

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

Lyford, and the Claypit or Claypits must have been somewhere near where the road from Lyford to Denchworth crosses it.

2 carries the By. still east along the present S. By. of Lyford. The Bottom Dyke of 2 must have been somewhere E. of the road above mentioned.

In 3 the By. still continues E. to Childrey Brook. In 4 it follows the brook to Botta's Island, the name of which survives in the modern field name Botney. Botney Meadow is formed of the two fields next but one W. to Baily's Mead Copse (OM6), the little wood marked OM1 in the southernmost corner of Lyford parish; and Little Botney is the small field S. of Botney Meadow between the bend of the road and Childrey Brook. Leofric's Balk of 5 must have been the parish By. going from Childrey Brook to Hide Farm (OM1); Wina-gar's Pole, probably a pole set up to mark a boundary, must have been about the site of Hyde's Farm. Wihltuf's Croft must have been where Flapp's Barn (OM6) now stands.

#### FIELD NAMES.

Mirie Mead : The westernmost field, immed. E. of the Landbrook. ? 'miry.'

The Flaps : Immed. S.E. of last.

Clap Meadow : Immed. E. of last. 'Low' or 'marshy.'

Botney Meadow : Little Botney : See notes on charter.

Mat Furlang : Immed. S. of Childrey Brook, just S. of the southernmost angle of Lyford parish. Probably 'Mat Grass,' i.e., a coarse kind of grass called wirebent.

Wick Mead : In extreme S.W. angle of parish by the side of Childrey Brook. AS. *Wic*, 'dairy farm.'

Grove Hedge : Immed. E. of last.

Through the middle of the parish runs a brook from S. to N. which is not named in OM., but seems to have been called the Lydbrook. Perhaps AS. *Hlid*, a term which seems in topography to mean the course of a stream which has cut somewhat deeply into the land.

Colmoor Field : Dunmoor Field : Two fields on the S. By. of parish, the former W. and the latter E. of the above stream. Perhaps 'Cold Marshy Land' and 'Marshy Land of the Down,' or, perhaps more probably, 'Brown Marsh.'

## ALDWORTH.

Aldworth is about 10 m. W.N.W. of Reading.

FIELD NAMES.<sup>1</sup>

In this parish it is often the case that several names are applied to the same field. This means that fences have been removed and several fields made into one.

North Field Bottom : 5 fur. N.W. of Starveall (OM1). Court and Down : 6½ fur. N.W. of same. Lowbury Piece : ¼ m. N. by W. of same. Named from the neighbouring camp in Aston Upthorpe parish which formerly existed there. AS. *Hlaew-byrig*, 'camp of the Low or Tumulus.' The tumulus is just outside the camp on its E. Side.<sup>2</sup>

Warren Piece and part of Great Down Piece : A long narrow piece of land stretching from the N.By to within less than 3 fur. of Starveall.

Witchonnell Grounds, Lilleys Croft, Gears Piece and Chesthorne : Immed. N. of Starveall.

Ambury Grounds : Immed. W. of Bower Farm (OM1). Probably site of camp of barrow.

Ethers Lays : ½ m. N. by E. of the church.

Ambury Close : 3 fur. N. of church.

Home Ground and Cheroots : 3 fur. N.N.E. of church.

Part of Red Hill, Wastoning Bottom, Hawkins Hill, Buckridge Close, Hagmore, Townsend Field, Garsons (' Grass Crofts ') and Enwick : Long strip coming from the N.W. from the parish By. to within ½ m. of the church.

Western Hams : On W.By. 7 fur. N.W. by W. of the church.

Great Limmer Field : ¼ m. N.W. by W. of church. Deadmore Field : 3 fur. W. by N. of church. Chantreys : 400 yds. W.S.W. of church.

<sup>1</sup> Only those are given which are not represented by local names in OM6.

<sup>2</sup> I have never been able to understand why, when excavating the site of this camp some years ago, the excavators thought it right to destroy the enceinte of the camp to such an extent that its original nature is quite unrecognisable to anyone who did not see it before this destruction took place.

The Breach Ridges and South Field :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N.N.W. of Beche Farm (OM1). Fayleys Hill :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.N.E. of same. Thorn Pits : Immed. N. of same. Well Pightle, Upperleys, and part of Maming Park : Immed. S. of same. Picked Fawless : Immed. S. of Hungerford Green (OM1). Probably the name is a variant of the Fayleys above. Those who drew up Tithe Awards were rather variable in their spelling of names. 'Picked' means acute angled.

### ASHAMPSTEAD.

Ashampstead is about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Reading.

#### SOME FIELD NAMES.

Hatch Wood, called Norcot Wood in OM6 : 3 fur. N.W. of Hartridge Farm (OM1). Probably named from a hatch-gate. Water Pit Field and Little Broom Field : 3 fur. N. of same farm. Upper and Lower Hitchen Field : 3 fur. E. of same farm. 'Part of a field which is sown while the rest lies fallow.'

Marls : called Ashampstead Green in OM. Coldridge Wood : called Coleridge Wood in OM6.  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.W. of the village. The Lower Leys :  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. due W. of Hartridge Farm (OM1).

Bower Land : 3 fur. N. of village. Kersey Field : called 'Keazey' in Hampstead Norris, TA. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of village. Crydress :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. of village. Great Costards :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. of village. 'Costard' may mean a kind of apple; but is probably a surname here.

Prickley : 3 fur. N.W. of Quick's Green (OM1). Callow Field : Immed. W. of Quick's Green (OM1). 'Bare.' Streats Cop-pice : Called Streek's Copse in OM6. Immed. S. of Quick's Green (OM1). The Bleak :  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fur. S.S.W. of Quick's Green (OM1). Breach Field :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.S.E. of Pyt House (OM1). 'Land broken up by the plough.' Heaven Field : Large field immed. N. and N.W. of Child's Court Farm (OM1). Possibly means 'heaved up,' i.e. on high ground.

Westbury Coppice : Called Doctor's Copse in OM6.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. of same farm.

Copped Wood : Called Copy Wood in OM6.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N.W. of same farm. 'Pollarded.'

Callingshook Coppice : Called Challengehook Plantation in OM6.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. of same Farm.

Broomhold and Hitchings : Immed. S.W. of same farm.

Bottom Piddle :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. by W. of above farm. Ought to mean a small pond ; but seems to be used in Berks as synonym of 'pightle,' a small enclosure.

The Sigguse : Long narrow field immed. S. of the wood called Ashampstead Common (OM1).

### BARKHAM.

Barkham is 2 m. S.W. of Wokingham.

#### A CHARTER.

B. 895. K. 431. is a charter whereby King Eadred grants to his vassal Aelfwine land at *Beorcham* in A.D. 952, according to Birch's dating and that of the Chronicles of Abingdon Monastery (Vol. I, p. 162, in the Rolls Series). In the latter there is also printed a short document implying that the conveyance to Aelfwine was contingent on his passing on the grant to Abingdon—presumably after his (Aelfwine's) death.

The area granted is 3 hides. This is significant, because it is almost invariably the case that such small areas granted in the charters are found in regions which are known to have been, and very frequently are still, heavily wooded.<sup>3</sup> It would seem that they are areas which were brought into cultivation by squatters who, after the best ploughland had been occupied in the early settlements of the Saxons, cleared spaces in the unoccupied and wooded waste. These late areas of cultivation

<sup>3</sup> In Hampshire the charters on the Meon region in the extreme W. end of the Andredsweald, and of St. Mary Bourne, in Doiley Forest, present the same phenomenon of small areas, or of large irregular areas formed by the agglomeration of small areas in the same land unit. East Meon, West Meon, and the neighbouring parish of Privet are made up of tithings. The old manor of East Meon contained a still larger number of such units.

tended to survive in later days as post-Conquest sub-manors, and into modern times as tithings.

The whole of the sand and pine district of S.E. Berkshire was waste land till quite a late date. In Saxon times the settlements there must have been very sparse. There are only three place-names in this region of the Bagshot Sands which indicate that they were given to places where arable farming was carried on; and arable farming was the pivotal, almost the only, industry of the Saxon settlers.

It is practically certain that this 3 hides at *Beorcham* was a patch of land brought into cultivation by late settlers. It is also most probable that the name *Beorcham* included in those days a much larger area than the modern parish of Barkham. It is quite impossible to say with certainty what was the exact position of these 3 hides; but it will be seen from the survey that they lay outside the modern parish, probably in what is now Finchampstead, which, as its name implies, was, at the time that the name was given to it, merely a steading for cattle with a house attached to it. The place-names of the New Forest show that such steadings might be situated at considerable distances from the nearest centres of population: shelters set up for cattle taken to pasture in open spaces in the forest lands.

#### SURVEY.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

*This synd thara threora hida londgemaero to Beorcham:*  
'These are the land boundaries of the three hides at Barkham.'

1. *Aerest thaet of Ceollanwylle and lang Rithe to thaes Hagan End:* 'First from Ceolla's Spring along the Streamlet to the End of the Game Fence or Enclosure.'

2. *Thonne and lang Hagan to Cnottinga Hamme:* 'Then along the Game Enclosure to the Enclosure of the Family of Cnotta.'

3. *Thonne of etc. for be Wyrtwalan and lang Slades to Hwitan Stane:* 'Then from the Enclosure of the Family of Cnotta by the Hillfoot along the Slade (Valley) to White Stone.'

4. *Thonne from etc. and lang Straet to Loddera Straet:*  
'Then from White Stone along the Made Road to Beggars' Street (Made Road).'

5. *Thonne of etc. eft to Ceollan Wylle* : 'Then from Beggars' Street to Ceolla's Spring again.'

I think that it is most probable that *Loddera Straet* is the old Roman road from Silchester to London. This passed through what is now the N. part of Finchampstead parish. As to the other *Straet* mentioned in 4, one can only guess that it was a Roman vicinal highway which came to join the great road. It may have come from Waltham St. Lawrence, where remarkable Roman remains have been found. If so, then the grant must have been N. of the great road, having the vicinal way as part, at any rate, of its E. boundary, for Saxon surveys go with the clock in the vast majority of cases.

I suspect, though, of course, I cannot prove, that the grant corresponded more or less to that part of Finchampstead parish which lies N. of the Roman road (the Devil's Highway). If so, then Ceolla's Spring of 1 is the spring at the head of the small brook  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. by W. of Westwood Farm (OM1), and that brook is the *Rith* of 1. The *Haga* of the same landmark would be on the site of the great wood in the N.E. part of Finchampstead parish. The *Wyrwtala* (hillfoot) of 3 would be the bottom of the W. slope of the valley in which Longmoor Pond (OM1) lies, and the slade of the same landmark would be the valley itself. The first *Straet* of 4 must have come from the N.E. through the N.E. part of Finchampstead parish from the direction of Waltham St. Lawrence. Of course, it will be understood that these determinations are at best very conjectural.

#### SOME FIELD NAMES OF BARKHAM.

Bistley Piddle : Now woodland in extreme N. of parish about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. by W. of the Manor House (OM1). 'Piddle,' a small enclosure.

Common Piddle :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N.N.E. of same house.

Sandfoot Piece :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. of same house.

Copped Hill :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. of same house. 'Flat-topped Hill.'

Bear Pigs :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E.S.E. of same house.

Whitfield :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.E. of same house. 'White Open Land.'

Drift Way Close : Immed. S. of Edney Farm (OM1). 'Cattle Way.'

Culvers Close : A long furlong S.E. of the church. 'Pigeons' Close.'

Rudley :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.E. of the church. Probably 'Red Lea.'

Milking Platt :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.E. of church.

Furzeny Mead :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. of Rook's Nest Farm (OM1).

Harriet :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.N.E. of same farm.

Long Fires and Heath Ground : Immed. N. of same farm.

Great Ground :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N.N.W. of same farm. This name occurs once, and seldom more than once, in many parishes in Berks and Hants. Probably had some technical meaning.

Pins : 1 fur. S.S.W. of church. 'Pens.'

Park : Field  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. of church.

No Man's Land : 3 fur. N.E. of Langley Park Farm.

Graphage Ground : 1 fur. N.E. of same farm.

Ray Bridge :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. of Ellis' Farm (OM1). 'Ray' is probably the name of the large brook which forms part of the boundary of the field. The name, common as a river name in England, is derived from AS. *Aet thaere Ea*, 'the river,' meaning the principal stream of the neighbourhood. As a name it has frequently supplanted older recorded names of the streams to which it is applied.

Street Tucker : 3 fur. W.S.W. of same farm.

### BASILDON.

Basildon is about 7 m. W.N.W. of Reading.

'—don' in the present name of the parish represents the AS. *dun*, 'hill,' and is derived from an AS. *Bestles-dun*, probably 'Bestel's Hill,' though this personal name does not occur elsewhere. But the place was originally named after a ford also called after Bestel. Skeat says the ford was over the Pang near Pangbourne; but, as a fact, its position is not determinable, as the extant documents do not give any clue. It may have been over the Thames. Before the making of locks on that river there were fords over it which no longer exist. (See notes on the Cholsey charter).

### CHARTERS.

B. 100. K. 45 records a grant by Ini, king of Wessex, made in 699 to Hean, abbot of Abingdon, of certain lands, viz. 15 hides at *Bradanel* (Bradfield), 15 at *Bestlesforda* (Basildon),



and 25 at *Stretlee* (Streatley), together with 80 (??) at *Aeromundeslee* (Bessilsleigh).

B. 101. K. 46 records a grant by the same king, made apparently the same year, to the said Hean; but its relation to the previous grant is not easy to understand. It seems to imply that he, Ini, adds 10 hides at *Bestlesford* and 100 (??) at *Brad-enfeld* to certain lands which had been granted to Abingdon by previous kings 'on the east side of the river Thames,' i.e. as it would seem, in Oxfordshire.<sup>4</sup>

B. 565. K. 1069 is a charter recording the grant by King Alfred to Denewulf, bishop of Winchester, of certain lands in exchange for lands at Cholsey, Hagbourne, and Basildon<sup>5</sup> at a date not specified.

Surveys of Cholsey, Hagbourne, and Basildon are attached to the grant.

#### SURVEY.

The survey is either of the Saxon age, or a copy of a Saxon original.

These are the boundaries of the land at *Bestles Forda* (Basildon) :—

1. *Caeccam Wael* : 'Caecca's Pool.'

In a charter of Whitchurch, K. 1307, on the opposite side of the Thames, occurs a landmark *Ceacca Wylles Heafod*, 'Ceacca's Spring Head.' I suspect that the Ceacca or Caecca from whom the pool and the spring were named was one and the same person. This would indicate that the *wael* was a deep pool in the Thames at the point where the E.By. of Basildon leaves the river  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fur. above the lock at Pangbourne.

2. *Thonon andlang Hagan on Ealdan Halh* : 'Then along the Wooded (or Game) Enclosure to the Old Hollow.'

The *haga* is now represented by woodland on the S.E. By. of the parish.

3. *Thonon on Lid Geat* : 'Then to the Swing Gate.'
4. *Thonon to Waest Legae* : 'Then to West Lea.'

<sup>4</sup> I do not think that the trustworthy element in these charters amounts to more than that the lands of Streatley, Basildon, and Bradfield were very early possessions of the Abbey of Abingdon.

<sup>5</sup> Birch says Bessilsleigh, wrongly.

5. *Thonon to Rah Slede* : ' Then to the Roedeer Slade or Valley.'

6. *Thonon to Mules Hamstaede* : ' Then to Mul's Farmstead with a House.'

7. *Thonon to Hiorotlege* : ' Then to Hart Lea.'

8. *Thonon to Blacan Maere*<sup>6</sup> : ' Then to the Black Pond.'

9. *Thonon to Cylf Hongran* : ' Then to the Hanging Wood of the Calves.'

10. *Thonon eft to Temaese on Wiredes Waer* : ' Then again to the Thames to (Wired?) Weir.'

No certain determination of these landmarks is possible. The whole survey shows that the region was what it now is, heavily wooded. It is just possible that *Hiorotleah* survives in the name Harley Hill, which would suggest that it was on the S.W. By., W. of Upper Basildon (OM1). If so, the *Rah Slaed* of 5 was probably the valley in which the S.W. corner of the parish lies, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. of Quick's Green (OM1). The Hanging Wood of 9 was probably on the steep slope above the house called The Grotto (OM1), where the W. By. descends to the Thames.

#### FIELD NAMES.

Pightle : Occurs in various field-names of the parish. ' A small enclosure.'

Honeycroft Marles : 3 fur. E.N.E. of Upper Basildon (OM1).

' Honey ' is a very common element in field-names owing to the importance of the cultivation of bees in days when sugar was as yet unknown.

Henwood Copse : 3 fur. N.N.E. of Kiln Farm (OM1). Either ' High Wood ' or ' Birds ' Wood.'

Drift Hill :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Quick's Green (OM1). Probably the neighbouring road was a driftway, or cattle road, to Reading.

Upper Row, Mibbles, and Moor Hill :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E.S.E. of The Grotto (OM1).

<sup>6</sup> I read mere because the copyist of this charter writes ' ae ' for the ' e,' and ' e ' for the ' ae ' of the ordinary Wessex charters—a Hwiccan usage, judging from the spelling of the Worcestershire charters.

<sup>7</sup> The genitive form suggest a personal name *Wired*. But no such name is known.

Thrupp Field and Barfield :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. of Upper House Farm (OM1).

Harley Hill and the Hides :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N.W. of same farm. (*See Charter*).

The Ham : 1 fur. N.W. of same farm. 'Enclosure.'<sup>8</sup>

Hoelands Row : Nearly 3 fur. W. of same farm.

Wheatley :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E.N.E. of Tomb Farm (OM1).

Upper and Lower Buckmore :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.W. of same farm.

The Home Field and Forelitton : Immed. N. of Home Farm (OM1).

Coneygre : 3 fur. N.E. of same farm.

Row in Lundays :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W.S.W. of same farm.

### BRADFIELD.

Bradfield is about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Reading.

It is mentioned in various charters as having been a property of Abingdon Monastery ; but no survey of its By. has survived.

### FIELD NAMES.<sup>9</sup>

Aspenstile Close : Now part of a wood.  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. of Rushall's Farm.

Horse Leys :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. by W. of same farm.

Tilehurst Green : 500 yds. N.W. of same farm.

Coomb Pigtle : 3 fur. N.N.W. of same farm. 'Small enclosure.'

Great Sannus Field : 3 fur. N. of same farm. .

Frogmoor Field :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of same farm.

Great Mead :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. of Bradfield Hall (OM1).

Rack Close :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. of same house.

Minnycutts : Immed. N. of same house. In the grounds.

Hazard : 3 fur. S.W. of Tutt's Clump (OM1).

Cold Arbour :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.S.W. of same.

Pouch :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.S.E. of same.

Picked Corner : 100 yds. N.W. of the smithy at South End (OM1). 'Having an acute angle.'

<sup>8</sup> 'Ham,' AS. *Hamm*, has been mistakenly interpreted 'water-meadow.' This is on ground 150 ft. above the river and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from it.

<sup>9</sup> I shall only mention those which are not given as local names in OM6.

Knapp's Hill :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E.S.E. of Bradfield Hall (OM1).

Hazard Wood : Berry's Shaw in OM6.  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.S.W. of the Workhouse (OM1).

Great Blundich :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of the Workhouse.

Wingfield Mead :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of same.

Mathern : 900 yds. N.W. of the church (OM1).

Ledge Field : 800 yds. N.N.W. of same.

## BRIMPTON.

Brimpton lies about 11 m. W.S.W. of Reading.

### CHARTER.

B. 802. K. 1152 records the grant of 8 hides of land at Brimpton by King Eadmund to the thegn Ordulf in 944.

In the title the place is called *Brinnigge Tun*. In the text of the document it is called *aet Bryningtune*.

The land was subsequently in the possession of Abingdon Abbey.

### SURVEY.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

1. *Aerest on Heafð Beorh* : 'First to the Barrow of the Headland (of a ploughland).'

This is the tumulus in the S.E. corner of the parish about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.W. of Borson (OM1).

2. *Thonne on Wrtwalan on thaes Hagan Ende* : 'Then to the Hillfoot to the End of the Game Fence (or Enclosure).'

The Hillfoot was probably the bottom of the slope W. of Blacknest (OM1). The *Haga* was probably on the site of Inwood Copse (OM6).

3. *Thonne andlang Hagan thaer Fisches Burna and Alaburna to gaedre scotath* : 'Then along the Game Enclosure to where Fish Bourne and Alder<sup>10</sup> Bourne meet.'

<sup>10</sup> I read *Alrburna* or *Alorburna*, the name given to the Enborne in various Hampshire charters, for the *Alaburna* of this charter. The name developed from *Alorburna* through *Alrburna* to *Alburna*, and so to Auburn, the name given to it in the Brimpton TA. The name Enborne seems to have been the name of the stream W. of Newbury (cf. village of that name); and to have extended in modern times down to the whole river till it joins the Kennet. A mediaeval term *Henborne* suggests that this name meant 'Birds' Bourne.'

The *Fisces Burna* is the stream which comes from the S. to meet the Enborne 3 fur. S.E. of Hyde End (OM1). The *Alaburna* (sic) is the Enborne.

4. *Thonne of Alaburnan ut on Herred Snad* : 'Then from Alder Bourne out to . . . Detached Piece of Land.'

I cannot translate *herred*. As to the landmark I think that it must be the little tongue of land on the Enborne at the S.W. corner of the parish.

5. *And swa north to Herpathe* : 'And so north to the Highway.'

The survey now runs up the W. By. The *Herpath* is the road from Brimpton to Crookham.

6. *Andlang Herpathes to thaere Efisc* : 'Along the Highway to the Eaves (probably the edge of a wood).'

The By. passes along the above road to a point close to the village, where the *Efisc* must have been.

7. *Thonen eft on Wyr̃t Walen to Croh Hamme* : 'Then again to a Hillslope to the Croft where Crocuses grow.'

The Hillfoot must have been the bottom of the slope towards the Kennet at which the By. arrives about 300 yds. S.S.E. of Brimpton Mill (OM1). *Croh Hamm*, which is the origin of the name of the neighbouring Crookham, must have been at that bend in the By. S.S.E. of the above mill.

8. *Thonne on Hunnes Wylle* : 'Then to Hun's Spring.'

This must have been on the hillside somewhere S. of Brimpton Mill (OM1).

9. *Thonne west be Yfre thaet hit sticath on Weala Brucge* : 'Then W. by the Escarpment till it comes to Welshmen's Bridge.'

The *Yfer*<sup>11</sup> is the long hillslope on the S. side of the Kennet. The bridge must have been over the Kennet at the extreme W. point of the parish 5 fur. W. of Brimpton Mill (OM1).

10. *Thonne thaer ut on Cynetan* : 'Then at that point out on the Kennet.'

11. *Andlang Cynetan on Mythford* : 'Along the Kennet to Mouth Ford.'

12. *Thonne on middel Ea* : 'Then to midstream.'

<sup>11</sup> *Yfer* is a word not given in the dictionaries ; but its meaning comes out in the Wiltshire charters. I have to guess at the form of its nominative case, which I have not as yet come across in the charters.

13. *Thaet swa on Befer Ige* : 'And so to Beaver Island.'
14. *Thonne on Fyrs Ige* : 'Then to Furze Island.'
15. *Of dune andlang Ea thaer Ala Burna scyt ut on Cyne-tan* : 'Down along the river to where Alder Bourne runs into the Kennet.'

Landmark 15 may be part of 14. The landmarks 10-15 take the survey all along the N. By. of the parish. The canalising of the Kennet and the drainage of the lowlands have modified the details of the topography of this part of the parish. *Mythford* was probably on the old track from Brimpton to Midgham, which must have crossed the Kennet not far from where the present road crosses it. *Befer Ig* was probably an eyot somewhere opposite Woolhampton village. 14 and 15 raise a difficulty, for they imply that the lands of Brimpton extended to the mouth of the Enborne. It is, therefore, to be assumed, unless the lower course of the Enborne has greatly changed, that the all but detached part of Woolhampton S. of the Kennet was originally part of Brimpton; and, if so, Furze Island was the land between the lower course of the Enborne and the Kennet.

16. *Thonne up andlang Alaburnan on Scealdan Ford* : 'Then up along Alder Bourne to Shallow Ford.'

The name *Sceald Ford* survives in that of Shalford Farm (OM1), where the Brimpton-Aldermaston road crosses the Enborne.

17. *Thonon andlang Hagan ut on Heath Felda* : 'Then along the Game Enclosure out to the Open Heath.'

The *Haga* must have been on the site of Wasing Wood (OM1); and the Open Heath on that of Brimpton Common.

18. *Swa to Herpathe* : 'So to the Highway.'

It is practically certain that there must have been a Roman road from the station at Silchester to that at Speen, near Newbury. I suspect that this is a reference to it. If any line is probable it is that taken by the county By., which comes in a straight line from Silchester to within a few yards of the S.E. corner of Brimpton parish.

19. *Andlang Herpathes to Imman Beorge* : 'Along the Highway to Imma's Barrow.'

This shows that the *herpath* passed for some way along the S. part of the E. By. of the parish. Imma's Barrow still exists about 100 yds. E. of Borson (OM1).

#### FIELD NAMES.

Wigmoor : Nearly 5 fur. E. by S. of Warren Farm (OM1).

This name, with its variant Wigmore, is peculiarly common in local topography. The first element has been supposed to be a personal name Wicga. But the frequency of the occurrence of Wig- with -more or -moor makes it pretty certain that it is derived from AS. *wicga*, a kind of insect, the origin of the second syllable in the word 'earwig.'

Rowney : The eyot just N.W. of Warren Farm (OM1). As.

*Aet thaere Rugan Ige*, 'rough island.'

Priors Moor :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. by S. of Brimpton Mill (OM1).

Burgfield :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W.S.W. of the church.

Hanging Lands :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W.S.W. of the church.

Auburn Stream : The T.A. name of the Enborne.

#### BUCKLEBURY.

Bucklebury is about 10 m. W. by S. of Reading.

#### CHARTER.

The charter B. 919. K. 1208 refers to a portion of its lands, viz. those of Hawkridge (OM1) in the N.W. part of the parish. By it King Eadwig grants a wood at Hawkridge to the Abbey of Abingdon. The name is given as *Hafochrycg* in the title, and as *Heafoc Hrycg* in the body of the document. Its modern name gives the meaning.

#### SURVEY.

As the survey was concerned with but a small area of woodland, it is on the face of it unlikely that the bounds would be traceable at the present day. Still, I give it as having possibly some local interest. It is of the Saxon age.

1. *Aerest on Pangan burnan* : 'First to Pang Bourne (the river Pang).'<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Searle in his *Onomasticon* gives Panga as a personal name. But no other example of it is known. I suspect the Pang or Panga is a pre-Saxon name of the stream.

2. *Th' on tha Dic* : 'Then to the Dyke.'
3. *Th' a be Dic on thaene Hagan* : 'Then always by the Dyke to the Game Enclosure.'
4. *Th(o)non Cristelmael-beam* : 'Then to the Crucifix.'
5. *Thaet andlang Hagan on that Thornihtan Leage* : 'Then along the Game Enclosure to the Thorny Lea.'
6. *Th' forth on Brygford* : 'Then on to Bridgeford.'
7. *Th' a be hagan on Stan Wege* : 'Then always by the Game Enclosure to Stone Way.'
8. *Of etc. a be Weortwalan on tha Flex Aecyras* : 'From the Stone Way always by the Hillfoot to the Strips of Ploughland where Flax is grown.'
9. *Th' a be Weortwalan on Masan Mere* : 'Then always by the Hillfoot to Titmouse Pond.'
10. *Of tham Mere on Cuthulfes Cotstowe* : 'From the Pond to Cuthulf's Cottage Site.'
11. *Of etc. on on Panganburnam* : 'From the Cottage Site to the Pangbourne.'
12. *Th' up mid streame eft on tha Dic* : 'Then up mid-stream once more to the Dkye.'

As has been said, it is quite impossible to follow the details of the survey. At the same time I have not much doubt that the area included is the wooded ridge of Hawkridge. I suspect that the survey starts from the Pang at the point where the N.By. of Bucklebury crosses it, about 300 yds. S. of Frilsham church, and that it then runs E. up Hawkridge along that N.By. of Bucklebury. The *Haga* of 3 and 5 would be represented now-a-days by Hawkridge wood (OM1). Bridgeford of 6 must have been over some small stream running down the E. end of the ridge, on the borders of Stanford Dingley parish, for *forda* is applied to the passage of even the smallest streams. The *Stanweg* of 7 may be represented by the obviously old track which runs down by Field Farm (OM1) from the N. The Hillfoot of 8 and 9 would be the foot of the S. slope of Hawkridge about Hawkridge Farm (OM6).

#### FIELD AND LOCAL NAMES.

Marlston Farm : Marlston House (OM1).

Hangings Copse : 3 fur. S.S.W. of above. 'On a slope.'



Hatchments Shaw : 3 fur. S. by E. of Marlston House (OM1).

connected with *haec*, a hatchgate, or floodgate in a stream.

Pightle : 'Small enclosure' occurs in the parish.

Hyker's Hill : In N. part of Hawkridge Wood.

Westrop Green : On N.W.By. *West Thorp*, 'West Hamlet.'

The Slade : (OM1). 'Valley.'

Briff Copse : Briff Lane : on either side of Winchcombe Farm.  
Meaning?

Winchcombe Farm : (OM1). *Wincel-cumb*, 'Recess or Corner Combe.'

Platt : 'Plot,' occurs in the parish.

Nuttage Gate :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of Bucklebury House (OM1).

'Place associated with nut trees.' I have come across at least 30 different field-names ending with -age.

South and North Ridings : On S.W. side of Carbin's Wood.

Either variant of 'ridding,' land cleared of brushwood, or 'ridings,' a ride cut through a wood.

### CATMORE.

Catmore is about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. by W. of Newbury.

Various old names on its boundaries are given in the Farnborough, Brightwalton, and Chieveley (Peasemore) charters.

### FIELD NAMES.

Further and Hither White Shoot : Immed. N.E. of Wickslet Copse (OM1). 'White Shoot' is a name commonly applied to a road on the chalk running down hill.

Wickslet Copse : OM1.

Bradnam's Pightle : (OM6). Called Piddle, 'small enclosure,' in TA.

Picked Corner : 3 fur. E. of the village. 'Acute-angled.'

### HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL.

Hampstead Marshall is about 4 m. W. by S. of Newbury.

### REPUTED CHARTER.

The charter B.1075 K.1233. has been attributed to this place. It records the grant by King Eadgar to the thegn Eadric of 3 hides at *Hamstede*. The editor of the Abingdon Cartulary places it tentatively 3 miles from Wokingham. I conclude that

he guesses that it is Finchampstead. This is to a certain extent supported by another document in the cartulary, dating between 1100 and 1135, which mentions certain land of Abingdon 'inter *Hamstede* et *Merlaue*,' the latter being in all probability Marlow in Bucks (Vol. II, p. 96). But in the same volume (p. 106), in a document also of the reign of Henry I, there is mention of a mill called *Leseboimilne*, which is granted to Abingdon, and in the following document it is described as being 'inter *Hammstedam* et *Merlauam*.' This leads one to conjecture that *Hamstede*, a very common name, was somewhere quite near Marlow, and not either Hampstead Marshall or Finchampstead. In another document of the same reign is mention (Vol. II, p. 110) of 'Sartum' (assart, or land cleared of timber), 'quod est inter *Merlauam* et *Hamstede*.' It is exceedingly improbable that an assart, which is most unlikely to have been more than a small area of land, would be described as being between two places so far apart as Finchampstead and Marlow. I think *Hamstede* might possibly be found among the field names of Marlow or of an immediately neighbouring parish.

Not one of the landmarks of the survey of B.1075. can be identified with any name surviving in Hampstead Marshall; and therefore it is not worth while to reprint the text of a charter which any inquirer may find in Birch or Kemble.

#### FIELD NAMES.<sup>13</sup>

Bradley Piece : About 600 yds. N.N.W. of Hampstead Holt Farm (OM1).

Lower Detford :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. By. E. of same farm. On the Kennet.

Strings :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E.N.E. of same farm. 'Ditches.'

The Little Hawkins :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. of same farm. On S. By.

Upper and Lower Shilgroves :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. of the centre of More Wood (OM1).

Den Crofts :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. of same wood. 'Dean,' valley.

Picked Meadow :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. by W. of same wood. 'Acute-angled.'

Admons :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. of Plumb's Farm (OM1).

<sup>13</sup> Other than those which occur in the local names in OM6.

Summerleaze : 1 fur. N. by E. of same farm.

The Zeals : 3 fur. N. by E. of same farm. Probably connected with the Saye and Sele family, which had much property in this part of Berks.

Warwick Hill Meadow : Immed. N. of last.

Upper Woodcotes : Immed. N.E. of last.

Glasses Park : Ashtree Plantation in OM6. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. of Hampstead Lodge (OM1).

Grammotts : About 5 fur. S. of same Lodge. On E. By.

The Pightles : Nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Holtwood (OM1). 'Small Enclosures.'

Drift Way : Now a ride in W. part of Redhill Wood (OM1). Runs S. to N.

### HAMPSTEAD NORRIS.

Hampstead Norris is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. of Newbury.

#### Field Names.<sup>14</sup>

New Broke Lands : About 5 fur. W. of Banterwick Barn (OM1).

Ashdown Bottom :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W. of same barn.

Pit Hangers : About 600 yds. S. of same barn.

The Walk : Small field on E. edge of World's End (OM1).

Great Dyche Field : On S. By.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. of Langley House (OM1).

Ramoth Hill :  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. by E. of Cheseridge Farm in Compton (OM1).

Perborough Hill : On N. By. 3 fur. S.W. of Woodend Farm in Compton (OM1).

Hookedge Piece :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. by W. of same farm.

Flood Cross :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of same farm. AS. *flooda*, 'a large spring suddenly breaking forth.' This is the source of the Pang, except when the great intermittent spring in Farnborough parish is running. (See notes on Farnborough.)

Picked Velmer :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.S.W. of same farm. 'Acute-angled.'

Velmer :  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. by W. of same farm.

Sladd :  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. by E. of same farm.

Hackney Bottom : 5 fur. E.S.E. of same farm.

<sup>14</sup> Only those are given which are not among the local names on OM6.

Waly Hill :  $6\frac{1}{4}$  fur. E.S.E. of same farm.  
 Culley Field : 5 fur. S.E. of Buttonshaw Farm (OM1).  
 Portlucks :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of Oakhouse Farm (OM1).  
 Home Lickfield : 3 fur. E.S.E. of same farm.  
 Picked Holingsworth :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E.N.E. of Little Bothamstead (OM1).  
 Pendall Piece :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of the church.  
 Awberry Hill :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. of church. *El Eald-byrig*, 'Old Camp.' Reference to the earthworks S. of it.  
 Swans Down :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. of church. Probably 'Swineherd's Down.'  
 Wayley Hill : Folly Hill in OM6.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N.N.E. of church.  
 Scottal Meadow :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N.N.E. of church.  
 Oxfordshire : Now orchard about 300 yds. S.E. of church.  
 Burnbaked :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E. of church.  
 Thisty Field :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E. of church.  
 The Breach :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. of Wyld Court Farm (OM1).  
 Tribute Field : 3 fur. N.E. of same farm.  
 Chizley Field :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E. of same farm. *Ceasel*, 'gravel.'  
 Broom Barley Field :  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E. of same farm.  
 Gasmore : Now part of a wood.  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of Eling (OM1).  
 Hatchgate Ground : 3 fur. N.W. of Eling.  
 Galloping Piece :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. of Eling.  
 The Weals : 3 fur. S.S.W. of Little Bothampstead (OM1).  
 Louse Hill :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W.S.W. of Eling (OM1).  
 Marcing Heath :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. of Eling.  
 Nummus :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. by E. of Eling.

### HARWELL.

Harwell is 6 m. E. of Wantage.

### CHARTER.

K. 1273 is a charter whereby King Eadgar grants 7 hides in the place called *aet Haranwylle* to his 'miles' Aelfstan in A.D. 970. The meaning of the name is probably 'Hare's Spring.'

### SURVEY.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

1. *Of tha Ellenstubbe on thane otherne Ellenstubbe* : 'From the Stump of the Elder-tree to the Stump of the other Elder-

tree.' The first of these trees was probably on the stream at the re-entering angle of the E. By., due E. of the village. The second was probably on the same stream  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.

2. *Thanone on tha Ealdan Fyrh*: The use of a furrow, probably of exceptional depth and width, is not uncommon in defining boundaries in Berkshire. This one ran along the long straight By. in a S. direction over the Wantage road, and up the hill over the Icknield Way.

3. *Thanone to Smalan Weg eonbutan Flegges Garan*: 'Then to the Narrow Way round Flegg's Gore (triangular piece of ploughland).' This gore is mentioned in the Hagbourne charter. It was almost certainly on Hagbourne Hill (OM1) where the S. By. of West Hagbourne meets the E. By. of Harwell.

4. *Thonne andlang thaes Smalan Weges thaet hit sticath on Humbracumb*: 'Then along the Narrow Way till it ascends to (Humbra) Combe.' The way has vanished. It was probably along the balks on the S. By. The name *Humbra* is the same as that of the Yorkshire estuary. It may have been the name of a stream which flowed, presumably only in wet weather, down the combe at the S.W. part of the parish. In the E. Hendred TA. that combe is called Rumber Dean, where Rumber = *aet thaere Humbra* (Dene), the 'r' of the definite astute having survived in the modern name.

5. *Thonne on Icenilde Weg*: 'Then to Icknield Way.' This is represented at the present day by the straight track which runs from E.S.E. to W.N.W. across the S. part of the parish, about 300 yds. N. of Down Farms (OM1). This is a very striking example of a pre-Roman road, the Icknield Way, which has been partly Romanised, i.e. made.<sup>15</sup>

6. *Thaet eft on Ellenstubb*: 'Then again to the Stump of an Elder-tree.' This must have stood on the W. By. where it makes a bend E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of Icknield Way.

7. *Thonne on thone Herepath on Harandune*: 'Then to the Highway to Hare's Down.' *Harandun* is now called Horn

<sup>15</sup> For detailed notes on the Icknield Way, and especially this part of it, see my notes on the Ancient Highways of Berkshire in the Arch. Journ., Vol. lxxv, 1918, p. 124.

Down, marked (OM<sub>1</sub>) in E. Hendred parish on the Harwell By. The *Herepath* was a road along the line of the Modern Abingdon-Newbury road, which forms the W. By. of the parish for more than a mile.

8. *Thonne be Herepathe on Cranwyll*: 'Then by the Highway to Cranes' Spring.' This spring was probably a source of the brook which forms the N. part of the W. By. of the parish. It rises near the road about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of the crossroads at Milton Hill (OM<sub>1</sub>).

9. *Thonne on Heslea Broc on Hreodmede*: 'Then to (Hazel Lea) Brook to the Mead where the reeds grow.' I have no doubt that *Heslea Broc* is the *Haesel Broc* of the Milton charter. This is the brook which forms the N. part of the W. By., and is called Grove Brook in the TA. The mead must have been beside this brook.

10. *Thonne on tha Ealdan Cotstowe*: 'Then to the Old Place of the Cottage.' At this point the By. cuts in all probability across the N. part of the parish, leaving to the N. the mead which is defined at the end of the document. The *Eald Cotstow* was probably somewhere between *Haesel Broc* and the modern Marshland Barn (OM<sub>1</sub>).

11. *Thonne on Smalan Broc*: 'Then to Narrow Brook.' This is either the brook which runs N. down the middle of the N. part of the parish, or the small stream which flows N.E. from Marshland Barn (OM<sub>1</sub>).

12. *Thonne on thaet Longe Furlang*: 'Then to the Long Furlong (Ploughland).' This is very uncertain; but it must have been on the N. part of the E. By.

13. *Thonne on Cylmescumbe on Snelles Garan*: 'Then to Cylm's Combe to Snell's Gore (triangular piece of ploughland).' Cylm and Snell are personal names found elsewhere in the charters. But this landmark presents certain difficulties. The combe ought to be at the S. end of the parish, in the Downs. But, if that is so, then there has been an overlapping of the two ends of the survey, which may indeed be possible, though I have not come across any other instance of such a thing in the charters. I cannot identify these two landmarks satisfactorily.

## SURVEY OF THE MEAD.

*Thonne ys this sio meth (for maed) the thaerto gebyreth :*  
 'Then this is the mead which belongs to it' :—

1. *Andlang thaes Ealdan Broces thaet hit sticath on Sythtuninga Laca* : 'Along the Old Brook until its junction with Sutton Lake (lit. the slow-flowing stream of the people of Sutton).'

2. *Thonne on Stocwylle Broc* : 'Then to Stockwell Brook (the Brook of the Staked Spring).' (Probably a spring enclosed with a staked fence.)

3. *Thonne on thone Ealdan Broc* : 'Then to the Old Brook.'

4. *Thanone on Wudubricge* : 'Then to the Bridge of the Wood.'

Of these landmarks *Suthtuninga Lacu* is absolutely determinable as the stream which forms the S. By. of Sutton Courtenay and the N. By. of Harwell. It is, as a fact, the lower course of the *Haesel Broc* of the charter. Also *Stocwylle Broc* is determined by the Blewbury charter (see notes on Blewbury), as the brook running along the N. Part of the E. By. of the parish into *Suthtuninga Lacu* about 300 yds. N. of the Great Western Railway. The occurrence of the *Eald Broc* in landmarks 1 and 3 is puzzling. Perhaps the By. began at the Bridge of the Wood of 4, then ran down the Old Brook; then along Sutton Lake; then along Stockwell Brook; and then back to the Old Brook at a point above the bridge; and then down the brook again to the Bridge of the Wood. I think the Old Brook must be that part of the *Haesel Broc* which forms the N. part of the E. By. of the parish. But its identity is uncertain.

## A SECOND CHARTER.

There is a second Harwell charter, K. 648, which presents great difficulties. By it King Aethelred grants to his servant Aethelric 17 hides at the place called '*aet Harewillan*.' The landmarks show that this is the Berkshire Harwell. The reputed date is A.D. 985. The hidage is the first difficulty, for this grant is of 17 hides, whereas the grant of A.D. 970, only 15 years before, was only 7 hides. It is probable that one of the numbers is correct; and, taking the area of the parish and the

nature of the land into consideration, the 17 seems more probable than the 7. A greater difficulty arises with regard to the landmarks. Only one of them corresponds with those of the earlier charter.

1. *Aerest of Harandune Wege*: 'First from Hare Down Way.' This is the *herepath* of the previous charter, *i.e.* that part of the Abingdon-Newbury road which forms for more than a mile the W. By. of the parish.

2. *Thonne hit sticath on Middelhaema Gemaera on Suttoninga Lace*: 'Then it goes on to the Balks of the people of Middleham (Milton) to Sutton Lake (the slow-flowing stream of the people of Sutton).'

This is the By. of Milton, represented in the former charter by *Hesla* or *Haesel Broc*, and the *Eald Broc*. Sutton Lake is mentioned in the other charter as part of the By. of the mead, and is obviously the stream forming the S. By. of Sutton Courtenay parish.

3. *On Leofsiges Gemaera*: 'To Leofsig's Balks.'

4. *On tha Hnottan Dic*: 'To the Twisted Dyke.'

These two landmarks may possibly be parts of 2. Leofsig's Balks must have been somewhere in the N.E. of the parish, perhaps on the *Stocwylle Broc*. The Twisted Dyke may have been that part of Stockwell Brook near Marshland Barn (OM1). *Dic* is applied to stream courses which have been artificially dealt with.

5. *Of etc. on Brembel Thorn*: 'From the Twisted Dyke to the Bramble Thorn.'

This was on the E. By., perhaps on one of the angles on the Wantage-Wallingford road.

6. *Of etc. on Hengestes Geat*: 'From the Bramble Thorn to Hengest's Gate.'

This is probably the *Wid Geat* (Wide Gate) of the Hagbourne charter. It seems to have been on that ancient track, the Portway or Wantage-Streatley road. Such tracks had to be closed by gates at the point where they crossed the boundaries of land-units owing to the practice of pasturing cattle on the stubbles after the crops were reaped, for the reaping



in one unit might take place while still the crops of a neighbouring unit were standing.

7. *Of etc. on tha Ealdan Dune to Brihtwoldes Gemaera :*  
'From Hengest's Gate to the Old Down to Brihtwold's Balks.'

The Old Down is probably the bastion on the E. By. about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of the Wantage road. *Brihtwoldes Gemaera* is the Chilton By., for we know from K. 1310 (see Chilton) that that land unit was given in A.D. 1015 to Beorhtwold, another form of the name. The dates are discrepant; but they are not reliable.

8. *Of etc. aeft on Harandune :* 'From Brihtwold's Balks once more to Hare's Down.' See landmark 1.

#### LOCAL NAMES.

The Harwell TA. gives the names of very few fields of the parish; and such names as are given are merely determinant of the position of the field in relation to some neighbouring road. The consequence is that it tells us little more than the names of the roads of the parish.

Mead Road : The road running N. from the village. The mead was situated, as we have seen, in the N. part of the parish.

Frith Road : Called in OM. Meadow Lane. Branches E. from the last  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. of the railway. 'Frith' is supposed to mean brushwood.

Clive Way : A short stretch of road, not shown on the modern map, which ran E. from the village about 1 fur. S. of the Wallingford road. Probably from AS. *clif*, a steep slope.

The Broad Way : The Port Way or Wantage road.

The Hollow Way : The road running S. from the village.

The Icknield Way : The road running E. and W. across the S. part of the parish about 300 yds. N. of Downs Farm (OM1).

The Winnow Way : Called in OM. The Winaway. Runs S. from the S.W. corner of the village.

(*To be continued.*)