').

207. MARTIN.

6 m. NW. of Fordingbridge.

Mertone, B.817, of reputed date A.D. 940-946; but the survey is given in English of much later date: *Meretun*, 12 c.: *Martin*, 14 c.: *Mertone*, 1281, 1316: *Est Mertone*, *West Mertone*, 1518. Either *Mere-Tun*, 'Pond Farm,' or *Maere-Tun*, 'Boundary Farm,' in reference to its having been formerly in Wilts on the by. of Hants. It was transferred to Hants in 1895.

Ancient names on its by. are given in the South Damerham charter.

Local Names.

Kitt's Grave (the *Coteles Beorb*, 'Cotel's Barrow,' of the Damerham charter), Grim's Ditch (*Strete Dich*, 'Street Dyke,' of the same charter. The name Grim is very commonly applied to the pre-historic dykes of this country. Probably the adj. *grim*, 'dire,' came to be used as a name for the devil), Bokerly Ditch (see Damerham charter)).

Tidpit (hamlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Martin village. *Tudeputte*,

13-14 c.: *Todeputte*, 13 c.: *Tudputte*, 16 c. Probably AS. *Tudan Pyt*, 'Tuda's Pit'.¹
Blagdon Hill Wood.

Toyd Farm and Allenford.

Now a separate district.

Toyd is *Twyde*, 'Two Hide': *To-Hide*, 1235-52: *Two Hide*, 1518.

Knap Barrow (OM1, the *Lange Berghe*, 'Long Barrow,' of the Damerham charter).

Allen River (name probably the same as that of the Allens of Cornwall, Dorset, and Northumberland, and that of the Allens or Allans of Scotland. Apparently Celtic).

208. MARTYR WORTHY.

About 3 m. NE. of Winchester.

Worthie, *Worthige*, A.D. 825 (B.389, K.1033): *Worthie*, *Worthi*, A.D. 854 (B.468, K.1054): *Worthi Martre*, 13 c.

For Worthy see notes on King's Worthy.

Charters.

There are three charters of Martyr Worthy. The first is one of the parish, excluding the tithing of Chilland. The second is part of the same piece of land, a part running down the W. by. of the parish. The third is of the tithing of Chilland.

B.389, K.1033 is a charter whereby king Ecgbert grants to the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul 5 hides at Worthy. The survey, when compared with those of other Worthy charters, shows it to refer to Martyr Worthy.

Survey.

The Survey is of the Saxon age. It is marked by the 'ae' for 'e' spelling.

¹ Such might be the interpretation of the name; but I do not really believe that it is, for I have the very strongest suspicion that it is an old form of the very common local name 'Dodpit,' the first element of which seems to be the dialectic 'dod,' a name for the plant called 'cat's tail.' I suspect that

there was a Saxon term, perhaps *tud-a* or *tude*, which had the same meaning. Any one who looks through the Dialect Dictionary must recognise that there are many AS. words which have not survived in extant literature, and are not therefore given in the lexicons.

This is one of the very rare cases in which Saxon surveyors have taken the survey against the clock.

1. *Aerest ther sae Dic utt scaet aet tham Bihtae baetweog Igtunae and Eastunae* : 'First where the Dyke runs out at the Bend between Island Farm and Easton.'

This is a very puzzling reference. *Igtun* is the difficulty. Its solution is as follows. In the charter B.1158, K.609 which records the regrant of lands to Winchester cathedral, the list of lands includes Twyford, Crawley, Owslebury, *Hefesylting*, *Hortun*, *Stoc*, Otterbourne, *Ceoligland*, Easton, and Hunton. Of these *Ceoligland* is almost certainly Chilland, the tithing of Martyr Worthy. The meaning of the name is apparently 'Ship Island.' It is no doubt an eyot in the Itchen. The probability is that the *Igtun*, 'Island Farm,' stood on or near this island. If so the by. begins where the old by. between Chilland and the rest of Martyr Worthy met the Itchen at a point on the river between Chilland and Easton. That old by. is probably represented at the present day by the step-like field boundary which runs N. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the grounds of the rectory at Martyr Worthy. This by. is referred to later in the charter as *Igsaetmearc*, and in the duplicate copy in B.520, as *Igsetna Mearc*, 'the Boundary of the People of the Island.' Thus the first landmark must have been on the Itchen about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. of the S. end of Martyr Worthy village.

2. *Thonan theowres ofer thanan Bradan Haerpath thae ligeth to Worthig Forda and to Alresforda* : 'Then crosswise over the Broad Highway which runs to Worthy Ford and to Alresford.'

This broad highway must have been along the line of the road from Winchester to Alresford which runs on the N. side of the Itchen. The reference to Worthy Ford might suggest that this highway did not, as the road now does, go to join the Roman road at Abbot's Worthy, but cut across the river at Martyr Worthy, and took a direct line to Winchester. But perhaps the ford referred to may have been that over the *Hydiburna* (see Headbourne Worthy) and not a ford over the Itchen.

3. *Thaet on Igsaetmearce and Eastuninga* : 'Then to the Boundary between the people of the Island and the people of Easton.'

Here the reference is to the old by. between Chilland and Martyr Worthy, N. of the Alresford road. The lands of Easton (see Easton charter) included all Martyr Worthy except Chilland.

The *Mearc* referred to must have been that of ploughlands. The step-like by. of which we have spoken can only be that of such lands. This landmark refers therefore to that line of field by. N. of the rectory of Martyr Worthy.

4. *Thonnae forth to Osmundaes Garstunæs Hyrnan*: 'Then on to the Corner of Osmund's Grass Croft.'

5. *Thonan forth oth Bican Gerstunæs Hyrnan*: 'Then on as far as the Corner of Bica's Grass Croft.'

Bican Gaerstun is probably the same as the *Bica Fed Setl*, 'Bica's Feeding-place,' of the Easton charter. It lay no doubt near the *Bican Slaed* of the Martyr Worthy charter B.740. This slade must have been one of the two small valleys in the N. of the parish, most probably the SE. branch (just N. of Shroner Wood) of the big valley in which Lunways Inn (OMI) stands. Probably the Garston was just N. of Shroner's Wood.

Osmund's grass croft must have lain somewhere due S. of this.

6. *Thonan feorthe healf girth be westan tham Beorgan thae adolfen waes*: 'Then on $3\frac{1}{2}$ rods west of the Barrow which was excavated.'

This is probably the broken barrow of the great Micheldever charter. It stood probably at or near the NE. corner of Martyr Worthy parish, i.e. about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. due E. of Lunways Inn (OMI).

7. *Swa utt to Straete*: 'So out to the Street (or Made Road).'

The by. now goes to the Roman road at Lunways Inn.

8. *Thæt up to Wassan Dunæ*: 'Then up to Wass's Down.'

This down is mentioned in the Abbot's Worthy (see King's Worthy) charter. But the part of it mentioned is not the same in the two cases. This by. crosses it just NE. of Brentwood (OMI).

9. *Thweores ofer tha Dunæ to Deopan Daene*: 'Obliquely over the Down to Deep Dean.'

Deep Dean is also mentioned in the Abbot's Worthy charter. It is the valley in which Lunways Inn stands;

and this by. crosses it W. of the inn and N. of Brent Wood (OMI).

10. *Thaet thweores ofer tha Daene on Bitan Sled sutheweard and westeweard oth thaes Ealdaermannes Mearcae :* 'Then obliquely over the Dean to Bitan's Slade in a south-west direction as far as the Earl's Boundary.'

The slade must be the valley in which Burntwood House stands. The Earl's boundary must be that part of the by. which lies N. of Worthy Park and the Alton line.

11. *Andlang thaes Ealdaermannaes Mearcae oth Thiccan Thornaes :* 'Along the Earl's Boundary as far as the Thick Thorntree.'

It is possible that this tree stood where the modern by. makes a right angle about 180 yards NW. of the house in Worthy Park.

12. *To tham Land Gemaere oth Bisceopes Mearcae :* 'To the Balk of the Ploughlands as far as the Bishop's Boundary.'

The Bishop's Mark seems to have been the S. part of the by. in and about Worthy Park.

13. *Thaet forth and lang Rode forth on Ycaenan :* 'Then on along the "clearing" on to the Itchen.'

The by. reaches the Itchen a long furlong E. of Abbot's Worthy village.

The Second Charter.

B. 468, K.1054 is a charter whereby king Aethelwulf of Wessex grants to the thegn Hunsi 3 hides at Worthy.

The landmarks show that the charter refers to Martyr Worthy; and the hidage, when compared with that of the previous charter, suggests that the grant includes a still smaller part of the present parish. It seems to leave out the extreme N. and the E. part. In post-Conquest times, and probably in Saxon times also, the SE. part of the parish was in a different hundred from the rest of the land-unit. It is very likely that this grant was that part of the parish which lay outside the hundred of Bountisborough. But it is not possible to say what was the exact E. by. of this grant.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Dic :* 'First to the Dyke.'

2. *Thonne upp uuith Hlith* (for *Hlid*) *Geatas*: 'Then up over against the Swing Gates.'

3. *Thonnae on Bradan Haerpath*: 'Then to the Broad Highway.'

4. *Thonnae on Healfan Dell*: 'Then to the Semicircular Quarry.'

5. *Thonnae on Eafan Hling*: 'Then to Eafa's Lynch.'

6. *Thonne thueræes ofer Suran Daenæ*: 'Then obliquely over the Sour (or Swampy) Dean.'

7. *And thueræes ofer Foran Dune*: 'And obliquely over (Fore ?) Down.'

8. *On thaes Hlincea Aende*: 'To the End of the Lynch.'

9. *Thonnae on aennæ Thorn be westan Hriþer Lea*: 'Then to a Thorntree to the west of Cattle Lea.'

This last point gives the first clue to the course of the by. Rutherley Copse (OM1) is the wood 1 m. due N. of the village of Martyr Worthy. Due W. of it lies a field called in the TA. Rotherley. The thorn tree must have been somewhere just E. of the grounds of Burntwood House (OM1).

The by. must have started from the Itchen about the point where Easton Bridge now stands. The W. by. is practically the same as that of the former charter; but the E. by. is not the same; and, as this grant is 3 hides as compared with the 5 hides of the other, its E. by. must have lain W. of the E. by. of the other. The *Brad Herepath* is certainly the *Brad Herepath* of the former charter, i.e. the Alresford road, only at a different point in its course.

The *Healf-Dell* may be the old chalkpit on a road just S. of Rutherley Copse; and *Suran Denu* was almost certainly the valley on the N. edge of that copse; and *For Dun* the ridge immediately N. of that valley. Further N. the by. does not seem to have gone, for the next traceable point is a thorn tree just W. of *Hriþerlea*.

The hundred map of 1789 in its vague way makes the S. by. of Micheldever hundred pass along just N. and parallel with the N. edge of Rutherley Copse and then turn SSW. down the actual W. side of the copse. This is probably what our charter by. did; and the thorn tree of 9 was probably at the W. corner of the present copse.

10. *Thonnae upp to Wida* (for *Wuda*): 'Then up to the Wood.'

This was probably a quarter to a third of a mile E. of Burntwood House (OMI).

11. *Thueres ofer tha Daene*: 'Obliquely over the Dean.'

This is the valley in which Burntwood House stands.

12. *Thonnae ofer tha Straete*: 'Then over the Street (Made Road).'

At 11 the by. must have reached the line of the modern W. by. of the parish at a point about due W. of Burntwood House, and close to it. The survey now goes over the Roman road at the S. end of the grounds of Burntwood House.

13. *On Thiccan Thornas*:

See 11 of previous charter.

14. *To thaes Ealdermannaes Maeorce*:

See 10 and 11 of previous charter.

15. *Thonnae and lang thaere Maeorce oth Bisceopes Mearce*:

See 12 of previous charter.

16. *Thonnae and lang Bisceopes Maeorce utt on Ycenan*:

See 13 of previous charter.

The third charter.

B.740, K.1121 is a charter whereby king Alfred grants, in 939, 8 hides at Worthy to the thegn Heahfyrth.

The land granted includes, and probably is, the tithing of Chilland. But either more than the tithing is granted, or, what is more probable, part of the tithing has been incorporated in Itchen Abbas, for the E. by. of the grant runs N. up a line about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the present E. by. of Martyr Worthy.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Icenan*: 'First from the Itchen.'

2. *To Iwigath*: 'To (Yew ?) Eyot.'

It is probable that the by. starts from the Itchen about half-way between Chilland and Itchen Abbas villages. The eyot was no doubt in the Itchen at the point of starting, N. of the main stream.

3. *To Stan Ceaslan*: 'To the Small Enclosures with Stone Walls.'

The translation may surprise some of those who know Anglo-Saxon. To support it fully by argument would take several pages, and would be somewhat out of place here. Put very briefly it is as follows. I have discovered from the charters that there was a word *Ceastel* in Anglo-Saxon which is not given in the dictionaries. It was from Lat. *castellum*, just as *Ceaster* is from Lat. *castra*; and just as in the Latin the former word was a diminutive of the latter, so also in AS. was *Ceastel* a diminutive of *Ceaster*. *Ceaster* is always applied to a Roman fort or station; and it seems to have been associated in the Saxon mind essentially with a structure of Roman date. Such may have been the case with *Ceastel*; but I do not know as yet enough about it to say whether that was or was not the case. The failure to distinguish it is due to two causes: first to its having been confused by the copyists of the charters with *Cistel*, all the more so as *Stan* is an attribute common with both of them: secondly, to its having been abbreviated, the *-te-* element being frequently dropped, especially in oblique cases. *Ceaster* was used by the Saxons of a large area enclosed by walls of the Roman period; and *Ceastel* was used of a small area of the same kind of the same period. The ruined Roman villas enclosed such small areas within their walls; and *Ceastel* came to be applied to them. In the Brown Candover charter the Roman villa is referred to as the *Stan Cistel*, where there is the confusion between *Cistel*, 'chest,' and *Ceastel*. In the present charter the reference is to the Roman villa about 1 m. N. by W. of the village of Itchen Abbas.

4. *Forth to Bican Sclaede*: 'On to Bica's Slade (or Wooded Valley).'

References to Bica in the Easton and Martyr Worthy charters associate his name with the NE. corner of Martyr Worthy parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Lunways Inn (OM1). The slade was no doubt the valley up which the road from Lunways Inn to the Candovers runs. Probably the present by-
struck it about the middle of the S. end of Micheldever Wood (OM1).

5. *Swua forth to Athelwoldes Beorge*: 'So on to Aethelwold's Barrow.'

This is the barrow which stood at the NW. corner of Itchen Abbas, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due E. of Lunways Inn. In the other

Martyr Worthy charter it is called the *Beorh thae adolfen waes*, 'the Barrow that was dug up.' It was also in all probability the broken barrow of the Micheldever charter.

6. *Forth to Aethelmes Hangran*: 'On to Aethelm's Hanging Wood.'

7. *Thanon to Cyrringe*.

Cyrringe as it stands is untranslatable. But the local topography makes it practically certain that it has been written for *Cyrin*, 'churn.' In the TA. the field on which Budgitt's Farm stands (OM1), and the two fields E. of it, between the farm and the E. by. of the parish, are called Churn Hill; and the field lying E. and SE. of Pavis Copse (OM6) is called Crooks Churn. It is evidently to this hill that '*Cyrringe*' (*sic*) refers; and moreover the old W. by. of Chilland must have passed through or close to Budgitt's Farm. It is therefore at the site of the farm that this landmark of the charter must be placed. The hanging wood of 6 must have been somewhere about the site of Pavis Copse (OM1).

8. *Forth to than Coppedan Thorne*: 'On to the Pollard Thorntree.'

9. *Forth utan tha Ea*: 'So out on the River.'

10. *Utan Cyoling Mor*: 'Out to Ship Island (Chilland) Marsh.'

Remembering that *Ceoliglond* is the old name of Chilland, it becomes obvious that the meaningless *Cyoling* is for *Ceolig*.

The thorn tree of 8 must have stood S. of Budgitt's Farm, between it and the railway. Point 9 would be where the Chilland by. met the Itchen, probably $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Martyr Worthy village, where also, as far as can be judged from the map of 1789, the by. of Bountisborough hundred also reached the river. Chilland Marsh was probably where the E. by. of the grant left the Itchen (see point 1).

Local and Field Names.

Little Grindridge, Large Grindridge (NW. corner of parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Waller's Ash Tunnel. Called Gundridge in TA. of King's Worthy), Burnt Wood (Brent Wood in OM1), Borough Field, Oatash Field, Shroner Hill, Shroner Wood (OM1), Lunway's Inn (OM1), Lunway's Field ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of the inn. See *Lunden weg* of the Easton, and

Lunden Herepath of the Crawley charter), Picketts, Rotherley or Rutherley Copse (OM1. See *Hrither Lea* of the charter), Barton Croft, East Teg Down, Pavis Copse (OM1), Crooks Churn, Churn Hill (see note on point 7 of the third charter), Chillingham Farm (OM1. I suspect that the name originated in a *Ceolig-Hamm*, 'Chilland Enclosure'), Smoak Lands, Upper and Middle Shots of Long Field, Upper and Middle Shots of Itchen Field.

Other terms in field names are: Dell, Chalkdell.

209. MATTINGLEY.

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

Matineglege, 11 c.: *Matingele*, 13 c.: *Martyngle*, 15 c. *Matingelega*, Pipe R. 1166: *Mattingelea*, Pipe R. 1168-76: *Mattyngle*, C.A.D. 1505 (bis).

The first element is some AS. family name. The second is *Leah*, 'Lea.'

Local Names.

Hazeley (*Heishull*, 12 c.: *Heishull*, *Heysole*, 13 c.: *Haysull*.¹ It is also called *La Garston Regis*, 'The King's Grass Croft.' From the old forms of the name it is clear that the original form was *Haeselhyll*, 'Hazel Hill.' A form *Haesel-Leah*, 'Hazel Lea,' may have been co-existent, or may have come into use later).

Thackham's Copse, Stiff's Farm, Eldrich Copse, Hound Green, Garstones Wood, Bannister's Copse, Mattingley Clappers Bridge, Lea Farm, Lea Bridge, Hatt's Cottages, Kilnclose Copse, Farnly Copse, Calvesleaze Copse, Prior's Farm.

210. MEDSTED.

About 4 m. WSW. of Alton.

Medestede, F.A. 1316, 1346: *Medested*, F.A. 1428. AS. *Maed-Stede*, 'the Farmsteading on the Mead.'

Many ancient names on its by. are given in the Alresford charter.

In was in the liberty of Alresford.

¹ Other forms: *Heishulla*, Pipe R. 1166: *Hesulle*, T.N. 1212: *Heysull Hetbe*, C.A.D. 1505 (bis).

Local and Field Names.

Deadhob Copse (NW. corner of parish, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW. of Hattingley, OMI. *Dedhob*, 16 c.), Bondmoor Dell (chalkpit), Readen Copse, Velden's Copse ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of village. AS. *Feld-Denu*, 'Dean of the Moorland.' See Alresford charter), Hattingley (OMI, hamlet, *Hattingelig*, T.N. 1242. AS. *Hatan-leah*, 'Hata's Lea.'), Marls Row, Goatacre, Hussel Lane, Roe Downs (about 5 fur. SE. of village, *Ron Downe*, 16 c. Probably *Aet thaere Rugan Dune*, 'Rough Down'), Five Ash Lane, Red Bushes (on E. by. about 7 fur. SE. of village, *Rede Bussches*, 16 c.), Stancomb Farm (field names of Bighton show that this was the great combe which runs up the extreme NE. of Bighton parish).

Soldridge (hamlet, OMI, *Solrydg*, 16 c. Probably AS. *Sol-Hrycg*, 'Ridge of the Slough').

Four Marks (hamlet, OMI, *Fowremarkes*, 16 c. 'Four Boundaries.' So called because tithings of Medsted, Ropley, Faringdon, and Chawton meet there).

211. MELCHET PARK.

About $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Romsey.

Milchet, 11 c: *Mylcet*, *Milset*, *Melcet*, *Melkset*,
Mulchet, 13 c: *Erles Milchet*, *Milchet*, *Melchuyt*, 15 c.:
Melchett, 17 c.

Origin of name ?

An extra-parochial district.

V.C.H. Hants gives a very interesting copy of the bounds of Melchet Forest in A.D. 1278-9. They are, however, not of such a nature as to be determinable at the present day. It also gives various points of a survey of 1619. Of these some are recognisable. They show that the forest was of considerable extent, many times larger than the area of the present Melchet Park. Those which may be recognised are:

Dearsall or Dersall. See Deazle Wood and Dazel Corner in the NW. part of Bramshaw East.

Dunwood. Now the parish of that name.

Landford Wood. Now in Landford parish, just SW. of Melchet Park.

Redshuts. Possibly Red Shoot Wood and Red Shoot Plain on the W. by. of Broomy.

Gatmoore Pond. See Gatmore Copse near the NW. corner of Sherfield English.

Stagmoore Hill. Probably Stagbury on the E. by. of Bramshaw East.

212. MEON.

Some general notes on the Meon charters.

The elucidation of this group of charters is perhaps the most formidable task which who inquires into the topography of the charters of Hants, Berks., or Wilts. has to face. The Ashbury group in Berks. W. of Wantage is the only other one which presents anything like the same difficulty. In the majority of regions modern parochial boundaries are of very ancient date, and each parish represents a single land-unit of early times, because in the greater part of these three counties the land was settled and brought into cultivation at an early date; and in such cases, when the church came to set up the ecclesiastical unit of the parish, it found the pre-existing land-units of a size suitable for its purpose, and adopted them without modification. Thus the old secular boundaries of Saxon days survive in very many cases in the boundaries of modern parishes. These regions of early settlement are those in which arable agriculture could be started with least difficulty, especially where it was not necessary to clear away woodland, either, it may be, because it did not exist by nature on the land, or because it had already been cleared away in Romano-British days. The charters show that in such regions the land-unit was usually ten hides, a secular unit which, in respect to area and population, would be large enough to form the later ecclesiastical unit of the parish. But the settlement of the wild woodland regions of the two counties came later, and took what was evidently a different form. Individuals and their families seem either to have cleared parts of the forest, or to have settled in isolated open spaces. This would bring into existence a community much smaller than those of the older settlements—a secular unit too small to form the ecclesiastical unit of the parish; and therefore a unit which had to be combined with others for church purposes.

But these small units remained in existence after these ecclesiastical arrangements were made, and were just as much secular units as they had been before. They became tithings. Ecclesiastical groupings did not obliterate or affect pre-existing secular boundaries.

Stated comprehensively this group of charters covers the whole of the modern parishes of West Meon, Privett, Froxfield, Steep, Langrish, and East Meon. But inside these outer limits the areas included in individual charters, with the exception of that of West Meon, overlap in all sorts of ways, and follow boundaries which are in many cases those of tithings, and only in parts those of parishes also.

The average elevation of that part of the region which is W. of the great escarpment of Froxfield is considerable. Even now woodland is frequent and sometimes extensive; and the whole area must at one time have been within the westernmost limits of the Andred's Weald, the great forest of the Weald of Sussex. We have evidence of the Saxon period, which will be quoted later, that the Weald extended as far as the W. edge of Privett. It would certainly be a land of late settlement and slow development, where cultivation was in small patches of a hide or two here and there. It is in these that the tithings of modern times originated; and such is for the most part the origin of tithings, though some may have sprung from sub-manors created after the Conquest. Unfortunately the boundaries of tithings are not given in modern maps, and are often irrecoverable.

The topography of these Meon charters is so very complicated that it may be well to give a list of the parishes concerned and of the tithings of which they are composed, with notes on such changes of boundary as seem to have taken place since A.S. times, to which may be added a general summary of the areas to which the various charters refer.

<i>Modern parish.</i>	<i>Tithings or minor divisions.</i>	<i>Domesday hundred.</i>
West Meon.	a. West Meon.	Meonstoke.
	b. W. part of Westbury tithing. ¹	Meonstoke.

¹ The charters show clearly that the old W. by. of the land-unit of Westbury was the *Seoles Burna*, the brook which runs down the great combe W. and SW. of Westbury Park to join the Meon river. The modern

by. runs E. of that stream, i.e. what was formerly the W. part of Westbury has been cut off from the rest, and the tithing has been divided between the modern parishes of East and West Meon respectively.

<i>Modern parish.</i>	<i>Tithings or minor divisions.</i>	<i>Domesday hundred.</i>
East Meon.	a. Peake tithing. ¹	Meonstoke.
	b. E. part of Westbury tithing. ²	Meonstoke.
	c. Coomb tithing.	East Meon.
	d. Riplington tithing.	East Meon.
	e. Bereleigh tithing. ³	East Meon.
	f. Church tithing.	East Meon.
	g. Oxenbourne tithing.	East Meon.
Privett.	a. <i>Falod Leab</i> (Fawley).	Meonstoke.
	b. <i>A Haga</i> (Game Enclosure).	Meonstoke.
	c. <i>Fearn Feld</i> (Farnfield).	Meonstoke. ⁴
	d. The S. extension mentioned above as having been probably a part of Peake tithing.	
Froxfield.	a. Oakshott tithing. ⁵	East Meon.
	b. Rest of Froxfield.	East Meon.
Steep.		East Meon.
Langrish. ⁶	a. Rothercombe tithing.	East Meon.
	b. Bordean tithing.	East Meon.
	c. Ramsdean tithing.	East Meon.
	d. Langrish tithing.	East Meon.

List of the charters and of the lands to which they refer.

B.1319, K.597.	(In East Meon.) Coomb, Riplington, Bereleigh, Church, Oxenbourne.
	(In Privett.) Farnfield.
	(In Froxfield.) The whole.
	(In Steep.) The whole.
	(In Langrish.) The whole.
B.982, K.1190.	(In Froxfield.) Oakshott tithing.
	(In Steep.) The whole.
	(In Langrish.) The whole.

¹ I fancy that the part of Privett parish which projects S. was formerly part of this tithing.

² See note 1.

³ Bereleigh was a sub-manor in post-Conquest times. Whether it was a separate land-unit in Saxon times I cannot say; for the sub-manor may be post-Conquest. Nor have I been able to find out whether it was in later times an actual tithing.

⁴ So soon as the boundaries given in the charters impinge on those of the modern parish of Privett, the elucidation of them begins to present difficulties. It is clear that, at the time at which the originals of the charter were drawn up, Privett had not as yet been organised as an individual unit. By the time of Domesday that had been done; for its lands come within the hundred of Meonstoke. But before that time it seems to have been a sort of debatable land, composed apparently of three parts, of which

the western was *Falod Leab*, now represented by Fawley Farm: the middle was a *Haga*, 'Game Enclosure': and the eastern was *Fearn-Feld*, 'Fern-Moorland,' now represented by Farnfield Farm. In post-Conquest times Privett is part of the manor of West Meon. But the state of things in Saxon times results in the boundaries in the charters following, in two cases at least, lines not followed by any modern by.

⁵ Formerly in East Meon parish.

⁶ In Sussex the -ton names which denote, in counties of the earliest AS. settlement, the earliest districts in which settlement took place, are situated for the most part in the narrow region between the South Downs and the sea. But in the valley of the Rother they penetrate unusually far N., showing there was in the earliest days of settlement an agricultural region which penetrated deep into the Andred's Weald along the basin of the river.

- (In East Meon.) Oxenbourne certainly, and probably no more.
- R.377, K.1031. (In Privett.) The S. extension, probably part of the tithing of Peake in East Meon in former days. Also Fawley.
- (In Froxfield.) All except Oakshott.
- (In East Meon.) Certainly Peake and Westbury. Probably Bereleigh, and perhaps more; but certainly not Oxenbourne.
- B.1200, K.535. (In East and West Meon.) All the old tithing of Westbury.
- (In East Meon.) Peake.
- (In Privett.) Probably the whole.
- K.763. (In East Meon.) Either the whole or part of Coombe tithing.
- B.689, K.1107 (In West Meon.) Practically the whole.

A great deal of the text of the surveys attached to these charters is very corrupt; and suggests very strongly that the extant copies are of post-Conquest date, made by persons to whom the AS. language was at least imperfectly known. At the same time it is plain that they are from originals of genuinely Saxon date.

The hidage of these charters is somewhat curious. The hidage of charters generally shows that the acreage per hide varied very greatly according to variation in the nature of the soil. The acreage per hide in areas of arable soil is always much less than that in regions where the arable area is for some reason, either the nature of the soil, or the presence of woodland, more limited. The reason is of course that where arable land was plentiful, the area necessary for the support of one household was less than where arable was either poor or rare. But in the arable regions the charters show a further variation. The acreage per hide on heavy arable is smaller than on light arable land. This was probably due to the fact that the plough-team could not on heavy land plough so many acres per year as on light soil.

<i>Charter.</i>	<i>Hidage.</i>	<i>Estimated Acres.</i>	<i>Acres per Hide.</i>
B.1319, K. 597.	65	19,117	294
B.1200, K. 535.	8	1,323	165
B. 377, K.1031.	22	7,065	322
B. 982, K.1190.	50	7,131	143
B. 689, K.1107.	12	3,585	299

The estimate shows one thing, that the low-lying valley of the Rother, which forms the main part of grant

B.982 was much more thickly settled than the upland country of the Meons, Froxfield, etc. This is not, of course, an unexpected phenomenon. It occurs in Berkshire, where the lands in the Vale of White Horse show an average of under 100 acres to the hide; whereas on the uplands of the downs the average is over 200 acres per hide. It indicates a settlement of cultivators much thicker than on the high lands.

It is possible that the Andred's Weald was interrupted by the low lands of the Rother; but, even if that were not the case, it would be natural that the clearing of the forest should be carried out in the rich low-lying lands before it was attempted on the uplands. The charters themselves show that even at the date at which they were drawn up nearly the whole of Privett and a great part of Froxfield were covered by a great *Haga*, or game enclosure, which was almost certainly a survival of uncleared forest. The Saxon Chronicle implies that in 755 at any rate it was in the Andred's Weald (see notes on Privett).

First Charter.

B.1319, K.597 is a charter whereby king Eadgar at an unrecorded date grants 65 hides *Aet Meone* to his grandmother Eadgifu.

The text is now and again very corrupt. The text followed is that of Birch. Variants from Kemble, where really important, are given in brackets with the letter K.

1. *Aerest on Seolesburnan*: 'First to Seol's Bourne.'

In the charter B.377, K.1031 the spring at the head of this stream is mentioned as *Sceoles Uuille*, though the stream itself is spoken of as *Seolesburna*. The same form of the name occurs in B.689, K.1107 and in K.763, a charter of *Seolescumb*, the combe through which the stream runs. In the field names of East Meon this combe is called Sulscombe. The modern name and the majority of the ancient forms point to a spelling *Seoles* rather than *Sceoles*.

This combe is the deep valley in the SE. of the parish of West Meon, W. of Westbury House (OMI) and Park. We have already noticed that the modern by. at this part is not the same as the old one. The old by. was the Selsbourne.

The actual landmark indicated is evidently the source of the bourne, which is high up the valley to the S. of Whitewool (OM1).

2. *Andlang Seolesburnan on Claenan Forth (K. Ford) : 'Along Seol's Bourne to the Clean Ford.'*

This ford is mentioned in B.1200, K.535. It was where the road at Whitewool (OM1) crosses the bourne, and was almost certainly the S. point of the old tithing of Westbury.

3. *On Hincstes Grefan : 'To Hengest's Trench (or possibly Grove).'*

This must have been on the old S. by. of Westbury, on the slope to the S. of Hen Wood.

4. *Andlang Ric Weges on thone Litlan Beorh be westan Tūne : 'Along the Ridgeway to the Little Barrow west of the Farm.'*

The ridgeway must have gone over the comb of the ridge on which Westbury Park stands, and have been part of the former E. by. of Westbury tithing. It was evidently a branch of the great ridgeway which runs along the ridge in the S. part of the parish of East Meon. In the charter of Coomb tithing in East Meon (K.763) the *Hrycgweg* is called *Weg*. Its S. end survives coming down from Wether Down (OM1) along the comb of a ridge to Coomb Cross. Thence it must have passed through Westbury Park along the E. by. of Westbury tithing, which went over the highest summit of the hill on which the park stands, through the buildings of Horsedown Farm; along the W. edge of Riplington Hanger; and down to the Meon river at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. by N. of Westbury House.

5. *Thweores of (for ofer) Meone but to thaere Strete : 'Obliquely over the Meon river out to the Street (Made Road).'*

The by. of the charter now proceeds along the E. by. of the old tithing of Peake. That by. passed up the line of the long straight footpath leading to Peake Farm.¹ This is the line of the Street.

Its further course N. can be traced along a further

¹ The tithing of Peake was in a different hundred from East Meon; and this grant lies outside it. The old by. of Peake is given in an old OM. which gives the boundaries of the county hundreds. Start from the Meon river, the by. ran as follows :

1. Along the straight footpath which runs past the W. side of Burrow Plantation, and the E. side of Trenley Grove to the SW. corner of Kingsland Copse.

2. Followed the W. edges of Kingsland Copse and Great Copyhold Copse to the

straight stretch of footpath going N. from Peake Farm, and running up to a point in the road (Church Lane) about 100 yards NW. of Privett village. From here the *Straet* must have gone N., close E. of the line of the railway, and have passed along the line of the Alton road to the N. of Privett station, for that stretch of road is called *Straet* in two charters,—this one, and B.377.

6. *Andlang Strete up to Linestode* (*Lynestede* in B.1200): 'Along the Street up to Flax Steading.'

Mentioned in B.1200, K.535. The steading was probably on the S. by. of Privett about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. of Privett village.

7. *Be thon Herpothe butan Writales Thorn*: 'By the Highway round Writel's Thortree.'

The *Herepath* was along the line of the Winchester-Petersfield road. The survey is following that curious E. extension of Peake tithing. The thorn must have been somewhere near the S. end of Dolly's Firs, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE. of Privett church. The thorn is mentioned in B.1200, K.535.

8. *Andlang thaes Grenan Weges to Wuda Huw* (? *Hob*) *on butan th' hit cymth. but aet Beorhtulfes Treowe*: 'Along the Green Way to the (Ridge-end ?) of the Wood (winding round ?) till it comes out at Beortulf's Tree.'

9. *Andlang Weges be thaere Efisc butan Plutan Mere*: 'Along the Way by the Overhanging Edge of a Wood outside (Pluta's) Pond.'¹

10. *Andlang Hethburge Dene butan Ceorla Gete*: 'Along (Haethburgh's ?)² Dean outside Churls' Gate.'

Points 8 and 9 present considerable difficulty. They carry the survey from a point on the S. by. of Privett to *Haethburge Denu* and *Ceorla Geat* which are at the northern-

angle of the latter which is 460 yards S. of the Petersfield road.

3. Went due W. for 150 yards to the footpath which runs from Peake Farm towards Privett village.

4. N. along the footpath for 1 fur.

5. W. for 130 yards.

6. N. to a point on the Petersfield road, 320 yards E. of the railway bridge.

7. E. along the road for nearly 1 mile to the S. corner of Dolly's Firs.

8. N. along the E. edge of that plantation to the by. of Privett.

9. Along the Privett by. to Filmore Hill.

It will be seen that there was a long E. extension of the tithing along the line of the Petersfield road as far as Dolly's Firs, which, until it reached the wood, averaged only 30 yards in width.

¹ There is no name *Pluta* in the *Onomasticon*; but I do not know any 'common' term of which *Pluta* can be a corruption.

² The name *Haethburh* is not cited as occurring elsewhere than in this passage. I am inclined to suspect that *Hethburge* is for *Haethbyrige*, 'Camp of the Heath.'

most point of that parish. It is almost certain that the by. does not run along the W. and NW. by. of Privett, because there are certain landmarks on that side of it, such as *Sciteres Floda* and *Risc Mere*, which are not mentioned in this survey, though they occur in several other charters. Furthermore *Writeles Thorn* and *Haethburge Denu* are landmarks of the charter B.1200, but are connected in that charter with a series of landmarks which differ entirely from those given in this present charter. Moreover it is almost certain that the by. of B.1200 follows the present E. by. of Privett, and therefore the landmarks 8 and 9 of the present survey are not to be looked for on that E. by.; in fact the by. of this charter seems to have cut across the parish on a line which was probably the W. by. of the old district of *Fearnfeld*, the modern Farnfield.

It is not possible to do more than guess at the positions of the various landmarks of 8 and 9; but the *Grene Weg* may be represented partly by the track which runs along the E. side of Dolly's Firs; while the *Wuda Hoh* was probably the ridge-end about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE. of Privett village. *Beorhtulfes Treow* was possibly somewhere just W. of Farnfield Farm. The *Weg* of 9 may be represented by the lane running NE. from the farm. *Plutan Mere* may be Mere Pond (OM6) which lies beside that lane. That brings the by. into *Haethburge Denu*, which is the valley running all along the N. by. of Privett, and so to *Ceorla Geat*, which was at the N. corner of Privett parish, 1 fur. NE. of the station. The *Geat* is mentioned in the Tisted charters and in the Meon charter B.1200.

11. *Andlang Strete on thaet Nyrthre Geat*: 'Along the Made Road to the Lower Gate.'

This Lower Gate is the *Lubes Geat* of the Meon charter B.377, K.1139, and of the Tisted charters. It is fairly clear that it was a gate in the valley which begins at the NW. corner of Privett parish about 1 fur. NE. of Privett station. Its actual position was probably at the NW. corner of Froxfield parish, about 1 fur. S. of New Inn (OM1). The *Straet* must in this part of it have been along the line of the Alton road. It was of course a continuation of the *Straet* mentioned earlier in the charter.

12. *On thac Sele Heal*: 'To the Hollow of the Thatched House.'

This hollow was the small valley which branches off from the main valley in a S. direction at the NW. corner of Froxfield parish 1 fur. S. of New Inn (OM1).

13. *On Withig Mere*: 'To Willow Pond.'

14. *On Saedeles Streat* (for *Scaedeles Steort*): 'To the Promontory of the Shady Quarry.'¹

15. *Innan Dosaburnan*: 'To Dosabourne.'²

The *Steort* of 14 is mentioned in two other Meon charters, B.377 and B.982. In the former it is called *Scaedeles Sceat*, and in the latter *Saedeles Sceate Steort*. It is probable that the true and full form of the name was *Scaedeles Sceates Steort*. This would mean 'The Tongue of land (Promontory) of the Shot of the Shaded Quarry or Chalkpit.' *Steort* means a piece of land nearly surrounded by something, generally water. *Sceat* was a detached piece of some property.

The place and the chalkpit can be identified without any difficulty. The *Steort* was the high promontory of land about 3 fur. NW. of Warren Corner (OM1) in Froxfield parish, surrounded on three sides by the valley of a stream which, as will be seen, is the Dosabourne of this charter. An old chalk-pit is on the promontory on the edge of a wood. It is referred to in the seventeenth century perambulation of the manor of East Meon as 'the Chalk Dell.'

It is noticeable that the surveyor took only one landmark between the *Steort* and the NW. corner of the parish, a distance of more than two miles. But then the by. is a regular one. Moreover the Meon charter B.377 shows that a *Haga*, 'Game Enclosure,' went all along the by.; and its fence would be a sufficient landmark.

It is probable that the Willow Pond was at the bend in the by. where the road from Alresford to Petersfield crosses it.

To the N. of the *Steort* is a pond from which a stream flows. This is still called Doscombe Pond. That name shows that the stream is the *Dosa-burna* of the charter.

16. *Andlang Dosaburnan butan Esc Ford up to Ac Sceates Geate*: 'Along Dosabourne outside Ash (*sic*) Ford up to Oakshott Gate.'

¹ Refers probably to overhanging trees.

² Dr. Henry Bradley suspects the element: *Dosa-* to be pre-English.

The name Oakshott survives in that of the tithing which forms the NE. angle of Froxfield.

There is every temptation to identify Ash Ford with the Ashford which lies close to the Froxfield by. about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of the *Dosa-burna*. But it is evidently implied that that this ford is on that stream. In the Meon charter B.982 the same ford is called *Ac Sceates Ford*, 'Oakshott Ford.' Probably the *Esc* of 16 should be *Ac*, 'oak.' The ford was probably where the *Dosa-burna* crosses the parish by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of Wheatham Farm in Liss parish. Oakshott Gate was probably at the entrance of the valley of the bourne.

17. *On Sceafles Oran foreweardne*: 'To the Hillslope of the Shaft (or Pole) which projects beyond the boundary.'

This is the *Sceafles Ora* of B.982. *Sceafstel* or *Sceafel* is not a personal name. *Foreweardne* is difficult; but I fancy that it means that the *Ora* projects beyond the by. at this point.

The *Ora* is the impressive escarpment which falls away for several hundred feet on the E. edge of Froxfield parish. The part referred to here was probably the N. slope of Wheatham Hill on the Liss-Froxfield by. The hill is a promontory. Hence perhaps the *foreweardne*.

18. *On Hwoburnan*: 'To the Twisting Bourne (Woburn).'

This is the stream which forms the S. by. of Liss and the N. by. of Steep, a short furlong S. of Wheatham Farm (OM1).

19. *Andlang Burnan buton Heofes Brycce*: 'Along the Bourne outside . . . Bridge.'

This was on the site of Prince's Bridge, where, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Flexcombe (OM1) the *Hwoburna* enters the river now called the Rother. It is mentioned in the charter B.982.

20. *Andlang Scyre on Hwetheles Heal*: 'Along the Scyr River to (Hwethel's) Hollow.'

Both these landmarks are mentioned in the Meon charter B.982, where *Scyre* is spelt *Scire*. This is the old name of the Rother river. It is probably the adj. *scir*, 'bright,' or 'clear.' The hollow was evidently a hollow in the river bank at the point where the brook called Ashford Stream enters the Rother $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. of the village of Sheet.

21. *Andlang Burnan on Ludeburnan Ford* (*Hludeburn* in B.982): 'Along the Bourne to the Ford of Loud Bourne.'

Hludeburna is Ashford Stream, which is the by. between Steep and Sheet. The ford was where the by. leaves the brook, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due E. of Steep village.

22. *Andlang Weges butan Wenne* (sic, *Penne* in B.982.): 'Along the Way round the Cattle-pen.'

23. *Be tham Wyrt Trumman butan Waccan Ham*: 'By the Hillfoot outside Wacca's House.'

24. *Andlang thaere Litlan Alb Rewe butan Wopbinc*¹: 'Along the Little Shelter Row (of trees) to . . . Brook.'

25. *Andlang Wopbing oth Tychel Leache* (*Tibel Leah*, B.982) *west ende*: 'Along . . . Brook as far as the west end of Tile Lea.'

The last landmark survives partly in the name Tilmore (*Tigel-Mor*, 'Tile Marsh') on the by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Petersfield. But it seems that this lea must have lain on the Winchester road a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Stroud Farm (OM1). The hillfoot of 23 must have been the foot of the SE. slope of the hill on which stands the village of Steep.

Alb Rewe has been translated as it stands in the text. But it is a term which does not occur elsewhere in the charters; and it is probable that *Alb* is a mistake for *Alor* or *Alr*, 'alder-tree.' The Alder Row would be on the stream which runs S. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Aldersnapp Farm (OM1).

Wopbinc, whatever it may mean, was almost certainly the name of this stream. Dr. Bradley has shown that *-incg* is a common ending of stream names. He thinks that the first part of such names is usually pre-English.

26. *On thone Greetan Mearc Beam*: 'To the Great Boundary Tree.'

This must have stood on the Winchester road about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Stroud Farm (OM1).

27. *On tham Wuda Lace*: 'To the (Slow) Stream of the Wood.'

This stream flows E. towards Petersfield $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. of Stroud Farm (OM1).

28. *Andlang tham Wuda Lace butan Groot Burnan*: 'Along the Wood stream along the Gravel Bourne.'

¹ Called *Popbincg* in B.982.

This bourne is obviously the large brook which flows towards Petersfield past Stroudbridge Farm (OM1).

29. *Andlang Groot Burnan on Withig Ford*: 'Along Gravel Bourne to the Ford of the Willow-trees.'

The modern by. runs E. along the bourne for 3 fur., and then turns S. The ford must have been where it turns S., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Stroudbridge Farm (OM1).

30. *Innan Cirscombe Lace*: 'On the near side of Cherry Combe (Slow) Stream.'

In the seventeenth century perambulation of the Manor of East Meon this combe is called Chiscombe. The combe and the stream are on the E. by. of Langrish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of the hamlet of Weston.

31. *Of Cirscombe Heacan butan on thone Mearcam*: 'From the Throat of Cherry Combe to the Boundary Enclosure.'

The *Mearc-Hamm* was probably on the by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Weston (OM1).

32. *On thaet Heow Bec*: 'To the . . . Watercourse.'

This intermittent stream evidently came down the combe up which the by. passes on the N. slope of Butser Hill.

33. *Andlang Heowbeces huppan Byrhtes Oran*: 'Along . . . Watercourse up to Bright's Hillside.'

The name *Byrhtes Ora* survives in that of Butser Hill, OM1. The by. ascends the N. slope of it.

34. *Of thaem Mearc Lea on Medeman Oran myther weardne* (for *nither weardne*): 'From the Boundary Lea to the Middling Slope (going downwards?).'

This is almost certainly the S. slope of Butser Hill.

35. *Of thaem Greatan Helebeame on Lang Ganlea* (*Langan Leage*, B.982) *fore weardne*: 'From the Great (Elm ?) to Long Lea¹ (which projects beyond the boundary.

36. *Andlang Gan Lea* (for *Langan Lea*) *but on Finces Stapel*: 'Along Long Lea to Finch's Pole.'

37. *Andlang Wuda on tha Greatan Apeldre*: 'Along the Wood to the Great Appletree.'

38. *On Aesc Stede Rode*: 'To Ashstead (the Steading of the Ash-tree) clearing.'

¹ *Elebeam* is translated 'olive' in the dictionaries. But that tree cannot have flourished in England, so the Kew authorities

tell me. The name is not infrequent in the charters.

39. *Andlang Wuda on Cyrt Wara Baec*: 'Along the Wood to the Watercourse (Intermittent Stream) of the People of Chidden.'

In B.982 *Cyrt Wara* is spelt *Citwara*. In B.976, K.1192 a charter of the neighbouring Chidden (*Cittandenu*), it is spelt *Cittanwara*.

Comparison of the charters in which *Cittanwara Baec* occurs as a landmark shows that it was a stream which came down the combe just E. of Hyden Farm (OM1).

The points between Butser Hill and this landmark can only be determined with probability. Long Lea and the great *Elebeam* must have been on near the SE. corner of East Meon parish on the S. slope of Oxenbourne Down. The *Elebeam* was possibly at the sharp angle which the by. makes $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Ditch Acre Copse (OM1).

Finch's Pole may have been at the angle where the Clanfield and Catherington boundaries meet that of East Meon about 5 fur. N. of Clanfield village. *Aescstede Rod* is represented by *Aescstede Geat* in B.982. It was probably near Hyden Farm (OM1).

40. *Andlang Cytwara Baecce of (for on) Theofacumb*: 'Along Chidden Watercourse to Thieves' Combe.'

The by. passes the S. end of this combe about 3 fur. W. of Hyden Farm (OM1).

41. *And lang Weges on thone North Langan Hlinc*: 'Along the Track to the North Long Lynch.'

42. *On thonne West Langan Hlinc*: 'To the West Long Lynch.'

43. *On thonne Mearc Grefan*: 'To the Boundary Trench.'

44. *On Seolesburnan*: 'To Seol's Bourne.'

It is very difficult to say what line the by. pursues from 'Thieves' Combe to the Selsbourne. My impression is that some landmarks have been left out in what is in other respects an imperfect copy of the charter. There are two obvious possibilities: first that the by. follows the W. by. of the tithing of Coomb; secondly, that it follows the E. by. of that tithing. It is exceedingly probable that the by. is that of the hundred of East Meon; and, that being the case, it is more probable that the by. includes Coomb, which was in that hundred, and therefore follows its W. by.

If so, it runs up the lane on the W. edge of Coombe Wood, which is the *Weg* of 41: then runs W. along the great ridgeway, the reference to which is omitted in the extant copy of the charter. Where the lynchets of 41 and 42 were I cannot say with certainty; but the boundary trench must have been along the line of road which runs from the ridgeway just W. of N. right into the Selscombe to the springs of the *Seoles-Burna* $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Whitewool (OM1).

Charter.

B.982, K.1190. By this king Eadwig grants to the thegn Eadric 50 hides of land '*Aet Meone*,' in A.D. 956.

The grant includes Oakshott tithing in Froxfield, Steep and Langrish, and probably not more of East Meon than the tithing of Oxenbourne.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Citwara Beca on Hremnes Beorb*: 'First from the Watercourse of the People of Chidden to Raven's Barrow.'

This *Baec* (see 39 of last charter), seems to have run down the valley just E. of Hyden Farm. The starting of the survey must therefore be on the S. by. of East Meon about 1 fur. E. of that farm. It is probable that this was the SW. corner of the tithing of Oxenbourne. Perhaps the tumulus (OM1) on Wether Down (OM1) is the Raven's barrow.

2. *Be thaere Fyr on Spedige Thorn*: 'By the Fir-tree to ... Thortree.'

3. *Andlang Weges to Lubesforda*: 'Along the Track to (Luh's ?) Ford.'

4. *Andlang Weges ut to Lang Port*: 'Along the Track out to Long ...'

5. *Andlang Daene ut on tha Ealdan Rode*: 'Along the Dean out to the Old Clearing.'

6. *Ofer Bord (Beorb) Dene on Wunces Hyl*: 'Over Barrow Dean to Wunc's Hill.'

7. *On Rythaeres Heafod*: 'To Rother Head.'

8. *On Rindesele*: 'To the House of Bark.'

The positions of 2-5 can only be guessed at, though

this part of the by. coincides with that of another Meon charter, B.377. The corresponding landmarks of the two are :—

B.982.
Hremnes Beorb.
Fyr.

Spedige Thorn.
Weg.
Lubesford.
Weg.
Lang Port.
Denu.

Eald Rod.

Bord Denu.
Wunces Hyll.

Rythaeres Heafod.

B.377.
Reofnes Beorb.
Furb.
Hege Raew.
Aecer Hege.
Threora Aecera Ende.
Hlinc.
? Grene Treow.

Meone.

Eald Herepath.
Rod.
Hyblea.
Beor Done.

Readburge Geat.
Synd Hilde Mere.
Timber Hrycges Snad.
Hrithres Heafod.

Bord Denu of 6 is the modern Bordean, the valley through the great escarpment at and near Lower Bordean. *Rythaeres* or *Hrithres Heafod*, the meaning of which would be literally 'Cattle's head,' refers probably not to cattle, but to the old name of the stream which runs down the combe called Rothercombe, the combe on the by. between Steep and Langrish $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of Stroud. There is a Rothercombe Farm just N. of Stroud. The *Heafod* was at the meeting-place of the parishes of Steep, Langrish, and Froxfield, about 3 fur. WNW. of Lythe Farm. Thus all the landmarks of the two charters must have lain on some by. covering the 3 m. between Raven's barrow and Lower Bordean or thereabouts. There is only one at which even a probable guess can be made, the *Lubesford* of the one, and the *Meone* of the other charter; and this was possibly

at the ford at South Mill, a short mile S. of East Meon village.

Wunces Hyll of 6 was probably the hill 3 fur. NNE. of Lower Bordean (OM1). As it stands *Wunces* is not a known name or term. But it probably is an abbreviated form of the name *Wuncill*.

Rindeselle of 8 is called *Rindgesella* in B.377. There can be little doubt that it stood where the W. by. of Oakshott tithing abutted on what is the E. by. of Froxfield. In the absence of records of the by. of Oakshott, it can only be said that this was probably on the neck of the promontory called Wheatham Hill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of Ashford Lodge.

9. *Thonan on Saedeles Sceate Steorte*: 'Then to the Promontory of the Shady Quarry.'

The *Steort* is the projecting hill $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Warren corner. See notes on 14 of previous charter. The by. has cut across the parish of Froxfield along the old line of the by. of Oakshott tithing. The grant includes Oakshott, but not the rest of Froxfield.

10. *Utan Clath Heale*: 'Outside Burdock Hollow.'

Almost certainly the hollow $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Warren Corner (OM1). I have taken the reading *Clate*.

11. *Utan Ac Sceates Ford*: 'Outside Oakshott Ford.'

See 16 of previous charter. At NE. corner of the present parish of Froxfield, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due N. of Wheatham Farm.

12. *Up on Scaftles Oran*: 'Up to the Hill Slope of the Shaft.'

See 17 of previous charter. The N. slope of Wheatham Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of Wheatham Farm.

13. *Ut to Heofes Bricge*: 'Out to . . . Bridge.'

See 19 of last charter. On the site of Princes' Bridge where, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Flexcombe (OM1), the *Hwoburna* of the last charter enters the Rother river.

14. *Andlang Scire on Hwethels Heal*: 'Along the Bright Stream to Hwethel's Hollow.'

The hollow was at the point where the brook called Ashford Stream enters the Rother. See 20 of last charter.

15. *Andlang Hlude Burnan*: 'Along Loud Bourne.'

See 21 of last charter. This is Ashford Stream.

16. *Of Hludburnan Ford andlang Weges up to Penne*: 'From the Ford of the Loud Bourne up to the Cattlepen.'

See 22 of last charter.

Probably near the Harrow inn (OM6).

17. *Be Wyrtrumanut to Wopbing*: 'By the Hillfoot out to . . . Brook.'

See 24 of last charter, and notes. The brook which runs S. to the Winchester road, abutting on it at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Stroud Farm (OM1). The hillfoot was the bottom of the hill on which the village of Steep stands.

18. *Andlang Wopbing ut at Tibel Leabe*: 'Along . . . Brook outside Tile Lea.'

See 25 of last charter, and the note. The lea was on the Winchester road 3 fur. E. of Stroud Farm (OM1).

19. *Utam (t)ham Wudelace*: 'Outside the Stream of the Wood.'

See 27 of last charter. The stream which flows towards Petersfield about 1 fur. S. of Stroud Farm (OM1).

20. *Utan Groot Burnan*: 'Outside Gravel Bourne.'

See 28 of last charter. The brook which flows past Stroudbridge Cottage (OM1) towards Petersfield.

21. *To Cirscombe Lace*: 'To Cherrycombe Stream.'

See 30 of last charter. The combe and the stream are on the E. by. of Langrish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of the hamlet of Weston.

22. *On Mearc Ham*: 'To the House on the Boundary.'

See 31 of last charter. Probably on the by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Weston (OM1).

23. *On th' Heow Baec*: 'To the . . . Watercourse.'

See 32 of last charter. Came down the combe up which the by. passes on the N. slope of Butser Hill.

24. *Up on Bryttes Oran*: 'Up to Bright's Hillslope.'

See 33 of last charter. The N. slope of Butser Hill, which derives its name from it.

25. *On Medeman Oran nythe weardne*: 'To the (Moderate ?) Slope in a downward direction.'

See 34 of last charter. The S. slope of Butser Hill.

26. *Thonan and lang (Langan omitted) Lea*: 'Then along Long Lea.'

See 35 and 36 of last charter.

Must have been near the SE. corner of East Meon parish, on the S. slope of Oxenbourne Down.

27. *On Finces Stapel*: 'To Finch's Pole.'

See 36 of last charter. The pole must have been at

the angle where the Clanfield and Catherington boundaries meet that of East Meon about 5 fur. N. of Clanfield village.

28. *Andlang Wuda of (for on) Aescstede Get*: 'Along the Wood to the Gate of the Farmsteading of the Ashtree.'

See 38 of last charter. Probably near the mouth of the valley in which Hyden Farm (OMI) stands.

29. *Andlang Wuda on Citwara Mearce*: 'Along the Wood to the Boundary (or Balk) of the people of Chidden.'

The East Meon by. abuts on that of Chidden $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSW. of Hyden Farm.

30. *Andlang Baeces (for Mearce) to Citwara Becon*: 'Along the Boundary to Chidden Watercourses.'

See point 1 of this charter.

Charter.

B.377, K.1031. This charter records a grant by Ecgbert, king of the West Saxons, to the prefect Wulfgeard of land *Aet Meone*. The reputed date is 824. It is the most difficult of the very difficult group of Meon charters. The grant is stated to include 22 hides. It certainly includes the whole of the parish of Froxfield except the tithing of Oakshott, and the tithings of Peake and Westbury in East Meon. More than that cannot be said. It is possible that it takes in the tithing of Bereleigh; but this is doubtful, for the passage of the by. through the present parish of East Meon is not accurately determinable.

Survey.

The extant text is very corrupt, and presents consequently considerable difficulty.

1. *On uestan than Londe aet Risc Mere*: 'To the west of the Ploughland at Rush Pond.'

Of this *Risc Mere* we know that it was on the West Meon by. (see the West Meon charter). It was also on the West Tisted by. (see West Tisted charter). Its presence here shows that it was also on the by. of what is now Privett, formerly the by. of *Falod Leah*, the W. part of that modern parish. It must therefore have been at the meeting-place of three boundaries. The present meeting-place is about 3 fur. NNE. of Filmore Hill, about 4 chains W. of the Alton road. But a comparison of the three surveys of these charters makes that impossible; and this pond is

probably represented at the present day by a small pond which stands beside the Alton road 100 yards W. of the Wheatsheaf inn at Filmore Hill (OM1). What is now the small extension of West Meon towards the NE. seems to have been formerly a part of West Tisted. The actual landmark mentioned is W. of the pond, probably at that angle of the West Tisted-West Meon by. on the Alton road about 1 fur. W. of the Wheatsheaf inn.

I cannot discuss all the corruptions of this survey. Henceforth I shall put emendations in brackets in the text without comment.

2. *Eastan (east) and lang thes Weges on thone Ge mer (Gemaer) Hagan*: 'East along the track to the Hedge (or Game Enclosure) of the Boundary.'

The *Weg* must have run along the line of the road through Filmore Hill (OM1). The *Haga* seems to have taken up the middle of the parish of Privett, extending more or less from Hempland Lane (OM6) to Farnfield Farm. This by. of the *Haga* must have run more or less along the line of Hempland Lane, and would be the E. by. of the old land-unit of Fawley (*Falodleah*).

3. *And lang Hagan on thone Elebeam*: 'Along the Hedge (Game Enclosure) to the Elmtree.'¹

The by. must have reached the *Haga* somewhere about Bailey Green. It now continues along it to a tree on the line of Hempland Lane.

4. *Thanon and lang thaes Hagan betuen Falod Leah and Siladene*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure between the Lea of the Fold (Fawley) and . . . Dean.'

Sila may be a shortened form of some personal name. The name of the dean survives in that of Slidden, a field in a valley, 3 fur. SE. of Farnfield Farm, and in Slidden's Copse, which is immed. S. of that field. The wording of the landmark thus becomes clear. It means that the *Haga* lay between Fawley and Slidden, which is the valley above mentioned.

Falod Leah survives in the name of Fawley Farm.²

¹ For *Elebeam* see p. 203.

² Skeat (*Pl. N. Berks.*) has a note on the name of Fawley, Berks, which refers to this charter. Speaking of the name he says: 'It somewhat resembles the AS. *Falod Leah*, the name of an uncertain place

mentioned in a Hants charter (Birch i, p. 515). That is the present charter. He goes on to say: '*Faleth-Lea* is a mistaken spelling of this, with a needlessly crossed "d" in Birch i, 515.' That is B. 1161. He says later: 'But *Falod Leah*, being near

5. *Swa andlang Hagan with* (omit) *on Ceorles Beam* : 'So along the Game Enclosure to Churl's Tree.'

This tree must have stood at the extreme N. point of Privett, 1 fur. NE. of the station. It seems to have been at the *Ceorles Geat* or *Ceorla Geat* of the Meon charter, B.1319, and the Tisted charter, B.786.

6. *Thonne on west* (mistake in orientation probably due to copyist of the charter) *eal be Strete* : 'Then to the . . . always by the Street (Made Road).'

The Street is the road which forms the whole of the W. by. of Froxfield, going right N. from Privett station along the line of the Alton road. This *Straet* is mentioned in B. 1319.

7. *And lang Slaedes with Lubes Geates* : 'Along the Slade (Wooded Valley) over against Luh's Gate.'

The Slade was the valley running NE. from Privett station. *Lubes Geat* was at the NW. corner of Froxfield parish, 1 fur. S. of the New Inn, OM1 (Woodside Farm in OM6).

8. *Thanon on thone Boc Hagan with there Boc Stigele* : 'Then to the Game Enclosure of Beechtrees over against the Beech Stile.'

The *Boc Haga* must have been more or less on the site of Basing Park (OM1). The *Boc Stigel* was at the bend in the by. of Froxfield parish 3 fur. NNE. of Basing Park house. There is a curious name Becksteddle Farm about 1 m. NE. of this point in Colemore parish. In the TA. it is called Bedsteddle. It looks very much as if this was a modern corruption of *Boc-Stigel* which has passed through the form Becksteddle into Bedsteddle, an old form of the word 'bedstead.'

9. *Thonne and lang Hagan with Withig Meres* : 'Then along the Game Enclosure over against Willow Pond.'

See 13 of B.1319, p. 200. The pond was probably at

the river Meon, cannot be Fawley in Hants.' He therefore gives a different derivation of the name Fawley.

It is plain that Skeat has made a two-fold mistake, such as was almost inevitable for one who did not know the extraordinarily intricate topography of these Meon charters. He has assumed that this charter refers to the lands of one of the Meons, and no more ;

and he is not aware of the existence of this name Fawley in Privett. Had he known these facts it is plain that he would have derived the Berkshire name Fawley from *Falod Leab*. What he says about the *Faleib Lea* of B. 1161 is undoubtedly right and the reference is to Fawley, the parish to the W. of Southampton Water.

the bend in the N. by. of Froxfield where the road from Alresford to Petersfield crosses it.

10. *Thueres ober thone Mere* : 'Crosswise over the Pond.'

11. *Swa ford(forth) and lang Hagan with Sceadeles Sceates foreweardes* : 'So on along the Game Enclosure over against the Shot (detached piece of property) of the Shady Quarry (which projects ?).'¹

See 14 of B.1319, p. 200. This is the high tongue of land about 3 fur. NE. of Warren Corner (OM1) in Froxfield.

12. *Thanan east up suae thet Ealden Faestan scatbe* : 'Then east upward as the Old Fortification runs.'

I take *scatbe* to be the 3rd pers. sing. of the past tense of *sceotan*, 'to run.' Read *scaded*, 'divides.' Cf. *scaded* below.

13. *And lang thes Faestenes on Readan Cumb ub an weardne* : 'Along the Fortification to Red Combe from its upper side.'

Mr. Williams-Freeman in his book on *Field Archaeology as illustrated by Hampshire*, p. 286, speaks of certain earthworks called the Froxfield Entrenchments which are not marked on the OM. They consist at the present day of three short lines of entrenchment crossing the bottom of the valley in which High Cross stands (OM1). The easternmost of them seems from his map to be about one-third of a mile E. of the house called the Slade (OM1). He thinks that these were short earthworks designed to protect the bottom of the valley, the sides of it being sufficiently protected by impassable woodland. But it seems possible that these works were originally longer than they now appear, and that the N. part of one of them is referred to here. The *Eald Faesten* of the charter must have run along the edge of the great escarpment about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Warren Corner (OM1).

The red combe is almost certainly the great combe below this escarpment, which is called in the TA. Ruddlecombe.

14. *Thaet hit stent on tham Sieran Boc Hagan* : 'Then it goes on to the Game Enclosure of the Withered Beech.'

Perhaps this is the east end of that *Boc Haga*, the west

¹ I am very uncertain as to the exact meaning of the term *foreweard* in Saxon orientation. But as far as my experience goes, it is always used in the charters of

high land which projects into lower land, or ploughland of one land-unit which projects into that of another.

end of which is mentioned in 8. It will be noticed that in 9 and 11 a *Haga* is mentioned; and it is very probable that one and the same *Haga* extended all along the N. by. of Froxfield, and that it was a western outlier of the Andred's Weald. Whether it was in Froxfield or Colemore cannot be definitely said; but it is probable that it was in Froxfield, and that the *Haga* of the middle of Privett parish was part of it.

15. *And lang thes Sieran* (Boc omitted) *Hagan on Rindgesella*: 'Along the Game Enclosure of the Withered Beech to the Bark House.'

This house is mentioned in 8 of B.982, p. 205. It was where the W. by. of Oakshott tithing met the E. by. of Froxfield, probably on the neck of the promontory called Wheatham Hill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of Ashford Lodge (OM1).

16. *Thueores ofer thone Mere*: 'Crosswise over the Pond.'

17. *Thanon on Readan Bexean*: 'Then to the (Red Boxtrees ?).'

18. *Thonne and lang Hagan on than Baeces Weaste Heafod*: 'Then along the Game Enclosure to the West Head of the Watercourse.'

19. *On Otheres* (probably for *Rotheres*) *East Heafod*: 'To the East Head of the Rother.'

20. *Thanon with eastan Hrithres Heafod*: 'Then over against the east of (Rother's ?) head.'

The position of this last landmark is pretty clearly determined by a reference in 7 of B.982, p. 205, and also by the modern name Rothercombe Farm. The combe is that on the by. of Steep and Langrish; and the Head was where the boundaries of Steep, Langrish, and Froxfield meet, 3 fur. WNW. of Lythe Farm (OM1).

The nature of the landmarks between this last one and the *Rindesele* of 15 makes it almost impossible to determine their positions. The *Baec* must have been some water-course which came down from the hill before Rothercombe is reached. There is a certain probability that it rose in the hollow 3 fur. NNE. of Lythe Farm (OM1), and flowed past Aldersnapp Farm (OM1) towards Stroud Common (OM1), where the Winchester road is called Beckham Lane.

The translation of 19 given above is obviously uncertain. It is possible that *Otheres* is a mistake for *Rotheres*, a later spelling of *Hritheres* which might get into a copy of a charter made in post-Saxon times. The head of Rothercombe is a double one; and this may refer to the more easterly of the two heads, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Lythe Farm (OM1).

21. *Thanon on Timber Hricges Snad thaer he ut cymeth*: 'Then to the Intrusive Piece of Land of Timber Ridge where it projects.'

The meaning is possibly that the *Snad* projects beyond the by. *Snaed*, a word used of detached or intrusive pieces of land, may be a detached piece of a manor, or a piece of land on a promontory. There can be little doubt that this is Cold Hill (OM6) about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of the village of Langrish. The modern by. crosses the neck of the hill, which may account for the *foreweardne* of the survey.

22. *Thonne on Synd hilde Mere*: 'Then to Syndhild's Pond.'

23. *Thonne an on Re Eadburge Geat*: 'Then to Eadburgh's Gate.'

Perhaps *Raedburge*.

24. *Thonne thweores ofer Beor Done ut on tha Rode*: 'Then obliquely over Barrow Dean (reading *Beorb Dene*) out to the (Rood ?).'

For Barrow Dean see 6 of B.982, p. 205. This is Bordean. There is a tumulus near Lower Bordean. Of course the reference may be to a Barrow Down, which would be the hill $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Bordean House (OM1).

From this point the by. cannot be followed with certainty. It takes the same line as that of B.982, but both follow the by. of one of the tithings of East Meon, and the field names of the present day give no clues to the identity of the Saxon landmarks.

25. *Thaet up and lang north be eastan Hyblea on thone Ealdan Her Path*: 'Then up along north on the east side of . . . Lea to the Old Highway.'

26. *Thweores ofer Meone*: 'Obliquely over the Meon river.'

27. *On Granan Treou*: 'To the Green Tree.'

28. *And lang thaes Hlincs on thara Threore Acra Ende :* 'Along the Lynch to the End of the Threc Strips of Ploughland.'

29. *Up on Ucer Hege :* 'Up to the Hedge of the Strip of Ploughland.'

30. *Sioththan Hege Rauue :* '(Later ?) the Hedgerow (Row of Trees).'

Translation very doubtful. I fancy it means that the hedge of 29 continues later as a hedgerow.

31. *On gaen tha Furb :* 'Towards the Firtree.'

See 2 of B.982, p. 205.

32. *Up with Reofnes (Hraefnes) Beorges :* 'Up over against Raven's Barrow.'

33. *Thanon on thona Cumb al swa seo Forg (Furb) scatheth on (oth) that cymed in Sceolles Uuille :* 'Then to the Combe all as the Furrow runs until it comes to Seol's Spring.'

This last landmark is the spring of the *Seoles-burna*, the bourne in West Meon parish which runs down Selscombe, the great combe W. of the park of Westbury House (OM1). The spring is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the farm known as White-wool (OM1).

The Raven's barrow of 32 is probably the tumulus (OM1) on Wether Down (OM1). But what line the by. takes between that point and Bordean in 24 it is impossible to say. Two possible guesses are (1) that the *Eald Herepath* was on the line of the Winchester-Petersfield road, which is called *Herepath* in two parts of its course elsewhere; (2) that the by. crossed the Meon river at South Mill (OM1) due S. of East Meon village. See note on 3 of B.982, p. 205. Nor is it possible to say whether between Raven's barrow and Seol's spring the by. followed the S. or the N. by. of the tithing of Coomb; probably the latter.

It is practically certain that the grant does not include the tithing of Oxenbourne.

34. *And lang Seolesburnan eft in Meone :* 'Along Selsbourne again to the Meon river.'

The by. goes N. along the Selsbourne to where it enters the Meon river about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the village of West Meon. It is, as a fact, following the old W. by. of Westbury. For *Seoles-Burna* see p. 196.

From here to the end of the survey the by. follows the

E. by. of West Meon, which is also followed by the charters B.1200 and B.689.¹

35. *On ge rihta up on Uuores sol* : 'Straight on up to Worr's Slough.'

36. *Inne on Restes Lea* : '(Inside ?) Rest's Lea.'

37. *Thanon andlang Baeces ut to Bromdene* : 'Then along the Watercourse out to Broom Dean.'

38. *Threores (Thweores) ofer Bromdene* : 'Obliquely over Broom Dean.'

39. *On thone Herepath* : 'To the Highway.'

40. *On Crutte Bracca* : 'To Fern brake.'

41. *On Weodu* : 'To the Wood.'

42. *On thone Healf* (obviously something omitted) : 'To the Half . . .'

43. *Thonne on thone Hagan* : 'Then to the Game Enclosure.'

44. *Up to Tycc Ham Stede* : 'Up to Ticc's Homestead.'

45. *Thonan on Rihc (Risc) Mere eastan weardne* : 'Then to Rush Pond (from its east side ?).'

From the point where the *Seoles-Burna* meets the Meon the modern by. passes up the latter for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur., and then turns N. along a line of road which must have been the line of the *Herepath* of B.1200 (see note, p. 198). The by. crosses the valley which runs to Bramdean at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the George Inn, which is on the Petersfield-Winchester road. This is the *Bromdenu* of 38; and this

¹ The comparative table of landmarks is as follows :—

B.36. B.377.	B.1200.	B.689.
1. <i>Seoles-Burna</i> .	<i>Seoles-Burna</i> .	<i>Seoles-Burna</i> .
2. <i>Meone</i> .	<i>Meone</i> .	<i>Meone</i> .
3.	<i>Herepath</i> (Highway),	
4. <i>Worres Sol</i> (Worr's Slough).	<i>W'orres sol</i> .	<i>Worres Sol</i> .
5. <i>Restes Lea</i> (Rest's Lea).		<i>Heafod Stoccas</i> (Head Stakes).
6.	<i>Weawan Thorn</i> (Waewa's Thorntree).	<i>Weawan Hoc</i> (Weawa's Hook).
7. <i>Baec</i> (Watercourse).		
8. <i>Bromdenu</i> (Broom Dean).		
9. <i>Herepath</i> (Highway).		
10. <i>Crutte Bracca</i> .	<i>Crute Brace Leab</i> .	<i>Crute Brece Leab</i> .
11. <i>Weodu</i> (Wood).		
12. <i>Haga</i> (Game Enclosure).		
13.	<i>Sciteres Floda</i> (Shooter's Intermittent Stream).	<i>Weg</i> (Track).
14.		<i>Sciteres Floda</i> .
15.		<i>Weg</i> (Track).
16. <i>Tycc Ham Stede</i> (Ticc's Homestead).		
17. <i>Riscmere</i> (Rush Pond).	<i>Riscmere</i> .	<i>Riscmere</i> .

shows that the valley in which Bramdean stands was still called *Bromdenu* several miles above that village. *Wores Sol* and *Restes Leab* must have been on the E. by. of West Meon between this valley and the Meon river, the former not far from the river, and the latter at some point not now determinable. *Crutte Bracca* or *Crute Brece Leab* was possibly where the modern by. runs for 1 fur. along the Alton road, a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Filmore Hill (OM1). The *Herepath* was probably the Petersfield road, which is called *Herepath* a little E. of this point in B.1319 (see p. 198). The *Haga* was no doubt part of the great *Haga* which, as we have said, covered a large part of Privett and Froxfield. Probably this part of it abutted on the by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Filmore Hill. For *Riscmere* see 1 of this charter.

Charter.

B.1200, K.535. This is a grant of 8 hides *aet Meone and to Fearnfelda* made by king Eadgar in A.D. 967 to the noble matron Winflæd.

The grant includes Westbury tithing S. of the Meon. N. of the river its bounds are not certain; but it seems to include Peake and Privett. The name *Fearnfeld*, 'Fern Moorland,' survives in that of Farnfield Farm, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the church at Privett.

Survey.

1. *Aerest thaer Seolesburna sliht on Meone*: 'First where Selsbourne runs into Meon river.'

(All the early landmarks of this charter have been discussed in relation to the previous charter, B.377, and merely the positions of the landmarks will be given here.)

On Meon river about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of West Meon village.

2. *Andlang Herepathes on Wores Sol*: 'Along the Highway to Wor's Slough.'

The *Herepath* is the road which runs N. from the Meon about 3 fur. E. of the last point. The slough or quagmire was probably not far from the river.

3. *On Weawan Thorn*: 'To (Weawa's ?) Thorntree.' Possibly somewhere about 3 fur. E. of the George Inn (OM1) on the Petersfield road.

4. *On Crute Brace Leage*: 'To Fern Brake Lea.' About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of the George inn (OM1).

5. *On Scytercs Flodan*: 'To Shooter's (Large) Intermittent Stream.'¹

A stream which is reported to flow at the present day down the Alton road in rainy weather. The point was probably close to where the road from Filmore Hill (OMI) joins the Alton road. This stream is the *Pryfetes Floda* of the Saxon Chronicle (see notes on Privett).

6. *On Hriscmere*: 'To Rush Pond.'

The pond 100 yards WNW. of the Wheatsheaf Inn at Filmore Hill (OMI).

7. *On thone Twisledan Beam*: 'To the Forked Tree.'

8. *On Ceorla Geat*: 'To Churl's Gate.'

We know from comparison with other charters that this gate was on the Alton road about 1 fur. NE. of Privett station (OMI). The tree must have been somewhere between this and *Riscmere*.

It is the *Twislede Ac* of the Tisbury charter. It is possible that it stood at what is now the NE. corner of West Meon parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of the tumuli known as the Jumps.

9. *On thone Hagan aet Haethburge Dene*: 'To the Game Enclosure at Heathburg's Dean.'

This dean must have been the valley which runs from Privett station all along the N. by. of Privett. The *Haga* is part of that great *Haga* which, as has been already said, covered the middle part of Privett and a large part of Froxfield.

The main consideration with regard to the line followed by the by. after *Ceorla Geat* is that the superscription of the charter clearly implies that the grant included *Fearnfeld*. As to the position of this *feld* the name Farnfield Farm points to its having been in the E. part of Privett parish. It is probable that the E. part of the N. and S. boundaries of the modern Privett are the old boundaries of *Fearnfeld*. It seems therefore that this grant includes the whole of Privett; and it is therefore probable that at the time of the charter the region now known at Privett was generally known as *Fearnfeld*, i.e. that the latter name had come to be used of the whole area of the parish, and not merely of the E. part of it. In post-Conquest arrangements

¹*Scitere* is the name of a stream at Wilton, near Taunton, Som., (B. 476, K. 1052). The name may have an obscure sense, but

I am strongly inclined to suspect this is from *sceotan*, to shoot, or flow.

Privett is in the same hundred as the tithings of Peake and Westbury, which go to make up the rest of this grant, viz. the hundred of Meonstoke; whereas the neighbouring Froxfield was in East Meon hundred. But it is evident, as has been pointed out on p. 194 n. 4, that at the time of these charters of Meon the lands of what was afterwards Privett had not been definitely converted into an individual land-unit.

10. *Andlang Mearce on tha Twisledan Ac*: 'Along the Boundary to the Forked Oak.'

11. *Andlang Dene on Coggan Beam*: 'Along the Dean to Cogga's Tree.'

The by. is probably still going along the valley on the N. by. of Privett.

12. *On Wytleabe*: 'To White Lea.' (reading *Hwitleah*).

13. *To Brun's Hamme*: 'To Brun's Croft.'

14. *Andlang Mearc to Read Lefan Becan*: 'Along the Boundary to the Redleaved Beeches.'

15. *Andlang Mearce on Cealf Hanggran*: 'Along the Boundary on the Hanging Wood of the Calves.'

16. *On Thorn Wic*: 'To the Outlying (Dairy) Farm of the Thortrees.'

17. *To Wryteles Thorne*: 'To Wrytel's Thortree.'

The last landmark occurs in the survey of B.1319 (see p. 198).

The tree stood probably at the S. end of Dolly's Firs.

The landmarks 10-16 are not traceable. All that can be said is that they are almost certainly on the N. and SE. boundaries of Privett. None of the names of the woods and fields have any connexion with the old landmarks, unless the Thorney Copse in the valley 3 fur. SE. of Farnfield Farm is a faint reminiscence of the *Thorn Wic*. The *Cealf Hangra* was no doubt on the side of the valley, Slidden or *Siladenu*, down which the SE. by. of Privett runs.

18. *To Lyne Stede*: 'To Flax Stead.'

This is also mentioned in B.1319 (see p. 198). It must have been about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. of Privett village.

19. *On Mearc Beorb*: 'To the Barrow on the Boundary.'

This is the *Litel Beorb be westan Tune* of B.1319 (see p. 197).

It seems to have stood S. of the Meon, probably $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

W. of Riplington. Burrow Field and Berry Mead, which lie W. and NW. of the hamlet, just on the N. side of the river, probably commemorate its existence. It is curious that the crossing of the Meon is not mentioned by the surveyors; but it is possible that the copyist has left out some points in this part of the charter.

20. *On thone Stapol*: 'To the Pole.'

21. *On Clenan Ford*: 'To Clean Ford.'

22. *Andlang Seolesburnan eft ut on Meone*: 'Along Seol's Bourne again out on the Meon river.'

The clean ford is mentioned in B.1319 (see p. 197). It was at Whitewool on the Selsbourne, the stream in the combe W. of Westbury Park. It is again curious that there is only one landmark, a boundary pillar or pole, between the barrow at the NW. end of Westbury Park and this ford. Probably the pole was at the SE. corner of Westbury tithing, somewhere about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Coombe Cross in East Meon parish.

Charter.

K.763. The last of the charters relating to the East Meon region is one recording a grant of one hide at *Seoles-Cumb*, made in A.D. 1042, by king Hardacnut to the bishop of Winchester. It is given in Kemble but not in Birch.

The grant is either the whole or part of the tithing of Coomb in the SW. part of East Meon parish.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Seolesburnan andlang thaes Beces*: 'First from Seol's Bourne along the Watercourse.'

2. *Suth andlang thaes Weges on Leofwines Dene*: 'South along the Track to Leofwin's Dean.'

3. *East andlang thaes Weges on Bradan Lea*: 'East along the Track to Broad Lea.'

4. *Suth andlang Weges on Citware Mearce*: 'South along the Way to the Balk (or Boundary) of the People of Chidden.'

5. *West innan Seolescumb*: 'West into Seol's Combe.'

In the case of very small grants such as this, identification of the landmarks is always difficult and for the most part impossible. But here are certain landmarks well known from other Meon charters. *Seoles-Cumb* is the great

combe W. of Westbury Park; and *Seoles-Burna* is the brook which runs down it. The Chidden by. is the modern N. by. of Hambledon parish, of which Chidden is a tithing. On these data it is possible to make something like a probable conjecture as to the limits of this single hide, the more so as the orientation is given with a completeness unhappily absent from the other Meon charters.

The *Baec* of 1 must have been a stream flowing in wet weather down the hollow which branches off E. from Selscombe more or less opposite to the springs of the Selsbourne. The first point then started from the bourne somewhere close to Whitewool (OM1), where was the Clean Ford of B.1319 and B.1200 (see pp. 197 and 220). Up this hollow the by. went E. The *Weg* of 2 is probably the old ridgeway which is mentioned in B.1319 (see p. 197), as running over the hill of Westbury. At the part of which we are now speaking it survives in the road which comes from the S. down a ridge of the Downs past Coombe Cross (OM1).

Leofwin's Dean was probably the narrow hollow just SE. of Coombe Cross. At Coombe Cross another old track coming from Coomb (OM1) cuts the ridgeway at right angles. This must be the *Weg* of 3. Broad Lea must have been just E. of Coombe Cross. The by. seems to go back to the ridgeway and along it to the Hambledon (Chidden) boundary; and from there it went W. (really NW.) to the head of Selscombe.

The area seems large for one hide; but the hidage of these Meon charters is a very insecure guide as to the extent of the grant made; and even were this particular hidage correct, it must be remembered that far the larger portion of the land contained in it is high-lying, and must have been waste in AS. times.

213. EAST MEON.

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

Aet Meone, Date? (B.1319, K.597: same form in B.1200, K.535; in B.377, K.1031; in B.982, K.1190; and in B.689, K.1107).

Menes, 11 and 13 c.: *Meonis*, 12 c.: *East Menes*, 13 c.:

Estmune, Estmunes, Moene, Estmeone, 14 c. : *Estmene*, 15 c. : *Estmeane*, 16 c.

In Bede, *H.E.*, iv., 13, it is related how Wulfhere, king of Mercia, granted to *Aethelwalh*, king of the South Saxons, 'duas . . . provincias . . . Uectam uidelicet insulam, et Meanuarorum prouinciam in gente Occidentalium Saxonum': i.e. the Isle of Wight and the country of the Meonwara. The Saxon Chronicle under the year 661 records the same transaction, but only mentions the Isle of Wight in relation to it.

It is apparent that this Meon district was regarded as a separate unit of the West Saxon kingdom.

The name Meon occurs in Gloucestershire. There is also a Meon Hill in Houghton in N. Hants. It is certainly pre-Saxon; but from what language it originates cannot now be said.

Numerous ancient names in and round the parish are given in the preceding Meon charters.

Local and Field Names.

Westbury House and Park (OM1, *Westberie*, 11 c. : *Westb'ia*, Pipe R. 1166 : *Westburia*, 12 c. : *Westbyr'*, T.N. 1242 : *Westbyrie*, 13 c. : *Westbury*, 14-15 c. AS. *West Byrig*, 'West Fort or Camp.' The name must refer to some camp which stood on the hill. Though no remains of a camp are marked in OM., yet, as a ridgeway passed over the hill, it was a very likely place for such a camp.¹ Westbury was an old tithing which has in modern times been divided between the parishes of East and West Meon. Originally the Selsbourne, the bourne $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Westbury Park, was its W. by. Judging from the charters, its E. by. was the ridgeway along the comb of the hill. Together with Peake it was in 1086 included in the hundred of Meonstoke; and both of them were still in that hundred in 1841).

Bigham's Copse, Stock Copse, Stock Field, Roundabout

¹ I use the word 'camp' of the highlying earthworks so common in the south of England, because the name is ordinarily applied to them. But I think that there cannot be much doubt that they were for the most part the cities and villages of the pre-Roman period; and the special

frequency of their occurrence in the south of England would suggest that they were the work of those Celtic invaders from Gaul who came to this country in the last centuries before Christ. Their positions accord with those of the great Gallic cities of Caesar's day.

Copse, Great Butts, Great Copyhold Copse ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Peake Farm, OMI), Dolly's Firs, Starveacre, Kingsland Copse.

Peak or Peake Farm (OMI. Formerly the tithing of Peake, which was in 1086 in the hundred of Meonstoke, and was still in that hundred in 1841. It was also till recent times part of the parish of Warnford. *Peek*, 14 c. : *Peke*, *Peake Tygoll*, *Peeke Tigoll*, *Peake Tigall*, *Peake Farm*, 17 c. Almost certainly AS. *Pic*, 'point.' Judging from field names, in which 'peak' and 'peaked' are very common elements, it is probable that the land of this tithing had a very acute angle at one of its corners. The name Tigall or Tigoll survives in that of the neighbouring Tigwell or Tegwell Farm).

Trenley Grove ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. of Peake Farm. Probably a variant of Trinley or Trindley, names which occur several times in Hants. AS. *Trind-Del-Leah*, 'Lea of the Circular Quarry or Chalkpit.' There are several old chalkpits near the wood, one on its NW. edge), Burrow Plantation, Burrow Field, Berry Mead (all about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. and N. of Riplington, OMI. Probably derive their names from the *Beorb* or barrow which stood formerly just S. of the Meon river at this point), War Hill, Hanger Copse, Tigwell or Tegwell Farm (OMI. From the family name Tigoll or Tigall connected with the name of Peake. See above), Mare Pond, Lower Bordean (*Beorb Denu*, 'Dean of the Barrow.' See charters), Colemore Field.

Bereleigh House (OMI.) A former sub-manor. ? *Berleg*, 12 c. : *Burley*, 14 c. : *Bereley*, 16 and 17 c. The 14 c. form suggests *Baer-Leah*, 'Lea of the Woodland Pasture'; the 14c. form *Burb-leah*, 'Lea of the Camp.'

Drayton (OMI.) Welsbury Field (on NW. side of the park at Bereleigh House. Probably *Wylles-Byrig*, 'Camp of the Spring.' Seems to support the second derivation of Bereleigh given above), Riplington (OMI. A tithing. The Northumberland place name is derived from *Rippelinga-Tun*, 'Farm of the Family of Rippel.' Mawer, *Pl. N. Northumb.*), Nutsberry (just SW. of Bereleigh Park. Possibly another reference to the *Burb*), Mascoombe Bottom (1 m. S. of Bereleigh House), Hen Wood, Halmaker Field (3 fur. N. of Coombe Cross. OMI. Probably

Healmaecer, 'Straw Field'), Sulscombe ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of Coombe Cross, OMI. The name of the combe W. of Westbury Park. See charters). Coombe (the *Seoles-Cumb* of the charters, q.v.), Hockham (1 fur. ENE. of Coombe Cross), Duncoombe Wood ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of Coombe Cross), Salt Hill, Wether Down, Garston Barn, Lakes Mead, Great Lakes, Pill Meadow (in the village. Part of it now the recreation ground. Near the river. Probably *Pyl*, 'pool' in a stream), Vineyard Hole, Frogmore, Luckwells, Little Cumbers, Little Gasson, Long Six and Hipp, Oxenbourne (the bourne which flows 1 fur. S. of Upper House Farm to join the Meon. Gives its name to a tithing. *Oxena-Burna*, 'Bourne of the Oxen'), Brocklands (just S. of the Oxenbourne.) Preston Farm, Hilhampton Copse, Lythe House, Oxenbourne Lythe (OMI. AS. *Hlith*, 'hillslope'), Frexdean (valley 5 fur. E. of Stonylands Farm, OMI), Rave Piece, Wadcombe (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Stonylands Farm, OMI), Wascombe Bottom (extreme SE. corner of parish, S. of Oxenbourne Down), Nine Corner Hanger, Tegdown Hill, Byden Copse, Blagden Copse ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of Byden Copse), Hyden Wood (OMI), Leydean Bottom, Coombe Wood.

214. WEST MEON.

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

Menes, 11 c.: *Meones*, 13 c.¹ For examples and discussion of the name see notes on East Meon.

Various names on its by. are given in the Meon and Tisbury charters.

Charter.

B.689, K.1107 is a charter whereby king Aethelstan grants to Aethelgard 12 hides *Aet Meon*.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Mearc Beorge weste weardum*: 'First from the Boundary Barrow from its west side.'

¹ Other forms: *Mienes*, Pipe R. 1159, 1166 (bis); *Miena*, Pipe R. 1168-76; *Menes*, C.R. 1237-42; *Westmune*, F.A. 1316; *West Mene*, C.P.R. 1494-1507. It must be understood that when in old

documents the name occurs without the attribute 'East' or 'West' it is often not possible to say whether it refers to East or West Meon.

2. *And lang Here Pathes north innan Meone*: 'Along the Highway north to Meon river.'

These landmarks can only be determined by reference to the last landmarks of the survey. These latter are clearly determinable.

The *Mearc Beorb*, though not marked on the OM., still stands on the W. by. in a belt of timber about 150 yards S. of what is called Sheep Bridge, which is on the Warnford road about 5 fur. W. of West Meon village. The orientation is worth the attention of those who are interested in this difficult question. The by. passes on the actual W. edge of the slope of the barrow; but it is running N.

The *Herepath* was a branch of the great ridgeway which comes down from the neighbourhood of Old Winchester Hill to cross the river at Warnford. The belt of timber is on the line of this branch road. It seems to have left the ridgeway at the point where it crosses the railway, and seems to have run N. to Sheep Bridge (OM6).

From that point it probably ran along the modern W. by. of the parish N. of the river, where it seems to have fallen into disuse for the most part; and its line has been planted by thin irregular belts of trees. Part of it survives in the piece of road on the by. W. of Lippen Cottages (OM1).

3. *Thanon and lang Hege Rewe on thone Hlinc east weardne aet thaere Efisc*: 'Then along the Hedgerow (Row of Trees) to the Lynch leaving it on the East at the Eaves (Overhanging Edge of the Wood).'

4. *Thonne thurb thone Lea on tham Leage*: 'Then through the Lea to the Lea.'

5. *Thurb thone Lytlan Lea weste weardne*: 'Through the Little Lea, leaving it on the west.'

6. *Thanon north on thone Wudu*: 'Then north to the Wood.'

7. *On an Del weste weard*: 'To a Quarry on its west side.'

8. *And thanon north on other Del eac westeward*: 'And then north to another Quarry also on its west side.'

9. *North to Eaces (for Ac) Stede midde weardum*: 'North to the Farmsteading of the Oak-trees (on the middle of one side ?).'

10. *Thanon on ge ribte to Brom Daene on thaet Bec :* 'Then straight to Broom Dean to the Intermittent Stream (or to the Watercourse).'

This brings the by. to a point which may be identified with certainty. Broom Dean is the modern Bramdean, the valley in which the village of that name stands. The by. reaches it about 1 fur. NW. of the N. angle of Shutt's Copse (OM1). Therefore points 3-9 must lie between the Meon river and this valley. The two chalkpits of 7 and 8 are identifiable. The first is just N. of Bere Farm, the by. making a bend there, and passing, as described in the charter, to the W. of the pit. The second is about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE. of the house called Brockwood, and the by., as described in the charter, passes W. of it. The hedgerow of 3 must have run N. from the river; there is, as a fact, such a hedgerow there now. The wood may survive in Bere Copse to the S. of Bere Farm (OM1). The *Eaces Stede* is the *Acstede* of the Hinton charter. It is evident that the eye of the copyist was caught by the *eac* of the preceding point.

Comparison of the two charters shows that this Oakstead was on the by. E. of Brockwood (OM1). Down the Bramdean ran the *Baec* of 10, which, as its name implies, was a stream which ran only in rainy weather. This same *Baec* is mentioned in the Hinton charter at a point rather more than a mile down the valley, just outside the village of Bramdean.

11. *Thonne east and lang thaes Becaes :* 'Then east along the Watercourse.'

This looks as if it were rather an approximate description. The boundary does run E. for a short distance in the valley, but the actual stream when running must have been a few yards from this bend in the by.

12. *Ofer thone Ham (for Hamme) on thone Scagan ute weardne :* 'Over the Croft to the Shaw (small wood), leaving it on the outside of the boundary.'

13. *To Hure thes (for Hyrdes) Treowe :* (Corrected from the Hinton charter) 'To the Herdsman's Tree.'

The landmarks come thickly hereabouts. Comparison with the Hinton charter shows that this tree must have stood about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of that other Bere Farm which is in Hinton Ampner parish (OM1). The shaw must have been on the site of the wood now called the Grove (OM6).

14. *Thonne east and lang Dic to tham Eastram Baee :*
'Then east along the Dyke to the Easterly Watercourse.'

As a fact the by. goes NE. rather than E. ; but the surveyors may have selected the nearest cardinal point of the compass. This stream must have run down the by. at the part E. of Bere Farm (OM1).

15. *Thonne north and lang Baeces on Hnut Leage Baere :*
'Then north along the Watercourse to the (Pasture ?¹) of the Lea of the Nut Trees.'

This name survives in part in that of Bere Farm in Hinton Ampner ; and the *Baer* may have been on the by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the farm.

16. *Thanon north on Lin Leage easte wearde :* 'Then north to Flax Lea on its east side.'

17. *To Tices Stede :* 'To Tice's Farmsteading.'

This last point brings the survey to where the W. by. of West Meon abuts on that of West Tisted, the *Tices Stede* of the charter, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Purser's Farm (OM1). *Linleah* is mentioned in the Hinton charter. It must have been about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the farm.

18. *Thonne east be Efisc :* 'Then east by the Eaves (probably the overhanging edge of a wood).'

This *Efisc* is mentioned in the Tisted charter. It ran along the N. by., N. of Purser's Farm (OM1).

19. *Thurb thone Lea northe weardne :* 'Through the Lea, leaving it on the north side.'²

This lea must have been N. of Punsholt Farm (OM1).

20. *And thanon on Risc Mere :* 'And then to Rush Pond.'

Mentioned in the Meon charters B.1200, K.535 and B.377, K.1031 ; and also in the Tisted charter. Now represented by a small pond beside the Alton road about 100 yards NW. of the Wheatsheaf inn at Filmore Hill (OM1).

Both this and the other charters cited above show that

¹ The new edition of Bosworth-Toller gives *Baer* with this meaning queried. Sweet does not give it at all in his dictionary. I am certain that the word meant something far more specific. Its obvious derivative 'Bere,' which occurs several times in Hants, is noticeably associated with woodland. I am inclined to guess that *Baer* or *Baere*

meant woodland in which swine could be pastured.

² The orientation in *-ne* is a difficulty ; all the more so as it is only too likely that copyists of charters made mistakes between the *-weardne* and the *-wearde* or *-ward* endings.

the small NE. extension of the parish of West Meon was not a part of it at the date of the charters.

21. *To thaem Wege*: 'To the Track.'

22. *And lang Weges on Sciteres Flodan*: 'Along the Track to Shooter's (Great) Intermittent Stream.'

The track was on the line of the Alton road at this part. The *Floda* flows down the road at certain times at the present day.

For its identity with the *Pryfetes Floda* of the Saxon Chronicle see notes on Privett. The *Sciteres Floda* is mentioned in the Meon charter, B.1200, K.535, and in both the Tisted charters. This makes it pretty certain that this small NE. extension of West Meon was originally part of Tisted.

23. *Thanon on Crute Brece Leage weste easte* (sic) *wearde*: 'Then to . . . Fern-brake Lea on its . . . side.'

Mentioned in B.1200, K.535 and B.377, K.1031. In the present state of our knowledge *Crute* is not translatable. It may be calculated from the various references to it that the lea was on the E. by., about 3 fur. NNE. of the George inn (OM1).

24. *Swa to Weawan Hocan*: 'So to Weawa's Hook.'

25. *Thanon on tha Heafod Stoccas*: 'Then on the Stakes at the Headland (of a ploughland).'

26. *Thanon on Worres Sol*: 'Then to Worr's Slough or Quagmire.'

This slough is shown by comparison with other charters to have been not far N. of the Meon river, perhaps somewhere about 3 fur. N. of Westbury House. The hook and the stakes must therefore have been respectively somewhere about 3 fur. E. of the George inn (OM1) and somewhere just E. of Hayling Wood.

27. *To Meone*: 'To the Meon river.'

This is where the modern E. by. meets the river about 1 m. E. of the village.

28. *Up and lang Meone on Seolesburnan*: 'Up along the Meon river to Seol's Bourne.'

This is the brook which comes down the combe to the W. of Westbury Park. It is called Selbourne in the TA.

29. *And lang Burnan on thone Aewylm*: 'Along the Bourne to the (Great) Spring.'

This is the spring where the Selbourne rises about

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Whitewool (OM1). It is called *Sceoles Wyl*, 'Seol's Spring,' in other charters.

30. *And lang Weter Weges up to Strete*: 'Along the Water Way up to the Street or Made Road.'

The water way survives in the track which runs S. from the spring to the top of the ridge. In the Chidden charter (see Hambledon) it is called the *Hwit Weter Weg*, 'White Water Way.' The street is the great ridgeway which runs through the S. part of East Meon, and abuts on the West Meon by. about 3 fur. SW. of Coomb (OM1).

31. *And lang Strete on Himan Beorgas*: 'Along the Street to Hima's Barrows.'

The street or ridgeway follows the ridge in a SW. direction for about 3 fur. until it comes to a series of tumuli on Tegleaze Down (OM1). These are the *Himan Beorgas*.

32. *Thanon on Trind Lea* (read *Trind Del Leah*): 'Then to the Lea of the Round Quarry.'

This lea is mentioned in the Exton charter, B.758. It was where the N. by. of Exton meets the W. by. of West Meon about 5 fur. NNE. of the camp on Old Winchester Hill (OM1), which is the *Eorhburh*, 'Earthen Camp,' of the Exton charter. The *Trind-Del*, 'Round Quarry,' itself is mentioned in that charter.

33. *And lang Haere Pathes*: 'Along the Highway.'

This is the ridgeway called *Straet* in 30.

34. *Thonne betweox tha twegen Wegas thurb thone Lea*: 'Then between the two Ways, through the Lea.'

This point is very clearly marked. Just N. of the *Trindleah* above mentioned, the ridge forks, and the ridgeway splits into two branches following respectively the combe of the two ridges.

The by. bisects the angle between the two roads.

35. *Thurb thone Lea*: 'Through the Lea.'

36. *And ofer Fearnleage*: 'And over Fern Lea.'

This lea must have been N. of where the road divides.

37. *Thonne on west healf Weges*: 'Then to the west side of the Track.'

The by. runs W. of, and more or less parallel with, the branch of the ridgeway which runs down towards West Meon.

38. *On Gerihste to Cyrdan Heale*: 'Straight on to the Curved Hollow.'

Probably the hollow at the head of the dean which is just N. of where the ridgeway to Warnford crosses the railway.¹

39. *Thonne and lang Hlincs on ta Tolla Dene use wearde*: 'Then along the Lynch to (Tolla's ?) Dean from its upper end.'

The dean is the one just mentioned above.

40. *Thonne and lang Hlincs to Mearc George*: 'Then along the Lynch to Boundary Barrow.'

See 1 of this charter.

Local and Field Names.

Punsholt Farm (OMI, N. of parish. *Poundesolte, Ponsholt*, 16 c.: *Punsholes, Punsalls*, 17 c. Probably *Puntes Holt*, 'Punt's Copse').

Merrywell (field on W. by. immed. N. of the road to Bramdean), Long Dean, Shutt's Copse, Pest Houses, Inner Vailes (immed. W. of Shutt's Copse, OMI), Inner Vailes (3 fur. ESE. of Shutt's Copse, OMI), Inwood Copse, Vale Coppice (Moon's Copse in OM.), Burrow Field ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Shutt's Copse, OMI. Tumulus in it), Headdon Copse (1 fur. SE. of the George Inn, OMI), Marldell, Hatch Croft, Sutton Park, Little Braich, Lower Braich, Vinnels Lane, Hayling Wood (3 fur. E. of the N. end of the railway tunnel), Great Blackberry, Becks, Great Hooks, Slades, Tilbury (immed. N. of E. end of village), Knaps Hard (field immed. NE. of church), Floud Cottage (on NW. edge of village), Lippen Wood ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of village), Brocklands (by the Meon), Barrow Field, Chappets Farm, Gadsfield (Godsfield, OM. Wood on W. edge of Westbury Park), Selbourne Lake (field on the *Seolesburna*. See charter), Down Pond Purrock, Sourdoun Barn, Hayden Copse ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of village), Whitewood, Burrow Field.

215. MEONSTOKE.

About 4 m. ENE. of Bishop's Waltham.

Menestoch, 11 c.: *Mienestoch, Mionstoke*, 12 c.:

¹ This is the main ridgeway. After crossing the ford at Warnford, it went on to Winchester along the ridge W. of the Meon. For description of this ridgeway and

its branches see my article on the 'Highways and Tracks of Hampshire' in *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv. (xxv), p. 157.

*Manestoke, Munestok: Menestok, 13 c.: Munestoke, Maonestoke, Moenestoke, 14 c.*¹

AS. *Meon-Stoc*, 'Place on the Meon.'²

Old names on its by. are given in the Exton and Droxford charters.

Local and Field Names.

Shavard, Shavard Barn ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. of the village of Exton. Evidently a curious corruption of the name of the neighbouring Shawford, the *Sceald-Ford*, 'Shallow Ford,' of the Exton charter), Drove Way, Harvest Crate, Grendon ($3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW. of the camp on Old Winchester Hill), Little Stock, Hagsbury ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Harvestgate Farm, OM1), Wattcombe ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW. of Harvestgate Farm, OM1), Shogden Wood ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of Harvestgate Farm, OM1), Staple Gates ($3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. of Harvestgate Farm, OM1), Peasdon ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NW. of Harvestgate Farm, OM1), Heath Pits, Round Ash, Partway Cross, Knighton (field $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of the rectory), Beeson, Barrish ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Meonstoke House), Coomb, Walton (TA., Watton Lane, OM. Runs E. from Brockbridge, OM1), Sheardley, Sheardley Farm, Hatchett Croft, Stoke Wood.

216. MICHELDEVER.

About $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Winchester.

Myceldefer, A.D. 900-901 (B.596. K.332): *Micheldever*, A.D. 904 (B.604. K.1081) and 15 c.: *Myceldefer* (B.1611, K.642): *Myceldefer*, A.D. 903 (B.602, K.336): *Mycheldefer*, 10 c.: *Miceldevre*, 11 c.: *Micheldeura*, 12 c.: *Muchel Dever*, 13-15 c.³

From AS. *Micel*, 'Great,' and Celtic *Defr* or *Dofr*, 'water' or 'stream.' This Celtic word occurs also in the names Andover and Candover in Hants, and also in that of Dover, Kent, and of Andoversford, Gloucs.

¹ Other forms: *Menestock*, Pipe R. 1159 (bis): *Minestoc*, Pipe R. 1167, 1168-76: *Menestok*, T.N. 1249 (bis), I.P.M. 1283: *Menestoke*, I.P.M. 1292: *Moenestok*, I.P.M. 1327: *Moenstoke*, C.A.D. 1343.

² I have not really attempted to translate *Stoc*. Ekblom, *Pl. N. Wilis*. has dissipated

the old idea that it meant 'stockaded place.'

³ Other forms: *Micheledevera*, Pipe R. 1166: *Mucheldefre*, Pipe R. 1168-76: *Mucheldevr*, T.N. 1208: *Mucheldorr*, C.R. 1228: *Michildevr*, C.R. 1237-42: *Micheldevr*, C.R. 1239: *Mucheldevre*, F.A. 1316, 1346.

Charters.

Micheldever is mentioned in various charters, in two of which a survey is given. But one of these does not refer to the parish, but gives the bounds of Sutton Scotney, now a part of Wonston. This charter is B.604, K.1081. What the connexion between Micheldever and Sutton Scotney was does not appear from the charters. Sutton was in post-Conquest times in the hundred of Barton Stacey, not in that of Micheldever. For this charter see notes on Wonston.

The other charter which has a survey attached to it presents considerable difficulties. It certainly includes the parish of Micheldever; but it includes a good deal more.

It is B.596, K.332 of the reputed date A.D. 900-901, whereby king Edward grants to the New monastery at Winchester 100 hides at Micheldever. It would appear on the face of it to refer to the hundred of Micheldever. A comparison of the list of places in the hundred at the time of Domesday and of the various places the surveys of which are given in the charter, results as follows:—

Places in the hundred.

Micheldever (including presumably Stoke Charity.)
Northington.

Popham.
East Stratton.
Cranbourne.
Slackstead in Farley Chamberlayne.
West Stratton.
Abbot's Worthy.

Places in the charter.

Included in the large survey.
Boundaries of a formerly detached part of the parish now in Brown Candover, given in a special survey.
Probably the main part of Northington in the large survey.
Probably in the large survey.
Probably in the large survey.
Special survey given.
Special survey given under name of *Rige Leab*.
Possibly in the large survey.
Not in the large survey.¹

There are attached to the charter two other surveys of Curdrige and of Durley, probably as detached pieces of timber land.

When the large survey is examined in detail, though various landmarks cannot be identified, enough can be

¹ A note at the end of the charter runs thus: 'And the 7 hides at Worthy belong to the 100 hides at Micheldever.' This

seems to imply that the lands of Abbot's Worthy are not included in the large survey.

made out to show that it certainly includes Micheldever itself, and almost certainly the present parish of Northington, together with Popham, East and West Stratton, and probably Stoke Charity, and also that part of Wonston which is not included in the Cranbourne and Sutton Scotney charters (see notes on Wonston). Although only the northern part of the present parish of Wonston (i.e. Cranbourne), was in Micheldever hundred, yet the fact that the Sutton Scotney charter is headed 'Micheldever' shows that there was a connexion, probably of ownership, possibly manorial, between the S. part of the parish and Micheldever.

Survey.

Apparently of the late Saxon Age.

1. *Aerest on Hafoc Hlinc*: 'First to Hawk Lynch.'
2. *Thonne swa andlang Herpathes on Ecgulfes Treow*: 'Then so along the Highway to Ecgulf's Tree.'

If, as seems to be the case, this by. includes the SE. part of Wonston, then the *Herepath* was a track along the line of the Winchester-Whitchurch road. The straightness of the present road shows that in its present form it is of modern construction. But the Sutton Scotney charter (see Wonston) mentions a *Weggelaet*, 'road meeting,' or 'crossroads,' on this line, showing that two ancient tracks crossed one another hereabouts; and other details in that charter show pretty clearly that the crossing took place where the old trackway known as Alresford Way or Alresford Drove cut across the Whitchurch road at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. due S. of Sutton Scotney village. The *Hafoc Hlinc* must therefore have been where the Whitchurch-Winchester road crosses the S. by. of the parish about 3 fur. SSE. of Larkwhistle Farm (OM1). The by. would abut on Micheldever Brook at Sutton Scotney village.

3. *Thonne andlang Herpathes oth Myceldefer*: 'Then along the Highway as far as the Great Stream (Micheldever Brook).'

See above.

4. *Thonne andlang Myceldefer*: 'Then along the Great Stream.'

The by. goes E. along the brook.

5. *Thonne of Myceldefer to tham Pole* : 'Then from the Great Stream to the Pool.'

This may be the large pool N. of the village of Stoke Charity.

6. *To Naesan Byrig* : 'To the Camp of the "Ness" or Ridge-end.'

This is Norsebury Ring, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Stoke Charity.

7. *To Waeter Hlince* : 'To Water Lynch.'

8. *To Stapola Thorne* : 'To the Thorntree of the Pole.'

This tree is mentioned in the Hunton charter, where it is called 'the Thorntree where the Pole stands.' Its position was clearly at a bend in the Hunton-Micheldever by. about 5 fur. S. of where the roads from Stockbridge and Andover meet. The Water lynch must have been between this point and Norsebury Ring, probably near Hunton Farm (OM1).

9. *To Horgan Wege* : 'To the Muddy Way.'

Mentioned in the Whitchurch charter, also mentioned in the Hunton charter, where it is simply called the *Weg*. It is the road which runs due N. from close to the meeting-place of the Andover and Stockbridge roads.

10. *To Forsaethan Wylle* : 'To the Spring of the (Pit ?).'

In the Whitchurch charter are mentioned certain *Forsaethas* at this point. The Pits and Spring must have been close to Three Barrows.

11. *To Dyddan Thorne* : 'To Dudda's Thorntree.'

12. *To Tettan Grafe* : 'To Tetta's Grove.'

13. *To Ceortes Beorge* : 'To Ceort's Barrow.'

14. *To Cleara Flode* : 'To . . . (large) Intermittent Stream.'

This spring is mentioned in the North Waltham charter. It is fairly certain that it was at the S. corner of that parish $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Popham village. *Ceortes Beorb* is almost certainly one of the barrows known as Popham Beacons. *Tettan Graf* must have been somewhere near the tunnel on the railway just N. of Micheldever station. *Dyddan Thorn* must have been somewhere just W. of that.

15. *Andlang Straete on Herwes Ham* : 'Along the Street (Made road) to Herp's House.' (Reading *Herpes* from the North Waltham charter).

The *Straet* is the Roman road from Winchester to Sil-

chester. The *Ham* must have been on the road somewhere E. of North Waltham village.

16. *To Linleage* : 'To Flax Lea.'

17. *To Bulloces Sole* : 'To Bulloc's Slough.'

18. *To Ticces Ham* : 'To Ticce's House.'

19. *Thonna ofer thone Feld to Bearcelea* (Read *Beorcleah*) : 'Then over the Open Country (Moorland) to the Lea of Birchtrees.'

20. *Forth on Aep(aeps) Lea* : 'On to the Lea of the Aspen Trees.'

21. *Swa forth on Hean Hangran* : 'So on to the High Hanging Wood.'

22. *Tb' ofer thone Feld on Kendefer* : 'Then over the Moorland to . . . Stream (Candover Brook).'

No trace of the landmarks 16-21 survives. It is not possible to do more than guess that they were on the NE., SE., and S. boundaries of Popham, on the E. by. of East Stratton, and on the N. by. of Northington. If so, the by. abutted on Candover brook where the Northington by. meets it, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of the village of Brown Candover.

23. *Thonne andlang Kendefer on Duddan Dune* : 'Then along Candover Brook to Dudda's Down.'

24. *Thonne andlang Streames to Brocenan Beorge* : 'Then along stream to the Broken Barrow.'

This is probably the barrow referred to in the Worthy charter as the *Beorh thae adolfen waes*, 'the Barrow which was excavated.'

This stood at the meeting of the boundaries of Micheldever, Martyr Worthy, and Itchen Abbas, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Lunways inn (OM1).

If so, the stream mentioned must be a stream running down the valley running up W. from the park at Northington. The modern by. is on the S. slope of it. But this involves a difficulty of interpretation, for *Stream* is used in the charters of the current or course of a stream, not of the stream itself. Still it is perhaps possible that it might be used somewhat loosely of the actual stream.

25. *Innan tha Rode on Beaga Lea* : 'On the near side of the clearing to (Beaga's ?) Lea.'

It is just possible that the name of this lea survives in

that of Bayley's Clump in the S. part of Stoke Charity parish, 5 fur. due S. of West Stoke Farm (OM1).¹

26. *On midde weardan Weard Hangran*: 'To the middle of the Hanging Wood of the Place where watch is kept.'

27. *Swa forth on Papan Holt sutheweardne*: 'So forth to Papa's Copse from its south side.'

28. *Thonne on thaet Gemot Hus*: 'Then to the Moot House.'

These last points are not traceable.

29. *Thonne ofer Ruwan Dune th' aeft on Hafoc Hlinc*: 'Then over Rough Down again on Hawk Lynch.'

See 1 of the charter.

Local Names.

Larkwhistle Farm, Weston Colley (tithing), Borough Farm, Norsebury Ring (see *Naesan Byrig* of the charter), West Stratton (tithing, *Westratton*, T.N. 1208: *West Stratton*, I.P.M. 1283, F.A. 1316, 1346, 1431, *Straet-Tun*, 'farm on the Street,' i.e. on the Roman road), Bazeley Copse ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Borough Farm, OM1, *Babysley Coppice*), Alresford Drove (evidently an old drift way or cattle way. Crosses the SW. part of parish), Bradley Farm.

217. MICHELMERSH.

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

Miclamersce, A.D. 985 (K.652): *Muchelemareis*, Pipe R. 1166: *Muchmaries*, *Michelmares*, *Muchelmarays*, 13 c.: *Michelmarsh*, *Mitchelmarsh*, 14 c.: *Mychemlers*, 16 c.

AS. *Micel-Mersc*, 'Great Marsh.' The thirteenth century forms show that *Mersc* had been translated into French 'marais.'

Charter.

K.652 is a charter whereby king Ethelred grants in A.D. 985 to his friend Alfred 40 hides at Michelmersh.

¹ It must not be assumed that a field or local name which contains an element in the possessive case is necessarily derived from a personal name. The study of such names shows one that there has been a tendency

to assume that a name which has lost its meaning to a later generation has now and again been put into the possessive form under the impression that it is of personal origin.

The hidage is a difficulty, for the by. given does not include even the whole of the civil parish of Michelmersh, but leaves out the district of Awbridge, i.e. all the land W. of the Test. It is quite certain that the land included cannot have been limited to the E. part of Michelmersh parish; and in fact the survey indicates pretty clearly that the N. part of Farley Chamberlayne, i.e. that part which lay outside the Slackstead Manor, and was in a different hundred to that manor, is included in the Michelmersh grant.

*Survey.*¹

1. *Aerest of Terstan upp on Iwzw Cumbe*: 'First from the river Test up to Yew Combe.'

2. *On Waenbyrste*: 'To Wagon Copse.'

3. *On thone Ealde Iw*: 'To the Old Yew Tree.'

4. *To Lullan Setle*: 'To Lulla's Residence.'

5. *To Beocera Gente* (read *Geate*): 'To the Gate of the Beekeepers.'

6. *To Horsweges Heale*: 'To the Hollow of the Horseway.'

7. *To Aeppen Lega*: 'To (Aspen ?) Lea.'

8. *To Higsolon*: 'To the Hay Slough.'

9. *On Faestan Ac*: 'To the Firm Oaktree.'

10. *On Feora Burnan Aewylman*: 'To the Springs of the . . . Bourne.'

11. *To Ceomman Brige* (read *Crumman* or *Crumban*): 'To the Crooked Bridge.'

12. *To Wyrtowalun*: 'To the (Hillfoot).'

13. *Up be Wyrtowalun oth Cerswyll*: 'Up by the Hillfoot to Watercress Spring.'

14. *Up to tham Ellene*: 'Up to the Eldertree.'

15. *To Populfinige*: 'To the . . . of the Poplar Trees.'

16. *To Lambbyrste*: 'To Lamb Copse.'

17. *To Huntan Wican*: 'To Hunter's Dairy Farm.'

18. *Thonone eft on Terstan*: 'Then again to the river Test.'

It has been necessary to give the whole of the survey, because it is only in the latter part of it that the clue as to the line of the by. is to be found.

¹ The survey is a copy of an original AS. document made at some post-Conquest date by one who was imperfectly acquainted with the AS. language.

The *Feora Burna* of 10 is mentioned under the name of *Fearburna* in a charter relating to the NW. part of the modern parish of Ampfield. It is also a landmark in the Romsey charter under the name *Fareburn*. The name survives in that of Fairborne Farm, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Braishfield (OM1). The brook rises near the hamlet of Pucknall, and forms first the by. between Michelmersh and Ampfield, and later, for a short distance, that between Michelmersh and Romsey. The springs of 10 must have been at or near Pucknall. This identification shows that the bridge of 11 cannot be, as has been suggested, Kimbridge. It is almost certain that there has been, as suggested above, a corruption of text, and that the modern Crook Bridge on the bourne S. of Braishfield is on the site and bears the name of the bridge of the charter.

At the bridge the modern by. turns away from the stream, first N. and then W., until it abuts on another stream which comes down from Sharpe's Farm. It meets this stream 3 fur. SSW. of the farm.

The *Wyrtwala* of 12 must be the slope on the W. side of the stream valley. The *Cerswyll* of 13 was at the head of this stream, near the farm. The stream itself is called in the Romsey charter *Care-Broc*, which is evidently a miswriting for *Caers-Broc*, 'watercress brook.' The name survives in that of Casbrook Common which lies W. of the brook.

Even after these certain identifications, the points 1-9 are not easy to determine. It is, however, plain that the by. goes, as usual, with the clock. Therefore these landmarks must be on the N. by. of Michelmersh and the NE. and S. boundaries of Farley Chamberlayne.

According to the custom of AS. surveyors the survey will begin at one of the cardinal angles of the grant.

The point on the Test indicated in 1 is where the N. by. of Michelmersh leaves that river at Lower Brook (OM1) and runs W. The *Iwro Cumb* is the small valley up which it runs just W. of the river. The landmarks 2-5 can only be approximately determined. They lay on the N. boundaries of Michelmersh and Farley Chamberlayne. *Waenhyrst* of 2 was probably in the site of Michelmersh Wood (OM1). The *Ealde Iw* of 3 was possibly at the angle S. of Stubb's Copse. *Lullan Setl* of 4 was possibly

where the N. by. of Michelmersh meets that of Farley about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. of Oakfield (OM1). *Beocera Geat* was possibly near the SE. corner of Parnholt Wood (OM1). The *Horsweges Healb* of 6 was almost certainly at the NW. corner of Fawley parish. From here southwards down the E. by. of Farley, along the bottom of a long valley the *Horsweg* seems to have run; but it is not till a long way down the valley, near Merdon Farm (OM1), that it is represented by a modern road. Three furlongs SW. of that farm the old N. by. of Slackstead (see notes on Farley Chamberlayne) begins to run E. across Farley parish. At this point was the *Aeppen Leab*, 'Lea of the Aspens,' of 7. This is the *Taeppa Leab* of the *Rigeleab* (Slackstead) and Chilcomb charters.¹

The *Faeste Ac* of 9 is mentioned in the Slackstead charter, and a comparison of the charters puts it at the old N. angle of the Slackstead by., about 3 fur. SE. of Oakfield (OM1). The Hay Slough of 8 must therefore have been somewhere near Gudge Copse (OM6). The *Aewylmas* of the *Feora Burna* would be in the hollow N. of the hamlet of Pucknall (OM1). After this the landmarks come much more thickly, but that is because the by. is coming round to the arable lands of the unit, lands which are always defined in the charters more minutely than lea or woodland.

From the *Caers-Wyll* near Sharpe's Farm the modern by. runs more or less N. to a point 3 fur. W. of Hall Place (OM1). The eldertree of 14 stood probably there. The poplars of 15 survive in the name Popley, that of a field in Timsbury parish about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ESE. of Michelmersh village. Hunter's Wick of 15 would almost certainly be on the mead down by the river; and Lambhurst must have been somewhere near the S. end of Michelmersh village.

Some ancient names on the by. of the parish are given in the charters of Romsey and of *Rige Leab* in Farley Chamberlayne.

¹ The 'T' in *Taeppaleab* is probably a remnant of the definite article. In an appendage to the Chilton (Berks) charter there is a reference to a *Tbaecleab*, which is Oakley in Marcham near Abingdon. Also

in the Close Rolls (vol. ii. pp. 579, 580, 584), in passages dating from 1234, there is mention of a certain Gregorius who is described both as '*de Tacsted*' and '*de Acsted*.'

Local and Field Names.

Awbridge (the part of the parish W. of the Test. *Abedric*, 11 c.: *Abberuge*, *Abbederugge*, 13 c.: *Abbederygg*, 14 c.: *Abrige*, 16 c. The corruption of the modern name is due evidently to the later shortening of the ancient name. AS. *Abbodan-Hrycg*, 'Abbot's Ridge').

Braishfield (OM1, *Brayfeld*, *Braisfelde*, 14 c.: *Brayesfeld*, 15 c. The first element is possibly some AS. personal name beginning with *Breath-*, a form of *Beorht-*).

Kettle Bank, Tipley Meads (*Tipley Hill*, 17 c.), Great Hale, String Land, Flax Hill, Merry Field, Great Hoe, Burrow and Picked Field, Great Wheatley, Whitely, Pepper Land, The Lee, Bell Rope, Priest Hay, Great Hackups, Upper Gale, The Vineyard, Reeves Close, Ryelands, Doswells Wood,¹ Old Land Furlong and Staff Field, Kimbridge (*Kinbrig*, T.N. 1202: *Kyngbrigg*, F.A. 1346. Probably 'Kings' Bridge'), Great and Little Baddens, Broom Hill, Furrow Close, Colly Lands, Holcombe, Butteridges Copse, Dummers, Aldermoor, Truisons, Leakmead, Middleton Copse, Awbridge Middleton, Ledgers Mead, Shagrat, Shaffles, Furlands Mead, Colleyburn, Sandy Grawl, Hassicks, Foresill, Furzesill, Desk Close, Anicks, The Moor Mead, The Combe, Cathill, Ballham, Screechams, Upper and Lower Ratley, Horsecastle, Long Hoe Copse (Bull Grove Copse, OM.), Hunt's Hoe, Pittam, Shorland (field 3 fur. ENE. of Braishfield Manor), Monkland, Whitelands, Skillens, Cob Croft, Miller's Dene, Wools Close, Hennicks, Helbens, Furlongs, Hiding Hill and Picked Field, Wedden, Great Badshaw.

Pucknall (OM1, *Pokenhale*, *Pukenhale*, 14 c.: *Puckinhall*, 16 c.: AS. *Pucan-Healh*, 'Puck's (Goblin's) Hollow').

218. MILFORD.

About 3 m. SW. of Lymington.

Melleford, *Meleusford*, 11 c.: *Melneford*, 12 c.: *Mulneford*, *Muleford*, 13-14 c.: *Mulleford*, 13-14 c.: *Meleford*,

¹ Cf. the notes on *Dosa-burna* of the Meon charter B.1319 and on *Doscombe* in Prior's Dean. See also *Dozswells* in E.

Woodhay. I fancy the pre-Saxon *Dosa* (probably Celtic) was a stream name here also.

Mullesford, 14 c.: *Milleford*, 15-16 c.: *Mulford*, 13-17 c.¹
Mylen-Ford, 'Ford of the Mill.'

Local Names.

Leagreen, Arne Wood, Broadmead Copse, Everton, Batchley, Wainsford House, Wainsford Bridge (OMI. Probably *Waens-Ford*, 'Wagon Ford').

Efford Farm, Efford Mill, etc. (About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Everton. *Einforde*, 11 c.: *Esseforde*, 14 c.: *Ebbeford*, 13-15 c. The old names are by their variety more confusing than helpful.² Of the other alleged forms *Esseforde* suggests *Aesc-Ford*, 'Ford of the Ashtrees'; and *Ebbeford* an AS. *Ebb(a)-Ford*, 'Ebb Ford'—perhaps a ford where the water was liable to sudden rises and falls). This is probably the true name.

Ramley (OMI), Yaldhurst (NE. part of parish, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Pennington. OMI. *Gildeest*, 11 c. The old form is incomprehensible, both in itself, and in relation to the modern name).

Pennington (OMI, *Penintune*, *Penigtone*, 13 c.³: Pennington, Lancs, shows similar old forms of its name. Possibly *Penig-Tun*, 'Penny Farm,' referring to a rental. But I suspect that the first element is a patronymic or family name).

Wildbury's Copse, Haglane Copse, Crewkerne Copse ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Pennington), Lymore, Agarton, Shorefield Copse (NW. corner of village, *Shorefield*, 16 c.), Vidle Van (just N. of Keyhaven).

Keyhaven (at mouth of the Avon Water. A manor. *Kiavene*, *Kyavene*, *Kyhavene*, 13-14 c.⁴ Evidently the second element has nothing to do with 'haven,' but is *Afene*, the name of the river. The first element is probably pre-Saxon).

219. MILLBROOK.

Immed. W. of Southampton.

Melebroc, A.D. 956 (B.926): *Melebroc*, *Mylebroc*, A.D. 1045 (K.781): *Melebroc*, 11 c.: *Mulebrok*, F.A. 1316.

¹ Other forms: *Melneford*, 1193-1216: *Mulleford*, I.P.M. 1290, 1291, F.A. 1346.

² These names are attributed to this ford in *V.C.H. Hants*. But I much doubt whether the attribution is in all cases correct.

³ Other forms: *Penyton*. F.A. 1316, 1346, 1431, *Peynton*, F.A. 1428: *Penynton*, C.A.D. 1510.

⁴ Other forms: *Kyaven*, C.A.D. 1436: *Kyhaven*, F.A. 1428.

Probably AS. *Mylen-Broc*, 'Brook of the Mill.'

The brook is that now called Tanner's Brook, which passes just E. of the village.

The original parish included Fremantle and Shirley.

Charters.

There are two charters referring to Millbrook. B.926 records the grant of 7 hides of land at Millbrook by king Eadwig to prince Wulfric in A.D. 956. K.781 records the grant of 7 hides of land at Millbrook to the bishop of Winchester by king Edward in 1045.

The boundaries, though the landmarks are not quite the same, are those of the same piece of land.¹

The surveys are given together, the landmarks of B.926 being indicated by B., and those of K.781 by K. Both appear to be of the Saxon age.

B.1. *Aerest of Hreodbrycge andlang Straete on Fearnunga Broce*: 'First from Reed Bridge (Redbridge) along the Street (Made way) to the Brook of the Fearnings.'

K.1. *Aerest of Hreod Bricge on Taerstan Stream*: 'First from Reed Bridge to the Stream of the Test.'

K.2. *Andlang Streames on Hnut Scyllinga Mearce*: 'Along the stream to the Balk (or Boundary) of the People of the Shed of the Nut-trees (Nursling).'

K.3. *And swa andlang Mearce on thone Holan Weg*: 'And so along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Hollow Way.'

K.4. *Andlang Mearce on Fearnunga Broc*: 'Along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Brook of the Fearnings.'

B.2. *Andlang Mearce on Melebroces Ford*: 'Along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Ford of Millbrook.'

K.5. *And swa andlang Mearce on Mylebroces Ford*: 'And so along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Ford of Millbrook.'

B.3. *East andlang Mearce on Thunres Lea northewearne*: 'East along the Balk (or Boundary) to Thor's Lea, leaving it on the north.'

K.6. *And swa east andlang Mearce on Thunres Lea northewearne*: 'And so east along the Balk (or Boundary) to Thor's Lea, leaving it on the north.'

¹ The boundaries are not easy to trace because of the uncertainty, which always arises with regard to boundaries near a large town like Southampton, as to the antiquity

of the existing boundaries. This is increased in the present case by the fact, already mentioned, that Shirley and Fremantle no longer belong to Millbrook parish.

B.4. *Thonon andlang Weges on Cinges Dic*: 'Then along the Track to King's Dyke.'

K.7. *Thanan andlang Weges on Cynges Dic*: 'Then along the Track to King's Dyke.'

B.5. *Thonon andlang Mearce on Holan Weg*: 'Then along the Balk (or Boundary) to the Hollow Way.'

K.8. *And swa andlang Mearce on thone othere Holan Weg*: 'And so along the Balk (or Boundary) to the other Hollow Way.'

B.6. *On tha Ea oth midne stream*: 'To the River to as far as midstream.'

K.9. *On tha Ea and se Werstede be suthan Hreod Brice*: 'To the River and the Weir Steading to the south of Reed Bridge.'

K.10. *Ut thurb thone Stream on thaes Cynges Staeth*: 'Out through the stream to the King's Landing-place (or Wharf).'

B.7. *Andlang Streames on Hreodbrycg*: 'Along the stream to Reed Bridge.'

K.11. *And swa andlang Streames eft on Hreod Brice*: 'And so along the stream again to Reed Bridge.'

There is a note added to both charters: 'And the Game Enclosure (*Haga*) at Southampton (*Hamtune*) which belongeth thereto.'

Hreodbrycg is the modern Redbridge, the bridge over the Test on the W. by. of the parish. The by. then goes up the stream (K.1.), i.e. the Test, to where the Nursling by. (K.2) meets the river just $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Redbridge. There can be little doubt that in B.926 a landmark has dropped out between 1 and 2, and that the *Straet* is identical with the hollow way of K.3. The hollow way was evidently along the line of road which comes down to the river at that point, and forms for a long distance the N. by. of Millbrook. It is important to notice with reference to the use of the term *Straet* here that a piece of road E. of this, which runs from Swathling along the N. by. of Portswood, is called *Straet* in a Stoneham charter. These are probably remnants of an old Roman road which went W. from the Roman station at Bitterne. Traces of it occur further W. in Highcliff.¹

¹ See my article on 'The Ancient Road of Hampshire,' in *Arch. Journ.*, vol. lxxv (xxv), p. 146.

A quarter of a mile before this road crosses the Romsey road it crosses the headwaters of a brook at Brownhill House. This is almost certainly the *Fearnunga Broc* of the charters. From this point onwards the road is suspiciously straight; but, if the road has been straightened in modern times, so has the by. which follows it. *Mylebroces Ford* of B.2. and K.5 must have been where the road crosses Tanner's Brook at Aldermoor Bridge. After this the positions of the old landmarks are not traceable, partly owing to their nature, partly owing to modern modifications in the by. Thor's Lea, the king's dyke, and the 'other' hollow way must have been on the old E. by. of Millbrook.¹ The last two landmarks, the Weir steading and the king's wharf, were of course on the river S. of Redbridge; but there is no clue as to their exact position.

Local and Field Names of the modern parish.

Red Bridge (*Hreod Brycg*, 'Reed Bridge.'² See charters. It is also mentioned in Bede [*Hist. Eccles.*], under the name of *Hreut-Ford*, as a place where there was a monastery near *Ad Lapidem*, the modern North Stoneham. *Hreutford* is *Hreodford*, 'the Ford of Reeds,' and was evidently the name of the place before a bridge was built there).

Gatsey Close (1 fur. NW. of Wimpson Farm, OM1), Holme Bush Close, Lower Dudlands, Hatchetts Mead, Luggy Creek, Wimpsons.

220. MILTON.

About 5½ m. E. of Christchurch.

Middeltune, 11 c.: *Muletune*, *La Multon*, *Miletone*, 13 c.: *Midelton*, 13-18 c.: *Middleton*, 14 c.: *Medylton*, 15 c.: *Melton*, 16 c.³

AS. *Middel-Tun*, 'Middle Farm or Village.'

Local and Field Names.

Ganders Hays, Forerights, Wotton Copse Enclosure,

¹ Any one having access to Southampton documents might trace the positions of these points.

² For later forms of the name see notes on Eling.

³ *Middeltone*, I.P.M. 1323, 1329, 1330: *Midelton*, F.A. 1428: *Milton*, C.P.R. 1548-9.

Pale Plot, Ossemsley Manor House (OMI, *Oselei*, 11 c.: *Osmondesle*, 14 c.: *Osmondley*, 18 c.: *Ossamsley*, *Ossolei*, *Ossolie*, 19 c. AS. *Osmundes-Leah*, 'Osmund's Lea').

Lobbs Hole Copse, Willie's Holms, the Leg, Overway Copse, Daffy Plot, Harry Croft, Eastley, Hinton Holms, Holloways, Little Sculls, Bashley (OMI. Also called Batchley, *Bailocheslei*, 11 c.: *Bailocusleia*, 12 c.: *Baylynclislegh*, *Bayleckeslegh*, *Ballockeshulle*, 13 c.: *Bayllokeslee*, *Baillakesley*, *Badeslo*, 14 c.: *Baggesley*, 15 c.: *Baldoxley*, *Balloxley*, 16 c.: *Ballexlie* (?) *Ballexley*, 17 c.: *Balleoxley*, 19 c.: *Baleoxley*, I.P.M. 1349. Possibly AS. *Baegloges Leah*, 'Baelog's Lea.' The Latin form of the name, *Baeglocus*, appears in the twelfth-century form. Dr. Henry Bradley, however, is inclined to think that it is a Celtic name).

Adam's Lake, Habgood Close, Linhorns, Upper Spesbury, Blackstocks, Fernhill Gate (at the crossroads $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of New Milton. Name of a manor. *Fernebelle*, 11 c.: *Farnhill*, 13-15 c.: *Farnbull*, T.N. 1242: *Farnebull*, F.A. 1431: *Farnball*, 15-19 c. AS. *Fearnbyll*, 'Fern Hill').

Walkford Brook, etc. (W. by *Wlakeforde*, 15 c.), Lower Durland (just E. of Naish Farm, OMI), Lobb's Hole, The Share Acre, Great Woar Copse.

Chewton Mill, etc. (*Chyveton*, 14 c.: *Chewghton*, *Southchuton*, *Shopton*, *Choppeton*, 16 c.: *South Cheveton*, 16-17 c. Probably *Cifan Tun*, 'Cifa's Farm').

Naish Farm (OMI. *Ashe*, 14 c.: *Aisshe*, *Aishe*, 16 c.: ME. *At ten Asshe*, 'At the Ashtree').

Great Burnbake, Thatchers, Woar Field, Stim (Stem, OM.) Lane, Stim Lane Leg, Staple Field, Whittles Eight Acres, John Day's Leg, Clap Gates, Great Bars, Hartsais (field now crossed by railway 1 fur. E. of the station), Shaves, Corbins Plot, Land Poles, Street End (S. edge of village), Berry Crate, Culver Plot, Clapgates, Great Ground, Copythorn, Dials.

Barton (hamlet. OMI, *Bermeton*, 14-15 c.: *Barmeton*, 14-16 c.: *Barhampton*, 17 c. Barton is one of the commonest place names in the country, and in numerous instances the old forms of the name have been collected and recorded. But no forms resembling those which occur in this instance have so far been found. The persistence of the 'm' in

the old forms of this particular name is too remarkable to be ignored. It is fairly certain that the name is not the usual *Bere-Tun*, 'Barley Farm.' I think that the first 'm' element must be AS. *Beorma*; and the meaning of the whole 'Yeast Farm').

Dibsdall, Great Dan Close, Dan Close, Great Hurnetts, Dismalls, Becton House, Frankland, Haysom's Green, Rag Moor, Snellsbury (3 fur. due E. of village), Litchford Copse (stood formerly in what is now the E. part of New Milton, beside the brook, and just N. of Waterloo Road. Evidently an old ford over the brook), Litchford (a short furlong SE. of last), Great Thornhams, Great and Little Picks, Gillinghams, Little Stirt, Gilpacks, Great Ground, Chopping, Leg Close, East Sansoms, Great and Little Piddlings.

Ashley (E. by. *Esselei*, 1086. *Aesc-Leah*, 'Lea of Ash-trees').

Other terms in field names are: Rye Ground, Hay, Marl, Plot, Blacklands, Grove, Withy, Hatch, Coneygear, Furlong, Hither, Yonder, Butt, Mead, Hale, Eweleaze.

221. MINSTEAD.

About 9 m. W. of Southampton.

Mintestede, 11 c.: *Menestede*, 15 c.¹

Minte-Stede, 'Farmsteading where Mint grows.'

Local Names.

Three Boys Bushes, Tom Pook's Hill, Blackwool, Coalmeer Lawn, Upper Canterton (OMI. *Cantertun*, *Canortun*, 11 c.: *Canterton*, F.A. 1316. Possibly *Cantera-Tun*, 'Singers' Farm').

Stricknage Wood (3 fur. SW. of Upper Canterton), Little Eye Green, Bignell Wood, Levey Hill, Shave Hat, Shave Green Enclosure, Ocknell Pond, etc., Stanlidge Pond, Stoney Cross, Yewtree Holms, Thrifty Beeches, Asher's Bottom, Ringwood Ford, Aldermoor, Hart Hill, Acres Down, Wick Wood, Puckpits Enclosure, Lucas

¹ Other forms: *Croweminsted*, C.R. 1237-42: *Minsted*, T.N. 1249: *Minstede*, C.A.D. 1283: *Menstede*, C.A.D. 1289: *Mynstede*, F.A. 1316, C.A.D. 1444: *Mynsted*, I.P.M. 1349.

Castle, Mogshade Hill, Winding Stonard ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Ocknell Enclosure. It is an enclosure of irregular shape with a winding outline, near a gravel-pit), Fritham Cross (a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Mogshade Hill). Slufter's Bottom, Bratley Water, etc., Malwood Castle (old earthwork about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NNW. of village), Running Hill, Hardus Green, Shave Wood, Ways Green, London Minstead, Hazel Hill, Duell's Farm, Burnt Hill, Red Open Ford, Fleet Water (3 fur. S. of village. AS. *Fleot*, used of a stream of some special type, though of what type cannot be said), Yolsham Hill, etc. (E. by. about 1 m. NE. of village), Brockis Hill (about 1 m. ENE. of village), Hampton Green, Dogben Gutter (Stream crossing E. by. on E. of village), Harcourt Wood, Bushy Bratley, Smoky Hole, Mark Ash Wood, Coneygeer Bottom, Wollsmoor Meads, Holm Hill, Pound Hill, Wooson's Hill, Dark Hat, the Knowles, Wood Crates, Cole Bridge, White Shoot, Millyford Bridge, etc. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Peter's Oak), Peter's Oak, Stockyford Green, Ferny Knap, Pilmore Gate Heath, Deadman's Moor, Short's Parlour, Buckhill Hole, Allum Green.

222. MONXTON.

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

Anne, 11 c.: *Anna De Becco*, *Anne de Bec*, *Anna Bek*, *Anne Beck*, 13-14 c.: *Munestagne*, 14 c.: *Monkestone*, *Moncston*, 15 c.: *Monkeston*, *Mounkeston*, 17 c.: *Monkston*, 18 c.

For *Anne* see notes on Abbot's Ann.

It is evident that in the fourteenth century the name of the village was changed. The new form would be *Monkeston*, 'Monk's Farm or Village.'

Local and Field Names.

Handkerchief Piece, Lower Home Furlong, Picked Ewe Down, Burnt Hayes, Farthing Field, Marls, No Man's Down.

In the S. part of the parish are two pieces of land with curious names: (1) a series of strips separated from one another by narrow belts of trees, called on the OM. 'the Morrells.' But in the TA. each of these strips is called a

'Marl'¹; (2) a wood called in the OM. 'Monxton Oak-cuts.' In the TA. map this wood is divided into a number of small divisions each of which is called an 'Oaket.'

223. MORESTEAD.

About 2½ m. SE. of Winchester.

Morsted, F.A. 1316: *Mor-Stede*, 'the Farmsteading on the Marsh.' The marsh would probably be swampy ground in the hollow on which the village lies.

Local Names.

Fawley Lane, etc. (Fawley in Privett is *Falod-Leah*, 'Lea of the Cattlefold').

224. MORTIMER WEST END.

About 7 m. N. of Basingstoke.

Mortimer is the name of a family which formerly owned large estates in England. Cf. the adjoining Mortimer Stratfield.

Local Names.

Stocke, Stockwell's Piece, Gibbet Piece, Pickling Yard Plantation, Sweetzer's Piece, Welshman's Pond, Alder Slade, Aldermaston Soke, Hungry Hill, the Frith, Kiln Pond, Impstone Cottage (see Pamber), Catthaw Lands Copse, Summerlug, Windabout Copse, Brocas Plantation, Clad Gully, the Devil's Highway (Roman road running E. from Silchester).

225. MOTTISFONT.

About 3½ m. NNW. of Romsey.

Mortesfunde, *Motesfunda*, *Mortelbunte*, 11 c.: *Modesfunte*, 13 c.: *Motesfonte*, *Motes Fountton*, 14 c.: *Mottesfont*,

¹I cannot find any explanation of this topographical phenomenon; nor have I come across anything like it elsewhere in Hants or in Berks.

15 c.: *Mottesfount*, *Mottson*, 16 c.: *Motsonne*, *Motte Fount*, 17 c.¹

The first element is almost certainly an AS. masculine personal name beginning with *Mod-*. The second is *Funta*, a spring of large size. It appears in the name Havant.

Cadbury (*Kadebiry*, *Cadebiri*, 13 c.: *Caddebury*, 16 c.: *Cadan-Byrig*, 'Cada's Fort or Camp').

Oakley (*Hacle*, 13 c.: *Ocklee*, *Okle*, *Ockelee*, *Ockeley*, 14 c.: *Okelee*, 15 c.: AS. *Ac-Leah*, 'Lea of the Oaktrees').

Local Names.

Holm Moor Copse, Dumore Copse, Straits Copse, Great Bentley Farm, Jerrem's Hill, Bunny Hill, Blackpits Copse, Aldermoor Copse, Spearywell, Herless Copse, Hatt Farm, Drove Copse, Dunbridge (*Dunbrige*, date ?, 'Bridge of the Down or Hill'), Queenmeadow Copse, Bitterne Grove, Kimbridge Pits, Lavington Farm, Hyde Farm (Mount Hyde was a reputed manor, *La Hyde*, 14 and 15 c.: *Mount La Hyde*, 16 c.), Bisterne Wood.

226. MOTTISTONE, I.W.

About 5 m. SE. of Yarmouth.

Modrestan, 11 c.: *Motererestone*, 14 c.: *Moteston*, 13 and 15 c.: *Moterston*, *Moderstone*, 14 c.: *Modeston*, F.A. 1346. Possibly AS. *Modhere-stan*, 'Modhere's Stone.'²

Local Names.

Harboro (tumulus 5 fur. due N. of village, *Har-Beorb*, 'Hoar or Grey Barrow'), Marl Pits, Black Barrow (tumulus), Fernfield, Bush Rew, Pitt Place House, Hoxall, Sud Moor (on the coast), Chilton Chine (5 fur. S. of Hoxall. Probably the *Bican-Denu*, 'Bitch's Dean,' of the Calbourn charter).

¹ Other forms: *Montesfont*, Pipe R. 1166, 1168-76: *Motesfunt*, Pipe R. 1168-76: *Motefonte*, C.A.D. 14 or 15 c.: *Mottesfounte*, *Mottesfont*, C.P.R. 1547-8.

² The early forms of this word given by

Dr. Grundy prove that it has no connexion with 'moot.' The Long-stone, which may be the stone referred to, is simply the only surviving upright of the burial-chamber of a long barrow.—O.G.S.C.

227. NATELY SCURES.

About 4 m. E. of Basingstoke.

Nateleie, 1086: *Nattele*, *Natelegb*, 14 c.¹ See also the forms of Up Nately.

Earle and Plummer suggest in their edition of 'Two Saxon Chronicles' that Nately may be the place referred to under the year 508:—'Here Cerdic and Cynric slew a British king whose name was Natanleod . . .; from that time that land was called Natanleaga as far as Cerdic's Ford.' They also suggest the possibility that the battle was fought at Netley on Southampton Water.

The conjecture that this village name is connected with that of an old British king is interesting; but it is unfortunately too possible that the Saxon chronicler, struck by the similarity of names, *Natanleod* and *Natanleah*, invented the connexion.

Scures, 14 c. There is a Scures Hill in the parish. Possibly a family name of owners of mediaeval times.

Local Names.

Gain's Wood, Wood Piddle Copse, Scures Hill.

228. NEATHAM.

About 1½ m. NE. of Alton.

Netebam, 11 c.: *Nietham*, 12 c.²

AS. origin uncertain. Possibly *Neat-Ham*, 'Cattle House.'

Local Names.

Copt Hill, New Bridge, Lynch Hill, Golden Chair Hill, Monk Wood, Stirbill's Copse.

229. NETLEY MARSH.

About 4 m. NE. of Lyndhurst. Formerly part of Eling.

¹ Other forms: *Natelig*, T.N. 1242: *Natele*, F.A. 1316, 1346, I.P.M. 1330: *Nattele and Scures*, I.P.M. 1337: *Natelegb and Scures*, I.P.M. 1347: *Natle Scures*, F.A. 1431.

² *Netba*, Pipe R. 1159 (ter), 1160, 1167, 1168-76: *Neibbam*, Pipe R. 1168-76: *Neibam*, Pipe R. 1168-76 (bis), C.R. 1228, 1234-7, 1238 (bis).

No old forms of the name. Probably AS. *Netel(e)-Leah*, 'Lea of Nettles.'

Local Names.

Ower (NE. by. AS. *Ora*, 'bank' or 'hillslope.' The name occurs several times in the county), Stonyford, Golden Gutter, Wade Hill Farm, Wade Bridge (OMI. *La Waude*, 13 c. : *La Wade*, 14 c. A 'wade' or ford over the Blackwater), Hullstreet, Hatton's Plantation, Colbury Farm, Langford Farm, Rossiters Lane, Shorn Hill, Loperwood Manor (OMI), Whitemoor Pond, Tacthbury Mount (old earthwork), Hanger Farm, Calmoor, Shepherdshey Copse, Brookeswood Farm, Kilnyard Copse, Sharves Hill (immed. W. of Little Testwood House).

Testbourne Farm (About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Totton. Must be the old name of the stream called Bartley Water which flows $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of it), Fletchwood, Willswood Farm.

230. NEWCHURCH, I.W.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. of Sandown.

Niuechurche, C.A.D. 13 c. : *Neuchurch*, I.P.M. 1324 : *Nywecherche*, C.A.D. 1439.

The meaning of the name is obvious.

Local Names.

Merseley Down, Mousehole, Grigshole.

Langbridge ($\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNW. of village. *Longbrugge*, 13 c. *Langebrigge*, 14 c. AS. *Lang Brycg*, 'Long Bridge').

Lynch Copse, Cockerel, Wackland, Puck Farm, Winford (OMI), Hartsash, Lower Knighton Farm (probably *Cnihtatun*, 'Freemen's Farm or Village.' The old forms are curious, but point to this common origin of this common name. *Chenistone*, 11 c. : *Kinytheton*, *Kynzteton*, 13 c. : *Knyghteton*, 14 c.),¹ Queen's Bower, Borthwood Copse.

Branstone (OMI. *Brandestone*, 11 c. : *Brondeston*, 15 c.² AS. *Brandes-Tun*, Brand's Farm').

Langtreys.

¹ Other forms : *Kinyteton*, T.N. 1287 : *Kynteton*, I.P.M. 1291 : *Knyzton*, F.A. 1428 : *Knyghton*, F.A. 1431. AS. *Cnihtatun*, 'Farm of the Servants.'

² Other forms : *Braundeston*, T.N. 1287 : *Bromtesdoune*, F.A. 1346.

Princelett (OM1 *Premsloud*, 13 c.¹: *Prymesflode*, 14 c.: *Prynslode*, 15 c.: *Princelade*, 16 c. Never were the possible vicissitudes of place names more strikingly illustrated than in the series of forms, ancient and modern, which survive of this name. Did not the fourteenth century form survive, the others would inevitably lead to mistaken conclusions as to the derivation of the name. That form is fortunately conclusive in itself. The AS. form was *Primes-Floda*, 'Prim's (great) Intermittent Stream').

Whiteley Bank, Rill Farm.

Apse Manor Farm, Apsecastle Wood (about 5 fur. SSE. of Princelett. *Apsa*, *Hapsa*, 12 c.: *Apps*, 17 c.: *Apse Canonicorum*, 19 c. Form AS. *Aeps*, 'Aspen Tree').

Bigbury (About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Princelett, *Bikeberye*, 13 c.: *Bydeborough*, 16 c.: *Bidborowe*, 17 c. Probably AS. *Bican Beorh*, 'Bitch's Barrow')

Wackland ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of the village. *Wakelond*, T.N. 1287, F.A. 1431: *Wackelond*, I.P.M. 1311. AS. *Waccan-lond*, 'Wacca's Plough Land').

231. NEWNHAM.

About 3 m. NW. of Odiham.

Neweham, 12 c.: *Nywenham*, 14 c.: *Neweham*, 15 c.² *Aet tham Niwan Hame*, 'New House.'

Local Names.

Hook Mill, Shirlen's Copse, Holt, Ashwell's Copse, Bell Pond, Kings Bridge, Compfield Copse, Lyde River.

232. NEWPORT, I.W.

Town in N. of island.

Novus Burgus, *Nyweport*, 13 c.: *Neweport*, *Niwe Port*, 'New Town.'

Local Names.

Old forms: *Fayrelye*, C.A.D. 1216-72: *Fairele*, T.N. 1287: *Farlye*, F.A. 1316: *Le Fayrle*, C.A.D. 14 c.?:

¹ Other forms: *Premsloude*, I.P.M. 1305: *Prymesfloude*, F.A. 1316: *Prynslode*, F.A. 1428.

² *Niweba*, Pipe R. 1166: *Niuenbam*, T.N. 1212: *Newenbam*, F.A. 1316.

Fairle, F.A. 1431: *Fayrele*, C.A.D. 1509. AS. *Faeger-leah*, 'Fair or Pleasant Lea.'

Hunny Hill, Fairlee Hole Stream, Barton.

Shide (SE. part of town. *Side*, 1086.¹ AS. *Scid*, 'a shingle,' i.e. a piece of wood split thin. Probably refers to some shed originally on the site).

233. NEWTOWN.

10 m. N. of Whitchurch.

Novus Burgus de Clere, 13 c.: *La Nywetone*, F.A. 1316: *Nova Villa*, 14 and 16 cc.: *Novus Burgus*, *Nova Villa de Sandelford*.

Sandleford was the ford by which the Whitchurch-Newbury road crossed the Enborne. *Sandelford*, 14 c. Probably AS. *Sand-Del-Ford*, 'Ford of the Sandpit.' Skeat (*Pl. N. Berks.*) says that the name is spelt *Sanddelford* in the Hundred rolls, and in three other ancient authorities. But in the Patent rolls it is spelt *Sandlesford* on three occasions. From this last spelling he argues that the first element must be a personal name. He therefore suggests the derivation *Sandolves Ford*, 'Sandolf's Ford.'

¹ Other forms: *Schida*, C.A.D. 1216-72: 1287, C.A.D. 13 c., 1520, 1524: *Sbide*, *Schida*, C.A.D. 1216-72: *Schyde*, T.N. F.A. 1346.