

to me at the Castle, Windsor. Happiness and pleasure are agreeable objects, and should be regarded as well as honour. The lady who shall thus become my wife will be a Baroness, and rank accordingly as Lady Dinely of Windsor. Good will and favour to all ladies of Great Britain, pull no caps on his account, but favour him with your smiles, and paens of pleasure await your steps.'

He finished his career in the still expectation of forming a connubial connection with some lady of property, and the papers announced his death in May, 1808, at Windsor. In many ways Dinely was entitled to consideration for these absurd but innocent delusions. There had been a black page in the history of the family. In 1741 a dismal tragedy had occurred at Bristol when his father had murdered a brother. It was a gruesome and terrible story fit only for the Newgate Calendar and it preyed on Dinely's mind.

One morning he was missing from the service at St. George's Chapel. His door was broken open. His house was without furniture except a table and a chair. In a small room was stretched the poor old fellow on a pallet bed. After all his efforts Dinely died a bachelor in 1808.

## **Berkshire Local History Record.**

The two following articles, ' Hurley Place and Field Names ' and ' White Waltham Worthies,' have been contributed to the Berkshire Local History Recording Scheme, an account of which appeared in the last number of this Journal. We hope that residents in other parishes in our county will join in the work of making lists of the ' worthies ' of their parishes and collect the place-names many of which are passing from our recollection in these days of change. Over and above these subjects there is a great deal of information relating to each parish which should—nay, must be—collected and preserved. We therefore have no hesitation in asking the good folk of our county to assist the scheme.—EDITORS, *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*.

## HURLEY PLACE AND FIELD NAMES.

By G. M. ARROWSMITH and H. E. BANNARD.

[*H.C. and D.* signifies the Rev. F. T. Wethered's 'Hurley Charters and Deeds.']

## HURLEY.

Herlei in Domesday Book. Hurle in Patent Rolls. Hurleye in some mediæval deeds. Hurley in Valor Ecclesiasticus. Professor Skeat thinks it may derive from the Anglo-Saxon hyrne, 'a corner : a nook,' but he adds in his *Place Names of Berkshire* 'more evidence is desired.' As an alternative it might be suggested that the name is akin to Herne and Herne Bay in Kent, and might derive from 'hern' a heron. Herons are generally to be found by the river at Hurley.

## L'ALDEHAYES.

*H.C. and D.*, No. 231, July 7, 1320. Probably means 'The Old Hedge.'

## ALTESHORE.

*H.C. and D.*, No. 107 (Temp. Edward I), 407 (1346), 446 (1360). The earliest of these documents contains the phrase 'Sicut cursus rivali fontis decurrentis de Altesora.' Presumably it is on the river bank and the name appears to mean high bank or shore.

## ASHLEY HILL.

This name does not occur in early documents. In these it is spoken of as the common wood of Hurley Priory. As such it appears in *H.C. and D.*, No. 208 (June 17, 1311), 209 (Sep. 21, 1311), 222 (Nov. 1317), 238 (Oct. 2, 1320). It is called 'the wood' in the letter of Nicholas de Oxheya to Richard, Prior of Hurley, on Nov. 1, 1231 (No. 53 of the Appendix to *H.C. and D.*). Probably the later name was derived from Ash trees, though ashes are certainly far from being the most numerous or conspicuous trees in the wood to-day.

## BAGRIDGE.

In a grant of the reign of Edward I (*H.C. and D.*, No. 173) a messuage is defined as 'extendens a via regia usque ad rivulum more de Bagerugge.'

**BARTLETTS.**

The farm on the south side of the Bath Road at Littlewick is called in a grant dated June 5, 1493 (*H.C. and D.*, No. 548) Le Burlettys.

**BARGENTISFIELD.**

This field name occurs in an exchange effected on Nov. 1, 1487 (*H.C. and D.*, No. 539).

**BATTS GREEN.****BEACHAMPTON.**

Bechamtone (*H.C. and D.*, No. 219, March, 1316) and *H.C. and D.*, No. 522, Sept. 30, 1420.

**BERRINGER'S FIELD.**

Beringeresfeld in *H.C. and D.*, Nos. 162, 167, 194 (Temp. Edward I).

Beryngersfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 260 (Dec. 1325), No. 261 (May, 1326).

Berengeresfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 263 (Temp. Edward II).

**BIGMOOR.**

Bikemere in *H.C. and D.*, No. 147 (Temp. Edward I).

Bigmoor is several fields on Lee Farm amounting in extent to 72 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches.

**BIRCHETS GREEN.**

Byrechhurst in *H.C. and D.*, No. 141 (Jan. 1306), No. 143 (Oct. 1306).

Birchhurst in *H.C. and D.*, No. 181 (Temp. Edward I).

Byrechurst in *H.C. and D.*, No. 203 (Dec. 1309).

Byrchurst in *H.C. and D.*, No. 252 (Feb. 23, 1324), No. 259 (Oct. 2, 1325).

Birchurste in *H.C. and D.*, No. 275 (Temp. Edward II).

Burchehurst in *H.C. and D.*, No. 448 (June 23, 1361).

Birchurst in *H.C. and D.*, No. 452 (July 1363).

Burchurst in *H.C. and D.*, No. 500 (Sept. 28, 1392).

Birchurste in *H.C. and D.*, No. 526 (Nov. 8, 1435).

Birchestre in *H.C. and D.*, No. 545 (April 28, 1491).

The transition from this to Birchets Green is easy, the first meaning of the place name Birchurst is pretty clearly the birch hurst or wood. It is quite obvious that the modern spelling of the name adopted by His Majesty's Post Office—Burchetts Green—is perfectly ridiculous and unintelligent. There was a long and interesting correspondence on the spelling of the name in the *Maidenhead Advertiser* in the autumn of 1897.

**BOURNE HATCH.**

La Bournehacche in *H.C. and D.*, No. 222 (Nov. 1317).

It is given here as the boundary of a piece of land lying between the common wood (Ashley Hill) of the Priory of Hurley and the grave (grove) of Geoffrey de Hurle.

**BROAD CROFT.**

Brade Croft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 280 (Sep. 1327).

**BRODAPPLEDUR.**

This name, written thus, only appears once in *H.C. and D.*, namely, in No. 155 (Temp. Edward I), which places the piece of land thus named between *vicum qui vocatur Hudestret* and *terram de Chadehangre*. The name does not seem to have persisted, unless Applehouse, a farm mainly in Bisham parish but on the border of Hurley, has anything to do with it.

**BROAD OAK FIELD.**

Broad Oak Green Field lies south-east of the 'Black Boy' Inn between the Henley to Maidenhead road and the river.

Brodehok in *H.C. and D.*, No. 112 (1292 or 1293).

La Brodehock in *H.C. and D.*, No. 256 (March 26, 1325).

La Brodeok, *H.C. and D.*, No. 497 (March, 1390).

Le Brodeokefeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 548 (June 5, 1493).

**BROOK DEAN.**

The only reference is in *H.C. and D.*, No. 28, a grant of the twelfth century. It is there called Brocdene.

**BUCKENHILL.**

Buckenhill in *H.C. and D.*, No. 168 (Temp. Edward I).

Bukenhill in *H.C. and D.*, No. 416 (Nov. 1348).

Bokenhyll in *H.C. and D.*, No. 497 (March 25, 1390).

**BIGMOOR.**

Bigmoor meadow is a field of nearly six acres near Shepherds Lane.

Bikemere in *H.C. and D.*, No. 219 (March, 1316).

Bykemerefield in *H.C. and D.*, No. 246 (Oct. 19, 1323), No. 417 (Nov. 1345).

**CALVESLEAZE.**

On February 18, 1640-1, leave was granted to Francis Mincklen (Micklem) and his assigns 'to erect a dwelling house upon his land Calvesleaze containing 20 acres in the parish of Hurley within the forest' (State Papers Domestic).

In *H.C. and D.*, No. 386, is 'Le Calivefeld' (against which name the Editor, the Rev. F. T. Wethered, has put 'Calves Close'). It is not clear whether this is the same piece of land as Calvesleaze. The date of the reference to 'Le Calivefeld' is June 22, 1343.

**GREAT CAMP, MIDDLE CAMP, LITTLE CAMP.**

These three fields, totalling just over 50 acres, are those respectively north, north-east and north-west of Channey Grove. They are styled collectively 'Compe' in *H.C. and D.*, No. 112 (1293).

**CASTLE POND.**

The pond between Warren Row and Cockpole Green, on the south side of the road from Knowl Hill to Henley-on-Thames. It is called 'le Castel' in *H.C. and D.*, No. 256 (March 3, 1325). There are no remains of any actual castle there, nor is there a tradition of one.

**CHALK PIT.**

The estate lying between Birchets Green and the Bath Road. The name, comparatively modern, was originally Chalk Pit Farm, and is clearly derived from the Chalk Pit on the estate.

**CHANNY GROVE.**

The wood that lies immediately north of Ashley Hill close to Pudding Lane.

Chadehangre in *H.C. and D.*, No. 80 (Temp. Henry III),  
No. 88 (Temp. Henry III—Edward I), No. 155 (Temp.  
Edward I), No. 158 (Temp. Edward I).

Chadelhengre in *H.C. and D.*, Appendix No. 53 (Nov. 1,  
1231).

#### CLEMENCE FIELD.

A field over 23 acres lying East of the 'Diana Avenue'  
at Hall Place.

Clemencehulle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 114 (June 17, 1295).

Clemence in *H.C. and D.*, No. 135 (March 25, 1304).

Clemencefield in *H.C. and D.*, No. 232 (July 1320).

#### CLAYS.

A field of nearly 50 acres on Frogmill Farm.

Le Cley in *H.C. and D.*, No. 534 (February 20, 1475).

Bradley's Acre from which is derived the income of Brad-  
ley's Charity is in this field.

#### COCSETE.

Cocsete in *H.C. and D.*, Nos. 171, 182, 189 (Temp. Ed-  
ward I).

Coksete in *H.C. and D.*, No. 260 (Dec. 1325).

Cocsette in *H.C. and D.*, No. 274 (Temp. Edward II).

Coksete in *H.C. and D.*, Nos. 416 and 417 (Nov. 1348).

#### THE COMMON WOOD.

(See entry under Ashley Hill).

#### GREAT CROFT.

Le Groscroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 100 (circa 1280—1290).

#### CROCKER'S ROW.

Crockerescrowe in *H.C. and D.*, No. 231 (July, 1320).

Crockaresrewe in *H.C. and D.*, No. 247 (Nov. 1322).

La Crockerewe in *H.C. and D.*, No. 244 (Aug. 1, 1323).

Crockerescrowe in *H.C. and D.*, No. 289 (Nov. 1329).

#### CROUCH CROFT.

Le Crouchcroft in *H.C. and D.*, Nos. 386, 387 (June 22,  
1343).

#### CROUCH FIELD.

Cruchefeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 402 (Oct. 15, 1345).

## CROUCH STREET.

Crouchstrete in *H.C. and D.*, No. 338 (Jan. 1340).

## GREAT DEAN FIELD.

A field of just over 43 acres on Bartlett's Farm south of the Bath Road and close to Knowl Hill.

Denesfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 122 (June 28, 1299), No. 130 (Sept. 1303).

Denfield in *H.C. and D.*, No. 402 (Oct. 15, 1345).

## DEAN PLACE.

A farm just east of the road leading from Knowl Hill to Henley-on-Thames. It is close to Cockpole Green.

La Dene in *H.C. and D.*, No. 206 (March, 1311), No. 276 (Temp. Edward I).

Dene in *H.C. and D.*, No. 363 (July 17, 1341), No. 346 (Aug. 3, 1341).

## DONMERE.

Donmere in *H.C. and D.*, No. 135 (March, 1354), No. 246 (Oct. 19, 1323).

## DONWELD.

Donuelde in *H.C. and D.*, No. 176 (Temp. Edward I).

## HURLEY DOWNS.

These hills, which overlook Temple Park from the west, may be referred to in the grant to a smith called William de la Grenedoune in *H.C. and D.*, No. 124 (*circa* 1300).

## EASTFIELD.

A piece of land now in Temple Park.

Estfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 61 (1268), No. 65 (Temp. Henry III), No. 65 (Temp. Henry III), No. 162 (Temp. Edward I).

Estfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 168 (Temp. Edward I).

Estfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 226 (1318), No. 265 (Temp. Edward II), No. 291 (Dec. 13, 1330), No. 295 (June, 1332), No. 329 (May 31, 1338).

La Estfeld super Bokenhigh in *H.C. and D.*, No. 433 (Oct. 31, 1353).

Le Estfeld, in *H.C. and D.*, No. 549 (Sept. 16, 1497).

## ELDER DENE.

La Eldedene in *H.C. and D.*, No. 186 (Temp. Edward I).

## FRILI STREET.

Frilistret in *H.C. and D.*, No. 172 (Temp. Edward I).

## FROGMILL.

The farm against the Thames immediately opposite Medmenham. The name does not appear in *H.C. and D.*

## GIBB, THE.

The track from the Bath Road opposite Bartlett's Farm through the old brick kiln to where one path goes straight on towards Warren Row and the other to the right up Ashley Hill. There is no trace of the name or anything like it in old records to which we have had access.

## GOLDDON.

Golddorne Hurley Field in *H.C. and D.*, No. 522 (Sept. 30, 1420). Hurley Field is on Hall Place Farm south of High Wood and is over 88 acres in extent.

## GROVE, THE.

Grava in *H.C. and D.*, No. 222 (Nov. 1317).

Le Heghegrove in *H.C. and D.*, No. 245 (Oct. 10, 1323).

Gravam Vicarii de Hurle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 522 (Sept. 30, 1420).

This is High Wood, the wood on what has been called in recent times Prospect Hill.

## HALL PLACE.

The seat of Sir Gilbert A. Clayton-East, Bart., the manor house of Hurley.

Aulam in *H.C. and D.*, No. 119 (late thirteenth century).

Manerius de Halle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 468 (May 12, 1372).

Le Halle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 477 (Nov. 26, 1375).

Manerium alte Halle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 478 (Nov. 30, 1375).

Manor alte Halle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 479 (Nov. 30, 1375).

Manor of La Halle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 507 (Dec. 12, 1396).



**HAMMOND'S LAND.**

Hamondeslond de Wydenhey in *H.C. and D.*, No. 242  
(Nov. 1322).

**SMALL HANGER DENE. HANGING GROVE.**

Smalhangredene in *H.C. and D.*, No. 67 (Temp. Henry III).

Le Hangingegrave in *H.C. and D.*, No. 226 (Jan. 1318).

These names may well represent the same place, as both are described as being near the 'regiam viam' or King's highway.

**HARDING'S CROFT.**

Hardyngescroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 433 (Oct. 31, 1353).

**HITCHIN or HECHIN.**

Le Hechyngre field in *H.C. and D.*, No. 243 (Nov. 1322).

Le Hechyn, *H.C. and D.*, No. 549 (Sept. 16, 1497).

**HIGH STREET.**

Le Heyestret in *H.C. and D.*, No. 231 (July, 1320).

Le Huthestrete in *H.C. and D.*, No. 261 (May 6, 1306).

Probably the street of Hurley village itself.

**HODGEDALES.**

The name of a farm near Warren Row, and a lane that runs beside it between it and Channey Grove. The Rev. F. T. Wethered considered that the true rendering of the name was Hodgewell's Farm. It receives mention in a lease of 1288 (*H.C. and D.*, No. 111) under the style of Grashoggeshous.

**HOMECROFT.**

Homcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 156 (Temp. Edward I).

Le Homcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 159 (Temp. Edward I).

Homcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 172 (Temp. Edward I),  
No. 268 (Temp. Edward II).

Le Homcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 338 (Jan. 1340).

**GOOD HERRINGS.**

A small field to the East of the Diana Avenue at Hall Place.

Takes its name from Richard Godherynges, who owned a messuage in Hurley in 1323 (*H.C. and D.*, No. 244).

## HESPERUCK CROFT.

This name occurs thus in *H.C. and D.*, No. 156 (Temp. Edward I).

## LA HOSE.

La Hose in *H.C. and D.*, No. 133 (March 24, 1304).

Le Hose in *H.C. and D.*, No. 255 (Feb. 1325), No. 373 (Sept. 29, 1342).

La Hose in *H.C. and D.*, No. 431 (July, 1352).

## HYDE STREET.

Vicum qui vocatur Hudestret in *H.C. and D.*, No. 155 (Temp. Edward I).

## THE HILL.

Le Hulle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 172 (Temp. Edward I).

## THE INNING.

La Innynge in *H.C. and D.*, No. 107 (Temp. Edward I).

## JORYS.

Thus in *H.C. and D.*, No. 547 (February 1492). It probably had belonged to John Jorys.

## KNOWL HILL.

La Cnolle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 122 (June 28, 1299), No. 130 (Sept. 1303), No. 140 (Dec. 22, 1305).

Knolle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 204 (Oct. 1310).

La Knolle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 207 (May, 1311).

Le Cnolle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 214 (April 10, 1315).

La Knolle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 220 (Aug. 1317).

La Cnolle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 277 (May 1327), No. 354 (May, 1341).

Knollestret in *H.C. and D.*, No. 427 (July 1, 1352).

## LADYE PLACE.

The house and estate adjoining Hurley Church. Originally it was the Benedictine Priory of our Lady, hence the name.

## LONG CROFT.

Langcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 132 (Dec. 22, 1303).

## THE LEA.

La Leghe in *H.C. and D.*, No. 88 (Temp. Henry III, Edward I).

La Lehe in *H.C. and D.*, No. 185 (Temp. Edward I).

La Leye in *H.C. and D.*, No. 248 (Nov. 1323), No. 250 (Dec. 1323).

This refers to the two fields on the east of Channy Grove. They are still called respectively 'Great Lea' and 'Common Lea.'

## LAVERMERE.

Lauerchemere in *H.C. and D.*, No. 41 (Temp. Henry III, Early), No. 182 (Temp. Edward I).

Lauerkemere in *H.C. and D.*, No. 189 (Temp. Edward I).

## LOVEDRAWERS.

Land of Henry le Louedrawere in *H.C. and D.*, No. 272 (Temp. Edward III).

Land of Henry le Louedrawere in *H.C. and D.*, No. 435 (June 1354).

## MARY'S DOWN.

Mareysdoun in *H.C. and D.*, No. 114 (June, 1295).

## MARK DITCH FIELD.

Merkedichfield in *H.C. and D.*, No. 246 (Oct. 19, 1323).

The 'mark' seems to indicate a boundary of some kind.

## MIDDLEMEAD.

Middilmad in *H.C. and D.*, No. 148 (Temp. Edward I).

Middilmade in *H.C. and D.*, No. 149 (Temp. Edward I).

## MILL LANE.

Melnestrete in *H.C. and D.*, No. 124 (Temp. Edward I, circa 1300).

Mill lane is the lane running between Ladye Place and Temple Park to the river.

## MONKESDON.

Monckesdon in *H.C. and D.*, No. 162 (Temp. Edward I).

Munkenedoun in *H.C. and D.*, No. 433 (Oct. 31, 1353).

A field of over 36 acres now enclosed in Temple Park.

## NEWLAND.

Neweslonde in *H.C. and D.*, No. 505 (May 28, 1396).

## NETHER CROFT.

Nupperecroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 176 (Temp. Edward I).

(This is an interesting example of an Anglo-Saxon form persisting till near the end of the 13th century).

Nythercroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 226 (Jan. 1318).

Nethercroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 273 (Temp. Edward II).

Nedurcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 291 (Dec. 13, 1330).

Netherecroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 330 (May 31, 1338).

## NORTH CROFT.

Northcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 135 (March 25, 1304).

## OAKDON.

Okdon in *H.C. and D.*, No. 246 (Oct. 19, 1323).

## OVER CROFT.

Overcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 159 (Temp. Edward I).

## PARK WOOD.

On the northern side of Bowsey Hill. It appears to be a comparatively modern name.

## POYSON DUCKS.

This is a modern name of which we have found no ancient record. It may be derived from 'Poisson doux' (sweet fish) the proximity of the river suggesting this.

## PROSPECT HILL.

See 'The Grove.'

## PUDDERS.

## PUDDING HILL AND PUDDING LANE.

Between Ashley Hill and Channy Grove. Is quite a modern name and apparently bears reference to the consistency of its mud.

## ROSE HILL.

## THE RIDING.

La Rudyng in *H.C. and D.*, No. 112 (1292 or 1293).

**RYE CROFT.**

Ruycroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 137 (Oct. 1304), No. 156 (Temp. Edward I).

**SAMARES LAND.**

Samareslond in *H.C. and D.*, No. 159 (Temp. Edward I).

**SANTGATH.**

Thus in *H.C. and D.*, No. 112 (1292 or 1293).

**THE SEVERN.**

The name of a meadow in Hurley of over 68 acres. It was enclosed in Temple Park in 1876.

Sauerne in *H.C. and D.*, No. 41 (Temp. Early part of the reign of Henry III).

Suerne in *H.C. and D.*, No. 61 (1268).

Sauerne in *H.C. and D.*, No. 68 (Temp. Henry III), No. 110 (Temp. Edward I).

Suerne in *H.C. and D.*, No. 119 (Late 13th century).

Severne in *H.C. and D.*, No. 162 (Temp. Edward I), No. 182 (Temp. Edward I).

Sauerne in *H.C. and D.*, No. 189 (Temp. Edward I).

Suerne in *H.C. and D.*, No. 352 (April 12, 1341), No. 397 (Oct. 21, 1344).

Severne in *H.C. and D.*, No. 433 (Oct. 31, 1353).

**SCOTLAND FARM.**

A farm near Cockpole Green. The name does not appear in the Hurley Charters and Deeds. Probably it is derived from the legal exaction 'Scot' as in 'Scot and Lot' and not from Scotland the country.

**SHEPHERD'S LANE.**

The lane against Bigmoor Meadow.

**SKYNNESPUT.**

Thus in *H.C. and D.*, No. 226 (Jan. 1318).

**SMALL STREET.**

'La Smalestret apud La Cnolle' in *H.C. and D.*, No. 140 (Nov. 1305). Evidently it was at Knowl Hill.

**SOUTH CROFT.**

Suthcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 267 (Temp. Edward II).

## SOUTH FIELD.

' The south field of Hurley, in *H.C. and D.*, No. 154 (Temp. Edward I).

Southfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 433 (Oct. 31, 1353).

## SOUTH HATCH.

Suthhache in *H.C. and D.*, No. 157 (Temp. Edward I).

## STAMP HILL.

La Stamphulle in *H.C. and D.*, No. 324 (April 23, 1338).

## STANDON.

Standun in *H.C. and D.*, No. 41 (Temp. Early part of the reign of Henry III).

Standon in *H.C. and D.*, No. 64 (Temp. Henry III).

Staundone in *H.C. and D.*, No. 114 (June 17, 1295).

Staundon in *H.C. and D.*, No. 114 (June 17, 1295).

Standune in *H.C. and D.*, No. 171 (Temp. Edward I).

Standone in *H.C. and D.*, No. 182 (Temp. Edward I).

Standens in *H.C. and D.*, No. 539 (Nov. 1, 1487).

## STONEHOUSE.

Le Stonhous in *H.C. and D.*, No. 391 (March 25, 1344).

No. 392 (May 5, 1344), No. 393 (June 22, 1344), No. 436 (March 1355).

## SUTTON FIELD.

A field of forty-two acres east of Hodgedales or Hodgwell's Lane.

Soddone in *H.C. and D.*, No. 112 (1292 or 1293).

Suddonfield in *H.C. and D.*, No. 248 (Nov. 1323).

## THYVEL ACRE.

Thuuelheker in *H.C. and D.*, No. 156 (Temp. Edward I).

## LA VORTYE.

La Vortye in *H.C. and D.*, No. 132 (Dec. 22, 1303).

La Vorteye in *H.C. and D.*, No. 433 (Oct. 31, 1353).

## WARREN ROW.

Not in the early records that we have seen.

**WEST CROFT.**

La Westcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 107 (Temp. Edward I),  
No. 140 (Dec. 1305), No. 210 (Feb. 1313).  
Wetcroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 280 (Sep. 1327).

**WEST FIELD.**

Westfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 146 (Temp. Edward I).  
Westfelde in *H.C. and D.*, No. 151 (Temp. Edward I).  
Westfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 171 (Temp. Edward I), No.  
226 (Jan. 1318), No. 237 (Oct. 1320).  
La Westfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 261 (May 1326).  
Westfeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 273 (Temp. Edward II),  
No. 291 (Dec. 13, 1330), No. 329 (May 31, 1338).

**WEST MEAD.**

Westmede in *H.C. and D.*, No. 226 (Jan. 1318).  
Le Westmede in *H.C. and D.*, No. 256 (Oct. 1324).

**WEST STREET.**

La Westrethē in *H.C. and D.*, No. 109 (Temp. Edward I).  
Le Westret in *H.C. and D.*, No. 388 (July 17, 1343).

**WEST NETHER CROFT.**

La Westnercroft in *H.C. and D.*, No. 414 (March 1348).

**WHETCROFT.**

Thus in *H.C. and D.*, No. 207 (May 1311).

**WICK.**

'Piscaria de Wikes' in *H.C. and D.*, No. 52 (1228).  
Wyka in *H.C. and D.*, No. 57 (May 22, 1260).  
The Rev. F. T. Wethered construes 'Wyca' a farmstead.

**WINDGATE.**

Super la Windgate in *H.C. and D.*, No. 186 (Temp.  
Edward I).

**WIDYLAND.**

Widyelonde in *H.C. and D.*, No. 112 (1292 or 1293).

**WITNEY LANE.**

Wydenhey in *H.C. and D.*, No. 242 (Oct. 1332).

## WOODFIELD.

Wodefeld in *H.C. and D.*, No. 179 (Temp. Edward I).

## WOODSIDE.

Le Wodesyde in *H.C. and D.*, No. 467 (March 25, 1372),  
No. 476 (Sep. 29, 1374).

## THE WORTHY.

Wrđi in *H.C. and D.*, No. 187 (Temp. Edward I).

Le Worthy in *H.C. and D.*, No. 539 (Nov. 1, 1487).

## WYGAN'S LAND.

Wyganesslond in *H.C. and D.*, No. 386 (June 22, 1343).

## YATEHOUSES.

Le Yatehouses in *H.C. and D.*, No. 468 (May 12, 1372).

## YONG'S COPPICE.

## WHITE WALTHAM WORTHIES.

HAROLD, the ill-fated Earl, who on the death of Edward the Confessor became King of England and was killed in the hour of his decisive defeat by William the Conqueror at Hastings, comes into the picture at White Waltham by reason of the fact that he held a small manor at White Waltham, and granted it to Waltham Abbey in Essex. Heywood, formerly Herwode, is supposed to signify Harold's Wood.

JOHN DE FIENNES, who died in 1321, was seised of the manor of Woolley, at the Littlewick end of White Waltham parish. His name is perpetuated in the name of Feens Farm. He was a notable man of his time, and the Patent and Close Rolls afford several evidences of his activities in the service of the Crown.

THE REV. JOHN BLOWER was Vicar of White Waltham for the long period of fifty-seven years, namely, from 1577 till his death in 1644. He had an unfortunate experience when preaching before Queen Elizabeth, whom he addressed at the outset as 'My Royal Queen,' but later in his sermon he referred to Her Majesty as 'My Noble Queen,' and was disconcerted by hearing the Queen say, *sotto voce*, 'What, am I ten groats worse than I was?' The good man took the mishap



so much to heart that he vowed he would never preach another sermon, and for the future confined his efforts to reading the Homilies.

SIR PAUL NEILE, the son of the Archbishop of York, rented a mansion known as Hill House, White Waltham, in 1653. From Evelyn's diary it appears that he was a man of scientific tastes, and was a member of the Royal Society. His tastes were shared by his eldest son.

WILLIAM NEILE, who succeeded his father in the occupation of Hill House, where he built an observatory for his astronomical work. He is described by Hearne as being eminent in mathematics and physics. He was born at Bishop-Thorpe, Yorkshire, 7th December, 1637, and died at White Waltham, 24th August, 1670.

SIR EDMUND SAWYER, who was a member of a Norfolk family, bought the Manor of Heywood, White Waltham, in 1627, and took up his residence there. He was the first of a long line of Sawyers who owned Heywood until 1924, when it was sold. He was a stalwart Royalist. He died in 1670, and is buried in White Waltham Church.

SIR ROBERT SAWYER, the fourth son of Sir Edmund, was born at Heywood in 1633. He was a prominent lawyer and politician, and became Attorney-General in 1681. He was counsel for the seven Bishops in the famous trial of 1688. He died at Highclere in 1692.

SIR CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1710-14, married Catharine, daughter of Sir Edmund Sawyer, and himself resided for some years at Heywood. He died there, and was buried at White Waltham, where there is a mural monument in the church with a long inscription to his memory. The family is now represented by the Marquis of Normanby.

JOHN FINCH was the owner and occupier of Feens at the end of the eighteenth century. One of his daughters married the celebrated Francis Cherry, of Shottesbrooke. John Finch's grave is in White Waltham churchyard. The stone is against the north of the chancel. There was an ancient chapel at

Feens. Thomas Hearne in his diary, under date November 14th, 1705, says: 'The Chapell was at length turned into a stable, but whether this was done by Mr. Finch or some of his predecessors, I cannot yet certainly tell. This, however, I am credibly informed of, that Mr. Finch, observing his affairs not to prosper very well, advised with Mr. Rich. Cleer, then Rector of Shottesbrooke and Vicar of White Waltham, who directed him to imploy the money which was about to be given to the minister for reading prayers (20 libs. per ann. I think) in charitable uses, which accordingly he did, and I have reason to think that Mr. Cherry does the same to this day.'

JOHN LOVEDAY, born in 1711, was the owner and occupier of Feens, the Lovedays buying it from the heiresses of John Finch. He was no mean antiquary, and was frequently consulted by Hearne.

THOMAS HEARNE, born in 1678 at White Waltham, was the son of George Hearne, the clerk of the parish. He soon displayed ability as a boy, and attracted the attention of Mr. William Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, who had him educated at Bray. Mr. Cherry's son and successor, Francis Cherry, took an even greater interest in Hearne, and provided for his expenses at Oxford, when he was entered at St. Edmund's Hall. Hearne was a very great antiquary, and many of the most important sources of topographical knowledge were preserved by his care. He edited many works, including Leland's *Itinerary*, Spelman's *Life of Alfred the Great*, *Robert of Gloucester*, and *Fordun*. His diary affords an enormous amount of information both on antiquarian topics and on the current events of his own time, particularly at Oxford, where he spent a life of study, and was for a time employed at the Bodleian Library. He was a very ardent Jacobite, and supported the Non-Jurors, and had a very whole-hearted hatred of the House of Hanover and of the Whigs. He died in 1735, and was buried in the church of St. Peter's in the East, at Oxford.

CHARLES LESLIE, who was one of the Jacobite and Non-Juring group, got into trouble with the Government of Queen Anne by some of his pamphlets, and was concealed by Mr. Cherry, of Shottesbrooke, in one of his houses at White Wal-

tham, until an opportunity arose for the fugitive to escape to the Continent. Leslie wore a soldier's uniform whilst at White Waltham to divert suspicion.

GEORGE DUNN, who resided at Woolley Hall for a quarter of a century, and died there in 1912, did much pioneer work in astronomical photography, and his series of 'Woolley Photographs' was highly valued by astronomers. He was also one of the greatest authorities on early books, particularly incunabula. He had a fine collection of them, and his library, which was sold at Sotheby's after his death at the early age of 47, realised £32,391.

DR. CHARLES F. A. MOSS, who was a medical missionary in Madagascar from 1889 until his death in 1924, and to whom, as the 'great white doctor,' the natives came from scores and even hundreds of miles to get the benefit of his skill and care, spent much of his youth at Littlewick, and always paid the place a visit during his furlough. He died fighting an epidemic of plague in Madagascar, and was buried in the grounds of a hospital he founded and built, and which was actually completed on the day he died, November 1st, 1924. He was M.D. of Edinburgh University.

## Berkshire Charters.

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

(Continued from p. 128, Vol. XXIX, No. 1).

### ABBREVIATIONS.

A.S., Anglo-Saxon; B. (with a number), number of Charter in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*; K. (with a number), number of Charter in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*; By., Boundary; TA., Tithe Award; p.n., personal names; Pl.N., place name; fur., furlong.

1. It begins at a point just S.W. of the village of Lyford, where the Lyford By. meets the Land Brook (OM1) or the Ock, for, as the Ock divides into several channels at this point, it is difficult to say which is the meeting-place of the two streams. It goes E., as described in 1, along the S. By. of Lyford, and so the Old Dyke of 1 must be the W. part of this S. By. of