

THE HUNDRED-NAMES
OF
THE SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

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THE
ENGLISH HUNDRED-NAMES
THE SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

BY

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LEIPZIG
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

Gloucestershire

The present-day hundredal division of Gloucestershire differs in many particulars from the division in existence at the time of the Domesday Survey. Domesday mentions 37 hundreds in Gloucestershire, but a large number of these early hundreds have been lost through amalgamation with other hundreds. In the period after Domesday a number of new hundreds also make their appearance, some of which disappeared again while others have survived. At present the number of the Gloucestershire hundreds is 28. The modern hundreds in different parts of the county show great variation, not only in area, but also in shape and arrangement. In the central and eastern parts they are regular in shape, and do not vary much in extent, especially if Domesday conditions are considered. In the north and the south-west, on the other hand, the boundaries of the hundreds are very irregular and intricate, and the hundreds are unsymmetrical, showing great variation in size, and often including portions far removed from their main areas. This is largely the result of administrative readjustments; certain hundreds were annexed to manors, or formed from manors, which tended to disturb the hundredal division, or to modify the primitive hundredal boundaries. The Domesday hd of *Bernintreu*, nr Bristol, for instance, belonged to the bishop of Worcester's manor of Henbury, after which the hundred was called at a later period, and includes outlying portions also annexed to the manor. This also applies to the neighbouring hd of Thornbury, which belonged to the earl of Gloucester and descended with his manor of Thornbury. This hundred does not appear in Domesday, but was taken out of the Domesday hds of *Bachestan* and *Langelei*, causing the disappearance of the former, and leaving the latter in a very mutilated condition. Similarly Berkeley hd was formed from the manors annexed to the manor of Berkeley at the time of Domesday, and consequently contains several areas isolated from the main part of the hundred. In the north of the county, the Domesday hd of *Tedbaldestan* also included manors of the bishop of Worcester, later (14th c.) organised into the independent hd of Bishop's Cleeve, leaving only three manors to the old hd of Tibaldstone itself. Tewkesbury hd, a very irregular district, with several detached portions, was formed after Domesday from the manors there stated to belong to Tewkesbury. It is probable that this hundred may also have infringed on the old hd of Tibaldstone. Similarly, the Domesday hd of Deerhurst only in-

cluded manors that had belonged to the old priory of Deerhurst, and were widely scattered over the north of the county.¹ At a still later date, certain manors belonging to Westminster Abbey, and to the Duchy of Lancaster respectively, though having no geographical connection with one another, were organised into independent hundreds. Part of Westbury hd was transferred to the hd of St. Briavels, in the Forest of Dean, which was annexed to the castle of St. Briavels. The Domesday hd of Tidenham was coextensive with the manor of Tidenham. It is now included in Westbury hd.

The Domesday hds of *Bernintone* (Barrington) and *Salemanesberie* (Salmonsbury) on the east side of the county were annexed to the manor of Slaughter, and granted with the manor to the abbey of Fécamp. The hundred resulting from this amalgamation is now called after the manor to which it belonged. In the north-east of the county, the present hd of Kiftsgate contains no less than six Domesday hundreds; the whole of this district was at an early date annexed to the manor of Winchcombe,² which accounts for the amalgamation of the hundreds contained in it. To these we should perhaps add the hd of *Winburgetrove*, which contained Blockley, Tredington and other manors of the bishop of Worcester locally situated in Kiftsgate hd, but was at a very early date included in his hd of Oswaldslow in Worcestershire, though in reality a Gloucestershire hundred. Another early group of hundreds is the seven hundreds of Cirencester, which were granted in 1189 to the abbot and convent of Cirencester, though the grant may date considerably farther back. In this case, however, the group is only an administrative one, the older hundreds continuing as separate units. The seven hundreds of Grumbald's Ash in the south-west of the county, first mentioned in 1183, form a similar group. Here too the different hundreds continued, in part at least, as separate units, and the grouping together had no permanent effect on the hundredal division.

There are other amalgamations whose immediate cause is not so clear. There are many instances from other counties of the combination of hundreds by twos,³ and this is a common feature of the Gloucestershire hundredal division too. Bradley hd, formed from the Domesday hds of *Bradelei* and *Wacrescumbe*, Brightwellsbarrow hd (*Brictvoldesberg* + *Begeberie*) and Crowthorne hd (*Cirencestre* + *Gersdone*) were members of the seven hundreds of Cirencester; Whitstone (*Witestan* + *Blachelev*) was a royal hundred, and Grumbald's Ash (*Grimboldestou* + *Edredestane*) belonged to the seven hds of Grumbald's Ash, some of which were in royal and some in private hands, Grumbald's Ash itself being a royal hundred. The old hds of *Svinheve* and *Langelei* were also amalgamated, but here both

¹ Cf. Ch. S. Taylor, *An Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire*. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. 1889. esp. pp. 31—35.

² H. M. Cam in *Hist. Essays in Honour of James Tait*, p. 18.

³ Cf. *Engl. Hundr.-Names* p. XLIII.

names have survived to the present day. Some of these amalgamations may be due to two (or more) hundreds sharing one bailiff.¹

The most distinctive features of the geography of the county are the Cotswold Hills occupying its eastern parts, the Forest of Dean in the west, and the broad valley of the Severn in the middle. In the south-west of the county, the Bristol district, the aspect of the country shows less variation. The Cotswold Hills rise abruptly from the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley, reaching their highest elevations near the western escarpment, and slope more gradually towards the east. The hundredal boundaries follow the escarpment, the western crest-line of the Cotswolds forming a barrier between the hundreds of the Vale of Gloucester — Whitstone, Dudston, Cheltenham, *Greston*, Tibaldstone, etc. — and the row of hundreds situated on their eastern flank: Longtree, Bisley, Rapsgate, Bradley, and the Domesday hd of *Holeford*. On the east, the boundary line of the latter row of hundreds follows the general direction of the Fosse Way, which in part actually separates them from the hundreds ranged along the eastern border of the county: *Salemanesberie* (Salmonsbury), *Bernintun* (Barrington), *Begeberie* (Bibury), *Brictvoldesberg* (part of Brightwellsbarrow), and *Gersdone* (part of Crowthorne). West of the Severn are Blidesloe, Westbury and Botloe hds, and, in the Forest of Dean, the hd of St. Briavels. In the south-west of the county no general principles of arrangement can be traced, and here as well as in the north the original hundredal division has been disturbed and in part effaced by manorial readjustments.

Recent rearrangement of the northern boundary of the county has placed the whole of Tibaldstone hd in Worcestershire, as well as parts of Tewkesbury and Kiftsgate. On the other hand, some isolated areas of Worcestershire, locally in Gloucestershire, are now included in the latter county. This arrangement only goes back to 1931 and is of no importance for the history of the hundreds. Minety, now in Wiltshire, originally belonged to Cirencester hd in Gloucestershire, but Long Newnton, Ashley, Kemble, Poole Keynes and Somerford Keynes nr Tetbury, were in the Wilts hds of Malmesbury and Highworth, Cricklade and Staple as late as 1831. For some further changes of the county boundary, v. below.

Botloe hd

A district surrounding Newent in the north-west of the county, now containing the pars of Bromsberrow, Dymock, Kempley, Oxenhall, Pauntley, Upleadon, Newent, Taynton and Rudford, formerly also Tibberton and Huntley (1220 Fees, 1316 FA), now in Duchy of Lancaster hd.

Botelav (*passim*), *Boteleues* (1), *Boteslav* (1) *hd'* 1086 DB, *hdr' de Botelavia* 1130, *Boteslawahdr'* 1169 P, *Bottelawe* 1220 Fees, 1248, 1287 *Ass* 274 m 10d, 280 m 16, 1255 Cl, 1265 Misc, 1285 FA, 1356 Pat, *Botelawe* 1221 *Ass* 271 m 17, *Botteslaue* 1247 Fees,

¹ H. M. Cam, *op. cit.* *passim*.

1287 *Ass* 280 m 16d, *Bottelowe* 1265 Pat, 1284 Misc, 1316 FA, 1327 *SR* 113/5, 1378, 1464 Pat, *Buttelawe* 1265 Pat, 1287 *Ass* 280 m 41d, 1303 FA, *Botlowe* 1276 RH, 1486 Pat, 1539 LP, *Botlow* 1610 Speed: — OE *Bōta* pn and *hlāw* 'mound'; hence 'Bōta's mound'. This derivation is supported by the forms in *-u-*, representing a shortening of *ō*, which seems to have taken place especially after labials; cf. Engl. Hundr.-Names, p. 85, Luick § 385, Jordan § 35 a. 2. *Bōta* is found in independent use in LVD (cf. Redin 45), and may also be assumed for several other PNs; v. ODP. The hundred name survives in BOTLOE'S GREEN, now the name of a hamlet c. 2 m. N. of Newent, which is central for the hundred. It is on rising ground, near the main Newent-Leominster road, apparently a Roman road. It is mentioned as (a certain pasture in Neowent and Pauntleg, which is called) *Bottelawe* 1241 FF, *Bottelawe* (p) 1248 *Ass* 274 m 16d.

Duchy of Lancaster hd consists of Bulley, Tibberton, Minsterworth, Rodley (in Westbury), Huntley and Longhope in the NW. of the county, nr Newent. These manors were originally in Botloe and Westbury hds, but in 1377 when Lancaster was made into a County Palatine, or shortly afterwards, the manors belonging to the estate of the Duchy of Lancaster in Gloucestershire were taken out of their respective hundreds and formed into a new hundred (cf. Th. Fosbrooke, Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts etc, Gloucester 1807, vol. II, p. 199). It is first mentioned in 1403 Pat: hds of St. Brevels, Blideslowe, Westbury, *Lancastre* and *Bottelowe*; further in 1539 and 1542 (*hd of the duchery of Lancaster*; for *duchery* v. NED s. v.) LP.

Westbury hd

In the west of the county, W. of the Severn, which separates it from Dudston & King's Barton and Whitstone hds, including the pars of Newnham, Westbury on Severn, Blaisdon and Churcham, and detached Tidenham, Lancat and Woolaston in the SW. extremity of the county. The three last-mentioned pars in 1086 belonged to the hds of Tidenham and *Tviferde*, the former of which comprised the greater part of Tidenham and the latter Woolaston, Madgett, which, though locally in Tidenham belongs to Woolaston par, and a small part of Tidenham. Tidenham manor and hundred were co-extensive. On the other hand, a number of pars that were in Westbury hd in 1086 have since been transferred to the new hds of St. Briavels (English Bicknor, Lt. Dean, Mitcheldean) and Duchy of Lancaster (Bulley, Rodley, Longhope and ? Minsterworth).

Tedeneham hvnd' 1086 DB.

Named from the manor of TIDENHAM (nr Chepstow): (æ)t *Dyddanhamme* 956 (12) BCS 927, (on, to, æt) *Dyddanhamme* 956 (12) BCS 927, 928, c 1060 (12) BCS 929, *Dyddanhamme* c 1086 Bath, *Tideham*, *Tedeneham* 1086 DB, *Tedeham* 1086 DB, 1185 P, *Theddeham* 1155 (1307) Ch, *Teddeham* 1186 P, *Tudeham* 1267 Misc, *Tudham* 1267 Pat, *Tudenham* 1292 Pat, 1306 Ipm, 1339 Pat (by *Striguil*), *Tydnam* 1549 Pat: — OE **Dydda* pn and *hamm* 'enclosure', 'water-meadow'. *Dydda* is not on independent record in OE; it is a mutated variant of the common name *Dudda*. *T-* is due to assimilation with the preposition *æt*. Cf. Ekwall, ODP s. v.; for the initial also Tandridge Sr. *Striguil* is the name of a ruined castle in Wales, nr Usk. It is possible that the hd of Tidenham, which seems to be identical with the Abbot of Bath's 30 hide manor of Tidenham (DB f. 164 a), may once have been taken out of the old hd of *Tviferde*, leaving only the small district recorded in Domesday for that hundred.

Tviferde, *Tviferde hd'* 1086 DB, *hundr' de Twyford* 1276 RH.

The ford which was the meeting-place of the hundred and from which it is named is mentioned in the OE boundaries of Tidenham in BCS 927 (A. D. 956) in the form (on) *Twyfyrd*, (of) *Twyfyrde*, and is *Twyford* c 1245 (1307) Ch. It is situated on the Woolaston-Tidenham boundary, 1/2 m. SW. of Woolaston, at the junction of two small streams which are crossed at this point by the ancient Roman road from Gloucester to Caerwent (cf. Taylor, op. cit. p. 210). The name is still on the map (6") in the corrupt form WYVERN (Pond), the old 1" OS map (1805—44) preserving the more correct form WYEFORD Pond. The *T-* was lost through association with the name of the river Wye, 3 m. to the west. OE *twifyrde* means 'double ford', here referring to a ford crossing two streams in succession just above their junction, *-fyrde* being a neuter *ja*-derivative of the stem of OE *ford*; cf. Ekwall, Suffixed *ja*, p. 16, ODP s. v. Twyford, Baddeley, p. 158, 168.

Westberie, *Westberies hd'* 1086 DB, *Westberihdr'* 1169 P, *Hundredum de Westbir'* 1220 Fees, 1221 *Ass* 271 m 16, *Hundr' de Westbyr'* 1248 *Ass* 274 m 10d, *hd of Westbur'* 1265 Misc, 1276 RH, *Hundr'm de Westbury* 1287 *Ass* 280 m 14, 1316 FA, 1327 *SR* 113/5.

Named from the village of WESTBURY ON SEVERN: *Wesberie*, *Westberie* 1086 DB, *Westberi Gūlberti* 1167 P, *Westburia* Hy 2 Gl, *Westbir* c 1200 Gl Corp Rec, 1217 Cl, *Westbiry* 1223 Pat, *Westbury* 1236 FF, *Westbiri* 1241 Cl, *Westburi* 1271 Ipm, *Westbyry on Sevarne* 1297, *Westbury by Neuenham* 1310 Pat, *Wezbury* 1358 Ipm.

OE *west* and *burh* 'western fortress'. On *Severn* in distinction from Westbury on Trym.

Blidesloe hd

Consists of a narrow strip along the western bank of the Severn, S. of Newnham and Westbury hd, containing the towns and pars of Awre, Blakeney, Lydney, Aylburton and Alvington. The extent of the hundred was probably the same in 1086, though Aylburton and Alvington are not mentioned in DB. The hundred belonged to the manor of Awre (cf. e. g. Ipm I. 156) and is sometimes referred to under that name, e. g. *hundredum de Awre* 1233 Cl (Ch), cf. EHR 47.357.

Bliteslav hd 1086 DB, *Blideslawe hd* 1086 DB, 1227 Fees, 1265 Misc, 1276 RH, 1303, 1346 FA, *Blideslawahdr* 1169 P, *Blycheslawe* (read: *Blythes-*) 1220 Fees, *Blideslawe*, *Blidtheslaw* 1221 *Ass* 271 m 17, 272 m 16, *Blitheslawe* 1248 *Ass* 274 m 10, 1276 RH, *Blytheslawe*, *Bliselawe* 1248 *Ass* 274 m 16d, 11d, *Bladelawe* 1262 Ipm, *Bliddes-*, *Blydeslawe* 1287 *Ass* 280 m 15, 34, *Blydeslowe* 1303 Ipm, *Bliddeslowe* 1303 FA, 1327 SR 113/5, 1368, 1389 Cl, 1390 Ipm, *Blideslowe* 1316 FA, 1328, 1347, 1403 Pat, 1367 Ipm, *Bletteslawe* 1356 Pat, *Bledeslowe* 1480 Pat, 1539 LP, *Bleddeslowe* 1542 LP. — Named from BLEDISLOE in Awre, now a farm, 2 m. SSW. of Newnham, on the rising bank of the Severn, near a cross-road on the main road from Gloucester: *Bliteslau* 1086 DB, *Blitheslawe* (tethinga), *Blitheslawe*, *Blithela(u)we* 1221 *Ass* 271 m 17d, 23, 272 m 16, *Blitheslawe* 1248 *Ass* 274 m 10, *Blihelaue* c1230 Gl Corp Rec (p), *Blitheslowe* (for *Blithes-*), *Bliselowe* 1252 Pat (p), *Blideslawe* 1276 RH, 1304 Pat, *Bliddeslawe* 1287 *Ass* 280 m 15, *Bliddeslow* 1303 FA, *Blydeslowe* 1322 Fine, 1387 Pat, *Bledislowe* 1470 Ipm: — The first el. is a pn **Blīp* or **Blīpe*, a short form of pns in *Blīp-* (*Blīphere*, *Blīpweald*), or, if the form was *Blīpe*, alternatively a by-name from OE *blīpe* 'cheerful'. Second el. OE *hlāw* 'barrow', 'hill'. Hence '*Blīp(e)*'s barrow'; cf. Ekwall, ODP s. v. Bledisloe.

St. Briavels hd

A district in the Forest of Dean, in the west of the county, including the towns and parishes of Coleford, Cinderford, Mitcheldean, Abing-

hall, Flaxely, Lt. E. and W. Dean, Ruardean, English Bicknor, Staunton, Newland, St. Briavels and Hewelsfield. Of these, Mitcheldean, Lt. Dean and English Bicknor were transferred from the Domesday hd of Westbury. The south part of the present hd corresponds with the Domesday hd of *Ledenei*, including Hewelsfield (referred to Blidesloe hd in 1285 FA), Wyegate (in Newlands) and part of Lydney. (The greater part of Lydney was in *Bliteslav* hd.) Ruardean was in Hereford in 1086. The rest of the present hundred is probably in part post-Domesday clearings in the Forest of Dean.

Ledenei hvnd 1086 DB.

Named from LYDNEY: (in) *Lidaneg* 972 BM, *Ledenei*,¹ *Lindene* 1086 DB, *Lindeneia* 1144 France, *Lindeneia* 1170 P, *Lideneia* 1185 P, 1224 Pat, *Lidenay* 1200 Cur, 1256 Cl, *Lideneie* 1221 Cl, 1221 *Ass* 271 m 17d, 1232 Pat, 1242 Ipm, *Lideneya* 1230 Cl, *Lydeneie* 1238 Lib, (del) *Ydeneye* 1241 Cl, *Lideney* 1245 Pap, *Lideneye* 1248 *Ass* 274 m 10, 1250 Cl, 1265 Misc, 1347 Pat, *Lydeneye* 1253 Cl, 1268 Ch, 1270 Ipm, *Liddene* 1285 Ipm: — OE **Lidanieg* (-ēg), '**Lida*'s island', or 'the island of the sailor' (OE *lida*); cf. Ekwall, ODP s. v.

Sanctus Briavellus 1276 RH, *Libertas de Sancto Breuello* 1287 *Ass* 280 m 12d, *Libertas Sancti Briavelli* 1303, *Hundredum de Sancto Briavello* 1316 FA (cum la Newlande), *Libertas de Sancto Briauell* 1327 SR 113/5, *hd of St. Brevels* 1403 Pat, *hd of Breavelle* 1539, *of Seynt Brevelles*, *Sente Brevelles* 1542 LP. — The hundred is identical with the liberty of St. Briavels, and was annexed to the constabulary of St. BRIAVELS castle (Fosbrooke, II p. 135): *Castellum de sancto Briauel* 1130, 1160 P, 1200 Ch (*Briavello*), (apud) *Sanctum Briavellum* a 1143 (1307) Ch. (de) *Sancto Briueull* 1199 P, 1207 Cur (constabulario), (villa) *Sancti Briavelli* 1220 Fees, *Sanctum Breyvel* 1241 RBE, (de) *Sancto Breavello* 1242 Cl, *St. Brevell* 1257, *St. Bravell* 1270 Ipm, (villa) *Sancti Bryuell* 1287 *Ass* 280 m 13, *Seyntbrevell* 1382 Ipm. Apparently called after a Welsh saint. The pn *Briavel* (*Briauail*) occurs c 1150 in Liber Landavensis (ODP). An earlier name of the hundred is *Hundr' foreste de Dene* 1221 *Ass* 271 m 22.

¹ According to Taylor (p. 208) this part of Lydney — the part returned under *Ledenei* hd — is identical with the later *Lideneia parva* 1167 P, *Parva Lideneia* c 1165 Bristol & Gl. Arch. Soc., IX. 92. eventually St. Briavels.

Deerhurst hd

Consists of nine separate portions scattered over the north of the county. Its main part — the Lower Division — is in the NW. of the county, E. of the Severn, surrounding the vil. of Deerhurst nr Tewkesbury, and containing the pars of Deerhurst (part, including Deerhurst itself), Tirley with Haw, Leigh (the greater part) and, detached, Prestbury, Staverton, Uckington and Woolstone. The Upper Division consists of Coln St. Dennis nr Northleach, Preston upon Stour with Alscott nr Chipping Campden, Welford nr Evesham (both in Warw. since 1931), and Lt. Compton nr Chipping Norton, transferred to Warwickshire in 1844. In 1086 the hundred contained all the Gloucestershire manors belonging to the churches of Westminster and St. Denis of Paris (and nothing else), and was then considerably larger than it is now, but in the 14th century the manors belonging to Westminster Abbey were taken out of Deerhurst hd, and formed into the new hd of Westminster (below). Prestbury was in Cheltenham hd in 1086, but had been transferred to Deerhurst before 1220.

Derhest(e) hvnd' 1086 DB, *Derhersthdr'* 1169, 1175 (var. *Dierherst-*); 1180, 1189, 1190 P, *Hundr' de Durhurst, Dierherst* 1221 Ass 271 m 11d, 14d, *Hundr' de Derhyrst* 1248 Ass 274 m 5, *hundredum de Derhurst* 1248 Cl, 1287 Ass 280 m 3d, 1316 FA, 1327 SR 113/5, *Hundredum de Derehurst* 1285 FA, 1299 Pat.

Named from DEERHURST, the *caput* of the large manor of Westminster Abbey of Deerhurst (DB f. 166 a¹): *Deorhyrst* 804 (11) BCS 313, 1066 (13) KCD 824, *Dorhirst* 1060 (13), *Dorhurste* c 1066 (13) KCD 830, 829, *Derheste* 1086 DB, *Dierhurst* 1199 P, *Derherst* 1201 Cur, *Derhurst* 1233 Cl, *Durhurst* 1281 Ipm.

OE *Dēorhyrst* 'wooded height frequented by deer' (OE *dēor* 'deer' and *hyrst* 'hillock', 'wood'). Deerhurst is on the Severn, just N. of a marked rise.

¹ This manor originally belonged to Deerhurst Priory, but (like Per-shore Wo) was granted by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey (KCD 829, 830). Similarly the manors belonging to the monastery of St. Denis of Paris in Deerhurst hd originally belonged to Deerhurst Priory, and were granted to St. Denis c 1059 (VHGI II. 103). On the origin of Deerhurst hd Taylor says (op. cit. 96): — 'The hundred of Deerhurst contained all the estates that belonged to Westminster and St. Denys, and nothing else. They were widely scattered over the north of the county, and I do not see what bond except that of common ownership could have united them into a single Hundred. It would seem that the Church of Deerhurst had been sufficiently powerful to withdraw its possessions out of the Hundreds to which they naturally belonged, as the Church of Worcester owned nearly all Bernintrev hd, or as Glastonbury afterwards formed the Hundred of Whitley to contain its estates in Somerset, and that of North Damerham, consisting of those in Wilts.'

Westminster hd (Upper and Lower Div.) includes a number of scattered pars: Bourton on the Hill (partly in Tewkesbury hd), Moreton in the Marsh and Todenham, in the north-east of the county, which, with Sutton under Brailes, locally situated in Warwickshire (to which county it was transferred in 1840), nr Shipston on Stour, formed its Upper Division; and, farther west, Boddington (partly in Tewkesbury hd), Corse, Hasfield, Elmstone Hardwicke, and parts of Deerhurst and Leigh, forming its Lower Division. These manors belonged to the Gloucestershire estate or liberty of Westminster Abbey (cf. DB, fol. 166 a, col. 2), and at the beginning of the 14th century were taken out of the hd of Deerhurst to which they originally belonged, and made into a separate hundred: *Hundredum de Westmonasterio, Libertas — Abbatis Westmonasterii* 1303, *Hundredum Libertatis Westmonasterii* 1316 FA, *Hundr' Westmonasterij* 1327 SR 113/5, *hd of Westminster* 1403 Pat, 1542 LP.

Tewkesbury hd

Like Deerhurst this hundred is widely scattered over the north of the county, and even over adjoining counties. It consists of two divisions, Upper and Lower, the latter of which contains a number of pars in the vicinity of Tewkesbury, in addition to Tewkesbury itself Forthampton, Walton Cardiff, Tredington, Asechurch, Oxenton, Boddington (detached), and Kemerton (now in Wo). The Upper Division consists of Alderton, Prescott, part of Ashton under Hill, Gt. Washbourne (nr Tewkesbury), Stanway, Bourton on the Hill (partly in Westminster hd) and Lower Lemington nr Chipping Campden; Clifford Chambers nr Stratford on Avon (now in Wa); and Shenington nr Banbury (now in Oxon). Little Washbourne and Alston, formerly in Wo, were transferred to Gl in 1844. The hundred is not mentioned as such in Domesday, but was formed from the large Domesday manor of Tewkesbury (f. 163 a, b; cf. Taylor p. 33), which accounts for its peculiar arrangement.

Theokesberihdr' 1169, *Theokesberihundredum* 1178, 1180, 1185, *Hundredum de Tiokesbir'* 1195, 1199, *Hundredum de Teokesbir'* 1199 P, *Hundr' de T(h)eokesbir'* 1221 Ass 271 m 14d, 22, *Hundr' de Theokesbyr'* 1248 Ass 274 m 6d, *hd of Teukesbur'* 1265 Misc, 1287 Ass 280 m 8, *Hundredum de Teukesbury* 1303 FA, 1327 SR 113/5, 1389 Cl.

Named from the manor of TEWKESBURY, with which the hundred was coextensive, and with which it descended (cf. Fosbrooke, vol. II. 254): *Teodechesberie*, *Teodekesberie*, *Tedechesberie*, *Tedeskesberie* 1086 DB, *Theokesberia* 1107 (1300) Ch, *Thiochesberii* 1156, *Tiochesberia* 1157, *Teokesberia* 1176, 1194, *Theokesberia* 1180, 1184, *Tiokesberia* 1199 P, *Teokesberi* 1200 Cur, *Theukesbir'* 1207 Pat, *Theokesbir'* 1221 Ass 271 m 14d, *Thoykesbur[i]* c 1240, *Toikesbur[?]* (p) 1264 Gl Corp Rec, *Thokesbiri* 1262, *Thookesburi* 1275 Ipm, *Teukesbury* 1277 Misc, *Teukesburi* 1281 Ipm.

The same first el. occurs in *Teodeces leage* and *Teodeces broc* 963 (11) BCS 1111, in or near Studley Wa. It is a pn **Tēodec*, unrecorded in independent use (cf. Redin 152 f.), explained by Ekwall (ODP s. v. Tewkesbury) as a hypocoristic form of names in *Pēod-*. Second el. OE *burh* 'fortress', 'castle'; hence '*Tēodec*'s castle'.

Tibaldstone hd

Contains only three pars. Ashton under Hill (greater part), Beckford and Hinton on the Green, all of which were placed in Worcestershire in 1931. In 1086 it also comprised Bishop's Cleeve with its members, Southam, Gotherington, Stoke Orchard and *Sapleton*. These manors belonged to the see of Worcester, and were taken out of Tibaldstone hd in the 14th century, and formed into the new hd of Bishop's Cleeve (below). The Domesday manors belonging to Tibaldstone hd form two blocks, separated by parts of Tewkesbury hd. It seems likely therefore that the latter hundred (which is identical with the Domesday manor of Tewkesbury) was once in part taken out of Tibaldstone hd too; cf. the note to Deerhurst hd.

Teoboldestan hundred 11 Heming, *Tedboldestan*, *Tetboldestane*, *Tetboldestanes hd* 1086 DB, *Tebaldestanhdr* 1169, *Thebaldestanhdr* 1170, *Tedbaldestonhdr* 1189, 1190, *Tedbaldestan* 1199, *Tedbalston* 1200 P, *Tybo(l)destan*, *Tetbeldestane* 1221 Ass 271 m 11d, 21, 272 m 8d, *Theboldeston* 1247 Fees, *Tedbaldeston* 1274 RH, 1285, 1303 FA, 1347 Cl, *Thebaldeston* 1287 Ass 280 m 5, *Theobaldeston* 1303 FA, 1327 SR 113/5, *Hundredum de Teobal(d)eston cum Libertate de Clyve* 1316 FA, *Tylbolston*, *Tebbelston* 1539, *Tybalston* 1542 LP: — '*Pēodbeald*'s stone' (OE *Pēodbeald* pn and *stān* 'stone'). OE names in *Pēod-* are generally held to be of Continental Germ. origin (cf. Forssner 231 f.), but the native name *Pēodbald* also occurs in Bede (Sweet, OET 134), cf. also Thedwestry hd Sf. The name survives in TIBBLE STONE, a stone still standing in Rudder's day,¹ at the important cross-road where the road from Evesham to Cheltenham and the old turnpike road from Tewkesbury to London intersect. This is (and was) on the county boundary, 1/2 m. N. of Teddington village. According to Rudder the stone was in Beckford par.

Cleeve or Bishop's Cleeve hd is a small district N. of Cheltenham, consisting of the pars of Bishop's Cleeve, Southam and Brockhampton.

¹ A New History of Gloucestershire, printed by Samuel Rudder. Cirencester 1779, p. 267.

Woodmancote, Gotherington and Stoke Orchard. This district, which was included in Tibaldstone hd in 1086, belonged to the see of Worcester, and in the 14th century was taken out of Tibaldstone hd and formed into a new hundred. In 1316 (FA) it was still in Tibaldstone hd (*Hundredum de Teobaleston cum Libertate de Clyve, et una pars ejusdem hundredi est episcopi Wigorniensis, et alia pars prioris de Beckford*), but by 1327 it had been organised as a separate hundred: *Hundr' de Clyve* 1327 SR 113/5, hds of Fécamp, Kyftesgate, Teukesbury, *Clyve*. — 1403 Pat, *hd of Cleeve* 1542 LP. The hundred is coextensive with and identical with the bishop of Worcester's manor or liberty of BISHOP'S CLEEVE with its members (DB f. 165 a): (*æt, to*) *Clife* c 775, 889 (11) BCS 246, 559, *Clive* 11 Heming, 1086 DB, *Clyve Episcopi* 1302 Pat; from OE *clif* 'cliff', 'slope', referring to the hill beneath which the village stands.

Cheltenham hd

A small district surrounding Cheltenham, S. of Bishop's Cleeve and Deerhurst hds, including, in addition to Cheltenham itself, Swindon, Leckhampton and Charlton Kings. In 1086 it also included Prestbury, just N. of Cheltenham, but this par is now a detached part of Deerhurst hd (Lower Div.).

Cilteham, *Cilttenham*, *Cliteham hvnd'* 1086 DB, *Chilteham-hundredum* 1178, 1185 P, *Hundredum de Chilteham* 1220 Fees, 1221 Ass 271 m 14, 1226 Pat, 1274 RH, *hd of Chilttenham* Hy 3 Misc, *hd of Chilttenham* 1290 Pat, 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Cheltenham* 1327 SR 113/5, 1542 LP.

Named from the manor of CHELTENHAM, to which the hundred was annexed: *Celtanhom*, (*æt*) *Celtanhomme* 803 (11), *Ciltan ham* 11 BCS 309, *Chinteneham* 1086 DB, *Chilteham* 1156, 1169, 1173 P, 1218 Cl, *Chilteham* 1187, 1199 P, c 1220 G1 Corp Rec, 1223 Pat (halimotto de), 1228 Lib, *Chiltham* 1195, 1199 P, 1205 Cl (-ham), 1227 Fees, 1240, 1252 Cl, *Cheltenham* 1218 Cl, *Chilttenham* 1252 Cl, c 1250 G1 Corp Rec, 1305 Pat, *Cheltenham* c 1250 G1 Corp Rec, *Schilteham* (p) c 1260 ib, *Shilttenham* 1341 Cl.

The first el. is probably a name (OE **Celta*, **Celte*) of a hill near Cheltenham, which may have been the home of William *de Cheltheued'* (i. e. 'Chelt hill') 1248 Ass 274 m 16d, one of the jurors of Botloe hd. This may be Celtic, and connected with Chiltern, or possibly an OE word related by gradation to Norw *kult* 'lump', 'hillock' etc.; v. Ekwall, ODP s. v. Cheltenham, Zachris-

¹ In 1219 (Cl) the hundred is stated to belong to the manor of Cheltenham (*de hundredo de Chilteham pertinente ad manerium de Chilteham*). In 1248 (Pat) the manor of Chilteham with its hundred was granted to the abbey of Fécamp, in whose possession it remained. Cf. also Misc I. 140.

son, StNPh 5. 60, ESt 70. 66, Tengstrand, StNPh 6. 91 f. A topographic element *Celta* occurs in BCS 87 (perhaps identical with Childerditch Ess, v. PN Ess 123 f.), and a place called *le Chulte* is mentioned in 1357 in W. Chiltington Sx (v. PNSx 4); cf. ODP s. v. Childerditch, Chiltington, Chiltern and Chilcomb. Second el. OE *hamm* 'enclosure'.

Dudston and King's Barton hd

Surrounds Gloucester, consisting of the pars of Hartpury, Highleadon, Maisemore, Lassington, Highnam and, detached, Preston nr Ledbury (Lower Div.); Sandhurst, Norton, Twigworth, Up and Down Hatherley, Churchdown, Longford, Wotton St. Mary Without (and Wotton vil.), Badgeworth, Shurdington, Barnwood, Hucclecote, Brockworth and Gt. Witcombe (Upper Div.); and Hempsted, Elmore, Whaddon, Matson, Upton St. Leonards, Brookthorpe, Harescombe and Pitchcombe (Middle Div.). The borough of Gloucester is mentioned as a hundred in itself in 1316 FA (*Hundredum Gloucestrie*); v. Tait, Medieval English Borough 45. The hundred is in the Vale of Gloucester, bounded on the west in part by the Severn, on the east by the scarp of the Cotswolds. Part of the hundred, probably corresponding to the Domesday manor of *Bertone* and its members, was for a time an independent hundred, that of King's Barton. An additional hundred belonging to this district is mentioned in Domesday, that of *Langebrige*. It included Lassington, Highnam, NW. of Gloucester, Moorcroft in Minsterworth (now in Duchy of Lancaster hd) and Preston nr Ledbury (detached).

Langebrige (2), (In *Tolangebriges* (1) *hd*) 1086 DB.

'Long bridge' (OE *lang* 'long' and *brycg* 'bridge', the *To-* of one form being part of the prep. *into*). Rudder suggests (p. 551) that this bridge was 'the long bridge' at Gloucester, i. e. the bridge that takes the road from the west over the Severn into Gloucester, and this is likely enough; v. Taylor pp. 35, 205.

Hundr' (domini Regis) *de la Berton'* 1248 Ass 273 m 10,¹ *Hundredum de Bertona Regis juxta Gloucestriam* 1316 FA, *hundredum Bartonæ regis* 1370 Gl, *Berton Regis hundred'* 1398 Ipm, *hds of Berton Regis by Gloucestre and Duddeston* 1403 Pat, *hd of Barton* 1518 Gl Corp Rec, *hds of Dudston and King's Barton within the county of the town of Gloucester* 1539 LP.

Called after the manor of KING'S BARTON,² at Gloucester: *Bertvne* 1086 DB, *Bertona* 1163, *Bertone de Gloecr'* 1187 P, *Berton' Regis* 1221 Ass

¹ Another early reference to the hundred is: *King's Barton Hundred* e Hy 3 Berkeley (modern spelling).

² The name survives in Barton Street, running SE. from the cathedral.

271 m 18, *la Berton'* 1234, *Bertone regis extra Glouc'* 1240 Cl, *Bertona domini Regis* 1248 Ass 274 m 8, (King's court of) *la Berton of Gloucester* 1260 Pat, *Berton' iuxta Glouc'* 1327 SR 113/5.

OE *beretūn* 'corn farm', 'grange', 'barton', King's Barton being the 'barton' or demesne farm annexed to Gloucester castle (cf. RH I. 167), just as Barton by Bristol (below) was annexed to Bristol Castle; cf. NED s. v. barton 3, and ODP s. v. Barton.

Dvdestan, Dodestan, Dvdestanes, Dvnestan(e) hd' 1086 DB, *Dudestanhd'* 1169, 1175, 1180, 1189, 1190, *Dodestanhundredum* 1191 P, *Dudestan* 1195 P, 1248 Ass 274 m 7d, *Duddestana* 1220 Fees, *Duddestan'* 1221 Ass 272 m 16, *Dudeston* ib 271 m 18d, 1303 FA, *Duddeston* 1275 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1327 SR 113/5, *Duddestan* 1276 RH, *Dod(d)eston'* 1287 Ass 280 m 20, 21, *Duddestone* 1316 Inq aqd, *Dodeston* 1333, 1341 Cl, 1338 Pat, *Doddeston* 1334 Cl, *Dudston* 1539 LP: — '*Dudda's* stone' (OE *Dudda* pn and *stān* 'stone'). Cf. Dudbridge nr Stroud, only eight miles away: *Dodebrugge* 1292 BM, *Doddebrugg'* (p) 1303 Gl Corp Rec, '*Dudda's* bridge' (ODP s. v.). DUDSTONE is shown on the 6" OS map in Hempsted vil. just W. of Gloucester, near the church. This is probably the meeting-place of the hundred, though Rudder (p. 207, note) says 'probably without the lower North-Gate, beyond the Newland', placing Dudstone considerably farther north. The prior of Lanthony's hospital at Dudstone is often mentioned, e. g. (infirmi de) *Dudestan'* 1156, *Dodestan'* 1165 P, (the prior's hospital at) *Dudestann* c 1225 Gl Corp Rec, (lepers of) *Duddestan* 1265 Misc. It also occurs in pns (*Dudeston* c 1210, *Dudestan, Dudestone* c 1230, *Dodeston* 1288 Gl Corp Rec). Hempsted church is on a slight hill on the eastern bank of the Severn.

Whitstone hd

S. of Gloucester, W. of Stroud, and E. of the Severn in the Vale of Berkeley, bordering on the north on Dudstone and King's Barton hd, comprising the pars of Quedgeley, Hardwicke, Longney, Fretherne with Saul, Moreton Valence, Standish, Haresfield, Randwick, Whiteshill and Cainscross (Upper Div.); Wheatenhurst, Frampton on Severn, Eastington, Frocester, Leonard Stanley, King's Stanley and Stonehouse (Lower Div.). Arlingham is an outlying portion of Berkeley hd. In 1086 only the northern half of the hundred, including i. a. Standish, Haresfield, Moreton Valence and Longney, was known under its present name. The southern portion of the present hundred, including Fretherne, Wheatenhurst, Frampton on

Severn, Alkerton (in Eastington), Frocester, Stanley (Leonard and King's) and Stonehouse, also Woodchester (part) now in Longtree hd, was then a separate hundred, called:

Blaclew, Blachelew, Blachelev, Blachelave, Blacelavves *hd'* 1086 DB. As in DB *c* before palatal vowels regularly stands for OE pal. *č* (*tf*) — a sound which Domesday also denotes by *ch* — the first el. of the name is OE *Blæčča* (*Blečča*) *pn* (Redin 44), rather than *blæc* 'black' or *Blaca* *pn*. Cf. Blaisdon (Westbury hd) < **Blæčces dūn* (ODP), only ab. 10 miles to the NW., also Bletchingdon O (ib). Second el. OE *hlāw* 'mound', 'hill'. Names in *hlāw*, if *hlāw* means 'funeral mound', generally have *pn*s for their first elements. The site of the 'low' is unknown.

Witestan *hd'* 1086 DB, *Witestanhdr'* 1169, 1188, *Witestan-*
hdr' 1175, *Witestanhundredum* 1177, *Witestanhundredum* 1178,
1187 P, *Witestan* 1195 P, 1221 *Ass* 271 m 17d, *Witestan'* 1220,
Hwitestan 1221, *Wytestan'* 1227 Fees, *Whystan, Whytstan* 1248
Ass 274 m 7, 16, *Wystan* 1252, *Whitstan* 1263 Misc, *Wyston* 1276
RH, 1285 FA, 1287 *Ass* 280 m 20, 1316 FA, 1382 Pat, *Qwhitstan*
1287 QW, *Whyston* 1287 *Ass* 280 m 19, *Whiston* 1327 SR 113/5,
1330 Fine, 1403 Pat, *Whitston(e)* 1312, 1358, 1386 Pat, *Whytston*
1542 LP, *Whitston* 1610 Speed: — OE *hwīt* and *stān*, 'white stone';
cf. Whitestone hd, So. The place from which the name is taken is
lost, but in 1278 (Misc) an inquisition was taken at *Witstan*. Mr.
Houghton suggests Court Hill outside Standish.

Berkeley hd

Consists of the district surrounding Berkeley, Dursley and Wotton under Edge, and a number of detached portions. Its main area includes the towns and pars of Slimbridge, Coaley, Nymphsfield, Uley, Owlpen, Kingscote, Beverstone, Newington Bagpath, Ozleworth, Wotton under Edge, N. Nibley, Dursley, Cam, Stinchcombe, Breadstone, Hinton, Hamfallow, Berkeley, Alkington, Rockhampton (part), Ham and Stone, which, with Cromhall (nr Thornbury), Ashleworth (nr Gloucester) and Arlingham (nr Newnham) form the Upper Division. Hill, though nr Berkeley, belongs to the Lower Division, which further consists of Almondsbury (part, including Almondsbury Tything), Horfield and Filton nr Bristol, and Elberton nr Thornbury. The hundred is not mentioned as such in Domesday, but corresponds in area to the royal manor of Berkeley and its members, which, in DB, are stated to belong to Berkeley (*Hæc supradicta membra omnia pertinent ad Berchelai, f. 163 a*). A few modern pars are not specially mentioned in Domesday, and Rockhampton is returned under Langley where it still in part belongs, otherwise the correspondence is complete between the modern hundred and the Domesday manor.

Berchelayhdr' 1169, *Berchelaihdr'* 1175, *Berchlayhundredum* 1180, 1185, 1193, *Berchlayhundredum* 1187, *hundredum de Berkelai* 1195 P, *Hundredum de Berkel'* 1220 Fees, 1232 Cl, 1248 *Ass* 274 m 8d, *hd of Berkele* 1265 Misc, 1330 Ch, 1384 Pat, *hundred' de Berkeley* 1274 RH, 1303 FA, 1327 SR 113/5, *Barkley hundr'* 1468 Ipm.

As noted above the hundred is identical with the district dependent on BERKELEY manor. This district is also frequently referred to as BERKELEY HERNESSE: (eall) *Beorclea hyrnesse* (hi awæston) 1121 (s. a. 1087) ASC(E), (Berkelai et totam) *Berkelaihernesse* 1153, (Berchalei et totam) *Berchaleihernesse* 1154 Berkeley, *Bercheleleyehernesse* (sic) 1154—75 (1268), (Berkelai et totam) *Berkelai Hernesse* 1189 (1330), *Berkelay Hernesse'* 1200 Ch, *Berkle-hirnesse* 1287 QW, *Berkeleyehernes* 1303, *Berkeleyeshurnes* 1346 FA, *Berkeley Hurnes* 1324 Cl. — *Hyrness* is OE *hierness*, *hýrness* 'obedience', 'subjection', here in the concrete sense 'district in subjection to' (BT and Suppl., Ekwall, PPN 75 ff.), referring to the district appurtenant to Berkeley manor, as stated in Domesday, and consequently identical with Berkeley hd.¹ BERKELEY (*Berclingas* 804 (11), (æt) *Berclæa* (var. *Beorclea*) 824 (11) BCS 313, 379, (on) *Beorclea* 1121 ASC(E), *Berchelai* 1086 DB, 1130 P, *Berchelaia* 1157 BM, *Berchlai* (p) 1168, *Berclai* (p) 1176, *Berchlay* 1194, *Berkelay* 1195 P) is OE **Beorclæah* 'birch wood', v. ODP.

Kiftsgate hd

The NE. portion of the county, the Winchcomb and Chipping Campden district. Outliers of Tewkesbury, Westminster and Oswaldslo w hds divide

¹ There seems to be no authority for Mawer's statement (Palaestra 147. 45) that the name actually survives in Berkeley Harness, the name of a manor in Berkeley. This statement is probably taken from Baddeley, who occasionally gives fictitious modern forms of lost names. There can be no doubt from the wording of the old grants that Berkeley Hernesse denoted the whole hundred; cf. also QW 256 where it is stated that Th. de Berkele produced a grant of *Berkelay et totam Berkelaihernesse* as warrant for his tenure of Berkeley hd. There is a further statement referring to the status of the hundred in the same place. The King's Counsel in contesting the claims of Th. de Berkeley, says that the villis of Berkeley hd are in the hd of Whitstone, that it did not anciently belong to the manor of Berkeley, and that it was not called a hundred. Whatever the truth of this may be, it seems probable that some of the outlying pars of the modern hd once belonged to the hundreds in which they are locally situated.

the pars of the hundred into two blocks, one round Winchcomb and one round Chipping Campden. A considerable proportion of its area has recently been transferred to Wa or Wo in exchange for Evenlode, Cutsdean and Blockley formerly in Oswaldslow hd Wo. The whole of the hundred, which is formed from six old hundreds, at an early date belonged to Winchcomb, and was part of a separate 'shire' with Winchcomb for its centre. *Vincelcumbre scire* is mentioned in BCS 309, and according to Heming it was added to Gloucestershire in the reign of Cnut (v. H. M. Cam, in *Hist. Ess. in Honour of J. Tait* 18, and Taylor 220 f.). According to Domesday only three of the six hundreds were annexed to Winchcomb (f. 162 b) but this probably represents only a temporary arrangement, for the post-Domesday evidence shows the whole district to have been dependent on Winchcomb (manerium de Winchecumb' cum hundredis de Holeford, Grestan' et Kiftesgate 1255 Cl, *et passim*). In Domesday Kiftesgate hd is only made to include part of the manor of Longborough with its member Meon in Quinton, being only mentioned once. The rest of the Campden district was divided between the hds of *Celflede* and *Witelai*, the former comprising the northern portion of the district including Cow Honeybourne, Pebworth, Long Marston, Dorsington, Weston upon Avon, Quinton, Clopton, Admington, Hidcote Bartrim, Mickleton, Aston Subedge, Weston Subedge and, detached, Sezincote (part). *Witelai* hd contained Buckland (detached), Willersey, Saintbury, ?Weston Subedge (part), Ebrington, Charingworth, Lark Stoke, Hidcote Boyce, Chipping Campden, Wincot in Quinton and, detached, Batsford, Sezincote (part), Condicote (partly in *Salemanesberie* hd), Longborough (part) and Upper Swell. The meeting-place of Kiftesgate hd (below) was accordingly situated in *Witelai* hd (or on the boundary of *Witelai* and *Celflede*), which points to some kind of amalgamation having already taken place. By 1220 *Witelai* and *Celflede* hds had been merged in Kiftesgate. The hds of *Holeford* and *Gretestan*, on the other hand, which occupied the western portion of the modern hundred survived into the 16th century, though amalgamated with one another at an earlier date. *Holeford* hd was E. of Winchcomb, containing Roel, Guiting (Temple and Power), Pinnock, Hawling, Farmcote in Hailes and detached Snows-hill. *Gretestan* hd surrounded Winchcomb (occasionally referred to as a hundred in itself), consisting of Twyning (det. nr Tewkesbury), Stanton, Wormington, Childs Wickham, Aston Somerville (both now in Wo), Dumbleton, Naunton, Hailes, Frampton and Postlip in Winchcomb. Charlton Abbots, and probably Sudeley, Toddington (heading omitted in Domesday) and Stanley Pontlarge. These two hundreds were separated by the western scarp of the Cotswolds. The symmetry of *Holeford* hd is disturbed by the outliers of the hds of Tewkesbury (Stanway) and Oswaldslow (Cutsdean) mentioned above, which separated Snows-hill from the rest of the hundred. These pars may once have belonged to *Holeford* too, at any rate their inclusion would regularize its shape and area. In the same way detached portions of Oswaldslow. Deerhurst and Tewkesbury hds separated portions of *Witelai* hd from its main area.

and it is possible that they may also be in part responsible for the curious smallness of the old hd of *Cheftesihat*.

Celfledetorn(e), *Celflede*, *Celfleode*, *Ceolflede hd'* 1086 DB: — 'Cēolflæd's thorn-bush', the first el. being the known OE woman's name *Cēolflæd* (gen. -e), v. Boehler 44, the second OE *porn* 'thorn-bush', 'thorn tree'. The name shows a curious ellipsis of the second el., similar to that in *Salemanesberie* and Brightwellsbarrow hds, below.

Witelai hundredum 11 Heming. 1086 DB, *Widelei* (1), *Wideles* (1) *hd'* 1086 DB, *Wichteledr* 1169 P. The P form indicates that the name may be identical with Witley Wo (*Wittlæg* 964, *Witleah* 969, *Wihllega* 11, *Witlege* 1086, *Widelega* 1187, *Wyttlege* 1249 PNWo), whose first el. is an OE **wiht* related to *wican* 'to yield', meaning 'bend', 'curve', usually a bend in a river, but occasionally applied to a recess in a hill-side, as seems to be the case in the Wo name. Cf. PNHu xli, PNWo 183, Ekwall, PPN 94, ODP s. v. *wiht*, Witley. A pn **Wihhta* is also a possible first el.; cf. Redin 72, PNSx 294. Second el. OE *lēah* 'clearing', 'wood'. Nothing is known about the site of the place.

Gretestan(e), *Gretestanes hd'* 1086 DB, *Grestanhdr* 1170, 1192, 1193, *Gretestanhundredum* 1187 P, *Gretestan* 1221 Ass 271 m 10d, 1223, 1227, 1228, 1230 Pat, 1251 Cl, *Gretestan'* 1227 Fees, *Greteston* 1248 Ass 274 m 16d, *Greteston* 1274, 1276 RH, *Grettiston* 1285 FA; *Greston'* 1248 Ass 274 m 3, 1327 SR 113/5, *Grestan'* 1255 Cl, *Grestan* 1265 Misc, *Greston* 1274 RH, 1287 Ass 280 m 7, 1316 FA, 1391 Ipm, 1395 Pat, 1433 Cl, *Grystone*, *Gristone* 1287 Ass 280 m 6d, 45d, *Greyston* 1349 Cl, *Geyston* 1361 Pat, *Greiston* 1391 Landboc, *Greatteston*, *Grettiston*, *Greateston* 1547, *Gretteston* 1550 Pat: — 'Big stone', from OE *grēat* 'thick', 'massive', 'bulky', 'big' and *stān* 'stone'; cf. Garston La (PNLa 111, ODP s. v.). The usual OE word for 'big' is *micel*, but *grēat* also occurs in combination with words denoting trees (v. BT Suppl.). Baddeley's suggestion that the hundred-name should be connected with those of Greet and Grettton (from OE *grēot* 'gravel') nr Winchcomb, does not seem likely, though the spellings with -y-, -i- might point to this base; but as nothing is known of the site from which the name is taken it cannot be definitely rejected. In 1299 (Misc) an inquisition (concerning Postlip) was taken at *Greston*, but the place is now lost.

Holeford, Holiforde, Holefordes hđ 1086 DB, *Holefordhđr* 1169, *Holethornhđr* (sic) 1173, *Holeffordhundredum* 1191, *Holesfordhundredum* 1192 P, *Oleford* 1220 Fees, *Holeford* 1221 Ass 271 m 10d, 1248 Ass 274 m 16d, 1251 Cl, 1287 QW, *Holeford* 1223, 1230 Pat, 1265 Misc, 1274 RH, 1391 Ipm, *Holeford* 1274 RH, *Holforde* 1316 FA, *Holford* 1327 SR 113/5, *Holford* 1392 Cl, 1395, 1547 Pat. — Identical with Holford So, (æt) *twam Holaforda* 11, *Holeforde* DB, *Holeford* 1176 ODP, and with (on) *Holan ford* 956 BCS 945 (O). The meaning is 'hollow ford', i. e. 'ford in a deep valley', the elements being OE *hol* adj. 'hollow' and *ford*; cf. *Holborn Lo* (*Holeburne* 959 BCS 1351) 'brook running in a deep ravine' (ODP). The place from which the name is taken is lost, but is mentioned in 1185 (*Holeforde* TpR), and in 1354 (*Holford* Ipm), as being a hamlet of Temple Guiting. Mr. Houghton considers this to be at the FORD marked on the OS in the north of the parish, at the point where the road from Stow on the Wold to Tewkesbury crosses the upper Windrush. This is on the present hundred boundary at the junction of the pars of Temple Guiting, Cutsdean, Stanway and Pinnoek, near an important cross-road. Judging by the map the name would suit this site.

(Burgvm de Wincelevmbe ...) *cum toto Hund' ejusdem uillæ* 1086 DB, *hundredum de Winhecumba* 1202 Landboe, *totum hundredum ville de Winhecumba* ib, *Hundredum de Oleford' et de Winch'* 1220 Fees, *hundr' de Winhecumba* 1227, *hundreda de Winhecumba et de Sloctr'* 1233 Cl, *hds of Winhecumb, Holeford and Kiftegate* 1251 Pat. It is not clear in every instance to what hundred the name refers. Generally it is to the hundred of the borough of Winchcomb itself, but in the 1220 and 1251 entries Winchcomb takes the place of *Gretestan*, in which it was situated, and in 1233 it seems to refer to the whole of the present Kiftsgate, which belonged to Winchcomb (v. above). The name is derived from that of WINCHCOMB, the *caput* of Kiftsgate hđ (*Wincelecumba* 811 BCS 338, *Wincelecumba* c 800 BCS 364, 1053 ASC(C, D), *Wincelecumba* 1086 DB, *Wincelecomba* 1130 P, *Winchecumba* 1185 TpR). The meaning is probably 'side valley' or 'remote valley' (OE **wincel* and *cumb*), v. ODP.

Cheftesihat hđ 1086 DB, *Keftesgatehundredum* 1183, 1187, *Kiftesgatehundredum* 1193 P, *Kyftesgate* 1220 Fees, 1265 Misc,

1287 Ass 280 m 1, 1303, 1316 FA, 1327 SR 113/5, 1358, 1375 Cl, 1542 LP, *Kyftesiate, Kiftesiate, Kiftesgate, Kiftesygate, Kiftesyat* 1221 Ass 271 m 10, 10d, 21, 272 m 7, 7d, *Skuftesgat(e)* 1223, 1228, *Kuftesgat(e)* 1227, 1229, 1230 Pat, *Kiftesgate* 1233 Pat, 1251, 1255 Cl, 1272 Pat, 1274 RH, 1280 Ipm, 1332 Fine, 1392, 1433 Cl, *Kiftesghate, Khyftesyate, Kyftesyate, Kiftesyate, Kyftesgat'* 1248 Ass 274 m 3d, 4(d), 16d, *Kiftegate* 1251 Pat, 1287 Ass 280 m 33, 1360 Cl, *Keftesgate* 1274 RH, 1284 Pat, *Keftegate* 1303 FA, *Kyftegate* 1316 FA, 1340 Cl, 1361, 1395 Pat, *Kiftegate Greyston* 1347 Pat, 1349 Cl, *Kyssgatt, Skyscote* 1539 LP, *Kisgate* 1570 D. — The hundred meeting-place was at KIFTSGATE (KIFTS GATE, 1", KIFTS GATE, Remains of, 6") on the edge of the hill W. of Chipping Campden, from which Weston Subedge and Aston Subedge have their added names. It is a high, narrow ridge running south and north between marked hollows. From the top there is a commanding view of the Stour valley. It is on the line of the Roman road known as Buckle Street, on the Campden and Weston Subedge boundary. In Rudder's time there was still a tradition of hundred-courts having been held at this spot (op. cit. 810), and in 1354 Ipm an inquisition was taken at *Kyftesgate*. Kiftsgate Court 3 m. NE. of Chipping Campden seems to be a modern doublet of the name. Judging by its genitive form the first el. might be a pn, but no OE name of the form required is known. There is a ME by-name *Kift, Keft* (John *Kift* (*Keft*), a sailor of Bristol 1276 Pat, John *Kyft* (So) 1327 Bardsley; Bardsley gives later instances from Gl), identical with the west country word *kift, keffy* (So etc., EDD) 'awkward', 'clumsy', also in *keffy-handed* 'lefthanded' (Wright compares Norw dial. *keivhendt* 'left-handed'), but this name can hardly be the first el. of Kiftsgate. The OE form of the first syllable of the name was **Cýf-*. This may be connected with OE *cýf* 'vessel', 'tub', perhaps also 'hill' in Kiveton Y (ODP), *cofa* 'cave', 'den', 'chamber', *copp* 'summit', from the PrG root **kub* 'to curve' (Torp 47, v. Friesen, Mediagem. 64), the immediate base of the first el. being an OE **cýft*¹, derived from this root with a *t*-suffix, and meaning perhaps 'hill'. Cf. (Rob. de) *Keftulle* 1327 SR 173/4 m 9d (Northington Ha), which may furnish a parallel. Second el. OE *geat* 'gate'.

¹ Cf. cleft, rift (NED), Sw. grift 'grave' (Olson, De appellativa substantivens bildning i fornsvenskan, p. 325 f.), etc. Cf. OHG *kubisi* 'hut'.

Slaughter hd

Mainly S. of Stow on the Wold, on the Oxfordshire border, consisting of the pars of Donnington, Broadwell, Stow on the Wold, Lower Swell, Eyford, Naunton, Upper and Lower Slaughter, Bourton on the Water, Clapton, Sherborne, Windrush, and the pars E. of these, in two divisions, Upper and Lower. It is in part separated by the Fosse Way from Kiftsgate and Bradley hds. Widford was earlier in this hundred, but has now been transferred to Oxfordshire. Daylesford was formerly in Worcs (Oswaldslow hd). In 1086 the hundred was divided between the hds of *Salemanesberie* and *Bernintone* (Barrington), though only 4 manors, Windrush, Gt. and Lt. Barrington and Widford, are given to the latter hundred. Barrington hd is not mentioned after Domesday, but was amalgamated with Salmonsbury at a very early date. After Domesday the name of the hundred varies between Salmonsbury and Slaughter, the former being that of its meeting-place, the latter that of the *caput* to which the hundred was annexed. The manor of Slaughter with the hd of Salmonsbury was granted to the monks of Fécamp in 1246 (Cl, 1247 Ch).

Berninton(e), *Berniton(e) hd* 1086 DB.

Named from BARRINGTON (Gt. or Lt.), on the Windrush nr Burford: *Berni(n)tone* 1086 DB, *Bernintun* 1156, *Berniton* 1190 P, *Berninton* 1196 P, 1212 Fees, 1213 Cur (p), 1254 Cl, *Berington* 1199 Ch, *Berinton* 1205 Cur, *Magna Bernintone*, *Bernington* 1221 Ass 271 m 11, 21, *Parva Berninton* 1225 Pat, *Bereton* 1242 Fees, *Burnyngton* 1297 Pat, *Bernynton* *Magna*, *Parua* 1327 SR 113/5, *Bernyngton* 1321 Cl, *Little Barnynton* 1328, *Bernynton* 1330 Misc, *Berington* 1329 Pat, *Beryngton* 1354 Ipm: — 'Homestead of Beorn's people', the first el. being an *-ingas* derivative of OE *Beorn* pn, the second OE *tūn* 'homestead', v. ODP s. v.

Salemanesberie (passim), *Salmanesberie*, *Salemonesberie*, *Salemanesberie*, *Salemones* (2) *hd* 1086 DB, *Salemanneshdr* 1169 P, *Salemanebur* 1246, *Salomondresbur* 1247, *Salemannebur* 1248 Cl, *Salemanesbury* 1247 Ch, *Salmondebir* 1248 Ass 274 m 16, *Salomonebir* 1251 Cl, *Salemonesbury* Hy 3 Misc, *Salemonesbiri* 1274 RH, *Salemanbiry* 1290 Pat, *Salmanesbury* 1303, *Salmonesbury* 1316, *Salmundesbur* *Fiscampo* (var. *Salmanesbury in Libertate de Fiscampo*) 1346 FA, *Salemanbury* 1364, 1379 Cl, *Salemanebury* 1366, *Salomonsbury* 1406, *Salmondesbury* 1444, 1461 Pat. — The hundred meeting-place was at SALMONSBURY CAMP (6"), a large prehistoric earth-work in Bourton on the Water, of which traces are still left. This is *Sulmonnesburg* 779 BCS 230 (orig.). The first el. may be an OE **sulhman* 'ploughman'; v.

Baddeley 132, Ekwall in Hist. Ess. in Honour of James Tait, p. 81, ODP s. v. Bourton. Second el. OE *burh* 'fortress'. The reference might be to the fortress having been used by ploughmen for keeping their oxen; cf. Studfold used in a similar way of ancient earth-works (Crawford, IPN 150 f.). The *-a-* of the later forms is irregular. — In the reign of Henry III an agreement was entered into between the abbots of Evesham and Fécamp that the latter should be able to hold his hundred court in the place called *Salemanesbur*[?] without hindrance (AD III. 556); in 1293 (Ipm) an inquisition was made at *Salemonesbyri*, and, according to Rudder (p. 303), a court-leet was held at a gap in the rampart twice a year, when, after calling over the jury, 'they adjourn to some other place to finish their business'.

Scloctreshdr 1189, *Scloctrehundredum* 1190, 1193 P, *Hundredum de Slottr* 1220 Fees, *Hundr' de Scloctres*, *Scloctres* 1221 Ass 271 m 11, 272 m 7d, *hundr' de Sloustr* 1274 RH, (the abbot of Fécamp's) *liberty of Slouhtre* 1277 Cl, *Hundredum de Sloughre* 1327 SR 113/5, *hd of Slaughter* 1542 LP.

The name is taken from the manor of LOWER SLAUGHTER to which the hundred was appurtenant¹: *Sclostre* 1086 DB, *Slotris* 1159, *Slochtra* 1169, *Slochtre* 1173, *Scloctres* 1174, 1190, *Sloutres*, *Scloctres* 1195 P, *Slogtres* 1215, *Slouctres*, *Slouctres* 1219 Cl, *Slohtres* 1221 Ass 271 m 11, 1237 Cl, *Sloghtres* 1229, *Sloutre* 1235 Pat, *Slouctur* 1235, *Sloftres* 1246, *Sloghtre* 1259 Cl, *Sloughre by Circestre* 1335 Ipm.

A ford near Slaughter is called *Slohtranford* 779, *Slohterword* 949 BCS 230, 882. The first el. is a derivative (OE **slōhtre* f.) of *slōh* 'slough', 'miry place', of the same meaning, a cognate of which occurs in G PNs; v. PNSx-178, ODP s. v. *slōh*, Slaughter.

The Seven Hundreds of Cirencester

This group of hundreds, which belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, contained the eight Domesday hds of *Bradelei* (Bradley), *Wacrescumbe*, *Respiet* (Rapsgate), *Bristoldeberg* (Brightwellsbarrow), *Begeberie* (Bibury), *Cirecestre* (Cirencester), *Gersion* and *Langetreu* (Longtree). The first

¹ *Sclostre* — Reddat nunc de manerio ipso et de hundredo XXVII lib. ad numerum. DB f. 163 a, col. 1. In 1247 (Ch) the king gave the manor of *Slochtre* with the hundred of *Salemanesbury* to the monks of Fécamp; cf. also EHR 47. 355. and Taylor 149.

mention of the group is from 1189 when the manor of Cirencester, with the seven hundreds pertaining to the manor, was granted to the abbot and convent of Cirencester (Ch V. 212, and H. M. Cam. op. cit. 17). Later on the seven hundreds are frequently mentioned, e. g. (totum manerium de Cirecestr' cum) *vij. hundredis ad predictum manerium pertinentibus* 1199 Ch. (de) *septem hundredis de Cyrecestr'* 1215 Pat, *VII. hundreda Cirencestric* 1220 Fees, *septem hundred' Cirincestr'* 1274 RH. The group survived into modern times, and is repeatedly referred to in the 16th century, e. g. the hundreds called *'lez Seven Hundredis of Cissetur'* 1547 Pat. Subsequent amalgamation has reduced their number from eight to five. Bradley, Rapsgate, Brightwellsbarrow, Crowthorne and Longtree; cf. QW 244.

Bradley hd

E. of Cheltenham, on the eastern flank of the Cotswolds, consisting of the pars of Aston Blank, Farmington, Eastington, Northleach, Turkdean. Hampnett, Stowell, Yanworth, Compton Abdale, Hazleton, Notgrove. Salperton, Shipton, Withington, Dowdeswell, Whittington, Sevenhampton and, detached, Winson and Coln Rogers nr Bibury (Coln St. Dennis is in Deerhurst hd). In 1086 the western portion of the present hundred including Sevenhampton, Whittington, Dowdeswell, Withington and Shipton, apparently also (detached) Notgrove and Aston Blank (members of Withington) formed a distinct hundred called:

Wacrescymbe hundredum 11 Heming, *Wacrescymbe hd'* 1086 DB.

The place from which the hundred takes its name is mentioned as (to) *Waclescymbe* c 800 (11) BCS 299 in the bounds of Withington. It was on the boundary of Withington, just S. of Andoversford (the *Annanford* of the list). The meaning is 'Wacol's deep valley', the first el. being a pn **Wacol* identical with *wacol* 'watchful'. This pn or a side form **Wæcel* occurs in Watling Street, in OE *Wæclingaceaster* (St. Albans) and Watlington O (OE *Wæclingtun*); v. Ekwall, ODP s. v. and Baddeley 159. Second el. OE *cumb* 'deep hollow or valley'. -r- for -l- is due to Norman influence.

Bradelei, Bradeleg(e) hd' 1086 DB, *Bradesteahdr'* 1169, *Bradelawahdr'* (sic) 1171, *Bradelega hundredum* 1178, 1185, *Bradel' hundredum* 1191, *Bradelehundredum* 1192 P, *Bradel'* 1220 Fees, 1287 *Ass* 280 m 11d, *Hundr' de Bradeleg' Cir'* 1221 *Ass* 271 m 13d, *Bradeleg'h'* ib 272 m 11, 1248 *Ass* 274 m 16d, *Bradele* 1248 *Ass* 274 m 2, 1285 FA, *Bradeleye* 1274, 1276 RH, 1327 *SR* 113/5, 1346 FA, *Bradeley* 1274 RH, 1303 FA, *Bradley* 1316 FA, 1547 Pat: — 'Broad glade' (OE *brād* 'broad' and *lēah* 'glade', 'wood').

The name is lost, but the traditional meeting-place of the hundred was at Stowell Cross on the Fosse Way near the crossing of a saltway, ab. a mile SW. of Northleach. Here the courts for the hundred were held in 1400 (Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc., vol. 9, p. 333). BCS 165 (A. D. 743), however, mentions a *Spelstowe*¹ ('speech-place') nr Turkdean in the bounds of Aston Blank, which may refer to an old meeting-place of the hundred. The form *Bradeleg' Cir'* denotes that the hundred belonged to the seven hundreds of Cirencester.

Rapsgate hd

S. of Bradley hd and N. of Cirencester, on either side of the Churn, containing the pars of Coberley, Cowley, Cranham, Brimpsfield, Syde, Elkstone, Colesborne, Rendcomb, Chedworth, N. Cerney and Duntisborne Leer. It is bounded on the east by the Fosse Way, which separates Chedworth from Coln Rogers in Bradley hd.

Respegete hundredum 11 Heming, *Respiet, Respiget(e) hd'* 1086 DB, *Respiate hdr'* 1169 P, 1248 *Ass* 274 m 1d, 2d, *Respiete-hundredum* 1187, *Respietahundredum* 1192 P, *Resperegat* 1220 Fees, *Respegat' Cir'*, *Repsgate* 1221 *Ass* 271 m 13, 22, *Respeyate* 1248 *Ass* 274 m 5, *Respegate* ib m 16d, 1276 RH, 1285, 1303, 1316 FA, 1327 *SR* 113/5, 1402 FA, 1547, 1552 Pat, 1634 BM, *Ryspagete* 1276 RH, *Rispe-, Ryspegate* 1287 *Ass* 280 m 11, 34, 37, *Reppesgate* 1316 FA, *Repsgate* 1547, 1552 Pat, *Rapisgate* 1610 Speed. — There is an OE *geresp* which is connected with OE *ræpsan*, *repsan*, *refsan* 'to seize', 'to reprove', OE *rapsung* 'seizing', 'reproof', ON *refsa*, OHG *refsan* (MHG *refsen*, *repsen*, *respen*), OFris *respa* 'to punish', 'to reprove', OHG *rafsunga* 'punishment', 'reproof', Sw *rāfst* 'trial', 'interrogation', etc. (IEur base **rep-* 'to seize', 'to snatch'). *Geresp* is translated 'Anklage', 'Tadel' by Torp (338) and Walde (II. 370), though regarded as an adj. by BT Suppl ('proved against'). Liebermann (II. 97) translates 'Schuld-belastung' also taking it as a noun, and this view is doubtless correct. Hence, if *Resp-* means 'accusation', 'punishment', the meaning of Rapsgate will be 'gate where justice was administered, where felons were prosecuted and punished', referring to the proceedings of the hundred court. The by-name *Respe* adduced by Baddeley from Maitland is of very doubtful authenticity, being

¹ *Snelstowe* in BCS 882 in the bounds of Bourton on the Water.

apparently misread. Second el. OE *geat* 'gate'. In 1400 the hundred court was held 'at the bush near Maresden (Marsden)', i. e. by the present RAPSGATE Fm in Colesborne (Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc., vol. 9, p. 333). The farm stands high on a slope towards the south, and has a wide view in this direction. *Cir'* because belonging to the seven hundreds of Cirencester.

Brightwellsbarrow hd

The SE. corner of the county, N. of Lechlade and Fairford, consisting of the pars of Aldsworth, Bibury, Barnsley, Coln St. Aldwyn, Quenington, Hatherop, Eastleach Turville and Martin, Southrop, Lechlade, Kempsford and Fairford. In 1086 the north-western portion of this district, including Bibury, Aldsworth and Barnsley, was a separate hundred, known as:

Begeberie, Becheberie, Begebriges hd' 1086 DB, no further mention of it being found. It is named from BIBURY, on the Coln, NE. of Cirencester: *Beaganbyrig* c 740 (11), 10 BCS 166, 1320, *Begabiria* 11 Heming, *Begeberie, Becheberie* 1086 DB, *Beibir'* 1209 Fees, *Behebir'* (p), *Bleibir'* 1221 Ass 271 m 13, *Beybiri* 1254 Pat, *Beybyry* 1255 Ch, *Beybury* 1274 RH, 1287 Ass 280 m 9, 1303 FA, *Bybur'* 1274 RH, 1327 SR 113/5, *Begaberia* 1320 Ch, *Byebury* 1347 Cl, *Bibery* 1349 Ipm. The place was called after *Beage*, daughter of *comes Leppa*, the grantee of BCS 166, to whom the estate was to go after his death, v. Baddeley 21, ODP s. v. The form *Beaganbyrig* only occurs in the heading, the lands being simply described as 'fifteen hides by the river Coln' in the body of the charter. Hence '*Bēage's* castle'. Second el. OE *burh* 'fortress', 'fortified manor', 'castle'.

Bristoldesberg, Brictwoldesberg, Bricwoldesberg, Bricstwoldes hd' 1086 DB, *Brichwaldesbergehdr'* 1169, *Brichtwoldeberga-hundredum* 1176, *Brichtwoldesbergahundredum* 1177, *Brichte-woldebergehundredum* 1191, *Brichtwaldebergahundredum* 1192, *Brictwaldesbergahundredum* 1193, *Brihtwaldesbergehundredum* 1197 P, *Brethwaldesbergh'* 1220 Fees, *Hundr' de Brichtwoldebergh' Cir'*, *Hundr' de Brichtwaldbergh' Cirinc'*, *Brihtwaldesberg'* 1221 Ass 271 m 13, 22, 272 m 10d, *Brittewaldesbyr'*, *Brittewoldesbergh'*, *Brightwaldesbergh'* 1248 Ass 274 m 2, 2d, 16d, *Bristewaldeberewe* 1276 RH, *Britwoldesburwe* 1285 FA, *Brightwoldesbergh'*, *Bryt-woldesberwe*, *Brithwoldesbur'* 1287 Ass 280 m 9, 32d, 36d, *Bright-woldesberwe* 1316 FA, *Brichtwoldesberwe* 1327 SR 113/5, *Bryzt-waldesberow* 1402 FA, *Bright Waldisbarough, Bryhtwaldys-*

borough 1547, *Brightwaldesbarrowe* 1552 Pat, *Brightwelsborow* 1610 Speed, *Bright Waldesbarrowe* 1634 BM: — OE *Beorhtweald* (*Brihtwald, Brihtwold*) pn and *beorg* 'mound', 'tumulus'. The traditional meeting-place of the hundred was at BARROW ELM (1"; *la Berge* 1400) at the crossroad ab. 1 m. SE. of Hatherop, which is roughly in the centre of the hundred. The hundred-court was held at this spot in 1400 (Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. 9. 333, and Ess. in Medieval History presented to F. Tout, 335 f.). This is a large barrow about five feet high, with a flat top, on the north side of the road. A large elm-tree grows on it, and it offers a wide view to the south. It is near the line of a Roman road. *Cir'(inc')* because one of the seven hundreds of Cirencester.

Crowthorne and Minety hd

The district surrounding Cirencester, in the south of the county, S. and W. of Rapsgate and Brightwellsbarrow hds, containing the pars of Duntisbourne Abbots and Rouse (D. Leer is in Rapsgate hd), Bagendon, Daglingworth, Coates, Stratton, Cirencester, Baunton, Preston, Siddington, Ampney Crucis, St. Mary and St. Peter, Down Ampney, Harnhill, Driffield, S. Cerney, Meysey Hampton and Minety, now in Wilts. Kemble, Poole Keynes and Somerford Keynes were earlier in Wilts, and belong to the Wilts hds of Malmesbury and Highworth, Cricklade and Staple. Poulton was also formerly in Wilts. In 1086 the above district was divided between the two hds of Cirencester and *Gersdon*, the former of which contained the pars surrounding Cirencester, the latter a district E. of Cirencester, and E. of Ampney Crucis, Harnhill and S. Cerney (inclusive).

Gersdon, Gersdones, Gersdunes hd' 1086 DB.

OE **Gærsdūn* 'grassy down or hill'. The exact site is unknown, but Mr Houghton kindly notes *Gerston(a)* n. d. AD II. 464, VI. 213, in one of the Ampneys, as a possible meeting-place. In 1257 Ipm, there is a reference to 'the king's hundred of *Dunhameneye*' (Down Ampney), which may point to the meetings having been held in this neighbourhood.

Cirecestre hd' 1086 DB, 1169, 1177 P, *Cirencestr'hdr'* 1175, *Cyrecestr'hundredum* 1191, *Hundredum de Cirecestr'* 1199 P, *Hundr' de Cirecestr'* 1221 Ass 271 m 14d, *Hundr'm de Cyrecestr' forinsecum* 1248 Ass 274 m 1, *hundredum de Cyrecestre* 1287 QW, *Hundredum de Cyrecestria* 1316 FA. — Called after CIRENCESTER, the *caput* of the hundred (*Korinion* c 150 Ptolemy, *Durocornovio* 4 (8) IA, *Cirenceaster* 891 (s. a. 577 etc.) ASC(A),

c 890 Orosius (Lauderdale MS), etc.), on which see Stevenson, *Archaeologia* 69, 200—2, Ekwall, ERN 78, ODP s. v.

Hundredum de Crouthorn 1327 SR 113/5, *hd of Crouthorne* 1381 Cl, *hd of Crothorne, Crowthorne* 1547, *hds of Cirencester, Crothorum*, 1552 Pat, *Crowthorn hvn.* 1610 Speed: — OE *crāwe* 'crow' and *þorn* 'crow thorn-bush'; cf. *crawan þorn* BCS 216 (O); but Wallenberg suggests (KPN 481) that the name might be used of some particular species of thorn-bush, comparing Sw *kråktorn* (Rhamnus catharticus). This seems to be supported by *crowen-thornisstibbe* ('crow thorn stump') BCS 904, the first component of which is most naturally taken to be the name of a species of thorn-bush. *Crowthorne* is apparently the old name of the meeting-place of Cirencester hd. The name is now lost, but in 1400 the courts were held 'at a certain ash-tree near Stratton', NW. of Cirencester, a reminiscence of which seems to remain in the name of the Court Hill in Stratton, applied to the rising ground between the Gloucester and Daglingworth roads, from whence there were cross-roads to Baunton and Coates (Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. 9. 333). The addition of Minety (from MINETY, now in W) is not recorded until the 16th century¹ (hundreds of Cirencester, Crothorum, Brightwaldesbarrowe, Respegate, Bradley, Langtre, and Myntyte, and the seven hundreds of Cirencester 1552 Pat). According to Fosbrooke (II. 468) Crowthorne and Minety is the designation of that part of the hundred which lies outside the borough of Cirencester.

Longtree hd

SW. of Cirencester, comprising Tetbury, Shipton Moyne, Weston Birt, Lasborough, Nailsworth, Minchinhampton, Rodborough, Woodchester, Horsley, Avening, Cherington and Rodmarton. Ashley and Long Newnton were formerly in Wilts (Malmesbury hd). The hundred is in the southern part of the Cotswolds, but also includes a portion of the Stroud valley. It borders on Berkeley hd on the west, and on Bisley hd on the north, from which it is in part separated by the Frome.

Langetrev, Langetrew, Langetrewes hd 1086 DB, *Langetrehdr* 1169, 1175 P, *Langetr* 1220 Fees, 1221 Ass 271 m 14, *Langetre* 1221 Ass 271 m 22, 1248 Ass 274 m 16d, 1263 Misc, 1285 FA, 1287 Ass 280 m 36d, 1303 FA, 1327 SR 113/5, 1402 FA, *Langtre* 1248 Ass 274 m 16d, 1634 BM, *Langetree* 1316 FA, *Langtree* 1547

¹ There is, however, mention of a hd of *Minti* in 1202 P.

Pat, *Longtre* 1610 Speed. — According to Plummer, this is the *Langatreo* of ASC(D) (c 1100), s. a. 1052,¹ and this is doubtless correct. The meeting-place was N. of Tetbury, on Chavenage Down. Here the hundred-court was held in 1400 (Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. 9. 333), and here the name survives in LONGTREE Barn (and Longtree Bottom), ab. a mile S. of Avening at the highest point on the road from Tetbury to Avening near the spot where it is crossed by the ancient Roman road from Cirencester to Aust. There is an extensive view in every direction from the meeting-place. The meaning of the name is 'tall tree' (OE *lang* 'long', 'tall' and *trēo* 'tree').

Bisley hd

In the Cotswold Hills, E. of Stroud, and N. of Longtree hd, containing the pars and towns of Sapperton, Edgeworth, Miserden, Winstone, Bisley with Lypiatt, Chalford, Thrupp, Stroud and Painswick. According to Rev. E. A. Fuller (Bristol & Gl. Arch. Soc. 9, p. 333) Bisley was one of the Seven Hundreds of Cirencester, though farmed out by the abbots, and therefore not under their jurisdiction; cf. also Taylor 122. There does not seem to be any actual evidence of this.

Biseleie, Biselege hvnd 1086 DB, *Biselehdr* 1169, 1189, *Biseleahdr* 1175, *Biseleiahundredum* 1176, *Biseleahundredum* 1177, *Biselegahundredum* 1185, *Bisel'hundredum* 1192, *Hundredum de Biseleg* 1199 P, *Hundredum de Byseleg* 1220 Fees, *Hundr' de Biselee, Bislegh* 1221 Ass 271 m 16d, 272 m 14d, *Hundr' de Bysele* 1248 Ass 274 m 4d, 1265 Misc, 1287 Ass 280 m 6, *hd of Byselegh* 1279 AD IV, *Hundredum de Byseley* 1303, *de Bisley* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Byseleye* 1327 SR 113/5, 1346 FA, 1396 Ipm.

Named from BISLEY, now a vil. 3 m. E. of Stroud: *Bisele* 896 (c. 1560) BCS 574, *Biselege* 1086 DB, *Biseleia* 1130 P, 1175—1180 BM, c 1250 Gl Corp Rec (p), *Bisele* (p) 1165—77 France, *Biselea* (p) 1169, *Bisele* (p) 1193, *Biseleg* 1199, 1202 P, *Biselee* 1210 Cur, *Bislegh* 1221 Ass 272 m 15, *Biseleg* 1221 Ass 271 m 16d, 1225 Cl, *Biseleye* c 1250 Gl Corp Rec (p), 1270 Pat, 1304 Ipm, *Bysele* 1279 AD IV, *Bisselaje, Byseleye* 1322 Pat, *Biseleye* 1345 Ipm, *Byssheleye* 1377, *Bisshelley* 1384 Gl Corp Rec, *Biselee* 1399 Ipm.

¹ 'Pa undernam Godwine eorl swyðe þæt on his eorl dome sceolde swilc geweorðan. Ongan þa gadrian folc ofer eall his eorl dóm, and Swein eorl his sunu ofer his, and Harold his oðer sunu ofer his eorl dom. And hi gegaderedan ealle on Gleawcesterscire æt Langatreo mycel fyrd and unarimedlic —'. Plummer notes that earl Godwine owned property in Longtree hd (DB f. 161 a).

As the charter form is in a late copy, the first el. may be OE *Bise* pn, cf. ODP s. v. Second el. OE *lēah* 'wood', 'glade', 'clearing'. The forms in *-ssh-* are due to association with *bush* or **bysh* (cf. PNSr 103 f.). Mr. Houghton suggests that the hundred meeting-place may have been at *The Wittantree* (6"), 1 m. N. of Bisley, the first el. of which might be OE *wita* 'wise man', 'counsellor', but it seems more probable that this is simply the word *whitten-tree* (OE *hwitingtrēo*), a name for the water elder or wild guelder-rose and the wayfaring-tree; also the mountain-ash or rowan (NED, EDD s. v. *whitten*; also spelt *witten*, *witan*).

The Seven Hundreds of Grumbald's Ash

This group, which seems to have included all the hundreds of SW. Gloucestershire (in 1248, Grumbald's Ash, *Aggemed*, Swinehead and Langley, Pucklechurch, Thornbury and *Bernintre*, corresponding to the Domesday hds of *Grimboldestou*, *Edredestane*, *Bachestane*, *Sineshoved*, *Langelei*, *Pulcrecerce* and *Bernintreu*) is first mentioned in a deed of 1183 (AC), witnessed i. a. by 'multis militibus et liberioribus hominibus de VII. hundredis de Grimboldesessa'. The subsequent addition of *Grimb'* to the names of several hundreds of this group vouches for its continued existence, but it has left no trace on the hundredal division of today. Cf. H. M. Cam, op. cit. 17.

Grumbald's Ash hd

A large hundred NE. of Bristol on the borders of Wiltshire, consisting of the pars and towns of Wickwar, Tortworth, Charfield, Alderley, Hawkesbury, Horton, Boxwell, Didmarton and Gt. Badminton (Upper Div.), and Chipping, Old and Lt. Sodbury, Acton Turville, Tormarton, Dodington, Wapley and Codrington, Dyrham and Hinton, and W. Littleton (Lower Div.). Kingswood was in Wilts in 1831. In 1086 only the northern portion of the present hundred belonged to Grumbald's Ash, its southern portion, including Old and Chipping Sodbury, Dodington, Tormarton and W. Littleton as well as Marshfield, now in Thornbury hd, forming the hd of *Edredestane*. The NW. portion of the present hd, including Wickwar, Charfield and Tortworth, was in the Domesday hd of *Bachestan*, which also contained part of the modern Thornbury hd (Iron Acton, Tytherington, probably Rangeworthy). When Thornbury hd was created in the 12th century, the remainder of *Bachestan* was united with Grumbald's Ash, though for some time it seems to have had a separate existence as *Haggemed* hd, consisting of (at least) Tortworth, Charfield and part of Yate (Henbury hd), v. Fees 309, RH I. 169, though its exact area is unknown. In 1169 P there is mention of a hd of Marshfield (*Meresfeldhdr'*) perhaps representing the earlier *Edredestan*.

Bachestanes hd' 1086 DB.

The name is preserved in BAGSTONE, a hamlet in Wickwar on the road from Iron Acton to Cromhall, 1 m. N. of Rangeworthy. This is *Baggeston(e)* 1255 Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc. 22, 210 f., *Baggesdon'* 1291 Tax, *Baggeston* 1411 Inq aqd. *Bagston(e)* 1538 Mon, 1588 PCC: — '*Bagga's* stone', from OE *Bacga* (*Bagga*) pn and *stān* 'stone'. Cf. Bagpath (in Newington Bagpath), 9 m. to the NE., which need not, however, contain the pn *Bacga*, v. Ekwall, ODP s. v. Newington, Bagley, PNDv 390, s. v. Backstone.

Hagededahdr' 1169 P, *Agemedede* 1220, *Haggem'* 1227 Fees, *Agemedede in Grimbod'* 1221 Ass 271 m 12, *Aggemedede* 1221, 1287 Ass 272 m 9d, 280 m 25, *Aggemed'* 1248 Ass 274 m 12, *Aggemed* 1274, *Haggemed* 1276 RH, *Hagedede* 1285 FA, *Haggemedwe* 1287 QW. — First el. probably the OE word **hagga* 'haw', 'fruit of the hawthorn' assumed by Ekwall to occur in Hagley (Sa etc.) and Haglow Gl (ODP s. v., SPN 118 f.). Second el. OE *māed* 'meadow', 'pasture'. Hence 'pasture where haws grow', the loss of *h-* being due to Norman influence.

Edredestan(e), Hedredestan, Ederestan (1) *hd'* 1086 DB.

OE *Ēadræd* pn and *stān* 'stone'.

Grimboldestov, Grimboldestowes hd' 1086 DB, *Brimboldeshashdr'* (sic) 1169, *Grimboldesesseshundredum* 1180 P, *Grimboldesessa* 1183 AC, *Grimboldesesseshundredum* 1188 P, *Grimboldess'* 1220 Fees, *Grimboldesh'*, *Grumbodesh'*, *Grimboldesass(h)e* 1221 Ass 271 m 12d, 21, 272 m 9d, 10, *Grimboldesesse*, *Grimboldeses* 1248 Ass 274 m 12, 16, *Grimboldesasse* 1265 Misc, 1274 RH, *Grimboldesasse* 1265 Pat, 1274 RH, *Grimboldesash* 1271 Pat, *Grimboldesassche* 1278 Misc, *Grymboldeshash* 1278 Cl, *Grymboldeshasse* 1287 Ass 280 m 32, *Grimboldesassh* 1303, *Grymbaldesasse* 1316 FA, *Grymbaldesassh'* 1327 SR 113/5, *Grumbaldesassh* 1384 Pat, *Grymboldesasshe* 1403 Pat, 1456 Ipm, *Gromboldisassche* 1542 LP, *Gromboldash* 1610 Speed: — '*Grimbald's* ash-tree', the first el. being the OE pn *Grimbald*, generally held to be of Continental Germanic origin (Björkman, NP 51, Forssner 130), the second OE *æsc* 'ash-tree'. The Domesday form of the name, which has OE *stōw* 'place' for its second el., seems to be slightly more comprehensive in meaning than the later form, denoting the place where the ash-tree stood. *Stōw* may here mean 'meeting-place' or 'burial-place'; v. ODP s. v. *stōw* and Engl. Hundr.-Names p. XXXIV. In 1349 (Ipm)

an inquisition was taken at *Grymbaldesaysch*, but the site of the place is lost. The meeting-place of the modern hundred was at Dodington Ash (Fosbrooke II. 1) at the junction of the pars of Dodington, Tormarton and Wapley, where an Old Hundred Fm and Mansion (6") still testify to the meetings of the hundred-court, but this was in the Domesday hundred of *Edredestan* (or on the boundary of *Edredestan* and *Pucklechurch*), and cannot be identical with Grumbald's Ash.

Pucklechurch hd

A small hundred E. of Bristol, and SW. of Grumbald's Ash hd, containing the pars of Westerleigh, Pucklechurch, Siston, Wick and Abson, and Cold Ashton. Doynton is now in Langley and Swinehead hd, but was in Pucklechurch in 1086, which then also included Wapley. The hundred belonged to the see of Bath and Wells (RH I. 171, FA II. 264), and passed with the manor of Pucklechurch (Fosbrooke II. 50).

Pvcrecerce, Pvchecerge hd' 1086 DB, *Pokelischirchedr'* 1169 P, *Hundr' de Pukelecherche Grumb'* 1221 Ass 271 m 15d, *Hundr' de Pukeleschirch'* 1248 Ass 274 m 16, *hundred' vel libertate apud Pukelecherech* 1274 RH, *Hundr'm de Pukelecherch'* 1287 Ass 280 m 24, *Hundredum de Pukelechurh* 1303 FA, *Hundr' de Pokelcherche* 1327 SR 113/5, *hd of Pukkyrchurh* 1542 LP.

Named from the bishop of Bath's manor of PUCKLECHURCH nr Bristol: *Pucelancyrca* 950 BCS 887 (copy), (æt) *Puclancyrca* c 1100 (s. a. 946) ASC(D), *Pvcrecerce* 1086 DB, *Popelicercha* 1130, *Pocelikirche Episcopi* 1167, *Pukelescherche* 1176, *Pukelecherche* 1185, *Puchelescherche* 1187 P, *Pukelechircham* 1189 GlastA, *Pukelecherch'* 1199 P, *Pukelechirche* 1217 Bath, *Pukeleschierche* 1221 Ass 271 m 22, *Pukelescherch'* 1228 Cl, *Pukelechirch* 1248, *Poclichurch* 1278 Pat, *Pukelechurh*, *Pokelechurche* 1275, *Pukeschurche* 1313 Cl.

'Pūcela's church', the first el. being a man's name *Pūcela, a diminutive of *Pūca ('the goblin'); v. ODP s. v. Puckington, Pucklechurch; the second OE *cyrce* 'church'. *Grumb'* indicates that the hundred belonged to the seven hundreds of Grumbald's Ash.

Langley and Swinehead hd

N. and E. of Bristol. Langley and Swinehead were originally distinct hundreds, the former in 1086 occupying the district surrounding Thornbury, containing the Domesday manors of Alveston, Thornbury, Tockington, Earthcott, Olveston, Littleton upon Severn, Rockhampton (part), and Frampton Cotterell. This corresponds to the northern part of the modern hd, but the pars now forming Thornbury hd (below) were taken out of

it in the 12th century. Swinehead in 1086 consisted of the manors of Bitton with its members Wapley (part) and Winterbourne, Hambrook nr Winterbourne, Oldland, Hanham Abbots and Clifton. In 1247 (Fees) Stapleton (now in Bristol) is also referred to Swinehead hd, which consequently extended to the west of Bristol too. At present this portion of the hundred includes the pars of Winterbourne, Oldland, Hanham Abbots, Bitton and Doynton; Stapleton and Clifton as well as Mangotsfield being included in the new hd of Barton Regis (13th cent. v. below). Langley hd belonged to the manor of Alveston (cf. Ipm V. 199), hence it is called *Hundredum de Alewestan'* 1220 Fees, and *Hundr' de Langeleg' Alwestan' de Grimb'* 1221 Ass 271 m 14, *Grimb'* denoting that it belonged to the seven hundreds of Grumbald's Ash.

Langelei, Langenei (1) *hd'* 1086 DB, *Langeleiahd'* 1169, *Langelegahundredum* 1193, *Langeleghundredum* 1195, *Langeleiahundredum* 1197 P, *Langeleg' Alwestan' de Grimb'* 1221 Ass 271 m 14, *Langel'* 1248 Ass 274 m 13, *Langeleye* 1276 RH, 1287 Ass 280 m 26d, 1327 SR 113/5, 1360 Cl, 1369 Ipm, *Langele* 1285 FA, 1341, 1370 Pat, 1383 Ipm. — The meeting-place of the hundred is lost, but is probably identical with (æt) *Langalege* 955—9 (c 1200) BCS 936, in the bounds of Alveston, near Alveston vil. A place called *Langley* in Alveston is still mentioned in 1551 AD V. 424. The meaning is 'long clearing' (OE *lang* 'long' and *lēah* 'clearing' (glade), 'wood').

Svinhere, Sineshoved', *Sineshovedes hd'* 1086 DB, *Suineheuehd'* 1169, *Suinesheuedhundredum* 1185, 1189, *Suineheuedhundredum* 1191, *Suenesheuedhundredum* 1193, *Swinesheued* 1195, *Suinesheued* 1199 P, *Hundr' de Swineheued (Swinesheued') extra Bristoll'* 1221 Ass 271 m 19, 272 m 18, *Swyneheued, Swineheued'* 1248 Ass 274 m 12(d), *Swynesheued'* ib m 16, 1327 SR 113/5, *Swynesheved* 1276 RH, 1316 FA, *Swynesheued, Sweyneshefd* 1287 Ass 280 m 27d, 32, *Svynhevid* 1287 QW, *Sweynesheved* (var. *Swyneshedde*) 1316 FA, *Svynshead & Langley* 1610 Speed. In 1350 (Ipm) an inquisition relating to Oldland was taken at *Swyneshed*, but there is no clue to the site of this place. Taylor (p. 36) says 'Svineshovede now Swineford', associating the name with Swineford on the Avon E. of Bristol, but this cannot be correct, as Swineford is *Swinford* 808 BCS 327. Swinehead has been interpreted 'boar's head', cf. Collected Papers of Henry Bradley 100 f., but the literal interpretation of the 'head' names is not convincing, cf. Ekwall, ODP s. v. *hēafod* and *Manshead hd Bd*. The meaning is probably 'pig hill' referring to a hill covered with oak or beech and used

as a swine-pasture, cf. ODP s. v. Swineshead Bd, Shepshead, the elements being OE *swīn* 'swine' and *hēafod* in the transferred sense 'headland', 'hill'. Note *Swinesheved* (*boscus*) 1232 PNBeds 21 and *pastura* (de Glasedal et) *de Swineheved* (in Danby Y) 1224 Pat.

Thornbury hd

Consists of a district surrounding Thornbury, N. of Bristol and S. of Berkeley hd (Upper Div.), including the pars of Oldbury upon Severn, Thornbury, Falfield, Tytherington. Iron Acton, Rangeworthy and detached, Marshfield. Cromhall is an outlying part of Berkeley hd. and Yate is in Henbury hd. The hundred was taken out of *Langelei* hd in the 12th century (v. above), but also contains parts of the old hds of *Bachestane* (Tytherington and Iron Acton) and *Edredestane* (Marshfield). The hundred belonged to the earl of Gloucester, and descended with his manor of Thornbury (Fosbrooke II. 111). It was evidently formed to contain the manors belonging to the Honour of Gloucester situated in this part of the county; cf. Taylor 191, 195.

Torneberihdr' 1169, *Torneberihundredum* 1178, 1180, *Hundredum de Tornebir'* 1199 P, *Hundr' de Thornebyr'* 1248 Ass 274 m 9d, *hundr'* (de Teukeber et) *de Torneber* 1274 RH, *Hundredum de Thornebury* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Thornbur'* 1327 SR 113/5, *hd of Thornbury* 1384 Pat.

Called after the manor of THORNBURY: (to) *Pornbyrig* 896 BCS 574 (copy), *Torneberie* 1086 DB, *Tornebiria* 1107 (1300) Ch, *Torneberia Comitis* 1167, *Torneberi* 1187, *Torneberia* 1194. 1199, *Tornebir'* 1200 P, *Thornebir'* 1215 Cl, *Thorn(e)biri* 1217 Pat, *Torneburi* 1220 Fees, *Thorneberie*, *Turnebir'* 1221 Ass 271 m 13, 272 m 10, *Thornbir'* 1236, *Tornbir'* 1242 Cl, *Thornebyr'* 1248 Ass 274 m 9 d, *Thorneburi* 1262 Ipm, *Pornbur'* 1274 RH, *Thornebury* 1282 Pat, 1287 Ass 280 m 26, 1290 Ipm, *Thornbury* 1310 Pat, 1344 Cl.

OE **Pornburh* 'fortress overgrown with thorn-bushes', or 'fortress protected by a thorn hedge', v. Ekwall ODP s. v. The forms in *-u-* may be from OE *pyrne* 'thorn-bush'.

Barton Regis hd

Consists of the pars of Clifton and Mangotsfield outside, and St. George, St. James Out, St. Paul, St. Philip & St. Jacob and Stapleton in Bristol. In 1086 Clifton was in *Svinheve* hd, and in 1276 (RH) the manor of Barton itself is said to be in the latter hundred.

The hundred of Berton 1275 Cl, *hundred of Laberton* 1279 Ipm, *Hundred of La Berthon outside Bristol; the king's hundred of Berton* 1290 Ipm, *hd of Barton Regis by Bristol* 1403 Pat, *hd of Barton juxta Bristoll*, *hd of Barton by Brystow* 1542 LP.

Named after, and apparently identical with, the royal manor of BARTON Regis by Bristol, the site of which is still preserved in the name of Barton Hill, near St. Philip's Station (Taylor, p. 200). According to Taylor, the Domesday manor would have contained that part of Bristol which lies north of the Avon, excluding Clifton and Westbury, and also the pars of Mangotsfield, Stapleton and St. George. In DB (f. 163 a) Mangotsfield is stated to be a member of Barton: *Bertvne apud Bristov* 1086 DB, *Bertona extra uillam de Bristou* 1199, *Bertona extra Bristo* 1200 P, *Bertona extra Bristoll'* 1217 Cl, 1248 Ass 274 m 12, *Bertona Bristoll'* 1219, *la Berton'* 1224 Cl, *Berton' Bristoll'* 1220 Fees, *Bertona extra Bristollum* 1230 Cl, *Berton Bristoll'* 1262, *Berton by Brestoll* al. *Brustoll* 1290 Ipm, *la Berton* 1276 RH, *Berton iuxta Bristoll* 1327 SR 113/5 m 3.

OE *beretūn* 'demesne farm'; Barton Regis being the outlying farm belonging to Bristol Castle; cf. King's Barton hd, above.

Henbury hd

NW. of Bristol on the Severn, consisting of two divisions, the Lower Div. including the pars of Henbury (part. viz. Henbury itself, Northwick with Redwick and Stowick), Westbury upon Trym, Shirehampton and Stoke Bishop, and the Upper Div. the pars of Compton Greenfield, Aust, Charlton and E. Compton (in Henbury), Stoke Gifford and, detached, Itchington (in Tytherington) and Yate. In 1086 the main part of this district was in *Bernintreu* hd, containing Westbury on Trym with its members Henbury, Redwick, Stoke Bishop, Aust Cliff (*Austrecliuē*), Itchington, Compton Greenfield and Yate. Stoke Gifford and a manor called *Lega* in 1086 belonged to the small hd of *Letberge*, which may, however, once have been larger, but lost some of its area to the hd of Berkeley. The hd of Henbury belonged to the bishop of Worcester and was held together with his manor of Henbury (Godefridus Gyffard episcopus Wygorn' tenet manerium de Hembur' cum hundredo de domino Rege in capite, quod quidem manerium cum hundredo predecessores ipsius episcopi tenuerunt a quo tempore non exstat memoria, RH I. 168, A. D. 1274). The hundred was later called after its *caput*, the old name of *Bernintreu* disappearing in the 13th cent.

Letberg(e) hd' 1086 DB.

First el. apparently the word *leet* 'a special kind of court of record, which the lords of certain manors were empowered by charter or prescription to hold annually or semi-annually' (NED *leet* sb¹), though the first record of this word hitherto is only from c 1220 (Baxter-Johnson, *Medieval Latin Word-List* (1934), p. 245), and it is of obscure history. Second el. OE *beorg* 'hill'; hence 'court hill'.

Bernintrev hd' 1086 DB, *Berninggetrehdr'* 1169, *Bernintrehundredum* 1176, 1180, *Berningtrehundredum* 1177, *Benintre* 1191,

Bernitrehundredum 1193, *Bernetrichundredum* 1195, 1200, *Bernintrea* 1195, *Bernetria* 1197 P, *Hundr' de Bernetr' Hambyr'*, *Bermitre* 1221 Ass 272 m 10, *Bernestre* 1247 Fees, *Burnetr(e)* 1274, 1276 RH, *Hundredum de Burnetre juxta Bristoll* 1285 FA. — Perhaps OE **Beorna trēo* 'the tree of the warriors', referring to some early assembly, in spite of the early *-in(ge)-* spellings, or else the first el. is as in Barrington, above. Second el. OE *trēo* 'tree'. The name is preserved in BRENTRY, the name of a village and residential quarter, just E. of Henbury. It stands below the slope of a wooded hill (Brintry Hill, orig. 1") on the eastern bank of the stream running past Henbury. The hundred court was held at this spot in 1287, as appears from an entry in Bishop Giffard's Register (Wo Hist. Soc., vol. 10: 2, p. 310: Claims in Hembur' in the Salt Marsh by Godfrey, bishop of Worcester — — — to hold free hundreds twice yearly at *Bourt* (sic) in Hemb[ury]).¹

Hundr' de Hanbir', *Hambir'* 1221 Ass 271 m 16, 272 m 10, *hundr' de Hembur' episcopi Wygorn'*, *hundr' de Hamber' in salso marisco* 1274 RH, *Hundr'm de Hembyr'* 1287 Ass 280 m 27, (the bishop of Worcester's) *hd of Hembury in the salt marsh* 1290 Ipm, *Hundredum de Hembury* 1303, 1316 FA, 1384 Pat, *Hundredum de Hembur'* 1327 SR 113/5, *hd of Henbury in Saltmarche* 1542 LP.

The name is taken from the manor of HENBURY, NW. of Bristol, the *caput* of the hundred (cf. above): *Heanburg* 692. (æt) *Heanbyrig* c 795 (11) BCS 75 (copy); 273, *Heanbyrig* 10 BCS 1320, *Heanbiria* 1093 Heming, *Henberie* 1086 DB, *Hemberia Episcopi (Wirecestr')* 1167 P, *Hambiri in Salso Marisco* 1254, *Hambury Saltmersh* 1317, *Hambury Saltemerssh by Bristol* 1324 Pat, *Hembury in Saltmarsh* 1339 Cl.

'High fortress' (OE *hēah* 'high' and *burh* 'fortress') perhaps originally referring to the 'Camp' on the crest of the hill just S. of Henbury itself; cf. ODP s. v. *In Saltmarsh* refers to the situation of the village near the marshes of the Severn estuary. In 1248 (BM) mention is made of the saltmarsh (*Salsus mariscus*) near Henbury. This denotes 'a marsh overflowed or flooded by the sea, especially one in which the sea water is collected for the manufacture of salt' (NED).

¹ I owe this reference to the kindness of Mr. Houghton.

Somerset

Somerset is now divided into 42 hundreds, but not a few of these are late or recent. In Somerset as in Gloucestershire manorial conditions have played a great part in the organisation of the hundreds, some modern hundreds being simply equivalent to manors provided with hundredal privileges, and appearing in a new guise as hundreds. But an unusually large percentage of the old Somersetshire hundreds too, as far back as records go, have been called after manors, not after their places of assembly; hence hundreds called after their meeting-places and having genuine old hundred names are comparatively few in Somerset, and are mostly located along, or near, the eastern and south-eastern border of the county (Whitestone, Catsash, Horethorne, Stone, Houndsborough, *Liet*, *Abdick* and *Bulstone*). But *Whitley* is near Glastonbury, *Andersfield* near *Bridgwater*, *Bempstone* and *Winterstoke* near *Cheddar*, and *Hartcliffe* still further north, near *Bristol*. The shape of the modern hundreds is often irregular, a considerable number being also made up of two or more unconnected portions. This is in part accounted for by the creation of new hundreds as noted above, or by other administrative readjustments, such as the amalgamation of two or more hundreds. The large hundred of *Winterstoke* has absorbed the Geld Roll hundreds of *Cheddar* and *Congresbury*. *Whitley* hd is an amalgamation of the old hundreds of *Locheslege* and *Ringoltdesvee*. The Geld Roll hundreds of *Abedic* and *Bolestane* have been amalgamated into *Abdick* and *Bulstone*. The modern *Williton* and *Free-manners* hundred also includes the Geld Roll hundreds of *Brompton* *Ralph* and *Winsford*; *Carhampton* hd also those of *Cutcombe* and *Minehead*, etc. The total number of the hundreds recorded in the Geld Roll itself (in DB IV) — which, on account of the omission of hundredal headings from the Domesday Survey of Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, Devon and Cornwall, is our sole authority for the early hundreds of these counties — is 36, though according to *Eyton* (*Domesday Studies: An Analysis and Digest of the Somerset Survey*, vol. I, p. 2) 'the inquests of some three or four hundreds, and (if ever taken) of several lesser franchises, are irrecoverably lost'. In addition to the Geld Roll, however, there occur in the same MS. two lists of Somerset hundreds (cf. *Ellis*, *Introduction to the Exon Domesday*, DB IV, p. IX f., *Reichel* VHDv I, 376. — *Eyton*, op. cit. I, p. 90 speaks of 'two lists of Somerset Hundreds contemporary with the Gheld-Inquest of A. D. 1084, and apparently written by the same scribes'; p. 212, of 'the old Indices, apparently contemporary with that record' (i. e. the Geld Roll), etc.; cf., however, *ib.* p. 92; in the sequel they will be denoted list II and III resp.) — which contain a number of hundred names not recorded in the Geld Roll itself, some of which do not occur in any other record (v. *Eyton*, op. cit. vol. I, p. 90 ff., vol. II, p. 9 f.). As there is no clue to the sites of the hundreds in the lists themselves, the identity of a few is unknown or doubtful. These are *Blacheterne* Geld Roll II, *Blachethorne* Geld Roll III (OE **blæcþorn* 'blackthorn', v. *Ekwall*, ODP s. v.

Blackthorn O), identified by Eyton (I, p. 173) with Thorn Falcon, apparently for no other reason than the similarity of the names, in reality its identity is entirely unknown. This also applies to *Ascleie hund'* (list III) variously identified with Ashill, Oakley (in Chilton Domer) and Ashway (Eyton I, p. 91) and Catsash (SoRS 3, p. XI), all equally uncertain; and *Cumbe hund'* (list III), identified by Eyton (p. 92) with Combe Hay. *Donehetue hund'* list II, which according to Eyton is Downhead (nowhere else called a hundred) may well be an error for *hund' Manehefue* of the Geld Roll and *Manehfue hund'* in list III (Minehead). This hundred would otherwise be unrepresented in list II. These hundreds will not be further noticed below. As a rule, the spellings of the two lists, which occasionally differ from those of the Geld Roll proper, are not of great authority. The areas of the Geld Roll hundreds are occasionally uncertain (v. Eyton, op. cit. I. 88). Details of the changes in area and arrangement of the hundreds during the period after Domesday will be found below.

The central part of Somerset is occupied by the low, level, in part marshy plains through which flow the Parret, the Brue and the Axe. This central plain is bordered on the north by the Mendip Hills, on the south by the Quantock Hills, the Blackdown Hills and their eastward extension, and, on the east, by the rising country of the Wiltshire-Dorset border. It is divided into two basins, those of the Parret and the Brue, by the Polden Hills, which run in a roughly east-westerly direction about halfway between the Mendips and the Quantocks. Part of the plain south of the Polden Hills is known as King's Sedgemoor. Between the Quantocks and the Blackdown Hills extends the fertile Vale of Taunton Deane, bordered by the Brendon Hills which, still farther west, pass into Exmoor. It is noticeable that the hundreds avoid the plains, which were once, to a greater extent than now, marsh, and even in part submerged, and centre on the higher ground rising out of them. Whitley hd, for instance, extends over and on both sides of the Polden Hills, but its central part and *moolstow* was always in the Polden Hills themselves. Similarly Bempstone hd, though including some marshland, had its centre at the slight rise south of Cheddar, and Winterstoke had for its centre apparently the western extension of the Mendips; similarly Bulstone etc. A hundred like Glastonbury Twelve Hides, which is entirely in the old marsh (or nearly so) is evidently a modern and artificial creation. The south-western scarp of the Quantocks forms the dividing line between Cannington and Andersfield hds on the one hand and Taunton and, in part, Williton and Freemanners on the other. The boundary between Wells-Forum and Whitestone hd on the south, and Chewton and Kilmersdon hds on the north, mainly follows the crest of the Mendips. The Fosse Way, which crosses the eastern part of Somerset, forms the boundary of several hundreds; for further details v. below.

Portbury hd

The northernmost portion of the county, bordered by the Avon and the Severn estuary, including Portishead and Clevedon, and the pars of

Nailsea, Wraxall, Flax Bourton, Abbots Leigh, and the district N. of these pars. Abbots Leigh was in Bedminster hd in 1084.

(In *hundredto Porberie* 1084 Geld Roll (*Porberiet hund'* III), *Portbure hd* c 1148 BM, *Portberihdr'* 1158, 1168, *Portehundredum* 1194 P, *hd of Porebüry* 1222 FF. *hd of Portburi* 1225 Ass, *hundredum de . . . Porbir'* 1230 Cl, *hd of Porbyr'*, *Porebir'* 1243 Ass, *hd of Porbiry* 1265 Pat, *hd of Portesheved*, *hd of Porbiri* 1269 Ass, *Hundr' de Porbury* 1276 RH, *hundr'm de Portebery* 1280 QW, *hd of Portbyre* 1283 Misc, *hundredum de Portbury* 1316 FA, 1327 SR.

Named from the manor of PORTEBURY, the *caput* of the hundred (cf. QW 697, Ipm II. 235, VII. 85): *Porberie* 1086 DB, *Porberia* 1086 Exon, *Portberi* 1161 P, *Por(t)beria* 1164? BM, *Porberi* 1188 P, *Portbir'* 1196 P, 1224 Cl, *Portebir'* 1197 P, 1252 Fees, *Porberi* 1205, *Porebur'* 1224, *Porbir'* 1228 Cl, *Portebiry* 1238 Pat, *Portbyr'* 1276, *Porbyr'* 1279, *Portbur'* 1280 Ass, *Portbury Gordene* 1299 BM.

'The fortress by (of) the harbour', the first el. being OE *port* 'harbour' (from Lat. *portus*, v. Ekwall, ODP s. v. and Portsdown hd Ha, below), referring to the mouth of the Avon, the second OE *burh* 'fortress'. *Gordene* means 'dirty (i. e. marshy) valley' (from OE *gor* 'filth', and *denu* 'valley', Ekwall, op. cit. s. v. Easton in Gordano); it is the early name of the valley E. of Portishead. Portishead is 'the hill of the harbour'. It once occurs as the name of the hundred (1269).

Hartcliffe with Bedminster hd

S. of Bristol and the Avon, E. of Portbury hd, including the pars of Bedminster, Bishopsworth (or Bishport), Long Ashton, Barrow Gurney, Backwell, Chelvey (nr Backwell), Butcombe and Winford. Brockley is a detached part of Chewton, and Nempnett Thrubwell a detached part of Keynsham hd. Hartcliffe and Bedminster were originally separate hundreds, but are often mentioned together in records owing to both (as well as Portbury hd) being held by the Berkeley family. Bedminster hd was the northern part of the modern hundred, in 1084, according to Eyton (I, p. 101; II, p. 11—12) including Bedminster, Knowle (now in Bristol), Bishopsworth, and Abbots Leigh (now in Portbury hd). Bedminster hd was appurtenant to the manor of Bedminster (cf. Ipm VII. 85 where Maurice de Berkeley is stated to hold 'Bedemenstre. The manor with the hundred —'. Sometimes the manor does duty for the hundred, as in 1327 SR). Hartcliffe hd comprised the rest of the modern hd, i. e. the modern pars of Long Ashton, Backwell, Barrow Gurney, Chelvey, Butcombe and Winford, as well as Wrington, which has since been made into a separate hd (Brent with Wrington). In 1182 P there appears a *Rachel-*

hundredum apparently called after Ridgehill in Winford (*Ragiol* 1086 DB, *Rachel* 1254 Ass, *Ragel* 1305, *Ragel* 1319 FF), but nothing further is known about this 'hundred'.

(In) *hundreto Betministre* 1084 Geld Roll (*Betmenistre*, *Bedmynstre hund'* III), *Bedmunistre hd* c 1148 BM, *Bedmenistre-hundredum* 1188, 1196 P, *hds of Beminstre and Hareclive* 1222 FF, *hd of Bedministre* 1225 Ass, 1283 Misc, *hundreda de Beminstr'* (Hareclive and Porbir') 1230 Cl, *hd of Bedministr'* 1243 Ass, *Hundreda de Bedmynstre* (Portbury et Hareclyve) 1316 FA, *Bedmenstre hundred'* 1386 Ipm.

Named from the manor of BEDMINSTER nr (now a suburb of) Bristol: *Beiminstre* 1086 DB, *Betministra*, -e 1086 Exon, *Bedmunstrie* 1154-66 (1318) Ch, *Bedmenistr'* 1156, 1195 P, 1264 Ep, *Bedministra* 1158 P, *Bedministr'* 1200 Ch, *Beiminstre* 1210-12 RBE, *Bemenistr'* 1220, *Beiminstre'* 1223 Cl, *Bedministre* 1225 Ass, *Bemenistre* 1227 Pat, *Bedemen(i)str'* 1243 Ass, *Beminstre* 1249 FF, *Bedmynstre* 1254 Wells, *Beminstre* 1265 Misc, *Bedminster* 1276, *Bedemenistre* 1280 Ass, *Benemunstre* 1296 Ipm, *Bedeminstre* 1321 Ep, *Bedemynistre* 1326 Pat, *Bedemynstre* 1327, 1354 Cl, *Bedemynster* 1331 Ep, *Bedemenstre* 1328 FF, 1342 Pat, *Bedmynstre juxta Bristol* 1366 FF.

'Bieda's (Bēda's) church', from OE *Bieda* (*Bēda*) pn and *mynster* 'church', 'minster': v. Ekwall, ODP s. v.

(In) *hundreto Harecliue* 1084 Geld Roll (*Hiruescliue hundret'* II), *Harecliue* c 1148 BM, *Harecliuehdr'* 1189 P, *Hareclife* 1212 Fees, *Hareclive* J Berkeley, 1222 FF, 1225 Ass, 1230 Cl, 1276 RH, 1280 QW, 1303 FA, *Arreclive* 1252 Fees, *Hareclyve* 1265 Pat, 1280 Ass 759 m 19d, 1283 Misc, 1285, 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1346 FA, *Harclyve* 1322 Fine, *Harclif* 1428 FA, *Hareclyff* 1439 Ipm, *Hartclyffe* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), *Hartcliff* 1610 Speed. — Called after HARTCLIFF ROCKS, a few miles S. of Bristol, on the boundary between Winford and Barrow Gurney pars, just S. of the cross-road where the road from Winford and Chew Magna meets the main Bristol-Bridgwater road. Hartcliff Rocks are an outcrop of grey limestone rock, very marked in character, visible from a long way off and offering a wide prospect in every direction, probably over the whole of the hundred. The south side of the rocks is sheer, but on the north they slope more gradually away, and furnish a good site for meetings. A small road skirts the rocks on this side. The meaning is 'grey cliff' (OE *hār* 'grey' and *clif* 'cliff', 'rock', 'slope'), which aptly describes the site. According to Collinson (The History and Antiquities of the County of Somer-

set, Bath 1791, vol. II, p. 279) the courts for the hundred were formerly held at this spot, but were held at Long Ashton by Collinson's day. The modern form of the name is due to association with 'hart'.

Chew hd

S. of Bristol and E. of Hartcliffe with Bedminster hd, consisting of the pars of Dundry, Norton Malreward, Chew Stoke, Chew Magna, Stowey, Clutton and, detached, Timsbury. The hundred belonged to the see of Bath and Wells.

(In) *Cui hundreto* 1084 Geld Roll (*Chiu hund'* III), *hd of Chiu* 1225 Ass, 1280 QW, 1316 FA, 1327 SR, *hd of Chyu* 1225, 1243 Ass, 1274 RH, 1281 Pat, *hd of Chyw* 1349 Ep.

Named from the manor of CHEW MAGNA, belonging to the see of Bath and Wells: *Chyw* c 1050 KCD 836 (copy), *Ciw* 1065 Wells, *Chivre* 1086 DB, *Chiu* 1086 Exon, 1228 Lib, 1250 Cl, *Chyu* 1178, 1239 Wells, 1243 Ass, 1257 Ch, *Chiw* 1225 Ass, 1255 Wells, *Chyeu* 1294 Pat, *Chyu Episcopi* 1311 FF.

Chew, like Chewton Mendip below, is named from the river Chew; on the river name v. Ekwall ERN 77, ODP s. v.

Chewton hd

W. of Radstock and S. of Chew hd, on the north side of the Mendips, containing the pars of Ubley, Compton Martin, W. Harptree, N. Widcombe, Cameley, Hinton Blewett, Farrington Gurney, High Littleton, Paulton, Midsomer Norton, Chilcompton, Stone Easton, Emborough, Chewton Mendip and, detached, Brockley and Kingston Seymour nr Clevedon. E. Harptree is a detached part of Winterstoke hd, and Litton is a detached part of Wells-Forum hd. Binegar is also in Wells-Forum hd. On the east Chewton hd is separated from Kilmersdon hd by the Fosse Way. According to Eyton (I. 137) Yatton was also in this hundred in 1084, but was taken after Domesday into Winterstoke hd. If so, Yatton, Brockley and Kingston Seymour at this date together formed one isolated block of Chewton hd. Otherwise the area of the hundred has remained unchanged.

(In) *hund' Cumentone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Ciuuetone hund'* III), *Chiweton'hdr'* 1189, 1194, *Hundredum de Chiweton'* 1195 P, *hundredum de Chuton'* 1205 Cur, *hundredum de Chiwetona* 1212 Fees, *hundredum de Chūton'* 1215 Cl, *hd of Chiwton'* 1225 Ass, 1227 Fees, *hd of Chyuton* 1243 Ass, *hd of Chyweton* 1265 Misc, *hundr' de Cheuton'* 1280 QW, *Hundredum de Chiwton(e)* 1316 FA, 1327 SR.

Called after the royal manor of CHEWTON MENDIP, nr Radstock, the *caput* of the hundred:¹ (æt) *Ciwtune* 880—5 (c 1030) BCS 553, *Ciwtune* 1078—85 (1318) Ch, *Cumetona* 1084 Geld Roll, *Ciwetvne* 1086 DB, *Ciuwtuna* 1086 Exon, *Chiwentona* 1107 (1300) Ch, *Chiweton'* 1181, 1185, 1187, 1198 P, 1223, 1228, 1236 Cl, *Chiuiton'* 1188, *Chiuton'* 1194 P, *Chyton* c 1200 Wells, 1243 Ass, 1246 Wells, *Chiuton'* 1212 Fees, *Chuiton'* 1215 Cl, *Chiwetun* 1221 Pat, *Cheuton* 1227 Pat, 1241 BM, *Chiueton* 1225 Ass, 1230 Pat, *Chiuton* 1231 FF, 1281 Wells, *Chyueton* 1233, *Chywuton* 1235 Pat, *Chyweton'* 1238 Cl, 1277 Ass, *Chuton* 1241 BM, 1316 Ep, *Chyton* 1280 Ipm, *Cheuton by Menedep* 1313 Misc, *Chuton super Mendepe* 1380 Ipm, *Chewton under Menedepe* 1416 Wells.

Named from the Chew, at the source of which the village stands; v. Ekwall ERN 77, and cf. Chew hd, above. Second el. OE *tūn* 'homestead'; 'homestead by the Chew'. MENDIP (*by Menedep* etc.) because close to the Mendips.

Keynsham hd

S. of Bristol and Keynsham, on the Avon and the lower Chew, E. of Chew hd and N. of Chewton hd, bordering on the east on Wellow and Bath-Forum hds, containing the pars of Keynsham, Brislington, Whitchurch, Queen Charlton, Saltford, Burnett, Compton Dando, Publow, Stanton Drew, Chelwood, Marksbury, Stanton Prior, Farmborough, Priston and, detached, Nempnett Thrubwell (locally situated in Hartcliffe with Bedminster hd). The hundred belonged to the Abbot of Keynsham (v. 1256 FF, 1286 Pat, 1280 QW). *Linhundredum* 1188 P apparently refers to the 'in'-hundred of Keynsham, as opposed to the 'foreign' hd; cf. Amesbury hd, below.

Cainesham hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *hundr' de Cheinesham* 1168, *hundr' de Keinesham* 1170, *Chaineshamhundredum* 1180, 1188 P, *hundredum de Kanesham* 1189 GlastA, *hundredum de Kainesham* 1212 Fees, *hd of Keynesham* 1225, 1243 Ass, 1265 Misc, 1276 RH, 1286 Pat, 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Kaynesham* 1327 SR.

Called after KEYNSHAM nr Bristol, apparently the *caput* of the hundred: *Cægineshamme* c 1000 Ethelwerd (ODP), *Cainesham* 1084 Geld Roll, *Cainesham* 1086 DB, *Cainessam* 1086 Exon, *Chainesham* Hy I, *Cahinesham* (p) 1136 Bath, *Keinesham* 1187, 1194 P, 1199 Ch, 1223 Pat, 1233 Lib, *Kaynesham*

¹ v. Eyton I. 137, and cf. FA V. 297 (A.D. 1284—5): dominus Henricus rex dedit dictum manerium Hugoni de Vivonia et heredibus suis cum pertinenciis cum hundredo et libertate regali; Ipm II. 364 (A.D. 1286): Chuyton. The manor including — the pleas etc. of the foreign hundred; et *passim*.

1208, *Kenesham* 1214, *Keynesham* 1218 Cl, *Keynesham* 1229 Cl, 1236 FF, 1262 Ipm, *Keynessum* 1243 Ass.

First el. a pn **Cægīn*, a derivative of the name-theme **Cæg-*, not recorded in independent use. Second el. OE *hamm* 'a piece of enclosed land', 'a water-meadow', v. Ekwall, ODP s. v. Keynsham, and PPN p. 1 ff., esp. p. 10.

Bath-Forum hd

Surrounds Bath on the north and the east, and consists of the pars of Kelston, N. Stoke, Langridge, Weston, Woolley, Swainswick, St. Catherine, Batheaston, Bathford, Bathwick (in bor. of Bath), Monkton Combe, S. Stoke and Freshford, also Lyncombe and Widecombe, now within the borough of Bath. The hundred was annexed to the Prior of Bath's manor of Barton of Bath (cf. 1204 Ch 119: Sciatis nos ... concessisse ... priori [Bathoniae] ... bertonam nostram extra civitatem Bathon'; cum toto hundredo forinseco ad predictam bertonam pertinente; and 1212 Fees 81: Prior Bathonie tenet de domino rege hundredum de Bathonia extra et la Berton' de Bathonia — ex dono Regis Johannis), and is alternatively referred to as the hd of *Berton*.

(In) *hundreto Bade* 1084 Geld Roll (*Bade hundred III*), (in) *hundreto Bathoniae* HyI Bath, *hdr' de Bada* 1168 P, *hundredum de Bathonia infra et extra* 1212 Fees, *hd of Bath'* 1225 Ass, *Hundr' forins' Baton' de la Berton'*; *manerium de La Berton' cum hundr' forins' de La Berton'*; *Hundr'm forinsecum de Berton' Bathon'* 1276 RH, *hundr'm forinsec' de Bathon'* 1280 QW, *Hundredum Bathonie forinsece* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Bath Forinsecum* 1327 SR, *hd of Bath Foreyn* 1349 Ep, *Bathe Foreyn hd* 1470 BM, *hd of Bath Forum* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), *Bathform hd* 1610 Speed. — Named in the first instance from BATH itself (*Hat Bathu* 676 (c 1200) BCS 43,¹ (æt, into) *Badum* 796 (11), 931 (c 1200) BCS 277, 670, 906 ASC, 966—75 (12), 979—1016 (c 1200) KCD 721, 694, (æt) *B(e)apum* 781 (11), (æt) *Bathum* 808 (c 1200), (æt) *pæm hatum badum* 864 (11), (æt) *Hatum Badum* 970 (c 1200) BCS 241, 327, 509, 1257, (into) *Badan* 1060—66 (c 1200), (on) *Badon* 11 (c 1200) KCD 821, 933, (on) *Badan* Wm I Bath, (æt) *Hatabadum* 1121 (s. a. 972) ASC(E), *Bade* 1086 DB, Exon, etc.; v. Ekwall, ODP, s. v.), in the second from the manor of BARTON

¹ Granting to Bertana, Abbess of Bath, 'centum manentes qui adjacent civitate quae vocatur Hat Bathu'. In 1084 the hundred contained 95 hides (Geld Roll 68).

by Bath: *Bertona* 1135 Bath, *Bertonam* . . . *extra civitatem Bathon'* 1204 Ch, *la Berton' de Bathonia* 1212 Fees, *Bertona Batton'* 1217 Cl, *la Berton without Bath* 1223—61 Bath, etc. See King's Barton hd Gl, above. For the term *Forum* (*forinsecum*), denoting the part of the hundred outside the borough, v. H. M. Cam, EHR 47. 359 f.

Hampton and Claverton hd or liberty includes the pars of Bathampton and Claverton E., and Charlcombe N., of Bath. It belonged to the see of Bath (cf. RH II. 133). In 1232—3 (FF) it is stated that the prior of Bath (who held Bath Forum hd, v. above) conceded that the men of certain lands specified should do suit to the bishop of Bath in the Hundred of Hampton, and in future be quit of suit to the prior's Hundred of Bath. In 1276 (RH II. 138), however, the manor of Hampton is still stated to be in *la Berton'* hd, and similarly in 1327 (SR) where Hampton, Claverton and Charlcombe are still referred to Bath-Forum hd. Hence, at this date, the liberty had not yet become fully severed from Bath-Forum hd, the reference in 1232—3 to the 'Hundred of Hampton' being evidently to the manorial court. The modern form of the hundred name first occurs in 1569 (SoRS 20: *hd of Hampton and Claverton*). To judge by the above extract from the FF, the original *caput* of the liberty was Bathampton *olim* Hampton (*Hamtun* 956 BCS 973, *Hantone* 1086 DB, *Hampton juxta Bath* 1342 Ep, etc.).

Wellow hd

S. of Bath and E. of Keynsham hd on the Wiltshire border containing the pars of Corston, Newton St. Loe, English Combe, Combe Hay, Dunkerton, Camerton, Wellow, Foxcote, Hinton Charterhouse, Norton St. Philip, Farleigh Hungerford, Tellisford and Twerton (now in Bath). Wellow, like Kilmersdon, hd is not mentioned in the Geld Roll, but apparently these two hundreds were included in the Geld Roll hd of Frome; v. Eyton, op. cit. I. 153. In the 13th cent. and later the hundred was held, together with the manor of Wellow, by the Montfort family of the Honour of Gloucester (cf. 1284 Pat 140: A commission to inquire whether Nich. de Monte Forti and his ancestors from time out of mind have held the hundred of Welwe; and QW 695. In 1305 (Ipm IV. 148) the manor of Welwe together with the hundred of Welwe was held by Henry de Monte Forti of the earl of Gloucester; cf. also Eyton, op. cit. I. 154 f.).

Vueluue, Weluue hund' 1084 Geld Roll Lists II, III, *Welwahr'* 1168, *Wolewehadr'* 1170, *Welwehundredum* 1188, 1195, *Weuehundredum* 1194, *Wellwehundredum* 1196 P, *hundredum de Weluwe* 1212 Fees, 1225 Ass, 1253 Pat, 1274 RH, 1280 QW, 1305 Ipm, 1347 FF, *hd of Welwe* 1243 Ass, 1327 SR, *Hundredum et*

villa de Weluwe 1316 FA, *hd of Welw* 1349 Ep, *hd of Wellowe* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Called after the manor of WELLOW nr Bath, to which it was annexed (cf. above): *Weluwe* 1225 Ass, 1248 Pap, *Welluwe* 1233 FF, *Welwe* 1243 Ass, 1381 FF, *Weluwe* 1329 BM, 1334 Ep.

Wellow was originally the name of the stream on which the village stands. The stream is referred to as *fluvium qui dicitur Weluwe* in 766 (BCS 200); v. ERN 446 f.

Kilmersdon hd

S. and E. of Radstock, S. of Wellow and E. of Chewton hd, from which it is separated by the Fosse Way, consisting of the pars of Hemington, Hardington, Buckland Denham, Babington, Kilmersdon, Writhlington, Holcombe, Ashwick, Stratton on the Fosse and Radstock; formerly also Mells and Leigh upon Mendip, now a separate hd (below). In the Geld Roll this hundred seems to be included, together with Wellow, under Frome hd (v. Eyton I. 153, 157). The hundred was appurtenant to the manor of Kilmersdon (v. FF 377 (A. D. 1268—9), a fine where the earl of Gloucester acknowledges the manor with the hundred of Kynemersdon to be the right of Matilda (de Rupe Canardi) to hold of him except view of frankpledge and the liberties which Ric. de Clare, his father, had from the time that Geoffrey de Suleny held the same manor and Hundred —: and Collinson II. 445).

Chinmaresdun, Chinesmoredone hund' 1084 Geld Roll Lists II, III, *Kinemesdun'hundredum* 1178 P, *hundredum de Kinemesdun'* 1212, 1219 Fees, *Kymaresdun', hd of Kinemesdun', Kynemesdun* 1225, *of Kinmersdun* 1243 Ass, *hd of Kinemesdun* 1244 Misc, *hd of Kenemerdon* 1249 FF, *Hundredum de Kynemesdun* 1285, *de Kynemesdun* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Kynemesdone* 1327 SR, *hd of Kylmersdun* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Named from KILMERSDON nr Radstock: (on) *Kunemesdone* 951 (c 1350) BCS 889, *Cenemesreduna* 1084 Geld Roll, *Chenemesdone* 1086 DB, *Chiemesredone* 1086 Exon, *Kinemesdun'* 1176, *Kinemesdun* 1182 P, *Kynemesdun* c 1175 Buckland, 1236 FF, 1244 Misc, 1305 Ipm, *Kinemesdun'* 1206, *Kinemerdon'* 1220, *Kynemerdon'* 1235 Cl, *Kin(e)mersdon* 1243, *Kenemerdon* 1253 Ass, *Kynemesdun* 1260 Ipm.

'*Cynemēer's* hill' (OE *Cynemēer* pn and *dūn* 'hill'). The BCS form seems to refer to the hill itself, rather than to the village.

Frome hd

A comparatively large hundred on the Wilts border, surrounding the town of Frome, S. of Wellow and Kilmersdon hds, containing the pars of Laverton, Woolverton, Rode, Lullington, Beckington, Orchardleigh,

Berkley, Rodden, Frome, Elm, Whatley, Nunney, Marston Bigot, Selwood, Witham Friary, Cloford, Wanstrow and E. Cranmore. The hundred was annexed to the manor of Frome; cf. Eyton, I. 161. In 1285 (FA) Nicholaus Branche held the manor of Frome with the hundred (Nicholaus Branche tenet Frome cum hundredo), v. also below. The grant goes back to the time of Henry I (v. H. M. Cam, EHR 47. 357).

(In) *hundreto Frome* 1084 Geld Roll, *Frome(d)hdr'* 1175, *Fromehundredum* 1182, 1188, 1189 P, *hundredum de Froma* 1212 Fees, *hd of Frome* 1225, 1243 Ass, 1285 FA, 1292 Ipm, 1327 SR, *maner' de Frome cum hundredo* 1274 RH.

Named from the royal manor of FROME, the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Froom* 705 (12) BCS 114, (on) *Frome* 955 ASC(A), *Frome, Froma* 1086 DB, Exon, *Frome* R I Cur. 1201 Ass, 1205 FF, *From'* 1219 Fees, 1235 Cl.

An original river name, v. Ekwall, ERN 166 f. In 1322 (Misc) an inquisition concerning the hd of Frome was taken at a place called *Modburgh* (OE (*ge*)*mōtbeorg* or *-burh*, 'hill (castle) of assembly'), perhaps the meeting-place of the hundred.

Mells and Leigh hd consists of the pars of Mells and Leigh upon Mendip which originally were included in Kilmersdon hd. According to Collinson (vol. II, p. 461) 'in the time of Henry III ... it was, at the instance of the monks of Glastonbury, released from all service to the hundred court by Ralph de Sulleny, then lord of the manor and the hundred of Kilmersdon', and formed into the hundred or liberty of Mells and Leigh. The *Hundred of Melles* is first mentioned in 1243 (Ass). In 1327 (SR) it is styled *Liberum Manerium de Melles*; in 1569 (Musters, SoRS 20) the modern appellation appears (*Mells cum Lyghe Liberty*).

Whitestone hd

S. of the Mendips surrounding Shepton Mallet, W. of Frome hd, including the pars of Shepton Mallet, Stoke Lane, Downhead (det.), Doultling, Croscombe, Pilton, Pylle, E. Pennard, Ditchat, Hornblotton, Lamyatt and Batcombe (det.). Baltonsborough and N. Wootton were also in this hundred in 1084 (Eyton I. 197, II. 33), and, in spite of Eyton (l. c.), doubtless also W. Pennard and W. Bradley, at least they were in Whitestone hd in 1316 (FA) and 1327 (SR). The hundred belonged to Glastonbury Abbey (cf. RH II. 124, FA IV. 318). In 1158 P there occurs a *Pinton'hdr'*, probably a Norman spelling, and identical with *hundredum de Pileton'* 1199, 1202 P, no doubt referring to 'the Court of the Abbot (of Glaston) at Pilton' 1243 FF, i. e. Pilton in Whitestone hd. This may possibly be another name for Whitestone hd.

Hund' Witestane 1084 Geld Roll (*Huuitestan* III), *Witstan-hundredum* 1188, *Wiston'hdr'* 1189, *Whittestan'* 1195, *Whitestan'*

1197 P, *Whitstan* 1225 Ass, 1303 FA, *Witstan'* 1227 Fees, *Whytstan'*, *Wythstan*, *Whytstan'* 1243 Ass, *Wytstan* 1243 Ass, 1275 FF, 1346 FA, *Wistan* 1252 Fees, *Wystan* 1260 Glastr., 1267 Ass, *Wytston'* 1274 RH, *Wytstane* 1274 RH, 1280 QW, *Wystane*, *Wytestan'*, *Wytston'* 1276 RH, *Whytstane* 1285, *Whitstan* 1303, *Wyston* 1316 FA, *Whitston* 1329 Ipm, 1333 Ep, 1346, 1356 FF, 1428 FA, 1610 Speed, *Whitston* 1369 Cl, *Whitstone* 1547 Pat, *Whytstone* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20). — Collinson says (op. cit. III. 459): 'Derives its name from a hill near Cannard's Grave, about a mile southward from Shepton-Mallet called *Whitstone-Hill*, from a large stone of white appearance, which formerly stood thereon, and at which the hundred courts, before their removal to the town of Shepton, were according to ancient usage held'. Apparently Collinson's information was incomplete, or else his note is merely intended as an explanation of the name, for the HUNDRED STONE (6") is still in situ, standing concealed behind the hedge on the south side of the lane going past Whitstone Fm, about 400 yds further on, just before it branches off into two tracks. It is a large stone, about 5 feet high, of whitish colour. I see no reason to doubt that this is the identical stone from which the hundred was named, and its appearance agrees very well with the meaning of the name, 'the white stone', from OE *hwīt* 'white' and *stān* 'stone'. The site is near the crest of Whitstone Hill (6"), a well-marked, rounded hill, a mile and a half SE. of Shepton Mallet, offering a commanding view south and west over the valley of the Brue. Whitstone Hill is only ab. a mile E. of the line of the Fosse Way. Cf. Whitstone hd Gl above, and Whitestone Dv (PNDv 456).

Glaston-Twelve-Hides hd is the district surrounding Glastonbury, including, in addition to Glastonbury itself, Meare, Sharpham, Godney, Panborough (in Wedmore), N. Wootton, W. Pennard, W. Bradley, Baltonsborough and, detached, Nyland cum Batcombe. The nucleus of the hundred is the twelve hides attributed by the Exon Domesday to Glastonbury (*Æcclesia Glæstingeberiensis habet I. mansionem quæ uocatur Glæstingeberia. In qua sunt XII hidæ terræ quæ numquam gildum reddiderunt*, Exon p. 159). The twelve hides of Glastonbury are mentioned occasionally, e. g. 1266 Wells, 1327 SR (*xijcim Hide Glastone*), but at this date did not yet include N. Wootton, W. Pennard, W. Bradley and Baltonsborough, which, in 1327 (SR) were still in Whitestone hd. In 1569 (Musters, SoRS 20) the style of the hundred is *Hundred of Glaston XII Hides*, and by this time it had doubtless its present extent.

Wells-Forum hd

Surrounds Wells, comprising part of the southern scarp of the Mendips and a district in the marsh to the south, including the pars of Priddy, Westbury, Wookey, St. Cuthbert In and Out, St. Andrew, Dinder, Binegar and, detached, Evercreech, W. Cranmore, nr Bruton, and Litton, locally situated in Chewton hd. This hundred is not mentioned in the Geld Roll where it is included under the title of 'the Bishop's hundred' (*hundret Gisonis episcopi*, Geld Roll 74); v. Eyton I. 142 ff. Giso was bishop of Wells A. D. 1060—1088. According to Eyton (op. cit. 144) the seven pars of the part of the hundred that surrounds Wells, which are not separately mentioned in Domesday, were then involved in the manor of Wells itself, the hundred and manor being coextensive. The hundred, like the manor, of Wells belonged to the see of Wells, which also held Evercreech, also incorporated in Wells hd. According to Eyton (l.c.) W. Cranmore was only annexed to Wells hd at a later date.

Welle hund' 1084 Geld Roll List III, *Wellehundredum* 1183, 1195 P, *hd of Welles* 1225 Ass, 1236 FF, *hd of Well'* 1243 Ass, *hundredum forins' de Welle(y)s* 1274 RH, *Hundredum forinsecum Wellie* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Welles Forinsecum* 1327 SR, *Well-Foreyn hundred* 1396 Ipm, *Hundredum de Welle Forinseca* 1428 FA, *hd of Welles Forum* 1441, *hds of Welles and Welles Forum* 1548 Pat, *hd of Welsforom* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Named from the manor of WELLS, *caput* of the hundred: (æt) *Willan* c 1050 KCD 837 (copy), *Vyllan* 1065 Wells (*Wyllan* KCD 816), *Welle* 1086 DB, *Wella* 1086 Exon, *Wellis* 1183 P, *Welles* 1202 FF, 1231 Pat, 1233 Cl, 1243 Ass.

Called after its springs (OE *wiella(n)*), v. Ekwall, ODP s. v. For *Forum* cf. Bath-Forum hd, above.

Winterstoke hd

A large district between the Mendip Hills and the Severn and between the Axe and the Kenn. In this hundred are Weston super Mare, Cheddar and Axbridge; on the east it further includes the pars of Rodney Stoke, Charterhouse, Blagdon, Rowberrow, Churchill, Congresbury, Yatton and Kenn (Kingston Seymour is a detached part of Chewton hd), also, detached, East Harptree. In 1084 Winterstoke hundred only comprised the western portion of this district. Cheddar, Draycott and Rodney Stoke belonged to the Geld Roll hd of Cheddar (Eyton II. 19), to which Axbridge was also annexed in 1086 (DB f. 86 a, Exon p. 82 and Eyton I. 51). Congresbury and, according to Eyton (I. 125), Wick St. Lawrence (included in Congresbury manor) were in the Geld Roll hd of Congresbury. The manor of Yatton was, according to Eyton (I. 137) in Chewton hd in 1084, but it is often referred to as a separate hd too (*Jatone hundret* 1084 Geld Roll List III, *hd of Jatton* 1225 Ass, *hd of Yhatton'* 1243 Ass, *hundr' de Jacton'*

1276 RH, 1280 QW, *hd of Yatton* 1281 Pat). It was in Winterstoke hd in 1316 (FA). Badgworth was in Bempstone hd in 1084 (Eyton I. 206) and in 1327 (SR); it is now in Winterstoke.

Cheddar and Winterstoke hds, as well as the manors of Congresbury (after Domesday; cf. Fees 1219) and Yatton belonged to the see of Bath and Wells, which accounts for the amalgamation. The hundreds of Winterstoke and Cheddar were annexed to the manor of Cheddar (v. 1204 Ch 129 b: *Sciatis nos dedisse — H. de Well' archidiacono Well' maneria de Ceddra et Axebrige cum hundredis de Winterestok' et de Ceddra*; and 1253 Cl 352: *carta J. regis patris nostri, que testatur quod ipse dedit et concessit Hugoni de Welles, tunc archidiacono Well' maneria de Ceddre et Axebrig' cum hundredis de Winterstok' et Ceddre — et carta nostra per quam manerium de Ceddre cum predictis hundredis confirmavimus eidem episcopus et successoribus suis*; also 1230 P). In the lists of hundreds in the Geld Roll there is also mention of a hundred of Axbridge (*Aucebriges hund'* II, *Axebruge hundret* III), no further reference to which has been noted.

(In) *hundreto Cungresberie* 1084 Geld Roll (*Congresberiet hund'* III), *hundredum de Cungresbir'* 1212 Fees, *Kingrebir'* 1225 Ass. — Called after the royal manor of CONGRESBURY, nr Clevedon, with which it was coextensive (v. above): *Cungresbyri* c 894 Asser, *Cungresbyrig* c 1000 Saints, *Cungaresbyrig* 1065 Wells, *Cvngresberie* 1086 DB, *Cungresberia* 1086 Exon, *Cungresberi* 1156, *Cungreberia* 1177 (var. *Cungres-*), *Cungrebir'* 1195 P, *Cungresbir'* 1199 P, 1212 Fees, 1218, 1235 Cl, *Cungresbiry* 1216 Wells, 1243 Pat, *Cungresbury* 1243, *Congaresbyri* 1281 Wells, *Congaresbury* 1352 FF, 1375 Wells, *Congerusbury* 1364 FF. — According to Saints, *Sanctus Congarus confessor* was buried at Congresbury, and the village must be named from him; cf. VHSO II. 3, and Ekwall, ODP s. v. St. Congar must have been a Celtic saint; according to Capgrave (quoted by Dugdale, *Monasticon* VI. 3. 1465) he was 'a religious hermit — who by the gift of king Ina had the adjacent territory'. Second el. OE *burh* 'fortress', 'fortified manor', 'borough'.

(In) *hundreto Ceddre* 1084 Geld Roll, *hundr' de Winterestok' et de Ceddra* 1204 Ch, *hundredum de Ceddre'* 1219 Fees, *hd of Ceddre* 1243 Ass, 1280 QW, hds of Wynterstok, *Ceddre*, Yatton and Chuy — which hundreds pertain to the churches of Bath and Wells 1281 Pat. — Named from the royal manor of CHEDDAR, its *caput* (v. above): (æt) *Ceodre* 880—5 (c 1030), 941 (12), 968 (12) BCS 553, 765, 1219, 1220, *Ceodrum* (*Ceoddrum*) (acc.) c 1000 Life of

St. Dunstan (PPN), *Ceoddormynster* 1068 Earle, *Cedre*, *Ceder* 1086 DB, *Ced(d)ra*, *Ceadra*, *Ceder* 1086 Exon, *Ceddra* 1168, *Chedr'* 1177, *Cedere* 1187, *Cedre* 1194 P, *Cedre* 1198 P, 1217 Cl, 1251 Ipm. — Explained by Professor Ekwall (PPN 68 f.) as a derivative with an *r*-suffix (OE **cēoder*, **cēodor*) of OE *cēod*, *cēode* 'a bag' or of the stem of this word, referring to Cheddar Gorge or to the caves at Cheddar.

(In) *hundreto Winest* . . . 1084 Geld Roll (*Vuelstestoc hund'* II, *Wenestoc h'* III), *Winterstochhdr'* 1170, *Winterstochehdr'* 1175, *Winstokehundredum* 1182, *Winterstoke* 1195 P, *Winterestok'* 1204 Ch, *Winterstok'* 1212 Fees, 1253 Cl, *Wintestoke* 1214 Wells, 1225 Ass, 1200—1250 Buckland, *Wintestok* 1225 Ass, 1227 Ch, *Wyntrestok'* 1230 P, *Wynterstok* 1235, 1281, 1338 Pat, 1346 FA, *Wynterstok'* 1243 Ass, 1280 QW, *Wynterstoke* 1265 Misc, 1303, 1428 FA, 1344, 1351 Ep, 1394, 1464 Pat, *Wyn'tstok'* 1276 RH, *Wyntestok* 1304 Pat, 1327 SR, *Winterstoke* 1431 FA, 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), *Winterstoake* 1610 Speed. — Collinson (III. 559) says: 'It had its name from the ancient but now depopulated village of *Winterstoke*; as that had from a remarkable spot called *Wint-Hill* in the parish of Banwell —'. Winthill House and Farm are on the modern map, 1 m. S. of Banwell. However, it seems probable, though no early forms are available, that Winthill is simply 'wind hill', i. e. 'windy hill', and should not be connected with the hundred name.¹ Forms like *Wintestoke* are due to the assimilation of *rs* > *ss* (cf. Jordan § 166), and no doubt partly to the misunderstanding, on the part of editors, of the abbreviation for *er*. Hence the first el. is OE *winter*, the second OE *stoc*. The meaning may be 'winter pasture', 'cattle-farm used in winter'; cf. Ekwall, SPN 35 f., ODP s. v. *stoc*, where, however, the meaning 'meeting-place' is suggested for *stoc*. The site is lost, but it is possible to connect the hundred name with that of WINTERHEAD (and WINTERHEAD HILL) in Wincombe, 1½ m. N. of Axbridge, at the western extremity of the Mendips, near the main road to Bristol; this is *Wintreth* 1086 DB, *Wintret* 1086 Exon, *Wintred*, *Winthred*, *Wintret*, *Winterd*, *Wyntreth'* (p) e 13 Buckland, *Wyntred* 1280 Ass (p), 1314 Ipm, 1353 Ep. If so, *Winterstoke*

¹ Cf. Winthill Wo (PNWo 27, PNEss 169).

may have been a pasture on higher ground used in winter when the marsh was flooded.

Bempstone hd

Between the Axe and the Brue S. of Cheddar and Winterstoke hd, comprising the pars of Wedmore¹ (except Panborough Tything in Glastonbury-Twelve-Hides hd), Weare, Chapel Allerton, Mark, Burnham on Sea and Without, and detached, Brean and — through the inclusion of Badgworth in Winterstoke (q. v.) hd — Biddisham. The area of the hundred — except for Badgworth — was practically the same in 1084 (v. Eyton II. 13). The hundred is mainly old marshland, but has for its nucleus the ridge S. of Cheddar and Axbridge, on which are Wedmore, Allerton, Weare and Badgworth.

(In) *hundreto Bimastane*, *Bimestane* 1084 Geld Roll (*Bimastan hund'* III), *Bedmeston'* 1212 Fees, *Bemstan* 1225 Ass, 1265 Misc, 1280 Ass, 1280 QW, 1303, 1346 FA, *Bemestane* 1225 Ass, c 1250 Wells, *Bednestane* 1243 Ass, *Bemstane* 1256 FF, 1280 QW, 1280 Ass 759 m 30, *Bemestan* 1276 RH, *Bumstan*, *Bumestane*,² *Benstan'* 1280 QW, *Ben(e)stan'* 1280 Ass 759 m 29, 30, *Bempston* 1285, 1316 FA, 1342 Wells, 1397 Pat, 1428 FA, 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), 1610 Speed, *Bempstone* 1327 SR, *Bymston'* 1408 Ipm. — Collinson says (op. cit. I. 175): 'This hundred takes its name from a large stone in the parish of Allerton, at which the courts were formerly held'. The site of the HUNDRED STONE is still shown on the 6" map, half a mile NE. of Chapel Allerton church at the boundary between Chapel Allerton and Weare. The site is referred to in *Bednestan'* (p) 1243 Ass, *Bempston* (villa) 1316 FA, *Bedmeston* 1365 Orig. It is on the ridge of higher land in the midst of the 'Moors' mentioned above. The variation between *-i-*, *-e-* and *-u-* of the vowel of the first syllable points to OE *bieme* 'trumpet' for the first el., but 'trumpet stone' has no obvious meaning. It may be suggested that the name refers to a stone where trumpeting was done as a signal for, or during, the gathering of the men of the hundred. Trumpeting was in use on similar occasions, as indicated by PNs like Bemerton, *Bymera cumb* (W), Bemersley (St) and Hornblotton (So). The trumpeters commemorated in these names are suggested by Ekwall (Hist. Ess. in Honour of James Tait,

¹ In KCD 918 there is a reference to *al dat hundred at Wedmore*.

² Printed *Brunestane*. The actual reading is somewhat doubtful, but the form given above is probably correct.



87 f.) to have been those of a lord or of the national fyrd. It is possible that we may have to reckon with an OE **biema* 'trumpeter', formed like OE *cenpa*, *fiema* etc., as the immediate base of the hundred name. The surname *atte Byme* occurring in Brent in 1327 (SR) has probably no direct connection with Bempstone. The forms in *-dm-*, *-dn-* might suggest OE *bypme* 'bottom', 'head of a valley' for the first el. (cf. Beamsley ODP), and this is not impossible on the topographical side, as the site is near the valley of a stream. Doubtless, however, the *-d-* is intrusive. Second el. OE *stān* 'stone'.

Brent with Wrington hd consists of two distinct portions, one including E. Brent, Brent Knoll, Lympsham and Berrow, nr Burnham on Sea, the other Wrington and Burrington, nr Bristol. Wrington was in *Hareclive* (Hartcliffe) hd in 1084. The hd belonged to the Abbot of Glastonbury (v. 1316 FA), who also held the manors of Lympsham, E. Brent and S. Brent — according to Eyton (II. 39) lumped together under the name of *Brentemere* in DB — as well as the manor of Wrington, which is the reason for the inclusion of these manors in one hundred. The hundred is not mentioned in the Geld Roll, but one of its lists of hundreds includes the hd of South Brent (*Sudbrentet hund'* III), according to Eyton identical with the later hd of BRENT (*hd of Brente* 1225 Ass, *Hundredum de Brente* 1316 FA, *hd of Brinte* 1569 Musters, SoRS 20). *The hundred of Wrington* is mentioned in 1225 Ass. Otherwise the hundreds occur very rarely, and 'hundred' is used interchangeably with 'manor' (*The manor of Wrington'* 1243 Ass (represented at the assizes by six jurors), *Manerium de Brent' et Wrington'* 1274, 1276 RH, *Manerium de Brente, Liberum Manerium de Wryngtone* 1327 SR). The modern designation is used in 1347 Pat (*hd of Brent and Wrington*). The names are taken from those of the manors of SOUTH BRENT (*Suthbrenta* 1176 Wells, *Suthbrente* 1189 GlastA, *Sudbrente* 1196 P, *Suzbrent'* 1250 Cl. *Suth Brunte* 1305 FF, (tithing of) *Southe Brinte* 1569 Musters, SoRS 20) and WRINGTON (*Weritone* 1086 DB, *Weritona* 1086 Exon, *Wrin(c)tona* 1189 GlastA, *Wuricton'* 1196 P, *Wringtone* 1225 Ass, *Wringeton* 1247 FF, etc.) respectively.

Huntspill and Puriton hd, N. of Bridgwater, consists of the two adjoining parts of Huntspill and Puriton. Huntspill hd was identical with the manor of HUNTSPELL; Eyton says (I. 148) that the 'Manor of Huntspill was a Hundred in itself'. In 1084 it contained merely one hide (In *hundreto Hunespille* quod tenet Walscinus de Duaco est tantum I. hida. Geld Roll 70). Other references are: *Hunespil hund'* 1084 Geld Roll List III, *Hunespil-hundredum* 1185, 1194 P, *Hunespil* 1225 Ass, *hund'r'm de Humspull* 1280 QW, *Hund'r'm de Honespill'* 1280 Ass 759 m 31 d, *Hundredum de Hunespille* 1346 FA. On other occasions, it is rubricated 'manor': *Manerium de Hunespill'* 1243 Fees (sends six jurors to the assizes), *Manerium de*

Hunispull 1276 RH, *Libera Maneria: Honispille, Puriton* 1316 FA, *Manerium de Hunspull* 1327 SR. — PURITON was in *Locheslege* (Whitley) hd in 1084, but being the only manor not belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury in this hundred it was separated from it (cf. Eyton I. 175. II. 29), and from 1212 onwards appears as a free manor or 'hundred': *hundredum de Piritona* 1212 Fees, *Libera maneria: Honispille, Puriton* 1316 FA, *Manerium de Purytone* 1327 SR, *Hundredum de Puriton* 1346 FA. The modern name of the hundred appears in 1569 (Musters, SoRS 20: *Hundred of Hunspill and Periton*), so that, by this time, the hds of Huntspill and Puriton had clearly become amalgamated.

Whitley hd

Between Bridgwater and Glastonbury, containing King's Sedge Moor, the Polden Hills and a district to the north of these hills. This hundred belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury, and a number of the Abbey's manors in other parts of the county have also been included in Whitley hd, Blackford and Holton (nr Wincanton), Holford (nr Quantoxhead), W. Monkton (nr Taunton), Podimore Milton (nr Ilchester) and Wheathill (nr Castle Cary). These manors were formerly included in the hundreds in which they are locally situated, and W. Monkton was in 1084 a hundred by itself (*hundret(o) Monachetone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Monachetone hund'* III), no further reference to the hd being found); cf. Eyton, I. 19, 116, 161, 221. Whitley hd is of post-Domesday formation, consisting — apart from the scattered villas noted above — of the Geld Roll hds of *Locheslege* and *Ringoltdeswee*, the former of which contained the western portion of the modern hundred, including Shapwick, Catcott, Edington, Chilton upon Polden, Woolavington, Stawell, Sutton Mallet, Weston Zoyland, Middlezoy, Othery and Moorlinch. Cossington, now in Whitley hd, was in Bempstone hd in 1084, according to Eyton (I. 221). Puriton, in *Locheslege* hd in 1084, has since then been made into an independent hundred (above). The eastern part of the modern hundred, including Ashcott, Walton, Street, Butleigh, Compton Dundon and Greinton, but excluding High Ham (a free manor in 1084, Eyton I. 141), in 1084 belonged to

(In *hundret(o) Ringoltdeswee* 1084 Geld Roll (*Ringandesuel hund'* III). — The name apparently survives in REYNALD'S WAY, 'an ancient road along the eastern part of Polden Hill' (SoRS 3, p. XI), shown on the 6" OS 1 1/2 m. due west of Butleigh, along the western border of Butleigh Wood. Hence the first of the two forms is evidently the more correct one, the name meaning 'Hringweald's road', from OE **Hringweald* pn and *weg* 'way', 'road'. It should be noted that the pn *Hringweald* occurs in Somerset in *Hringwoldes beorh* BCS 729, 770 (*Hrimwoldes beorg* BCS 475), in the bounds of Pitminster, c. 15 miles to the SW. It seems probable that *Wriuwoldeswei* (for *Hrin-?*) 801 (c 1350) BCS 300 (in bounds of

Butleigh) is a corrupt form of the name of the road. The second form of the hundred name, which seems to mean 'ringing (resounding) spring' (OE *hringende, wiella*), must be corrupt.

(De) *hundreto Locheslege, Lochesleie* 1084 Geld Roll (*Locheslege hund'* III). — The meeting-place of this hundred was at LOXLEY WOOD in Shapwick, on the crest of the Polden Hills. It is situated on the main road from Glastonbury to Bridgwater, and commands extensive views of the plains on either hand. The site is referred to as 'the wood called *Loctesleigh'* 1553 Pat. The name is identical with Loxley Wa, Sr, St (v. PNWa 235, PNSr 236, ODP s. v.), generally explained from OE *Loc(c)* pn and *lēah* 'wood', 'glade'. *Loc(c)* is found in independent use as a by-name, also as the name of a moneyer, *temp.* Cnut (PNing 70, ODP s. v. Locking, also, however, Björkman, NP 93). In view of the frequent combination with *lēah*, derivation of the first el. from OE *loc* 'enclosed place', 'enclosure' (BT) might be taken into consideration, but the genitival form of the compound offers difficulties ('wood (clearing) belonging to (i. e. within) an enclosure', 'enclosed wood?').

Wittleahundredum 1188 P, *Witheleg'*, *Whiteleg'*, *Wytheleya* 1225 Ass, *Whyteleg'* 1243 Ass, 1342 GlastF, *Witeleg'* 1252 Fees, *Whyteleye* 1273 FF, *Whiteleye* 1274 Cl, *Wyteleye* 1275 FF, *Wyteleghe* 1276 RH, *Qwyteleye* 1280 QW, *Whytele* 1280 Ass 759 m 40d, *Whiteleghe* 1285, 1316, *Whitlegh* 1303 FA, *Whyteleghe* 1316 FF, *Whiteleghe*, *Whitele* 1327 SR, *Witeleghe* 1346 FA, *Whiteleghe* 1420 AD I, *Whytleghe* 1428 FA, *Whiteleigh* 1547 Pat, 1610 Speed, *Whitley* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20). — The hundred is called after WHITLEY WOOD in Walton, on the north side of the Polden Hills, two miles east of Loxley Wood (above), near the boundary of Ashcott par, where, according to SoRS 3, p. xi (1889), 'the ruins of the Hundred house still remain'. Whitley Fm (6") is just east of the wood. The site is probably referred to in *Witheleg'* (p) 1234 GlastR, *Whiteleg'* (p) 1243 Ass, and is *Whitleighe* 1553 Pat. Whitley is a common PN (v. ODP s. v. Whitleigh), meaning 'white wood (glade)' from OE *hwīt* and *lēah*. The usual meaning of *hwīt* in these cases is 'white', 'light-coloured'.

Somerton hd

The district surrounding Somerton, including the pars of Somerton, Charlton Mackrell, E. Lydford, W. Camel, Yeovilton, Kingsdon, Long

Sutton, and, detached, Aller. The hundred is not mentioned in the Geld Roll, according to Eyton (I. 207) because the inquest of this hundred has been lost, but it is mentioned in both lists of hundreds attached to it. At this time it apparently also included Pitney, now a separate hundred (below; Eyton I. 208). Somerton was the *caput* of the hundred (v. Eyton I. 207; in 1262, Eleanor, queen of England, was assigned the manor of Sumertone with the hundred and other appurtenances, Pat 737 etc.).

Sumertone, Sumbretone hund' 1084 Geld Roll Lists II, III, *Huthdr' (Vthundr') de Sumerton* 1168, *Sumerton'hundredum* 1183, 1188 P, *hundredum de Sumerton* 1212 Fees, *hd of Sumerton'* 1225, 1243 Ass, *Manerium de Somerton' de hundredo intrinseco* 1252 Fees, *Hundred' forinsecum, intrinsecum de Somerton'* 1274 RH, *hundredum de Sumerton forinceco* 1285, *de Somerton forinseco* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Somertone Forinsecum* 1327 SR, (the town of Somerton with the) *hundred of Somerton* 1344 Cl, *hd of Somerton* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Named from the royal manor of SOMERTON, to which it was annexed (cf. above): *Sumertūn* 891 (s. a. 733) ASC(A), (æt) *Sumortune* 901—924, *Sumertun* 949 BCS 591, 876, *Sum(m)ertone* 1086 DB, *Sumertona* 1086 Exon, *Sumertona* 1168, 1173, *Sumerton' regis* 1177 P, *Sumerton'* 1180 P, 1212 Fees, 1229 Cl, *Sumertun'* 1219 Fees. *Sumertun* 1234 Pat.

OE **sumortūn* 'summer farm', i. e. a dairy farm used in summer. The name occurs elsewhere in England, v. ODP s. v. Somerton is the old county town, and gives its name to the county. For *forinsecum, intrinsecum*, v. Bath Forum hd, above.

Pitney hd consists of the three pars of Pitney, Langport and Muchelney. In 1084 Pitney was probably in Somerton hd (v. above). There is no mention of the hundred till 1384 Ipm (*Putteneye Lorty maner' et hundred'*) and 1569 Musters (*Hundred of Pitney*, SoRS 20); earlier it is always referred to as the manor of Pitney (in 1243 Ass, *the Manor of Potteneye* is represented by six jurors at the assizes, etc.) or the free manor of Pitney (*Liberum manerium de Puttene* 1316 FA). 'Manor' and 'hundred' are used indiscriminately. Langport, a member of Somerton, and Muchelney, according to Eyton a separate liberty in 1084, have been combined with Pitney to form the modern hundred; v. Eyton I. 208. 219.

Bruton hd

The district surrounding Bruton in the east of the county on the Wiltshire border, including the pars of Bruton, N. and S. Brewham, Upton Noble, Milton Clevedon, Pitcombe, Yarlinton and Clapton (in Maperton). The Geld Roll hundred of Bruton was far larger than the modern hundred, containing also the present hundreds of Norton Ferris and Catsash; v.

Eyton I. 113. In the time of King Stephen Alexander de Cantelu gave to the canons of Bruton the hundred and market [of Bruton], and the hundred remained with Bruton priory till the Dissolution (Bruton p. 3, and Eyton, l. c., who notes that the gift only embraced the smaller hd of Bruton).

Hund' Briuētone 1084 Geld Roll (*Briytone, Briuētone hund' II, III*), *hundredum de Briuēton'* 1212 Fees, 1249 Cl, *hundredum de Briuēton'* 1219 Fees, 1225 Ass, 1274 RH, *hundredum de Brywēton'* 1230 P, 1276 RH, 1280 QW, (canonici de Briuēton' tenent de rege) *hundredum de Briuēton* 1256 Cl, *Hundredum de Brywēton* 1285, *de Bruwēton* 1303, *de Briuēton* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Brutone* 1327 SR.

Named from the royal manor of BRUTON, *caput* of the hundred: *Brme-tone, Bravetone, Briuētone, Briuēton(e)* 1086 DB, *Briuētona, -e, Briuētona, Briuētuna* 1086 Exon, *Briuēton* c 1175 Wells, *Briuēton'* 1187, 1194, 1199 P, 1201 Cur, 1207 Cl, 1212 Fees, 1225 Ass, 1240 Cl, *Bruēton'* 1199, *Brūton'*, *Briuēton'* 1204 Cur, *Briuēton* 1197, *Briuēton* 1202, *Bruwēton* 1218 FF, *Brēton'* 1258 Cl.

First el. the name of the Brue, second el. OE *tūn*: 'homestead on the Brue'; v. ERN 55.

Norton Ferris hd

S. of Bruton hd, surrounding Wincanton, on the Wiltshire border, comprising the pars of Wincanton, Bratton Seymour, Shepton Montague, Charlton Musgrove, Stoke Trister, Cucklington, Penselwood, also Kilmington, Yarnfield (Maiden Bradley par) and Gasper (Stourton par) now in Wilts E. of the present hundred, but formerly in Somerset. In 1084 this hundred was included in Bruton hd (v. above); it was appurtenant to the manor of Norton Ferris (cf. 1212 Fees 81: Reginaldus de Punz tenet Norton' cum hundredo in capite de domino rege, et est heritagium uxoris sue et dominus Rex Henricus primus illam Norton' cum predictis cum Juliana Jordano de Aufei [dedit] in maritagium —; and QW 695). In the lists of hundreds in the Geld Roll there also occurs a hd of Wincanton (*Vuelcautone, Wincainietone hund' II, III*), which according to Eyton refers to 'the old liberty of Wincanton'.

Hdr' de Nortvna 1158, *Norton'hundredum* 1180, *Northton'-hundredum* 1188 P, *hundredum de Norton'* 1212, *de Nortun'* 1219 Fees, *hd of Norton'* 1225 Ass, *manerium de Northon' in* (read *cum*) *hundredo* 1252 Fees, *Hundr' de Northon' desup' Zelewod* 1274, *Hundr'm de Northon' super Selewode* 1276 RH, *hundr'm de Norton Wyvelesm's (-m'th)* 1280 QW, *the foreign hundred of Norton* 1281 Ipm, *Hundredum de Norton super Welowod* (sic) 1285 FA, *Hundredum de Nortone* 1327 SR, *hd of Norton* 1330, 1368, 1442

Pat, *hd of Nortonferis* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), *Norton Ferris Hund.* 1610 Speed.

Called after the manor of NORTON FERRIS in Kilmington, now in Wiltshire, which was the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Norton'* 1212 Fees, 1217, 1244 Cl, 1280 Ass, *Norton* 1236 FF, 1254 Ipm, 1256 Ass, 1267 Pat, 1285 FA, *Norton Muscegro*s 1312 FF, *Norton by Bradele* 1330, *Norton Mussegros* 1368, *Norton Bonewode* (for *Boue-*) 1442 Pat, *Nortonferis* 1569 Musters, *Norton-Ferrers* 1791 Collinson.

OE **Norptūn* 'north farm', probably in reference to Stourton. *Super Selewode* because in Selwood Forest; *Muscegro*s from the family of that name which held the manor in the 13th cent. *Ferris* from the *Ferrers* family. In 1351 (Ipm) *John de Ferariis*, son and heir of *Robert de Ferariis*, was tenant in chief here, and John de Ferrers, knight, held Norton Mussegros in chief in 1368 Pat. *By Bradele* because near Maiden Bradley. *Wyvelesmers* apparently from a place of that name; cf. 1280 Ch, a grant to Sir John de Mucegros by Archenbald, count of Perigord, and Agnes his wife of the manor of Norton with the hundred of Norton and all their lands in *Wyvelemershe* (identified with Withermarsh Sf).

Catsash hd

SW. of Castle Cary, between Bruton and Somerton hds, containing the pars of Castle Cary, Ansford, Alford, Lovington, W. Lydford, Barton St. David, Kingweston, Keinton Mandeville, Babcary. N. and S. Barrow. N. and S. Cadbury, Sparkford, Queen Camel, Weston Bampfylde, Sutton Montis, Compton Pauncefoot, and, detached, Maperton (except Clapton, in Bruton hd). The hundred is not mentioned in the Geld Roll, being then included under Bruton hd (q.v.). Wheathill, Blackford and Holton are detached parts of Whitley hd (q.v.).

Cattesaishdr' 1168, *Catenessehundredum* 1185 P, *Katesaisse* 1212, *Katesse* 1219 Fees, *Catthesasse, Cattessesse, Catthesay* 1225 Ass, *Catesasse* 1243 Ass, 1274 Fine, 1280 QW, *Cattessasse* 1273 Cl, 1274 RH, 1277 Ipm, *Kattessasse* 1274, *Ka(t)tes(s)ase* 1276 RH, *Cattes Assh, Cat(t)enasse, Cateshesse, Catteshasse* 1280 QW, *Cates-, Catenesshe* 1280 Ass 759 m 38 (d), *Cattessash* 1283 Misc, 1303, 1346 FA, *Cattasal'* 1284 Cl, *Cattessashe* 1308 Cl, 1428 FA, *Cattessash* 1316 FA, *Catesassh* 1320, *Catteshach* 1323 Fine, *Catteshassh* 1327 Fine, 1392 Pat, *Cattesasche* 1327 SR, *Catesahsh* 1328 Pat, *Catesash* 1330 Fine, *Catteshasshe* 1418 Cl, *Cattysayshe* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20). — CATASH is marked on the old 1" OS (1811),

1 m. W. of North Cadbury, on the main road from Castle Cary to Yeovil, a mile S. of the hamlet called Three Ashes, but the name is not on the modern map, nor is it known locally, though surviving in the name of the Catash Inn in North Cadbury. Phelps (History and Antiquities of Somersetshire. London 1836, vol. I, p. 373) writes: — 'There is a hamlet called Catsash near North-Cadbury, but of such trifling importance that it can hardly be imagined that the name of a hundred was derived from it, unless connected with some tradition or circumstance long since forgotten', but Collinson (II. 51) says, more correctly, that the name is derived 'from an ash-tree in the road between Castle Cary and Yeovil where the court for the hundred has usually been held'. The site is on rising ground with a good view towards the west, across the hundred. The name is from OE *catt* 'cat', doubtless here 'wild cat', or from a byname **Catt* 'the cat' derived from it, and OE *æsc* 'ash-tree'; v. ODP s. v. *catt*. Hence 'wild cat ash' or 'Catt's ash'. The variation between forms in *Cattes-* and *Catten-* (from *cattē* f.) favours the former alternative.

Horethorne hd

In the SE. of the county, on the Dorset border, N. of Milborne Port, consisting of the pars of Milborne Port, Henstridge, Abbas and Temple Combe, Horsington, Stowell, N. Cheriton, Charlton Horethorne, Corton Denham, Marston Magna; further Goathill, Poyntington, Sandford Orcas and Trent (transferred to Dorset in 1896), Holwell and Buckshaw (in Dorset nr Sturminster Newton, and now transferred to Dorset). Rimpton is an outlier of Taunton hd. The hundred is called *Meleborne* hd in the Geld Roll, from Milborne Port, according to Eyton (I. 74, 177) its *caput*. In the 13th century the hundred was appurtenant to the manor of Kingsbury Regis in Milborne Port (Manerium de Kingsbur' cum hundr' de la Houthurne 1274 RH; the Hundred of Horethorne which belongs to the manor of John de Burgo, of Kyngesbiry 1256 FF; also 1292 Pat 476, 1299 Cl 233, etc.).

Hund' Meleborne 1084 Geld Roll, *hundredum de la Horethurn' et de Muleborn'* 1212 Fees. — Named from the borough of MILBORNE PORT: (æt, to) *Mylenburnan* 880—885 (c 1030) BCS 553, c 995 KCD 1290, *Meleburne* 1084 Geld Roll, *Mileburne*, *Meleburne* 1086 DB, *Mileborna*, *Meleborna*, *Meleburna* 1086 Exon, *Meleburnam* 1156, *Meleburna* 1158, *Meleburn'* 1187, 1198, 1230 P, 1207 Cur, 1234 Cl, 1243 Ass, *Mileburn* 1225 Ass, *Melleburn'* 1243

Ass, *Milleburnport* 1249 FF, *Muleburn Port* 1269 Ass: — OE *mylenburna* 'mill stream'. *Port* means 'town', 'borough'.

Haretone, *Hareturna hund'* 1084 Geld Roll Lists II, III, *Harethurnhdr'* 1170 P, *la Horethurn'* 1212 Fees, 1225 Ass (*La*), *Horeporn* 1219 Fees, *Harethurn'* 1225 Ass, *Horethurne* 1225 Ass, 1278 Misc, 1330 Pat, 1346 FA, *Horethyrne* 1243 Ass, *Horethorne* 1256 FF, 1285 FA, 1299 Cl, 1327 SR, 1472 Pat, 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), *la Horethur* 1265 Misc, *Horethorn* 1269 Ass, 1280 QW, 1317, 1318, 1331 Pat, 1344 Cl, 1428 FA, 1610 Speed, *la Horethurne* 1274, 1276 RH, 1280 QW, *la Horthurne* 1280 Ass 759 m 22d, *Hortherne* 1281, 1337 (-*thern*) Cl, *La Horethorn* 1292 Pat, 1311 Cl (*la*), *Horthurne* 1292 Pat, 1316 FA, *La Horethurn* 1303 FA, *Horethurn* 1305 Pat, *la Horethorne* 1312 Pat, 1322 Cl (*La*), *Horethern* 1315 Fine, *Horthorn* 1344 Cl, *Horthurn* 1346 FA. — HORETHORNE DOWN is marked on the old 1" OS (1811) about a mile WSW. of Charlton Horethorne (*olim* Charlton Caumvill, etc., as late as 1549 Pat),¹ and is also mentioned by Collinson ('a down in the vicinity of Milborne Port, called Horethorne-Down'; op. cit. II. 351), and Phelps (Charlton Horethorne . . . a considerable parish . . . extending over the high land called Horethorne Down'; op. cit. I. 325). It is referred to as (pasture called) *la Horethorn* 1263 FF, *Horthurne* 1352 Black Prince, (pasture in) *Horethorne* 1353 Ipm; cf. also (on pone) *Haran porn* KCD 751 (Wa), (to) *Haran porne* 1007 Crafw (Hrt) and (Joh.) *atte Horethurne* 1327 SR (Somerton). The down takes its name from the 'hoary thorn-tree' (OE *hār* 'hoary', 'grey' and *þyrne* 'thorn-tree', supplanted by *porn*, the same) where the men of Horethorne hd used to meet. A great thorn-tree, growing from an enormous old stump, still stands in a hedge-row near Down House on the brow of Horethorne Down. Whether this is the original 'hoar thorn' I do not know, but it is probably the same as the one mentioned by Gerard.¹ In any case it suggests that the tree was so named from its lichened trunk,

¹ Called Charlton Horthorne from a Thorne standing on a plaine downe something from the Towne where the Hundred Courts for Charlton Horthorne are sometimes kept. was more anciently called Charlton Camvile for it was part of the possessions of Gerard de Camvill who came into England with William the Conqueror . . .

Th. Gerard, The Particular Description of Somerset, 1633 (SoRS 15, p. 154).

rather than from the colour of the foliage. From this spot there is an extensive view of the Vale of Milborne Port, and eastwards across the hundred.

Stone hd

N. of Yeovil on the Dorset border, W. of Horethorne hd and S. of Somerton hd, containing the pars of Yeovil, Brympton, Lufton, Preston Plucknett (in Yeovil), Chilthorne Domer, Limington, Ashington and Mudford. Chilton Cantelo is a detached part of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker hd. The hundred is not mentioned in the Geld Roll proper, where it is included with Houndsborough and Tintinhull hds under the title of Yeovil hd (*In hundreto Giuele* 1084 Geld Roll; v. Eyton I. 164—169). No further mention of this hundred occurs, the reference in *Hundredum de Stone cum Jevale* 1327 SR being to the town of Yeovil itself.

At *Stane hund'*, *Stana hund'* 1084 Geld Roll Lists II, III, ?*Lestanahdr'* 1168 (*Lestane* 1169, *Lefstane* 1170¹), *Stanehdr'* 1175, 1185 P, *La*² *Stane* 1204 Ch, 1225, 1243 Ass, 1260 Cl, 1265 Misc, 1271 Ass, 1276 RH, 1281 Fine, 1316 FA, 1361 Cl, *la Stan'* 1212 Fees, *Stanes* 1225 Ass, *Stane* 1225 Ass, 1252 Fees, 1280 QW, 1285 FA, 1392 Pat, *la Stone* 1243 Ass, 1374 Pat, *hundr' del Estane* 1275 Ass, *Stone* 1303 FA, 1308 Cl, 1320 Fine, 1328, 1370 Pat, 1346, 1428 FA, 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), 1610 Speed. — The meeting-place of the hundred was at the HUNDRED STONE, still standing on an elevation north of the cross-road ab. a mile N. of Yeovil on the main road to Castle Cary, surrounded by three big oak-trees. The mound on which it stands has a flat top and could accommodate a considerable assembly. The spot is now in process of being built over. The stone itself is only a couple of feet high, with a hole in the top. There are some letters cut on one side, the first three of which seem to form the syllable HVN, the rest being effaced. Just N. of the Hundred Stone is Stone Fm (*Stane* 1086 DB, *Stana* 1086 Exon, 1225 Ass (p), *Stane* 1280 QW, 1316 FA, *Staine* 1285 FA), which is named from it. Collinson says that the hundred court used to meet here ('this hundred takes its name from a village in the neighbourhood of Yeovil where the hundred courts

¹ Or *Bulestana* (Bulstone)? But *Draicota* is mentioned under this hundred, which points to *Stone* (Draycott nr Limington). If so, *Le-* is the French def. art.

² *La* is spelt with a capital or small l.

were formerly held'; III. 203. The word 'village' is hardly appropriate). The name is self-explanatory: OE *stān* 'stone'.

Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker hd

Between Yeovil and Crewkerne, in the SE. of the county on the Dorset border, S. of Stone hd. Originally three distinct hundreds, Houndsborough, Coker and Barwick. Houndsborough contained Odcombe, E., W. and Middle Chinnoek, Chiselborough, Haselbury Plucknett, Norton-sub-Hamdon and N. Perrott, i.e. the western portion of the modern hundred. Coker hd contained E. and W. Coker, Hardington Mandeville, Pendomer, Sutton Bingham and Clossworth, and Barwick hd Barwick and Chilton Cantelo nr Ilchester (Collinson II. 323). Barwick hd is late, being first mentioned in 1361 (Ipm: *in hundredo de Bereuyke*; *hd of Barweke* 1569 Musters, SoRS 20). In 1316 (FA) Barwick and Chilton Cantelo were in Stone hd. Houndsborough hd, according to Eyton (I. 167), was included in *Giuela* (Yeovil) hd in 1084 (v. above, Stane). Coker hd corresponds to the Geld Roll hd of *Liet*. No inquest of this hundred is preserved (Eyton I. 209), but as it is mentioned incidentally in the Geld Roll itself, the hundred must have existed at that date. Under *Giuela* hd the Geld Roll mentions an estate which was geldable in *Liet* hd (p. 71). It is also included in both lists of hundreds in the Geld Roll, in one of which *Liet* is written over *Cochre* (i.e. Coker) which has been marked for deletion. This renders the identification of *Liet* with Coker certain.

(In) *hundreto Liet* 1084 Geld Roll (*Liet*¹ *hund'* II, *Lieget hundred'* III). — This may be identified with LYATTS, a hamlet a mile S. of W. Coker, but as no certain intermediate forms have been noted, the identification cannot be regarded as certain. The base may be OE **Hlipgeat* with AN loss of *-p-* in the Geld Roll forms. The meaning would be 'hill-side gate' referring to a gate leading to (or on) the slope (OE *hlip*) on which the hamlet of Lyatts stands. If this is correct *Lie(ge)t* was the name of the meeting-place of the hundred, later replaced by that of Coker, its *caput*.

Hundredum de Cocr' 1212 Fees, *hd of Kokre* 1225 Ass, *hd of Coker* 1243 Ass, 1285, 1303 FA, 1315 Pat, 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1346, 1428 FA, 1569 Musters (SoRS 20). *Coker with the foreign hundred* 1275 Ipm, *Hundr'm de Koker* 1276 RH, 1280 Ass 759 in 41, *Westcoker maner'*, *hundred* 1377 Ipm.

Called after the manor of EAST or WEST COKER (cf. *Kokre et Westkokre cum hundredo* 1205 Obl; in 1243 (Ass) Geoffrey de Maundeville granted the manor of Estkoker with the hundred to Geoffrey de Brideport, and in

¹ Written over *Coch're* (deleted).

1280 (*Ass*) *manerium de Estkoker cum hundredo* was held by the widow of John de Maundeville, but in 1316 (FF) the hundred is associated with the manor of W. Coker): *Cocre* 1086 DB, 1195 P, 1206 Wells (p), e Hy 3 BM, *Cochra* 1086 Exon, 1157 Montacute, *Cogre* 1201 Cur, *Westcocre* 1236, *Estcokere*, *Westcokere* 1239 FF, *Estcoker* 1251 Ass, *Estcocre* 1275 Ipm, *Estcokre* 1277 Ass; *Cokere Maundevyle* 1274 Ipm, *Coker Maundeull* 1280 Ass.

Originally the name of the stream near E. and W. Coker (*Coker Water* c 1540); v. Ekwall, ERN 84, ODP s. v. (differently Wallenberg, PNK 66). *Mandeville* from the Mandeville family (v. above).

Hundesberge hund', *Hundesbere hundredret* 1084 Geld Roll Lists II, III, *Hunesberg* 1091—1106, 1100—1118, etc. Montacute, *Hundesbergahundredum* 1183 P, *Hundesberg'* 1212 Fees, 1276 RH, *Hundesberg* 1219 Fees, *Hundesburg'*, *Hundeberwe* 1225 Ass, *Hundesbergh* 1243 Ass, 1316 FA, 1318 Pat, 1319 Cl, 1346 FA, *Hundesberwe* 1265 Misc, 1280 Ass 759 m 24, *Hundesburwe* 1274 RH, *Hunesberga* 1280 QW, *Hundesberge* 1285 FA, *Hondesburgh* 1303, 1346 FA, *Houndsberereghe* 1327 SR, *Hundesburgh* 1428 FA, *Hounsborough* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), *Hounsborough* 1610 Speed. — The hundred takes its name from HOUNDSBOROUGH CROSS in Odcombe, mentioned by Collinson, who says (II. 323): 'the appellation (of Hounsborough) was derived from a place, now altogether depopulated, and almost unknown, lying within the parish of Odcombe between which place and Yeovil there is still a spot called Hounsborough Cross'. According to Collinson this place was granted to the abbot of Glastonbury in 787 by Kenulph, King of the West-Saxons, under the description of *Huneresburgh*, in *orientali ripa de Petride* (John of Glastonbury, ed. Hearne, p. 107), though Eyton (I. 167) suggests that this really refers to Houndstone in Brympton. In any case the form is of no great importance for the etymology. The name of Hounsborough Cross in Odcombe should clearly be associated with that of the hamlet of HOUNDSTONE in Brympton, about a mile E. of Odcombe, though this is in Stone hd. Houndstone is *Hvndestone* 1086 DB, *Hundestona* 1086 Exon, *Hundeston'* 1201 (p), 1277 Ass, *Hundeston* 1279 Ipm, 1280 Dunster, 1285 FA, 1308 FF, 1389 Pat, *Honeston* 1285 Dunster, 1303 FA, *Hundestone* 1327 SR, *Houndeston* 1331 Ipm, 1380 FF, 1391 AD III, 1398 Cl, *Hundeston juxta Yevele* 1353 FF. The first el. of both names is a man's name **Hund*,

and both Hounsborough and Houndstone were doubtless called after the same man. For the pn, cf. Hounslow Mx (ODP). Second els OE *beorg* 'mound' and *tūn* 'farm', 'Hund's mound' and 'Hund's farm'. Hounsborough Cross is not on maps, nor is it remembered locally. It was near the north-eastern boundary of the hundred.

Tintinhull hd

Between Ilchester and Montacute, W. of Stone hd and N. of Hounsborough, Barwick and Coker hd, containing the pars of Ilchester, Northover, Soek Dennis, Tintinhull, Montacute, Thorne, Stoke sub Hamdon and detached. Kingstone nr Ilminster. It borders on Martock hd on the west, from which it is separated by the Fosse Way. In the Geld Roll Tintinhull, like Stone and Hounsborough, was included under *Giuela* (Yeovil) hd (Eyton I. 166), but Ilchester was a member of the manor of Milborne Port (ib. I. 51, 75, 168, 178).

Tintehelle hund', *Tintenelle hundredret* 1084 Geld Roll Lists II, III, *Tintenhillehdr'* 1168 P, *Hundredum de Tinteell* 1212 Fees, *hundredum de Tintehull'* 1219 Fees, 1243 Ass, *hd of Tintelhill*, *Tintehill'* 1225 Ass, *hd of Tintenhull'* 1243 Ass, *hd of Tintehull* 1265 Misc, *Hundr' de Tintehille*, *Tynteuhulle* 1276 RH, *Hundredum de Tyntehull* 1285 FA, *Hundredum de Tyntenhull* 1316 FA, 1319 Cl, 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), *Hundredum de Tyntenhulle cum Mountagu* 1327 SR.

Named from TINTINHULL, nr Ilchester, apparently the *caput* of the hundred (the manor, church, hundred, mill, and fair of *Tintenelle* were granted to Montacute Priory by William count of Mortain, between 1091 and 1106 (Montacute, no 1), and between 1107 and 1118 King Henry I granted the manor of *Tintenhell*, with the church and hundred, to the same priory; ib. no. 3): *Tutenelle*, *Tintehalle* 1086 DB, *Tintenelle*, *Tintehella*, *Tuttehella* 1086 Exon, *Tintenelle* 1091—1106, *Tintenhell* 1107—18, *Tintenell(e)* 1100—22, etc. Montacute, *Tyntenhull* 1243 FF, 1344 Cl, *Tynte-hill* 1252 Ch, *Tintenhull(e)* 1254 Ass, *Tynteuhull* 1294 Pat.

Etymology doubtful. First el. perhaps a pn **Tinta*, second el. OE *hyll* 'hill'; cf. PNSx 283.

Martock hd

Consists of the par of Martock with the chapelry of Long Load.

Merthoc hund', *Mertoche hund* 1084 Geld Roll Lists II, III, *Hundredum de Muertok* 1212 Fees, *hd of Mertok* 1225 Ass, 1285, 1316 FA, *hd of Mertoche* 1243 Ass, 1327 SR, *hd of Martock* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Named from the royal manor of MARTOCK, with which the hundred is coextensive: *Mertoch* 1086 DB, *Mertoch*, *Martocha*, *Martoc*, *Martoca*

1086 Exon, *Merthoc* 1086 Exon, 1195—1200 France, *Mertoc* 1176 P, 1178, 1191 France, 1198 Cur, 1216 Cl, 1230 P, *Maretoc* 1199 Obl, 1206 Cl, *Martoc* 1199 Cur II, *Meretok*' 1201 P, 1216 Cl, *Meretok* 1204 FF, *Mertok* 1204 FF, 1258 Cl, 1302 Ipm, *Meretoc* 1209 Pap, *Mortok* 1212 Fees, *Martog* 1212 RBE, *Merttoke* 1243 Ass, *Martoch* 1247 Ch, *Merkestok* 1265 Ass, *Martok* 1270 Pat, 1275 Ass, *Merthuiche* 1297 Pat, *Mertoake* 1397 Cl.

Professor Ekwall suggests OE **Merestoc*, 'stoc (dairy-farm) on a lake', with loss of *s* owing to Norman influence (ODP s. v., SPN 19). This is the most likely base, even though the forms in *-uche*, *-ooke* are to some extent against it.

South Petherton hd

S. and W. of S. Petherton, comprising the pars of S. Petherton, Seavington St. Michael and St. Mary, Lopen, Shepton Beauchamp, Barrington, Dinnington, Chillington, Dowlish Wake, Cudworth, Cricket St. Thomas, Chaffcombe, Knowle St. Giles, and, detached, Whitestaunton, nr Chard. In the 13th cent. the hd — like the manor — of S. Petherton was held by the family of *de Albiniaco*. In 1280 (QW) Radulfus de Albiniaco claimed to hold the hundred of S. Petherton as an appurtenance of the manor of S. Petherton by a charter of Henry III.

Hund' Sutperetone 1084 Geld Roll (*Sudperetonne*, *Sutpetret hund'* II, III), *Sudpereton'hundredum* 1182 P, *Hundredum de Supereton'* 1212 Fees, *hd of Sutperton'* 1225, 1280, *of Supereton'* 1243 Ass, *hd of Suthpereton* 1265 Misc, *Hundr' de Suthperton'* 1276 RH, *hd of Sutperton* 1280 Pat, *hundr'm de Suthpederton'* 1280 QW, *Hundredum de Suth Pederton* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Southperton* 1327 SR.

Called after the royal manor of SOUTH PETHERTON, nr Crewkerne: *Sudperet*, *Sudperetone* 1086 DB, *Sutpetret*, *Sutpedret*, *Sutperret*, *Sutperetona* 1086 Exon, *Suthperton* 1181 Bruton, *Sudperreton'* 1189 P, *Supereton'* 1212 Fees, 1258 Cl, *Suthperton'* 1235 Cl, *Suthperton* 1237 FF, 1269 Pat, 1292 Ipm, *Superderton* 1266 Ep, *Suthpederton* 1270, *Schuperton'* 1279, *Suthpedretton* 1280 Ass, *Supperderton* 1293 Ipm.

First el. the river name Parret; second el. OE *tūn*; 'homestead on the Parret', v. ERN 320.

Crewkerne hd

The district surrounding Crewkerne on the Dorset border, W. of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker hd, containing the pars of Crewkerne and W. Crewkerne, Merriott, Hinton St. George, Wayford, Misterton and Seaborough (in Dorset since 1896). In the 13th century and afterwards the hundred belonged to the family of *de Curtenay*, tenants of the manor of Crewkerne (cf. FF 1316, Cl 1341).

Hund' Cruche 1084 Geld Roll, *Hundredum de Crukere* 1212 Fees, *hd of Cruk'* 1225, 1243 Ass, 1265 Misc, 1280 QW, 1343 Ep, *Hundr' de Cruc' Sar'* 1276 RH, *hd of Cruk* 1292 Ipm, *hd of Crukerne* 1315 Pat, 1316 FF, *hd of Croukern* 1341 Cl, *Crukern hundred'* 1391 Ipm, *hd of Crokhorne* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Called after the royal manor of CREWKERNE: (æt) *Crukern* 880—885 (c 1030) BCS 553, *Cruche* 1086 DB, *Chruca*, *Crucha*, *Cruc(c)a*, *Crucche* 1086 Exon, *Cruka* 1177 P, *Crukere* 1212 Fees, *Cruk'* 1233, *Cruke* 1258 Cl, *Crukerne* 1266 Ep (p), 1280 Ass (*Est*), 1286 Pat, *Croukerne* 1294 Pat, *Croukeherne* 1343 Cl.

First el. OBrit, OW *crūc* (W *crug*), 'hill', 'barrow', referring to the hill W. of Crewkerne, from which Cricket Malherbie and St. Thomas are also named. Second el. OE *ærn* 'house', sometimes omitted; v. Ekwall PPN 46, ODP s. v. Crewkerne; differently Tengstrand, StNPh 6. 92.

Kingsbury East and West hds

Each of these two hundreds consists of three distinct portions. The main part of Kingsbury East hd surrounds Chard, containing the pars of Chard, Winsham, and Combe St. Nicholas, but the hundred also includes Kingsbury Episcopi and Huish Episcopi nr Langport. (Wambrook was until recently in Dorset.) The three portions of Kingsbury West hd are Wellington and W. Buckland, Wiveliscombe and Fitzhead, and Bishop's Lydeard and Ash Priors. In the Geld Roll all these manors are included in 'the Bishop's hundred' (*Una pars terræ Gisonis episcopi, quæ pertinet ad honorem episcopati sui* Geld Roll 70: (in) *hundret(o) Gisonis episcopi*, ib. 74), i. e. the hundred formed to contain the estates of the see of Wells; v. Eyton I. 142 f., II. 23 f. After 1084 they appear in Kingsbury hd, but the manors forming the modern Kingsbury West hd are occasionally described as 'hundreds' in themselves, viz. WELLINGTON (*Walintone hund'* 1084 Geld Roll List III, *?Waleton' hundredum* 1183 P, *hd of Welinton'* 1243 Ass, *hd of Welington* 1265 Misc); WIVELISCOMBE (*Wyuelescomet hund'* 1084 Geld Roll List III, *towns of Lidiard and Wivelescumbe with their hundreds and liberties* 1178 Wells); and BISHOP'S LYDEARD (*Lidiart hund'* 1084 Geld Roll List III, *The Hundred of Lidiard with the Manors of Welinton' and Wivelescumbe* 1225 Ass). All the vills of the modern hundreds were in Kingsbury hd in 1316 (FA) and 1327 (SR). The division of the latter into Kingsbury East and West is late, and had not taken place by 1569.

Chingesberie hund' 1084 Geld Roll List III, *hd of Kingesbiry* 1178 Wells, *hundredum de Chingesberia* 1194 P, *hd of Kingesbir'* 1225, 1243 Ass, *Hundr' de Kyngesbyr'* 1276 RH, *Hundredum de Kyngesbury* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Kingesbury* 1327 SR,

Hundredum de Kynkesbury 1428 FA, *hd of Kyngesburye* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Named from the manor of KINGSBURY EPISCOPI. *caput* of the hundred (cf. Wells 439 (A. D. 1178), a confirmation to the church of Bath of the church, manor and hundred of Kingsbiry; in 1276 (RH 140), the jurors declare that the hd of Kingsbiry is appurtenant to the bishop of Bath's manor of Kyngesbiry): *Cyngesbyrig* 1065 Wells, *Chingesberie* 1086 DB, *Kingesberia* 1086 Exon, *Kingesbir* 1196 P, 1249 Cl. *Kingesbyrie* 1245 Bath, *Kingesbyr* 1257 Ch, *Kyngesbury Episcopi* 1322 FF, 1370 Pat, 1371 Cl.

OE **Cyninges burh* 'the king's manor'. *Episcopi* because belonging to the see of Bath and Wells.

Abdick and Bulstone hd

A large hundred in the SE. of the county, N. and W. of Ilminster, extending from Langport to the Devon border at Buckland St. Mary, bounded on the north by the Parret. Its northern part is mainly low, consisting of the vale of the Isle, the narrow ridge bordering it on the west and some of the marshland on its western side, but towards the south it rises gradually into the hills of the Devon border. Abdick and Bulstone were originally distinct, but being held by the same lord (v. QW 694) were ultimately amalgamated.¹ Abdick embraced the southern part of the present hundred, including an area corresponding to the modern parts of Ilminster, Donyatt, Curland, Staple Fitzpaine, Bickenhall, Hatch Beauchamp, Beer Crocombe, Ashill, Ilton, White Lackington, Stocklinch, Isle Abbots and Curry Mallet. — Bulstone contained the northern portion of the modern hundred, consisting of the parts of Fivehead, Isle Brewers, Swell, Earnshill, Puckington, Drayton and Curry Rivel, but apparently also included the four parts of Buckland St. Mary, Broadway, W. Dowlish and Cricket Malherbie in the southern extremity of the hundred (1316 FA, 1327 SR), which according to Eyton (II. 11) were in Abdick in 1084. It seems more doubtful whether Fivehead and Puckington were in the latter hundred (ib.). According to Eyton (I. 145) Combe St. Nicholas and Winsham, now in Kingsbury East, originally also belonged to Abdick. In the lists of hundreds included in the Geld Roll there occurs a hundred of Curry Rivel: *Couri*, *Chori hund'* 1084 Geld Roll Lists II, III; judging

¹ Cf. RH II. 140 (A. D. 1276): *manerium de Cury Rivel et burgus de Langeport fuerunt de dominico domini Regis pertinentes ad Sumerton tempore domini Henrici Regis abavi domini Regis Edwardi qui nunc est, et dominus Henricus Rex dedit illud manerium cum burgo Ricardo Rivel per servicio duorum militum et Henricus de Urtiaco heres dicti Ricardi modo dictum manerium cum burgo tenet — et ad dictum manerium pertinent hundredum de Abedik et hundredum de Bulston — que consueverunt pertinere ad dominicum domini Regis; also H. M. Cam, EHR 47. 365.*

by the absence of any mention of *Bolestane* in the two lists, it may possibly be an alternative name for the latter hundred, but cf. *Lampport et Curiel cum Hundr'* 1156, *in Curi cum hundr'* 1158, etc. P, and the note on p. 64.

(In) *hundreto Abedicche* 1084 Geld Roll (*Abedic hund'* II), *Abbenwichhdr'* 1158, *Abbedichhdr'* 1168, *Abbedichundredum* 1185 P, *Abbedich* 1195 P, 1280 Muchelney, *Abbedick* 1212 Fees, 1280 Muchelney, 1285 FA, *Abbedik* 1219 Fees, 1243 Ass, 1275 Ipm, 1303 Cl, 1327 SR, 1346 FA, *Abbedic* 1225 Ass, c 1225 Muchelney, 1227 Fees, *Abedike* 1225 Ass, c 1260 Muchelney, 1364 Athelney, *Abbeding* 1225, *Abbedicche* 1243 Ass, *Abbedike* 1257 Misc, *Abedyk'* 1276 RH, *Abedick* 1271 Ass, *Abbedich'* 1280 Ass 759 m 12, *Abedik* 1281 Fine, *Abbedyk* 1283 Ipm, 1303 FA, 1304, 1333 Pat, 1344 Ipm, 1428 FA, *Abbedyke* 1310 Pat, 1397 Cl, *Abedyk* 1331, 1394, *Abdyke* 1472 Pat, *Abdycke* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20). — The site of the place from which the hundred was named is lost, but in his 'Particular Description' (SoRS 15, p. 135; A. D. 1633), Gerard says under Whitestaunton: — 'And soe passing through the dirty forrest of Rache seeth nothing save Abdiack which gives name to the Hundred wherein it stands'. The editor reports that he has not been able to find 'Abdiacke' within the forest. The forest of *Rache* is Neroche Forest, and judging by the arrangement of the 'Description', *Abdick* may have been somewhere between Whitestaunton and Broadway. The name means 'Abba's dyke', from OE *Abba* pn and *dic* 'dyke'; cf. *Abbaulake* (for *Abban*—; cf. BCS 546) post 888 (18) Athelney, in the bounds of Long Sutton, nr Somerton, and *Offan dic* BCS 475 (nr Taunton), a name of similar form. The pn *Abba* is well evidenced in independent use, cf. Redin 80 f.

(In) *hundreto Bolestane* 1084 Geld Roll, *Bulestan'* 1212 Fees, 1225, 1243 Ass, *Bulestan* c 1225 Muchelney, *Bulston* 1257 Misc, 1276 RH, 1304 Pat, 1316, 1346 FA, 1397 Cl, 1472 Pat, *Bolestan* 1276 RH, *Bolestane* 1280 FF, 1428 FA, *Bulstanne* 1280 Ass 759 m 11d, *Boleston* 1281 Fine, 1285 FA, 1331 Pat, *Buleston* 1297 Cl, *Bolston* 1303 Cl, 1344 Ipm, *Bulleston* 1310 Pat, *Bolstone* 1327 SR, *Bulstone* 1394 Pat, 1569 Musters (SoRS 20). — The name of the stone from which this hundred was named occurs as (on) *Bulestan*, (of) *Bulanstane* 925—40 (c 1300) Muchelney, in the bounds of Curry Rivel. The charter is spurious, but the boundaries 'so far as they can be identified, are certainly genuine' (ib. p. 6 and cf. p. 39).

The stone 'seems to have been on the edge of the hill where the Langport and Ilminster highroad dips down to Hambridge' (ib.), i. e. on the eastern brow of the narrow ridge mentioned above, just S. of Curry Rivel. The meaning is 'Bula's stone', the second el. being OE *stān* 'stone', the first OE **Bula*, a pn not evidenced in independent use, but which must also be assumed to lie behind some other PNs, v. Ekwall, ODP s. v. *bula*.

North Curry hd

E. of Taunton and W. of Abdick and Bulstone hd on the lower Tone, containing the pars of Stoke St. Gregory, N. Curry, Thorn Falcon, W. Hatch and Thurlbear. This hundred is composed of the three old franchises or hundreds of N. Curry (including Stoke St. Gregory and W. Hatch), Thurlbear (*hund' Tierleberge* 1084 Geld Roll) and Thorn Falcon; v. Eyton I. 211. North Curry was the *caput* of the hundred. In 1199 (Ch), King John granted to the church of St. Andrew of Wells *manerium de Northcuri cum hundredo sibi pertinente*; the grant going back at least to 1189 (Ch V. 180).

Nortchori hundret 1084 Geld Roll List III, *hd of Northcuri* 1189 Wells, *manerium de Nordcuri — et hundredum eiusdem manerii* 1199 P, *Hundredum de Norcuri* 1212 Fees, *hundredum de Northcur'* 1219 Fees, 1225 Ass, *hd of Nortkuri* 1243 Ass, *hd of Norhtcory* 1265 Misc, *manerium cum hundredo de Northcury* 1276 RH, *hundr'm de North Cory* 1280 QW, 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Northcory* 1327 SR.

Called after the royal manor of NORTH CURRY nr Taunton, the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Nortcvi* 1086 DB, *Nortchori*, *Nordchori* 1086 Exon, *Nordcuri* 1156, 1173, 1175, 1198, *Norcuri* 1168, 1177, 1182, 1187 P, *Northcuri* 1195 P, 1234 FF, *Norcury* 1201 Cur, *Nordculi* 1217 Cl, *Nortcuri*, *Nordcury* 1225 Ass, *North Cury* 1263 FF.

Curry may be an old river name, v. ERN 97. *North* in distinction from Curry Rivel and Curry Mallet.

North Petherton hd

Contains Bridgwater and the pars of N. Petherton, Thurloxton, Durston, St. Michael Church, Wembdon, Chilton Trinity, Pawlett, Bawdrip and Chedzoy. It is a low-lying district on the lower Parret. The hundred was annexed to the royal manor of N. Petherton. In 1285 (FA IV. 277) it is stated that the manor of N. Petherton with the hundred was held of the King in chief by John de Erlegh (*manerium de North Perton cum hundredo tenetur de domino rege in capite et Johannes de Erlegh — ea tenet*), and in 1212 Fees there is mention of the 'foreign' hundred of N. Petherton (*Johannes de Erleg' tenet manerium de Norpereton' et forinsecum hundre-*

dum de domino rege —; v. Bath Forum hd, above). The borough of Bridgwater is sometimes described as a hundred in itself (*Hundr' de Brugewater'* 1276 RH).

(In) *hundreto Nortpedret* 1084 Geld Roll (*Nort Peretun hundret* II, *Nortpetret hundret* III), *Norpereton'hundredum* 1185, *Nordperiton'hundredum* 1194 P, *hundredum de Norpereton'* 1212 Fees, *hundr' de Pederton'* 1216 Pat, *hundredum de Norpertun* 1219 Fees, *hd of Norhtperiton'*, *Northpereton'* 1225, *hd of Norperton* 1243 Ass, *hd of Peretun* 1243 FF, *Hundr' de Northperton'*, *manerium de Northperton' cum hundredo* 1276 RH, *Hundredum de North Pederton* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Northpethertone* 1327 SR, *manor and Hundred of Northpederton* 1371 FF.

Named from the royal manor of NORTH PETHERTON, nr Bridgwater, *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Nortperet*, *Nordperet*, *Nordpereth*, *Peretune*, *Peret* 1086 DB, *Nortperret'*, *Nortpetreta*, *Peretuna*, *Peret*, *Petret* 1086 Exon, *Perretion'* 1177 P, c 1175 Buckland, 1181 P, *Poderton* c. 1175 Buckland, *Perretion' Willelmi de Erlega* 1187 P, *Porretion* 1189 Buckland, *Pereton' Johannis de Erlega* 1194 P, *Perrenton'* 1204 Ch, *Norpereton'* 1212 Fees, *Northperiton'* 1225 Ass, *Pereton'* 1230, *Pertun'* 1236, *Pederington'* 1257, *Pederton'* 1258 Cl, *Northpereton* 1244 FF, *Northperiton'* 1252 Fees, *Northpederton* 1288 FF, *Northpetirton'* 1277 Ass.

'Homestead on the Parret', the first el. being the river name Parret, the second OE *tūn*. *North* in distinction from South Petherton, above. N. Petherton is two miles from the present course of the Parret.

Andersfield hd

W. of N. Petherton hd and Bridgwater, on the northern slopes of the Quantock Hills, containing the pars of Durleigh, Enmore, Goathurst, Broomfield, and detached, Lyng and Creech St. Michael, nr Taunton. Creech St. Michael did not belong to Andersfield hd in 1084, being then a separate franchise or hundred (*Crice hund'* 1084 Geld Roll List III, *hundreds of Tintenell, Hunesberg and Criche* 1135—7 Montacute), v. Eyton, I. 100, 211.

(In) *hundreto de Andretesfelt* 1084 Geld Roll (*Andretesfelt hund'* II, *Andretesfelle hundret* III), *Andresfeldhundredum* 1182 P, *Andreasfeld'* 1212 Fees, *Andrethesfeld* 1216 Pat, *Andredesfeld'* 1219 Fees, 1225, 1243 Ass, *Andridesfeld* 1225 Ass, *Eldredesfeld'* 1233 Cl, *Andredesfeld* 1236 Ch, 1274, 1276 RH, 1280 QW, 1285, 1303, 1316 FA, 1403 AD V, 1448 Pat, *Andredsfeld* 1280 QW, *Andredesfeld* 1327 SR, *Andresfelde* 1366, *Andrisfeld* 1370 Bridgw, *Andresfeld* 1394 Ipm, 1428 FA, *Andersfeld* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), *Andresfeld* 1610 Speed. — The name survives in ANDERS-

FIELD, the name of a hamlet (*Andredesfeld* 1187, *Andredesfeld'* 1196 (villata) P) in Goathurst, where according to Collinson (I. 71) the hundred courts were formerly held. It is on fairly high ground in the foothills of the Quantocks, with many roads and tracks leading to it. The name should clearly be connected with that of ANDERSEY, a hamlet on the Parret, 3 m. SE. of Bridgwater and 5 m. E. of Andersfield itself. Andersey is (the island called) *Andresia* a 1166 (18) Athelney, *Andredesya*, *Andredeschie* (sic) 1214, *Andredeseia* 1220, *Andredeshie* c 1225 Muchelney, *Andredeshiey*, *Anderedesheie*, *Aundereshiey* (p) 1277 Ass, *Andredesye* 1308 Ipm, 1337 Pat (p), *Andredesie* 1308 Pat, *Audredesy* (sic) *juxta Briggewater* 1325 FF, *Andredesy* (p) 1342, *Andredesie* (p) 1351 Bridgw, *Andred(e)seye* 1360 FF, *Andresey* 1397 Ipm.¹ — First el. OE *Ēanrǣd* pn, with early shortening of *ēa*, the *-d-* being intrusive (cf. Jordan § 202, Hamfordshoe hd Np, Engl. Hundr.-Names, p. 122, and Ekwall, PNLa 128 s. n. Anderton); second els OE *feld* 'open country', 'heath' and *ieg* 'island'; hence '*Ēanrǣd*'s field (open land)' and 'island'. Andersfield and Andersey were doubtless called after the same *Ēanrǣd*.

Cannington hd

NW. of Bridgwater, N. of Andersfield hd, between the Quantocks and the Parret estuary, containing the pars of Cannington, Charlinch, Spaxton, Aisholt, Over Stowey, Fiddington, Stogursey, Stringston, Stockland Bristol and Otterhampton. The hundred was appurtenant to the manor of Stogursey (in 1315 Robert son of Payn held Stoke Cury, the manor, with the hundred of Canynton; Ipm V. 388; also 1308 Cl, 33).

Hund' Cantetone 1084 Geld Roll (*Cantetum hundred* II, *Cantetone hund'* III), *Cantinton'hundredum* 1185 P, *hundredum de Cantinton'* 1212 Fees, *hundr' de ... Kaninton'* 1216 Pat, *hd of Kantinton'*, *Kaninton* 1225 Ass, *hd of Caninton* 1232 Ch, 1243 Ass, 1285 FA, *Hundr'm de Kaninton'* 1274, *Hundr' de Canington'* 1276

¹ This must not be confused, as is sometimes the case (Ipm V. 66), with *Andredesye* 1273 Bath, 1276 Ass. *Andredes'* 1234 GlastR, 1249 Cl, which refer to Nyland nr Cheddar, originally '*Ēadrǣd*'s island' (*Edereseie* 725, *Adredeseya* 971 BCS 142, 1277, (insula) *Ederesige* 1086 DB. Exon (wrongly identified in VHSo I. 460 with Edgarley in Glastonbury; cf. GlastA, p. 152 and GlastR, p. xv), *Hedredesia* 1189 GlastA, *Aldredesye* 1227 Wells, *Adredesia* 1342 GlastF, (insula de) *Adredesia* 1344 BM; v. Ekwall, ODP s.v. Nyland).

RH, *hd of Cany(g)ton*, *Caneton* 1301 Ipm, *hd of Canyton* 1308 Pat, 1316 FA, 1354 Cl, *Hundredum de Canyntone* 1327 SR, *hd of Canyngton* 1323 Pat, 1356 Cl, 1428 FA, *hd of Cannyngton* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Named from the vil. of CANNINGTON nr Bridgwater¹: (æt) *Cantuctune* 880—885 (c 1030) BCS 553, *Candetone*, *Cantetone* 1086 DB, *Candetona*, *Cantetona*, *Cantoctona* 1086 Exon, *Cantinton'* 1187 P, *Kantinton'* (p) 1225 Ass, 1234 Cl, *Can(n)ton'* 1243, *Canington'* 1276 Ass.

'Homestead by the Quantocks', the first el. being the name of the Quantock hills (OE *Cantuc*, v. Ekwall, ODP s. v.), the second OE *tūn* 'homestead'. Cannington is east of the Quantocks, near the Parret.

Taunton and Taunton Deane hd

Consists of the Vale of Taunton Deane, S. of the Quantocks, comprising the pars of Taunton, Ruishton, Stoke St. Mary, Orchard Portman, Corfe, Otterford, Pitminster, Angersleigh, Trull, Bishop's Hull Without, Bradford, Nynehead, Oake, Heathfield, Norton Fitzwarren, Staplegrove, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Kingston, Cothelstone, and, detached, Lydeard St. Lawrence, Tolland, Combe Florey and W. Bagborough nr Williton, Withiel Florey nr Dulverton, and Rimpton (locally situated in Horethorne hd) nr Yeovil. Churchstanton was in Devon in 1841. The hundred had the same extent in 1084, except for Halse, which has since then been transferred to Williton and Freemanners hd, Holford, which is now in Whitley hd, and Pitminster, which was then a separate franchise or hundred (*in hundredo Pipeministre* 1084 Geld Roll, *Pipeministre hund'* list III). The greater part of the present hd of Taunton consists of the members of the bishop of Winchester's manor of Taunton (v. DB f. 87 b, and Eyton II. 34). Rimpton nr Yeovil, which also belonged to the bishop, was another member of Taunton manor (manerium de Tanton' cum Rimpton' 1242 P), hence its inclusion in Taunton hd. It was in *Meleburne* (Horethorne) hd in 1084.

(In) *hundredo Tantotone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Tantone hudret* III), *Tantone hund'* 1086 Exon, *Tauton'hundredum* (sic) 1185, *Tanton'hdr'* 1189, 1194 P, *hundredum de Tanton'* 1212, *de Tantun'* 1219 Fees, *hd of Tanton'*, *of Tanton' within* 1225 Ass, *Hundredum de Taunton'* 1227 Fees, 1243 Ass, *foreign hundred of Tanton* 1265 Misc, *Hundr'm forinsecum de Taunton'* 1276 RH, *Hundredum Libertatis forinsece Tantonie*, *hundredum forinsecum Tantonie*

¹ In 1276 RH, Richard Meysemor' is stated to have held his tourn three times a year in Cannington hd *apud Perone'* (Petherham in Cannington?).

1285 FA, *Hundredum de Tauntone Fornisecum* (sic) 1327 SR, *hd of Taunton* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Named from the manor of TAUNTON, the *caput* of the hundred (cf. above): *Tantun* 737 (12), 854 (12), 938 BCS 158, 475 f., 727 (etc.); 891 (s. a. 722) ASC(A), *Tantona* 1084 Geld Roll, 1086 Exon. 1135 Bath, *Tontona* 1084 Geld Roll, *Tantone* 1086 DB, *Tanton'* 1188 P (p), 1205 Cl, *Tanton* 1202 FF, 1225 Ass, 1233 Cl, *Taunton* 1228 FF, *Taunton'* 1229 Cl, *Tampton'* 1243 Ass, *Thanton* 1258 Pat.

First el. the river name Tone, second el. OE *tūn*; 'homestead on the Tone'; v. ERN 411. The addition of TAUNTON DEANE is late: it is the name of the wide valley of the Tone above Taunton. DEANE is the word *dean* (OE *denu*) 'valley', which is now used in this sense only in some local names, v. NED s. v. For *forinsecum*, v. Bath Forum hd above.

Milverton hd

SW. of Milverton on the Devon border consisting of the pars of Milverton, Bathealton, Stawley, Ashbrittle, Kittisford, Thorne St. Margaret, Sampford Arundel, Langford Budville and Runnington.

(In) *hundreto Miluertone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Meluertone hund'* II, *Miluertone hundret* III), *Hundredum de Milverton'* 1212 Fees, 1225 Ass, *hd of Milverton* 1243 Ass, 1303 FA, *hd of Milverton intrinseca* 1265 Misc, *hundr'm de Mulverton* 1280 QW, *Hundredum forinsecum de Milverton* 1285 FA, *Hundredum de Milvertone Forinsecum*, *Burgus de Mulvertone cum Intrinsico* 1327 SR. *Hundredum de Mulverton* 1428 FA, *hd of Mylverton* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Called after the borough of MILVERTON, the *caput* of the hundred (v. Eyton I. 52; Collinson III. 13): *Milferton* c. 1075 KCD 917, *Milvertvne*, *Milvertone* 1086 DB, *Miluertuna*, *Miluertona*, *Meluertone* 1086 Exon, *Miluertun'* 1176 P, *Milverton'* 1212 Fees, 1243 Ass, 1249 Cl, *Melvertun* 1221 Pat, *Milverton* 1236 FF, 1265 Misc, 1268 Pat, 1282 Ipm, *Melverton'* 1255, 1261 Cl, *Mulverton* 1265 Ipm, 1302 Pat, 1303, 1324, 1362 FF, *Muluerton'* 1279 Ass.

This must be OE **Mylenfordtūn* 'farm by the mill ford'; v. Ekwall, ODP s. v. The OS marks a 'Mill' on Hillfarrance Brook, close to Milverton. It would seem that the mill is a very old one. The 'mill ford' was presumably where the high road to Taunton crosses the brook. For *forinsecum*, *intrinsecum*, v. Bath-Forum hd, above.

Carhampton hd

Contains a district in Exmoor, mainly N. of the Brendon Hills, including Minehead, Dunster and Porlock, and the district north of Exford, Cutcombe, Luxborough, Treborough and Withycombe (inclusive), on the coast and the Devon border. In the Geld Roll the manors of Cutcombe and Minehead (inclusive of Dunster) appear as separate hundreds (*In hundreto de Codecoma et in hund' Manehefue* 1084 Geld Roll (*Cudecoma hund'*, *Manehufuc hund'* III), ?*Monstedehdr'* 1158 P); v. Eyton I. 128 f. The hundred was held by the *de Mohuns*, lords of Dunster and Carhampton (QW 693).

(In) *hundreto Carentone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Carentun hund'* II, *Carentone hund'* III), *Carentonehdr'* 1175, *Charinton'hundredum* 1176, *Careton'hundredum* 1183, *hundredum de Carneton'* 1185, *Karenton'hundredum* 1194, *Kareton'hundredum* 1196 P, *hundredum de Karenton* 1212, 1219 Fees, *hd of Karenton'*, *Karanton'*, *Carincun'* 1225, *hd of Karentun'* 1243 Ass, *hundredum de Carampton* 1237 Dunster, *hd of Carinton* 1265 Misc, 1285 FA, *Hundr' de Karampton'* 1276 RH, *Karhempton'* 1280 Ass 759 m 1, *Hundredum de Karampton* 1303, 1428, *de Carampton* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Karamptone* 1327 SR, *hd of Carhampton* 1376 FF, 1569 Musters (SoRS 20).

Called after the royal manor of CARHAMPTON, subsequently belonging to the honour of Dunster: (æt) *Carumtune* 880—885 (c 1030) BCS 553, *Care(n)tone* 1086 DB, *Carentona*, *-tone*, *-tuna* 1086 Exon, *Carentuna* 1090—1100 Bath, *Karentun* c 1175 Wells, *Carenton'* 1194, 1196, *Karenton'* 1200 P, *Kareton* c 1200 Wells, *Karentun'* 1222 Cl, *Quarenton* 1225—58 Dunster, *Karampton'* 1243 Ass, *Kareampton* 1246, 1281 Wells, 1259 Dunster, *Carampton* 1279 Dunster, Ipm, 1297 Pat, *Carumpton'* 1280 Ass, *Carmeton* 1319 Wells, *Karmptone* 1327 SR, *Carmpton* 1343 Ep.

Originally æt *Carrum* 891 (s. a. 833, 840) ASC(A), which is OE *carrum*, dat. pl. of *carr* 'rock', a word of Celtic origin (Förster, p. 126, Ekwall, ODP s. v.), with the subsequent addition of OE *tūn* 'homestead'.

Williton and Freemanners hd

The westernmost portion of the county. W. of Cannington. Taunton. Kingsbury West and Milverton hds, save the district surrounding Minehead, Dunster and Porlock, which is in Carhampton hd (above). Williton and Freemanners hd contains parts of Exmoor and the Quantock and Brendon Hills, including, on the east, the pars of Kilton with Lilstock, Kilve, Dodington, Nether Stowey, Crowcombe, Stogumber, Elworthy, Brompton Ralph, Clatworthy, Huish Champflower and Chipstable; also the thing of Preston Bowyers, in Milverton par. It is bounded on the SE.

by the Tone. Holford is a detached part of Whitley hd. Halse, now in Williton and Freemanners hd, was in Taunton and Taunton Deane hd in 1084. In the Geld Roll the hd of Williton has its present extent except for part of the manor of Winsford, which was an independent franchise, dealt with under the title of 'Winsford hd' (*Winesfort hundred* 1084 Geld Roll, *Winesforde hund'* list III), and the manor of Brompton Ralph, similarly treated (*In hundredo Brunetone* 1084 Geld Roll, *Brunetone Vicecomitis hund'* list III); v. Eyton, I. 110, 198 ff. In the lists of hundreds attached to the Geld Roll, further 'hundreds', now included in the hd of Williton and Freemanners, occur: *Brunetone regis hund'* list III (= Brompton Regis manor: v. Eyton, I. 210); ? *Cluu¹ hund'* list II, *Cluie* (for *Cluie*) *hundred* list III (= Old Cleeve; v. Eyton I. 211); and *Doluertun hund'* list II, *Duluertone hund'* list III (= Dulverton). Except for Dulverton, none of these 'hundreds' occur in later records,² and will not be further noticed below, but the franchises which they represent and others of the same kind, were later lumped together under the title of 'the hundred of Free Manors', which was in its turn eventually amalgamated with Williton hd, forming the modern Williton and Freemanners. In 1327 (SR) *Hundredum Liberorum Maneriorum* consisted of Brompton Regis, Dulverton, Exton, Crowcombe, Lyng, Preston, Winsford, Brushford, Old Cleeve, Williton and Brompton Ralph, but Dulverton hd occurs as late as 1344.

Doluertun hund', *Duluertone hund'* 1084 Geld Roll Lists II, III, *hundredum de Dulverton'* 1212 Fees, *hd of Dulverton'* 1225 Ass, *hd of Dulverton* 1254 FF, 1334 Ch, *manor and hundred of Dylverton* 1337, *manor and hundred of Dulverton* 1344 Cl.

Named from the royal manor of DULVERTON: *Dolvertune*, *Dolvertone* 1086 DB, *Duluertona*, *Doluertona* 1086 Exon, *Dulvertona* 1155—8 (1334) Ch, *Dulverton'* 1212 Fees, 1254 Ass, *Dilvertone* 1225 Ass, *Dulverton* 1254 FF, 1295 Ipm, 1347 Ep, *Duluerton'*, *Dehuerton'* 1276, *Dyluerton'* 1278 Ass, *Dulvertone* 1295 Ipm, *Dilvertone* 1306 Ch, 1330 Fine, *Dolvertone* 1312 Fine.

The first part of the name is a compound consisting of OE *ford* (cf. Milverton, above) and an obscure el., suggested by Ekwall (ODP) to be OE *diagle* 'hidden'. One might also think of an OE **dulf* (or **dylfe*), an unrecorded by-form of OE *gedelf* 'excavation', 'ditch', 'quarry', 'hole', for which cf. ODP s. v. Biddulph, Dilhorne. The reference might be to some peculiarity of the ford itself. Second el. OE *tūn* 'homestead'.

¹ Identified with Chew by Eyton, II. 9.

² In 1225 Ass there is mention of a *Hundred of Bruneland'*, corresponding to the manor of *Brunelond* 1243 Ass. This is Brompton Regis (SoRS 25. 194).

(In) *hundredo Willetone* 1084 Geld Roll (?*Vueltetun hund'*,¹ *Willetone hundred* II, III), (in) *hundredo de Wellintuna*² 1086 Exon, *Waleton'hundredum*² 1183, *Waliton'hundredum* 1185, *Walinton'hundredum*² 1188 P, *hundredum de Wiliton* 1212 Fees, *hd of Wileton'* 1225 Ass, *hd of Wyleton'* 1225, 1243 Ass, 1276 RH, *Hundr'm de Wilyton* 1274 RH, *Wyletone hd* 1282 Ipm, *Hundredum de Wyleton* 1285, *de Wyliton* 1316 FA, *Hundredum de Wylitone* 1327 SR, *Hundredum de Wylyton* 1428 FA.

Hundredum Liberorum Maneriorum 1327 SR, 1402 FA, *Hundredum de Liberis Maneriis* 1346 FA, *hds of Wylyton, Andredesfeld and Fremaners* 1448 Pat, *hd of Willyton and Fremanors* 1569 Musters (SoRS 20), *Wylliton & Freemannor Hundred* 1610 Speed.

Named from WILLITON: *Willetun* 904 (12) BCS 612, *Willetone*, *Wellestone*, *Wellestone* 1086 DB, *Wil(ly)etona*, *Willetuna* 1086 Exon, (Francmanerium de) *Willeton'* 1188 P, *Wyleton* 1243 Ass, 1268 FF, 1314 Pat, *Wiliton* 1274 Ipm, 1332, 1391 Cl, *Wileton'* 1279, 1280, *Welleton'*, *Wylleton'* 1280 Ass *Wylyton* 1313, 1348 Ipm.

'Homestead on the Willett', the first el. being the old name of Doniford Stream, near which the town stands (v. ERN 460), the second OE *tūn* 'enclosure', 'homestead'. FOR FREEMANNERS, v. above.

Devon

The hundreds of SW. Devon are grouped in a circle round Dartmoor, their boundaries converging more or less directly towards its centre. Haylor hd, which does not quite reach Dartmoor, has an outlier there consisting of Buckland in the Moor and Widecombe in the Moor. In the remaining part of the county the grouping of the hundreds is mainly determined by the river system, the rivers Taw, Torridge, Tavy, Exe, Axe, as well as Dart and Plym, or their estuaries, forming boundaries between the hundreds. Shebbear hd is almost completely surrounded by the Torridge. The Devon hundreds now number 32. They vary considerably in extent, though this is to some extent caused by the amalgamation of older hundreds. S. Molton hd has absorbed N. Molton and Molland, Bampton hd includes the Geld Roll hd of Uffculme; N. Tawton and Winkleigh hds have been amalgamated, like Wonford and S. Tawton, and Axminster and Axmouth.

¹ Identified with Wellington by Eyton (II. 10).

² Formally these spellings agree better with those of Wellington (above p. 63), but may all belong here. *Wellintuna* in Exon is certainly Williton (cf. Eyton I. 199), and *Walinton'* 1188 is identified with Williton by the editors. There seems to have been some confusion of the two names.

The hds of N. Molton, Molland, Uffculme, Winkleigh and S. Tawton, however, consisted of single villis, and only Uffculme and Axmouth are mentioned in the Geld Roll. Apart from this the boundaries of the hundreds have on the whole remained unchanged since 1084 (cf. VHDv I. 382). The number of the Geld Roll hundreds is by chance the same as the modern number (32), owing to the disappearance of Axmouth and Uffculme hds, and the creation of two post-Conquest hundreds, those of Tavistock and W. Budleigh. Most of the Devon hundreds are called after their *capita*, only a few taking their names from their meeting-places. Only one certain instance of this is recorded in the Geld Roll, viz. *Alleriga*. All the hundreds now called after their meeting-places have other names in the Geld Roll. Roborough was called after Walkhampton, Stanborough after Diptford, Coleridge after Chillington in Stokenham, Haytor after Kingskerswell, Hayridge after Silverton, and Teignbridge after Kingsteignton. In most of these cases the Geld Roll name can be proved to be that of the hundredal manor. Conversely the Geld Roll hd of *Alleriga* has exchanged its early name for that of its *caput* (Ermington). Nearly all the hundreds called after their meeting-places are situated along the south coast, Roborough. *Alleriga*, Stanborough, Coleridge, Haytor and Teignbridge, the only certain exception being Hayridge, N. of Exeter. The meeting-places of the hundreds on the coast, in so far as they are known, were mostly far south, near the sea. The only other Geld Roll hundred that has changed its name is Merton, which has become Shebbear. Of the two names — one denoting the *caput*, the other the meeting place of the hundred — the former, even though recorded first, need not be the older. There is some evidence to show that both were in use at approximately the same time. For three of the above-mentioned Geld Roll hundreds (*Taintona*, *Walchentona*, *Alleriga*) the present name is already recorded in one or other of the two additional lists of hundreds contained in the Exon Domesday (p. 56) besides the Geld Roll itself, one in list II, and two in list III. A comparison between the three lists of hundreds in regard to these names confirms the view (cf. above p. 35) that the indices are approximately of the same date as the Geld Roll proper, and the two names of Teignbridge etc. hds are consequently contemporaneous. Further proof is afforded by Domesday which, though compiled only 2 years after the Geld Roll, when referring to this hundred speaks of it not as *Teintone*, but as *Tanebrige*, the modern name. It seems probable therefore that these are instances of interchange between two names of a hundred, one denoting its *mootstow*, the other its *caput*, analogous to those noted in Engl. Hundr.-Names p. XXX, though earlier. As a rule, in these cases of double names those of the *mootstow* were victorious, but in the case of Ermington the name of the *caput* survived. Shebbear: Merton is doubtful. In the Exeter Book and the Leofric Missal (cf. Förster. Exeter Book (1933). 44 ff.) 5 other hundreds appear witnessing manumissions, viz. Exeter (*on ealles þæs hundrides gewitnisse on Exancestre*, Earle 257), Cowick Barton in Exeter (*on ealles þæs hundredes [g(e)wittnis]*) on *Cwic-lande*, on *ealles þæs hundredes [gewitnisse] on Cuicu*, ib. 253, 262 f.), Holcombe (*on ealles þæs hundrides gewitnisse on Holacumbe*, ib. 257).

Alphington (*call þ[æt] hundred of Alfint'*, ib. 258) and Topsham (*call þ[æt] hundred at Toppeshamme*, Thorpe 634). These hundreds have no connection with the post-Domesday hundredal organisation, and their place in the administration of the county needs further investigation; cf. however, H. M. Cam in *Oxoniensia* I. 114.

Braunton hd

Between Barnstaple and Ilfracombe in the north of the county on the coast, containing the pars of Braunton, Heanton Punchardon, Ashford. E. and W. Pilton, Barnstaple, Goodleigh, Bratton Fleming, Kentisbury, and the pars N. of these, except Shirwell, Loxhore and Arlington, in Shirwell hd, further (detached) E. and W. Buckland and Filleigh, nr S. Molton. In Geld Roll List II there is mention of a hundred of *Hertesberie*, i. e. Berrynarbor in Braunton hd (VH Dv I. 485 n. 10; PNDv 27).

Brantone hund' 1084 Geld Roll (*Branctone hund'* II, *Brantone hund'* III), *hvnd'* ... *Brantone* 1086 DB, Exon, *Inhundredum de Branton'* 1180, *Hinghundredum de Branton'* 1188, *Branton'hdr'* 1189 P, *manerium de Branton'* ... *excepto uthundredo* 1201 Ch, *Forinsecum hundredum de Bramtun'* 1219 Fees, *Hundr' de Brangton'*, *Bramton'* 1238 Ass 1174 m 24d, 31d, *Hundredum de Branton'* 1249 Fees; *Hundr' de Brampton'* 1215 Cl, 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Braunton* 1316 FA.

Named from the royal manor of BRAUNTON, the *caput* of the hundred:¹ *Brantone*, *Bracton* 1086 DB, *Brantona*, *Bractona* 1086 Exon, *Branctona* 1135—6 (1362) Ch, *Brantona* 1158, *Brantona* 1168, *Bramton'* 1173, 1198 P, *Branton'* 1177, 1180, 1194, 1199 P, 1228, 1236 Cl, *Branton'* 1187 P, 1202 Pap, *Branton'* 1217, *Brampton'* 1229, 1234, *Braunton'* 1250, *Braunpton'* 1255 Cl, *Braunton*, *Bramton* 1242, *Brampton* 1255, *Brampton* 1266 Pat, *Brauntune* 1272 Ipm.

This is probably 'broom homestead' from OE *brōm* 'broom' and *tūn* 'homestead', with early shortening of *ō* and the same development of *o* > *a* as in Frampton (Gl, Do), from OE **Frōmtūn*; v. ERN 167, ODP s. v. *brōm*. The word *brame* suggested by Blomé and PNDv (p. 32) for the first el. of the name is first evidenced

¹ In 1201 (Ch) the king granted to Rob. de Sechevill 'quiequid habuimus in manerio de Branton' ... *excepto uthundredo*. and in 1215 (Cl) to the earl of Salisbury 'villas de Kenton' et de Bramton' cum pertinentiis salvo nobis Hundr' de Brampton'. In 1229 (Ch) the manor of Branton with the foreign hundred thereof was granted to the abbey of Cleve, co. Somerset, which held 'manerium de Branton cum hundredo forinseco' in 1249 (Fees) and 1275 (RH).

c 1425, and probably of LG origin, being the German equivalent of Engl. 'broom'. On the strength of the Geld Roll form *Branctona* the name of Braunton has alternatively been associated with that of *St. Branoc*, a saint commemorated in St. Brannock's (Well) in the immediate neighbourhood, but later forms hardly support this theory, and in spite of the additional proof given in PNESS LV of the association of *St. Branoc* with Braunton, the alternative suggestion made in PNDv that the Geld Roll form is incorrect, seems most plausible. For *in-(hing-)*hundred and *ut-*hundred (*hundredum forinsecum*) v. Bath Forum hd, above.

Shirwell hd

A hilly district on the northern coast and the Somerset border, E. of Braunton hd, containing the pars of Lynton, Countisbury, Brendon, Martinhoe, Parracombe, Challacombe, High Bray, Charles, Stoke Rivers and, detached, Shirwell, Loxhore and Arlington.

Scireuelle hundret 1084 Geld Roll (*Scireuuelle hund'* II, *Scireuuelle hund'* III), *Hundr' de Schirewelle* 1170, *Schirewell'hdr'* 1175, *Hundredum de Schirwell* 1199 P, *hd of Sirewell* 1228 FF, *Hundredum de Shirewell'* 1238 Fees, *Hundr' de Syrewell* 1275 RH, *Hundr' de Schyrewille* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Schyrewill* 1303, *de Shyrewill* 1316 FA.

Called after the manor of SHIRWELL in the SW. extremity of the hundred, nr Barnstaple, together with which the hundred was held by the Beaumont family¹: *Ascerewelle*, *Sirewelle* 1086 DB, *Aiscireuilla*, *Sireuilla* 1086 Exon, *Schirewell'* 1180, *Sirewell'* 1199 P (p), *Shirewill'*, *Syrewill'* 1242 Fees, *Shirwell* 1263, *Shyrewelle* 1292, *Schirewill* 1294, *Shirewille* 1342 Ipm, *Schyrewill* 1303 FA.

'Clear spring (stream)', from OE *scīr* 'clear', 'bright' and *wiella* 'spring', 'stream'. Shirwell stands near a small stream. The el. *wiella* here has the distinctive SW. form *will(e)*; v. Ekwall, Contr. 60.

Fremington hd

S. of Barnstaple between the Torridge and the Taw, which separates it from S. Molton and Braunton hds on the north and east, consisting of

¹ Ric. de Bello Monte tenet manerium de Syrewill cum hundredo predicto de Syrewell de Hugone de Curteney, RH I. 78 (A. D. 1275); cf QW 165: Ric. de Bello Monte dicit quod ipse et omnes antecessores sui a tempore quo non exstat memoria tenuerunt predictum hundredum (sc. de Schyrewell).

the pars of Fremington, Tawstock, Newton Tracy, Horwood, Instow, Westleigh, Alverdiscott, Huntshaw, Gt. Torrington, St. Giles in the Wood and Roborough.

(In) *hundreto Framintone* 1084 Geld Roll, *Framiton'* (var. *Framinton'*) 1168, *Freminton'hundredum* 1183 P, *Hundr' de Fremi(g)ton'* 1238 Ass 174 m 24d, 32d, *Hundr' de Fremington* 1275 RH, 1281 QW, *Hundr' de Fremyngton'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Fremyngton* 1316 FA, *the manoir of Fremyngton with the hundred of the same in Devonesshire* 1426 Cl.

Called after the manor of FREMINGTON in the north of the hundred, nr Barnstaple, apparently the *caput* of the hundred: *Framintone* 1086 DB, *Framintona* 1086 Exon, *Fremigton* 1157-60 France, *Freminton* 1196 FF, *Freminton'* 1206 Cur, *Fremigt'* 1212 Fees, *Fremyngton* 1274, 1309 Ipm.

First el. a derivative in *-ingas* of an OE pn **Frema* or **Fremi*, a name derived from OE *fram* 'active', 'bold', or from the name-theme *Fram*; second el. OE *tūn* 'homestead'; cf. PNDv 113, ODP s. v. Frensham.

South Molton hd

E. of Barnstaple and the Taw, and S. of Braunton and Shirwell hds, containing the pars of N. and S. Molton, Molland, Twitche, E. and W. Anstey, Knowstone, George and Queen's Nympton, Chittlehampton, Chittlehamholt, Satterleigh and Warkleigh, Swimbridge, Landkey and Bishop's Tawton. This district formerly consisted of three hundreds, those of S. Molton, N. Molton and Molland, which were annexed to the royal manors of S. Molton, N. Molton and Molland respectively. S. Molton hd comprised the greater portion of the present hundred, whereas N. Molton hd only contained the vill of N. Molton (*Hundredum de Northmolton* ... in quo nullus est burgus, set unica villa tantummodo, que vocatur Northmolton; FA I. 376, A. D. 1316), and Molland hd that of Molland (*Hundredum de Mollonde* ... in quo nullus est burgus, set una villa tantummodo, que vocatur Mollonde, ib). In 1086 (DB. f. 101 a) the third penny of N. Molton, Bampton and Braunton hds is stated to pertain to the manor of Molland.

Mollande hundret 1084 Geld Roll List II, *Hundr' de Mothland'* 1238 Ass 174 m 24d, *hundr'm de Mollaunde* 1281 QW, *Hundr' de Mollonde* 1286 SR 242/11, 1316 FA.

Called after the royal manor of MOLLAND, E. of S. Molton, with which the hundred was coextensive, and to which it was annexed¹: *Molland(e)*

¹ Will. de Botreaus tenet manerium de Mollond cum hundredo, FA I. 361, A. D. 1303. In QW 179 the same William denies that Molland was a hundred: Willelmus de Botereaus ... dicit quod ipse non tenet aliquod hundredum de Mollaunde, set dicit quod Mollaunde est quoddam liberum manerium et illud manerium tenet. The hundred and manor were identical.

1086 DB, *Mollanda* 1086 Exon, 1100—3, 1155—8 (1332), 1204 Ch, (tedinga) *Parue Mollande* 1182 P, *Mouland* 1202 FF, 1212 Fees, 1238, 1249 Ass 174 m 31 d, 176 m 37 d, 1285 Ch, *Modland* 1205, *Moulande* 1219 FF, *Mollond*' 1242 Fees, *Mollond* 1249 FF, 1274 Ipm, *Mollonde* 1302 Ipm.

Etymology uncertain. The first el. is taken by Professor Ekwall to be probably the name of part of Exmoor Forest, on whose southern slope Molland and N. Molton are, possibly derived from Welsh *moel* 'bare hill'. The river name Mole is then a back-formation, v. ERN 295, ODP s. v. Molland; also PNDv 10.

Hvnd' *Nortmoltone* 1086 DB, *hundretor'* *Normoltone* ... 1086 Exon, *Hundredum de Nordmolton'* 1199 P, *Hundr' de Normoton'*, *Normouton'* 1238 Ass 174 m 24d, 31, *Hundr' de Northmolton'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Northmolton* 1316 FA.

Called after the royal manor of NORTH MOLTON, nr S. Molton, with which the hundred was coextensive (v. above): *Nortmoltone* 1086 DB, *Nortmoltona* 1086 Exon, *Nornoltona* (var. *Normolton'*) 1175 P, *Normout'* 1212 Fees, *Normouton'* 1218 Cl, *Northmouton* 1220 FF, *Normauton'* 1236 Fees, *Normuton'* 1236 Cl, *Northmouton'*, *Normeuton'* 1242 Fees, *Northmolton* 1266 Pat, 1314 Ipm, *Northmuton* 1263 Ch, *Nortmulton* 1267, *North Multon* 1286 Pat, *Nort Multon* 1270 Ipm.

First el. as in Molland. Second el. OE *tūn* 'homestead'.

Sut Moltone hund' 1084 Geld Roll (*Moltone hund'* II, *Sut Moltone hund'* III), (in) *hundreto Moltone* 1086 Exon, *Sumolton-hdr'* 1175 P, *Hundr' de Sumoton'*, *Sumouton'* 1238 Ass 174 m 24d, 31, *Hundr' de Sudmolton* 1275 RH, *Hundr' de Suthmolton'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Southmolton* 1316 FA, 1342 Ipm, 1428 FA.

Called after the manor of SOUTH MOLTON, to which the hundred was appurtenant¹: *Sedmoltone* 1086 DB, *Sut Moltone* 1086 Exon, *Sutmoltona* 1107 (1300) Ch, *Sumolton'* 1233, *Sulmothon'* 1234 Cl, *Sutmolton'*, *Soumouton'*, *Sumoulton'* 1238 Ass 174 m 25, 31d, *Suthmolton* 1238 FF, *Sumouton* 1246 Ch, *Moleton* 1283 Pat, Ch, *Suth Molton* 1297 Pat, *Soutmolton* 1307 Ipm.

First el. as in Molland and N. Molton. Second el. OE *tūn* 'homestead'.

¹ In 1275 (RH I. 80) Nich. f. Martin held the manor and hundred of Sudmolton, and in 1326 (Ipm VI, 447) William son of Will. Martyn held the manor of South Molton including the foreign hundred of South Molton; cf. also QW 172 where it is stated i. a. that Gilbert de Turbervill and all his ancestors from time out of mind had held the manor of S. Molton with the hundred (*manerium de Suthmouton' una cum hundredo*). In FA I. 325 (AD. 1284—6) the vill of S. Molton is stated to be the *caput* of the hundred (*villa de Suthmolton que [est] caput hundredi*).

Witheridge hd

A large hundred W. of Tiverton, between Tiverton and Chulmleigh. S. of Molton hd, bounded on the west by the Mole and the Taw, containing the pars of King's and Bishop's Nympton, Mariansleigh, Romansleigh, Chulmleigh, Cheldon, E. Worlington, Meshaw, Rose Ash, Knowstone, Creacombe, Rackenford, Witheridge, Thelbridge, Washford Pyne, Puddington, Woolfardisworthy, Cruwys Morchard, Templeton, Stoodleigh and Oakford.

(In) *hundreto Witric* 1084 Geld Roll (*Witric hundret* II, *Wetrigge hundret* III), *Wederiggehdr'* 1158, *Wederiggehdr'* 1168, *Wederingehdr'* (sic) 1169, *Wideringehdr'* (sic) 1170, *Wireggehdr'* 1175, *Witheriggehundredum* 1176, *Wirugehundredum* 1183, *Widerregehundredum* 1188, *Wuderegehundredum* 1195 P,¹ *Hundr' de Wytherigge*, *Wyrigge* 1238 Ass 174 m 24d, 33, *hundredum de Wyrig* 1242 Fees, *Hundr' de Wyrigg'* 1244 Ass 175 m 35, 1249 Fees, *Hundr' de Wytherigg'* 1249 Ass 176 m 40d, 1286 SR 242/11, *Wyerrigg'*, *hundr' de Wytherugg* 1275, *Hundr' de Wyrugg'* 1276 RH, *Hundredum de Wytherigge* 1286, *de Wytherug* 1316, *de Witheregg* 1346, *de Wytherige* 1428 FA, *hundred de Wyderigg* 1423 Ipm; *the manor of Wytherigge* (sic) and the hundred there 1392 Cl.

Named from WITHERIDGE on the Little Dart, 8 m. E. of Chulmleigh: *Wirige* 1086 DB, *Wiriga* 1086 Exon, *Wyrig'* 1242 Fees, *Whitruigg* 1245 Lib, *Wirigge* 1248 Ch, 1255 Pap, *Wetherigge* 1249 Ass (PNDv), 1355 ADiv, *Wytherigg* 1256, 1263 FF, 1354 Pat, *Wytherigge* 1263 FF, 1315 Ipm, 1336 Misc.

This is doubtless 'willow ridge', from OE *wīpig* 'willow' and *hrycg* 'ridge' (ODP). The derivation proposed in PNDv (OE *wepra hrycg*) is ruled out by the preponderance of forms in *-i-*. Witheridge was a royal manor, but there is no actual proof of the association of the hundred and manor of Witheridge. On the other hand, the sheriff's tourn for the hundred was held at Witheridge in 1275 (RH I. 87), which suggests that Witheridge, or the ridge after which it is called, was the original meeting-place. It is central for the hundred.

Bampton hd

Mainly E. of Bampton, on the Somerset border, bounded on the west by the Exe, consisting of the pars of Bampton, Morebath, Clayhanger,

¹ *Wudethornhundredum* 1196 P is an error due to the preceding *Haithornhundredum*.

Hockworthy, Holcombe Rogus, part of Burlescombe and Uffculme, which was long a hundred in itself:

(In) *hundreto Uffecolum* 1084 Geld Roll (*Ofecolum hund'* III), *Hundr' de Uffeculum* 1238 Ass 174 m 24, *Hundr' de Uffculme* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Ufcolmp'* 1316. *Hundredum de Baunton Of Colm* 1346, *Hundreda de Hemyok et Baunton Ofcolm* 1428 FA.

Called after the manor of UFFCULME (a member of Bampton; Ipm IV. 117), with which the hundred was coextensive: *Offecome* 1086 DB, *Offecoma* 1086 Exon, *Uffe Culum* 1176, *Vffe Colum* 1178, *Offecolum* 1183, *Vffecolum* 1184, 1194, *Vffeculum* 1196, *Vfculum* 1199 P, *Offeculm'* 1214 Cur, *Uffekulum* 1216 Cl, *Offeculum* 1249 FF, *Huffeculm* 1249 Ipm, *Ofculm* 1267 Ch, *Ufcolm* 1267 Pat, *Ufcolum* 1302, *Ufculm* 1303 Ipm.

'Uffa's Culm', the first el. being OE *Uffa* pn, the second the river name Culm, transferred to the place on its bank, v. PNDv 537.

Hund' Badentone 1084 Geld Roll,² *hund'* ... *Badentone* 1086 DB, Exon, *hundredum de Baunton'* 1178 P, 1238 Ass 174 m 24, 1275 RH, *hundredum de Bampton'* 1214 Cur, *Hundredum de Banton'* 1238, *de Baumton'* 1249 Fees, *Hundr' de Bampton'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Baunton* 1316, *de Baunton Ofcolm* 1428 FA.

Called after the manor of BAMPTON, its *caput*³: *Badentone*, *Baentone*, *Bentone* 1086 DB, *Badendone* 1086 Exon, *Baentona* 1086 Exon, 1130 P (p), 1138-61 Bath, *Badentuna* c 1090, *Bahentona* c 12th, *Baentona* 1155-60, *Bantona* 1156 Bath, *Bathentona* 1156 Wells, *Baenton'* 1176, 1179, 1180, 1194, 1196, *Baanton'* 1195, *Baentone*, *Bantone* 1197 P, *Banton'* 1198 P, 1199, 1205 Ch, 1238 Ass 174 m 28d, *Baunton'* 1214 Cur, *Bampton'* 1216 Cl, *Baunton* 1221 FF, 1258 Ch, *Bauntun* 1249, *Banton* 1253 Ipm.

Derived by Professor Ekwall from OE **Bæp̄hēmatūn* 'homestead of the dwellers at a hot spring (OE *bæp̄*)' (ODP); v. also PNDv 530 and cf. Bathampton W (ODP). The name of the river Bathern (olim Batham), near which the town stands, is a learned back-formation from some earlier form of the name of Bampton, cf. ERN 26, PNDv 2.

¹ In quo nullus burgus, set tantummodo unica villa.

² In List II *Badentone* is written over *Clauuetonet hundret* [Clawton], which seems to be an error.

³ Cf. *Baunton balliva et hund'*, parcell' maner' de Baunton 1321 Inq aqd. In 1316 (FA) both hundred and manor were held by the bishop of Exeter, during the minority of the heir of Th. de Cogan.

Hemyock hd

E. of Uffculme, on the Somerset border and the upper Culm, SE. of Bampton hd, containing the pars of Hemyock, Culmstock, Clayhidon, Dunkswell, Awliscombe and Buckereil; originally also Churchstanton, transferred to Somerset in 1896.

(In) *hundreto Hamiohc* 1084 Geld Roll (*Hamioth hund'* III), *Hemiochhundredum* 1188 P, *hundredum de Himeoc* c 1190 Buckland, *hundredum de Hemiech* 1195, *de Hemioch* 1196 P, *Hundredum de Hemioch* 1238 Fees, 1244 Ass 175 m 34, *Hundredum de Hemyok'* 1249 Fees, 1276 RH, *hundr'm de Heymiock* 1281 QW, *Hundr' de Hemyhoc* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Hemyock* 1316 FA.

Called after the royal manor of HEMYOCK, nr Uffculme, to which the hundred was annexed¹: *Hamioch* 1086 DB, *Hamioch* 1086 Exon, 1194 Cur I, *Hemioch* 1194 P, *Hamioch* 1204 Cur, *Hemmiac* 1212 Fees, *Hemioch* 1228 FF, *Hemioch* 1238 Ass 174 m 27, 1255 FF, *Hemyoc* 1262 FF, 1285 Ipm.

Etymology doubtful. Professor Zachrisson (v. Blomé 88) proposes Brit **Samiāco-*, originally the name of the stream on which the place stands; this is accepted in PNDv, where it is further suggested that the name is a derivative of **samo-* (*W haf*) 'summer', denoting a never-dry brook. Ekwall (ODP s. v.) is inclined to assume English origin for the name (OE *Hemman hōc* or *āc*, 'Hemma's bend or oak').

Halberton hd

A small hundred, situated between Tiverton and Uffculme, consisting of the pars of Halberton, Willand, Sampford Peverell, part of Burlescombe (partly in Bampton hd) and Whitnage Tything in Uplowman par.

Hund' Hasbertone 1084 Geld Roll (*Halsbretona hund'* II, *Halbretona hund'* III), *Hauberton'hundredum* 1180, 1188, *Haubertonhundredum* 1183 P, *hundredum de Hauberton'* 1214 Cur, 1238 Ass 174 m 24 (-ber-), 1244, 1249 Fees, *hundredum de Alberton* 1219 Fees, *hundr' de Halbertone*, *Hauberton* 1275 RH, *hundr' de Holbertone* 1281 QW, *Hundr' de Haberton'* 1286 SR 242/11,

¹ In 1238 (Fees) a jury presents that comes Ric. de Rivers who was enfeoffed of the manor of Hemyock with the hundred (*manerio de Hemioch simul cum hundredo*) gave this manor with the hundred to a certain Rob. Foliot, from whom the right to the manor and hundred descended to Ric. de Hidon. In 1285 (Ipm. II. 349) an inquisition refers to Hem[yo]c: The court with ... pleas of the internal and foreign hundred; cf. further Ipm X. 312; RH I. 94 and QW 167.

Hundredum de Halberton 1316, *Hundreda de Tyverton et Halberton* 1428 FA.

Called after the royal manor of HALBERTON, nr Tiverton, to which the hundred was appurtenant¹: *Halsbretone* 1086 DB, *Halsbretona* 1086 Exon, *Hauberton* 1188 P, *Haberton* 1242 Fees, *Hauberton* 1247 Ch, 1253 Misc, *Hauberton* 1252 Cl, *Halberton* 1286 FA, 1297 Pat, *Helberton* 1350 Pat.

Different suggestions have been made for the etymology of this name. The derivations proposed by Blomé (OE **Healh-burnan-tūn*) and PNDv (*Hāligbeorht* pn and *tūn*) do not suit the early spellings. Ekwall (ODP s. v.) says 'probably OE *Hæselbearu-tūn* 'tūn (homestead) by a hazel grove'. OE *hæsel* occasionally appears in the form *hals-* in PNs; cf. PNDv LVIII.

Tiverton hd

A district on the Exe, surrounding Tiverton, including the pars of Tiverton, Loxbeare, Huntsham, Calverleigh and Uplowman (except Whitnage Tything in Halberton hd).

(In) *hundreto Tuuertone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Tueruetone hund* II), *Tiuerton'hundredum* 1185, *Tuuerton'hundredum* 1188, *hundredum de Twiuertone* 1195 P, *hundredum ejusdem comitis* (sc. de Insula) *de Tuverton* 1206 Cur, *hundredum de Twiverton* 1214 Cur, 1242 Fees, *hundredum de Tivertun* 1219 Fees, *Hundr' de Twyverton* 1238 Ass 174 m 24, *Hundredum de Tiverton* 1249 Fees, *Hundr' de Tyuerton* 1286 SR 242/11,² *Hundredum de Tuvertone* 1286, *de Twyverton* 1316 FA, *hd of Twyverton* 1315 Pat, 1341 Ipm, *of Twiverton* 1341 Cl, *Hundreda de Tyverton et Halberton* 1428 FA.

Called after the royal manor of TIVERTON, to which the hundred was annexed³: *Tovretone* 1086 DB, *Touretona* 1086 Exon, *Tuiverton* 1141—55 France, *parua Tuerton*⁴ 1165, *Lille Tuuertona*⁴ 1168, *Tuerton* 1187,

¹ In 1296 (Ipm III. 235) the hundred of Halbertone was in the hands of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, by reason of the wardship of the land and heir of Will. de Boys, who held the manor of Halbertone with the hundred of the said Gilbert in chief.

² Consisting of *Forinsecum* and *Burgus de Tyuerton*.

³ In 1245 (Ipm I. 12) Baldwin de Ripariis (deceased), sometime earl of Devon, held Thuverton, manor and borough with the foreign Hundred Court; a similar inquisition of 1284 (ib. II. 328) refers to Tyverton borough: the manor, with the foreign hundred. In 1275 (RH I. 83) it is stated that 'Amicia comitissa Devon' tenet manerium de Tyv[er]ton cum hundredo predicto de Tyv[er]ton'.

⁴ These forms properly refer to another manor (PNDv 541).

Quiuerton 1194, *Twiuerton* comitis de Insula 1200 P, *Teurton* 1205 Cur, *Tivertun* 1219 Fees, *Tiverton* 1223 Pat, 1228 FF, *Twiverton* 1225 Cl, *Tuiverton* 1225 Pat, *Twiverton* 1228 FF, *Tuuerton* 1238 Ass 174 m 25, *Tevretun* 1245, *Twyverton*, *Tuiverton* 1250 Cl, *Tuverton* 1293 Ipm, *Teverton* 1294, *Great Twyverton* 1315 Pat.

OE **Twifyrd-tūn* 'homestead by the double ford', referring to a double ford over the Exe and the Loman at Tiverton. In King Alfred's will (BCS 553) Tiverton is called (*æt*) *Twyfyrd* alone, OE *tūn* 'homestead', being added at a later date; cf. *Twiferde* hd Gl, above, and PNDv 541.

Hayridge hd

S. of Tiverton, Halberton and Uffculme hds, containing Cullompton, Bradninch and Silverton, and the pars of Cadeleigh, Cadbury, Thorverton, Nether Exe, Bickleigh, Kentisbeare, Sheldon, Plymtree, Broadhembury, Payhembury, Feniton and Talaton, also Up-Exe in Rewe par (Wonford hd). Butterleigh is an outlier of Cliston hd. In the Geld Roll the hundred is named from Silverton, apparently the *caput* of the hundred, Hayridge being the name of its meeting-place.

(In) *Sulfertone hundreto* 1084 Geld Roll (*Sulfertone hundret II, Tuluertone hund* III¹). — Called after the royal manor of SILVERTON²: *Sulfretone* 1086 DB, *Sulfretona*, *Suffertona* 1086 Exon, *Seluerton* 1180 P, *Sulfertone* 1242 Fees, *Silfretun* 1246 Ipm, 1384 Pat, *Syluertun* 1249 FF, *Silverton* 1286, *Silferton* 1316 FA, *Sulfurton*, *Sulferton* 1317 Ipm, *Sulferton* 1317 Cl, *Silpherton* 1322 Ipm. — OE **Syl(h)ford-tūn* 'homestead by the ford of the gully'; cf. *Sulford* BCS 723 (*Sulhford* Craf), a locality in Bramford Speke, some three miles S. of Silverton (PNDv II. XIV, ODP s. v., Craf p. 47 and BTSuppl. s. v. *sulh*). **Sylh-* is the gen. of *sulh* 'furrow', 'gully', 'ravine' (in PNs).

Harrigehundredum 1182, *Haruggehundredum* 1183, *Hauregehundredum* 1185, *Haureggehundredum* 1195, *Hauring* 1214 Cur, *Haurig* 1231 Cl, 1249 Fees, *Harigge*, *Arigge* 1238 Ass 174 m 24, 27d, *Harrigge* 1244 Ass 175 m 34, 1286 SR 242/11, 1317 Ipm, *Harig* 1246 Ipm, *Harig* 1249 Ass 176 m 40, *Haring* (sic) 1252 Fees,

¹ Or Tiverton? cf. PNDv 539.

² Silverton was probably the *caput* of the hundred, though the only actual connection between the manor of Silverton and the hundred of Hayridge that has been noted is its being held in the 13th and 14th cent. by service of finding a bedel for serving the hundred of Hayridge (Ipm I. 15, VI. 75, 183; cf. also QW 174).

Harrig 1275 RH, 1316 FA, 1341 Cl, *Harrigg* 1275 RH, 1281 QW, *Arrigge* 1281 QW, *Harigg* 1286 FA, *Harugge* 1315 Pat, *Harrugge* 1317 Cl, *Hairigg* 1322 Ipm, *Harrygg* 1346 FA, *Harrygge* 1341 Ipm, *Harygge* 1422 Cl, 1428 FA, *Hayrigge* 1479 Ipm. — The first el. is derived from OE *hār* 'grey' in PNDv (p. 554), but this suggestion can hardly be correct in view of the absence of any trace of adjectival flection. Rather it is the noun **hær* found in Herne Beds (PNBeds 138), in Harome YNR (PNNR 70), and probably in several other names (v. ODP s. v. *hār*), though the *-au-* forms are puzzling. The word is related to Sw Dial *har* 'stony ground', *stenhar* 'heap of stones', hence the sense of the name may be 'stony ridge'. It also occurs in LG and Dutch, as well as in German, Dutch and Flemish PNs; v. further ODP and PNBeds l. c., and Mansion, Nomina Geographica Flandrica 3. 53 f., and cf. *Harhrycge* BCS 1116 f. (So?). Professor Ekwall considers that the *Hau-* forms give the clue to the meaning, taking *Hau-* as an error for *Han-*. This gives a good etymology: 'ridge with a (hundred) stone' (OE *hān* 'stone' and *hrycg*), and the subsequent development would be parallel to that of Storridge He, Staward Nb, etc. (v. ODP and the Klæber Miscellany, p. 21 f.). As *u* and *n* are often indistinguishable in the script of this time, this may well be the correct solution. Alternatively he would compare Halton and Hawick Nb, which may contain an OE **hāw* 'look-out' (ODP), and explain the name as 'look-out ridge'. The meeting-place of the hundred is unknown. Blomé (p. 89) suggests Whorridge Fm in Bradninch (*Horerugge*, *Horerigge*, *Horugge* 1445), but this name seems to be different (OE *Hāran hrycge* 'grey ridge'), cf. PNDv l. c.

Crediton hd

W. of Crediton, containing the pars of Crediton, Crediton Hamlets, Newton St. Cyres, Colebrooke, Sandford, Morchard Bishop and Kennerleigh.

(In) *hundreto Chridiatone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Chridiatone hund'* II, *Crediatone hund'* III), *hundr' de Cridietona* 1130, *Cridinton'-hundredum* 1176, *Crieton'hundredum* 1182, 1185, *Criditunehundredum* 1195 P, *Hundredum de Criditon'* 1238, 1249 Fees, *Hundr' de Cridiaton* 1275, *de Crydiaton* 1276 RH, *Hundr' de Crydion'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Criditon* 1303, 1316, *de Crydyton* 1346 FA.

Named from the bishop of Exeter's manor of CREDITON, to which the hundred was appurtenant¹: *Cridie* 739 (c 1050) Crawf. (æt, to, on) *Cridiantune* 930, 980—8, 1018 Crawf. c 1050 (s. a. 977) ASC(C), *Crydiaton* 974 BCS 1303, (into) *Crydiantune* 1008—12 Crawf. (æt) *Cridiantune* 1046 (12) KCD 1334; *Cridiensis ecclesia*, *Criditon* 933 BM; *Critetone* 1086 DB, *Chrietona*, *Chrietona* 1086 Exon, *Cridiatona* 1107—37 Crawf. 1150 France, *Crieton'* 1188 P, *Credinton'* 1213 Ch, *Criditon'* 1231, 1250 Cl, *Criton'* 1238 Ass 174 m 34d, *Crydeton*, *Crideton*, *Cridinton* 1249 FF, *Credington* 1274, *Crideton*, *Criditon*, *Cridinton*, *Credinton* 1297 Pat.

'Homestead on the river Creedy'; the first form being the name of the river alone, the later ones having had OE *tūn* added; v. ERN 103 f., PNDv 404.

North Tawton with Winkleigh hd

On the upper Taw including N. Tawton and the district north of it, the pars of Bow, Clannaborough, Down St. Mary, Zeal Monachorum, Lapford, Chawleigh, Nymet Rowland, Coldridge, Bondleigh, Brushford, Eggesford, Wembworthy, Winkleigh, Dowland, Dolton, Ashreigney, Burrington, High Bickington and Atherington. The hundred is bounded on the north by the Taw and the Little Dart. The parish of Winkleigh was formerly a hundred in itself (Hundredum de Wynkelegh ... in quo nullus est burgus, et nisi unica villa tantummodo, que vocatur Wynkelegh; FA I. 373, A. D. 1316).

Hundredum de Winkelegh' 1238 Fees, *Hundr'm de Wynkelegh* 1275, 1276 RH, *Hundr' de Wynkelegh'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Wynkelegh* 1346 FA, 1355 Ipm, *the manor of Wynkelegh Keynes and the hundred of Wynkelegh* 1419 FF (Do), *Hundredum de Wynkelegh* 1428 FA.

Called after the manor of WINKLEIGH KEYNES, nr N. Tawton, to which the hundred was appurtenant²: *Wincheleie* 1086 DB, *Wincheleia* 1086 Exon.

¹ In 1281 (QW 175) the bishop of Exeter claimed to hold the manor of Crydion with the hundred (manerium de Crydion simul cum hundredo) of the King's gift in chief, and that he and all his predecessors from time out of mind had held this hundred as an appurtenance of their warren. The same bishop had the manor and hundred in 1346 (FA I. 423: De episcopo Exoniensi pro manerio de Crydyton cum hundredo ejusdem loci). The grant of XX cassati in loco ubi dicitur Cridie in the charter granting land for the foundation of Crediton monastery, comprises the whole of Crediton hd (and, in addition, Upton Pyne, Bramford Speke, Hittisleigh, Drewsteignton and Cheriton Bishop in Wonford hd, and Clannaborough in N. Tawton hd); v. Crawf. p. 43 f.

² In 1281 (QW 167) Rog. de Kaynes claimed that he and all his ancestors had held the manor of Winkleley with the hundred (simul cum hundredo). The same Roger held the hundred in 1275 (RH I. 87).

Winchalega 1107 (1300) Ch, *Winkelea* 1182 P (p), *Winkeleg'* 1201 Obl, 1219 Fees (in libero manerio de), *Winkelegh* 1238 Ass 174 m 33d, *Wynkelegh'* 1242 Fees, *Wynkele* 1255 FF, 1318 Pat, *Wynkelegh* 1262 FF, 1296 Ipm, 1314, 1328 Cl, 1339 Ipm, *Wynkelegh* or *Wynkeleighe* 1328 Ipm, *Wynkelegh Keynes* 1361 Ipm, 1419 FF (Do).

OE **Winecan læage* 'Wineca's clearing' or possibly **Wincel-læage* 'clearing in a nook' (OE **wincel*); v. PNDv 373, ODP s. v.; and cf. Winkfield Brk: (*et*) *Winecan felda* 942 BCS 778 (Blomé). *Wineca* is a diminutive of *Wine*.

Hund' Tauentone 1084 Geld Roll (*Tautone hundred* II, *Tauuetone hundred* III), *Tavetone hvnd'* 1086 DB, (in) *hundreto de Tavetona* 1086 Exon, *Hund' de Tavetona* 1130, *Nortauton' hdr'*, *Tautonahdr'* 1168, *Tauton'hundredum* 1182, 1188, 1189, *Huthundredum de Tauton'* 1185, *Hundredum de Norchauton'* (sic) 1199, *de Northtauton'* 1200 P, *Hundredum de Nortauton'* 1238, *de Norht Tauton'* 1249, *Hundredum de Tauton'* 1252 Fees, *Hundr' de Cheping Tauton'* 1249 Ass 176 m 40d, *Hundr' de Nortaut'* 1275 RH, *Hundr' de Northauton'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Northtauton* 1316 FA.

Called after the manor of N. TAWTON, the *caput* of the hundred: *Tavetone*, *Tavetone* 1086 DB, *Tauvetona* 1086 Exon, *Chepintauton'* 1199 P, *Chiptauton'* 1204 Cur, *Tautun* 1223 Pat, *Cheping Taunton'* 1249 Ass 176 m 41, *Nortauton* 1264 Ipm, 1277 Misc.

First el. the river name Taw, second el. OE *tūn* 'homestead'; 'homestead on the Taw'. *Chepin(g)*- is OE *cēapung* 'market'; for *Chip*- cf. OE *cypstræt* 'market street'. *North*, to distinguish from S. Tawton, below. For *Huthundredum* v. Bath Forum hd above. Both hundred and manor of N. Tawton were held by the Vautort family in the 13th cent. (v. Fees II. 1263, 1370; RH I. 75, etc.).

Shebbear hd

S. of Bideford between the Torridge and Bideford Bay, bounded by the Torridge on the W., S. and E., containing the pars of Bideford, Northam (Appledore), Abbotsham, Alwington, Parkham, Buckland Brewer, Littleham, Landcross, Weare Giffard, Monkleigh, Frithelstock, Lt. Torrington, Beaford, Merton, Huish, Meeth, Idlesleigh, Petrockstow, Buckland Filleigh, Sheepwash, Shebbear, Peters Marland, Langtree, Newton St. Petrock, Bulkworthy and E. Putford. Shebbear is the post-Domesday name of the hundred. In the Geld Roll it is called:

(In) *hundreto Mertone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Mertone hundret* II, III). — The name is derived from that of the manor of MERTON, in the east of the hundred, nr Gt. Torrington: *Mertone* 1086 DB,

Mertona 1086 Exon, *Mereton'* 1176 (p), 1195 P, *Mereton* 1196 FF, *Merthon'* 1242 Fees, *Merton* 1246 Pat, Ipm, 1277 Pat, 1286 FA, *Mertone* 1299 Ipm. — OE **Mere-tūn* 'farm by a pool'; v. ERN 288 and PNDv 97.

Sheftberahdr' 1168, *Scheftbergahdr'* 1171, *Schafteberga hdr'* 1172, *Schepbera hundredum* 1176, *Schefberiahundredum* 1177, *Schafberahundredum* 1178, *Schefberahundredum*, *Schafberehundredum* 1188, *Schafberahdr'* 1189 P, *hundredum de Seftbere* 1219 Fees, *Hundr' de Shefbere*, *Safbergh'*, *Sefbergh'* 1238 Ass 174 m 24d, 34d, 35, *Hundr' de Scheftbere*, *Schesteber* 1244 Ass 175 m 35, 47d, *Hundr' de Sheftbyr'*, *Sheftber'* 1249 Ass 176 m 38, 40d, *Hundredum de Scefbyar* 1252 Fees, *hd of Seftteber* 1265, *de Scheftbere* 1269 Misc, *Hundr' de Schefbeare*, *hundr' forinsecum de Scheftbere* 1275 RH, *hundr'm domini Regis de Schaftebere*, *Scheftbere*, *Shebyr'* 1281 QW, *Hundr' de Septbeare* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Schefber* 1286, *de Sheftbere* 1316, *de Sheftebear* 1346 FA.

Named from SHEBBEAR, in the SW. of the hundred, nr the Torridge: (ut of) *Sceftbeara* 1050—73 Earle 261, *Sepesberie* 1086 DB, *Sepesberia* 1086 Exon, *Seftberia* 1168, *Schafbara*, *Scheaftberia* 1177, *Schaftebera* 1178, *Schafber(ia)* 1194, *Schafberg'* 1196, *Scaftberge* 1198, *Scaftberia* 1199 P, *Siefbara* 1204, *Sheberr'* 1207 Ch, *Shebar'* 1205 Cur, *Chefber'* 1217 Cl, *Seftbere* 1219 Fees, 1236 Cl, *Sejbergh'* 1238 Ass 174 m 35, *Sheftber'* 1249 Fees, *Sefbere* 1281 Pat, *Scheftbear* 1386 Ipm.

'Shaft wood', from OE *scaft* 'shaft', 'pole', generally 'shaft of a spear' or 'spear', and *bearu* 'grove', here inflected as a *u*-stem (v. PNDv 107 f.), doubtless, as suggested by Blomé (47), referring to a wood furnishing material for spears or other implements of a similar kind. For the *-bear*, *-byar*, *-byr* forms v. PNDv 107, XXXIII. The relation between the two names of the hundred is doubtful. On the analogy of other cases from Devon (v. below), it might be assumed that Merton was the *caput* of the hundred, Shebbear being its meeting-place, but there is no actual evidence. The mention above of the forinsec hundred of Shebbear might suggest that Shebbear was the *caput* (cf. EHR 47. 359 f.), and its position is not central for the hundred. Further, there is in Buckland Filleigh (E. of Shebbear) a place called Modbury (*Madbury* 1718) where, according to PNDv 91, the petty sessions were held in 1650, which may represent OE *(ge)mōtburh 'moot-place',

possibly referring to the sessions of the hundred court; cf. Modbury PNDv 279, and Modbury hd Do, below.

Hartland hd

The promontory W. of Bideford Bay ending in Hartland Point, containing the pars of Hartland, Clovelly, Woolfardisworthy and Welcombe, also, detached, Yarnscombe nr Barnstaple, which was a member of Hartland (cf. FA I. 374).

(In) *Hertilande hundreto* 1084 Geld Roll (*Hertilande hundret* II, *Hertilanda hund'* III), *hundr' de Hertilanda* 1130 P, *Hundredum de Hertiland'* 1199 P, 1238 Fees, *Hundredum de Hertilond* 1244 Fees, 1286, 1303 FA, *Hundr' de Hertilaund* 1276 RH, *Hundr' de Hertilond'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Hertylond* 1346, *de Herteland* 1428 FA.

Named from the manor of HARTLAND, the *caput* of the hundred¹: *Hertilanda*, *Hertilamla* 1168 P, *Hertiland'* 1176 P, 1201 Ch, *Hertilande* 1194 Cur I, *Herteland'* 1205 Cur, *Hertilaund'* 1230 P, *Hertilaunde* 1259 Ipm, *Hertenelond* 1263, *Hurtelaund* 1281 Pat.

Apparently identical with *Heortigtun* 880—5 (c. 1030) BCS 553, *Hertitone* 1086 DB, *Hertitona* 1086 Exon, *Hertinton'* 1180 P. The first part of the name is probably OE **Heor(o)t-æg* 'stag island', referring to the Hartland promontory, to which were added *land* and *tūn* 'homestead'; v. ODP s. v. An alternative suggestion is made by Karlström (14), who considers Hartland to be OE **Heort-igland* 'stags' island'.

Black Torrington hd

A large hundred in the west of the county, surrounding Hatherleigh and Holsworthy, S. of the Torridge and Hartland hd and N. of Dartmoor, consisting of the pars of Bradworthy, W. Putford, Abbots Bickington, Milton Damerel, Bradford, Black Torrington, Highampton, Hatherleigh, Monk Okehampton, Broadwood Kelly, Sampford Courtenay, Belstone, Inwardleigh, Ashbury, Northlew, Beaworthy, Halwill, Ashwater, St. Giles on the Heath, Werrington, and the pars W. of these. It is bounded on the SW. by the Carey and the Ottery.

(In) *hundreto Toritone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Toritone hundret* II, III), *Blachetoriton'* *hundredum* 1176, *Blaketorinton'hundredum*

¹ In 1281 (QW 173) Oliver de Dinham (Dinant) claims that he and all his ancestors from time out of mind held the manor of Hertilonde with the hundred of Hertilonde (*maner' de Hertilonde simul cum predicto hundredo*). In 1316 (FA I. 374) Will. de Bereford held the hundred and the manor of Hertilaunde.

1182, *Blactorinton'hundredum* 1185, *Bachetoriton'hundredum* 1188 P, *uthundredum de Blaketorinton'* 1200 Ch, *hundredum de Blaketorintun'* 1219, *uthundredum de Blaketoriton'* 1238 Fees, *hundredum de Blaketoriton'* 1242, 1249 Fees, 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Blaketorinton'* 1244, 1252 Fees, *hundr' de Blaketoriton* 1281 QW, 1316, 1428 FA.

Called after the royal manor of BLACK TORRINGTON, on the Torridge in the north of the hundred nr Hatherleigh, to which the hundred was appurtenant¹: *Torintone* 1086 DB, *Torintona* 1086 Exon, *Blachetoritona* 1168, *Blaketorinton'* 1189 P, *Blakethorinton'* 1215, *Blaketorintun'* 1218, *Blactoriton'* 1219 Cl, *Blaketorintun'* 1219 Fees, *Blakethorenton* 1227 Ch, *Blak'toriton'* 1236, *Blakethoriton'* 1252 Cl, *Blake Toriton* 1297 Pat.

'Homestead (OE *tūn*) on the river Torridge'. In PNDv it is suggested that the prefix *Black* refers to the colour of the stream at Black Torrington. It serves to distinguish Black Torrington from Gt. and Lt. Torrington farther down the Torridge.

Lifton hd

A large hundred on the Tamar and the Carey, N. of Tavistock. Its size is in part accounted for by its inclusion of the greater part of Dartmoor, the large pars of Lydford and Okehampton Hamlets. It further contains the pars of Sourton, Bridestowe, Bratton Clovelly, Germansweck, Virginstow, Broadwoodwidge, Lifton, Bradstone, Dunterton, Kelly, Marystow, Stowford, Thrushelton, Lewtrenchard, Coryton and Marytavy; Willsworthy hamlet (in Petertavy par, Roborough hd); and, detached, Lamerton and Sydenham Damerel, nr Tavistock. The existence of this unconnected portion of Lifton hd is due to the creation, in 1114, of the new hd of Tavistock (VHDv I. 382), consisting of the pars of Tavistock, Tavistock Hamlets, Brentor and Milton Abbot, which, in 1084, belonged to Lifton hd.

(In) *hundreto Listone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Lifetone hundret* II, *Listone hundret* III), *Liftunehr'* 1168, *Lifton'hundredum* 1185, 1188, *Lifston'hundredum* 1188 P, *Hundred' de Liftun'* 1222 Cl, *Hundredum de Lifton'* 1238, 1249 Fees, 1244 Cl, *hundredum de Lyfton'* 1238, 1249 Cl, 1286 SR 242/11, *hd of Lifton* 1265 Misc, *forinsecum hundr' de Liston* 1276 RH, *Hundredum de Lyfton* 1316, *Hundreda de Lyffeton et Tavystoke* 1428 FA.

¹ Cf. Fees 1426 (A. D. 1249): Juratores presentant, quod Alanus la Szusche tenet manerium de Blaketoriton' cum hundredo forinseco in feodo de domino rege per seriantiam custodiendi hundredum, et dimisit hundredum istud Ricardo de Wanford' ... et idem Ricardus dimisit hundredum istud Henrico de Tracy ad firmam ...

Called after the royal manor of LIFTON nr Launceston, to which the hundred was annexed¹: (æt, fram) *Liwtune* 880—5 (c 1030), c 970 BCS 553, 1247. *Listone* 1086 DB, *Listona* 1086 Exon, *Leftun* 1156, *Liftuna* 1157, *Liftona* 1168, 1173 P, *Lifton'* 1177, 1187, 1195, 1198 P, 1216 Cl, 1238, 1249 Fees, *Lifftomam* (sic) 1204, *Lifftonium* 1215 Ch. *Lefton* 1209 Pap, 1227 Pat, *Leftun* 1224 Pat, *Lifton* 1228 Cl, 1246 Ch, 1272 Pat.

'Homestead (OE *tūn*) on the Lew'. Lifton stands near the junction of the Lyd and the Wolf. Lew is now only the name of an arm of the Lyd, but must originally have been the name of the lower Lyd as well, v. PNDv 189, ODP s. v. Lifton. The change of *w* to *f* is in part due to unvoicing.

Tavistock hd contains the pars of Tavistock and Tavistock Hamlets, Brentor and Milton Abbot, and was taken out of Lifton hd (q. v.) at the beginning of the 12th cent. It is *Taustokehundredum* 1182, *Tauistokehundredum* 1183, 1188, *hundredum forinsecum de Tavistok* 1238 Fees, *Hundr' de Tauistoke* 1286 SR 242/11 (consisting of *Forinsecum* and *Burgum de Tauistok*), *Hundredum de Tavystok* 1316 FA. It was held by the abbey of Tavistock (Fees 1372), and derives its name from TAVISTOCK, its *caput*; Cf. RH I. 81 (A. D. 1275): *Locus de Tavistok' cum forinseco hundredo ibidem aliquando fuit domini Aldredi tunc Regis Anglie ante conquestum ... et idem Aldredus dedit eundem locum cum forinseco hundredo Ordulpho comiti fratri suo ...*

Roborough hd

N. of Plymouth, extending northwards into Dartmoor, bounded on the east by the Plym and on the west by the Tamar and the Tavy, consisting of the pars of St. Budeaux, Stoke Damerel, Weston Peverell, E. Stonehouse, Compton Gifford, Egg Buckland, Bickleigh, Tamerton Foliot, Bere Ferrers (with Bere Alston), Buckland Monachorum, Meavy, Sheepstor, Walkhampton.

¹ In 1281 (QW 170) Johannes de Cancell' claims to hold 'manerium de Lifton ad quod predictum hundredum [hundredum de Lifton] est annexum', and says that he and his ancestors from time out of mind held the hundred with the manor (predictum hundredum simul cum manerio). Cf. further Fees 1262 (A. D. 1251—2): *manerium de Lyston' cum hundredo forinseco ... quodam tempore fuit domini Henrici Regis primi, et postea Regina Alianora dedit illud cum dicto hundredo et advocacione ecclesie domine Agathe de Gatesden' alumpne sue ... Postea eadem Agatha vendidit ... totum jus suum domino Andree de Cancell' tam de manerio quam de hundredo ... Mortuo vero Andree, descendit dictum manerium domino Egido fratri suo et hundredum et advocatio. Post mortem Egidii, dominus R. comes Cornubie seisivit dictum manerium in manu sua cum dicto hundredo, qui adhuc tenet ... Tempore vero Regis Henrici primi manerium cum hundredo extantum fuit annuatim pro ...* — Also RH I. 74, 95.

Sampford Spiney, Whitechurch and Petertavy (except Willsworthy hamlet). In the Geld Roll the hundred is called after Walkhampton, its *caput*, Roborough being the name of the meeting-place of the hundred. The latter name already occurs in one of the lists of hundreds in the Geld Roll.

(In) *hundreto Walchentone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Walchentone hundret* II). — The name is derived from that of the royal manor of WALKHAMPTON, in the N. of the hundred nr Tavistock, to which Roborough hd was appurtenant¹: *Wachetone* 1086 DB, *Wachetona* 1086 Exon, *Walchintun'* 1158 P, *Walcampton*, *Walkampton* 1263 Ipm, *Walkhampton* 1297, *Walkehampton* 1306 Pat. — Professor Ekwall suggests (ERN 431, ODP s. v. Walkhampton) that the first el. is an old name (**Wealce* 'the rolling one') of the river Walkham, whose present name is a back-formation from Walkhampton. The base would be **Wealchēmātūn* 'the homestead (*tūn*) of the dwellers on the *Wealce* (Walkham)' or **Wealcantūn* 'homestead on the *Wealce*'. This is accepted in PNDv (243f.).

Rueberge h' 1084 Geld Roll List III, *Roggeberehundredum* 1182, *Ruggebergehundredum* 1185, *Ruwebergahundredum* 1188 P, *Rughebergh'* 1238 Ass 174 m 24d, *Rubergh'* 1238 Fees, 1244 Ass 175 m 40d, *Ruchebergh'* ib m 34d, *Ru(e)berg'* 1249 Ass 176 m 31, 40d, *Rokeberg* 1261 Pat, *Ruberg* 1263 Ipm, *Rouburg'* 1276 RH, *R(o)ubergg'* 1281 QW, *Rouweburgh'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Roweberwe* 1286, *Rogheberg* 1303 FA, *Rugheburgh* 1314 Pat, *Rouburgh* 1316, 1346 FA, 1421 Cl, 1428 FA, *Rughbergh* 1318 Misc, *Rouburgh* 1369 Ipm. — The name is taken from ROBOROUGH DOWN in Buckland par (*Rueberge* 1114—16 BM, ?*La Ruweberewe* 1286 Pat, *Rouburgh juxta Tavistoke* 1387, *Rowberdon* 1540, *Rowborough Downe* 1624 PNDv 225) near the main road from Plymouth to Tavistock. Roborough Ho. and Roborough (hamlet) are 1 1/2 and 2 m. farther south (Bickleigh par). The exact place for the meetings of the hundred is unknown. The meaning of the name is 'rough hill', from OE *rūh* 'rough', 'uncultivated' and *beorg* 'hill', 'mound'; cf. *Ruwan biorg* BCS 702 (K), (on) *Ruwan beorch* BCS 962 (W), (on) *Ruwan beorg* BCS 778 (Brk), KCD 1322 (Do), Roborough Dv (PNDv 118) and Rowbarrow hd Do, below. On the form *rūwan*, cf. Sievers § 173 A 2, Bülbring § 490 e.

¹ The manors of ... Walcampton with the foreign hundred of Rokeberg 1261 Pat; (Boeland, Bykele and) Walkampton manors with the hundred of Ruberg 1263 Ipm; also FA I. 341 (A. D. 1284—6).

Plympton hd

On the coast, E. of Plymouth and the Plym, consisting of the pars of Plympton St. Mary and St. Maurice, Plymstock, Wembury, Revelstoke, Brixton, Yealmpton and Shaugh Prior.

(In) *hundreto Plintone* 1084 Geld Roll, *Plimton' hundredum* 1188 P, *hundredum domini comitis* (the earl of Devon) *de Plimton'* 1214 Cur, *Hundr' de Plimton'* 1238 Ass 174 m 24d, *Hundr' de Plimton* 1276 RH, 1316 FA, *hd of Plumpton* 1315 Pat.

Named from PLYMPTON Earle, the hundred being appurtenant to the earl of Devon's castle of Plympton¹: *Plymentun* 904 (13) BCS 610, *Plintone* 1086 DB, *Plintona* 1086 Exon, (of) *Plimtune* c 1135 Earle 261, *Plinton'* 1158, 1195 P, 1200 Ch, *Plimtun'* 1204 Cur, *Pliaton'* 1204, *Plumton'* 1205 Cl, *Plinton*, *Plumton* 1217, *Plumtun* 1218 Pat, *Plymton'* 1229 Cl, *Plymton* 1234 Pat, *Plimton'* 1238 Ass 174 m 25, *Plimpton* 1249 Ipm, *Plympton Comitis* 1299 PNDv 255.

Probably OE *plyme* and *tūn* 'plum-tree homestead', the river name Plym being a back-formation; v. ERN 328, PNDv 252.

Ermington hd

On the south coast between the Yealm and the Avon estuaries, on both sides of the Erme, and including part of Dartmoor on the north, E. of Plympton hd, containing Modbury and Ivybridge and the pars of Newton Ferrers, Holbeton, Kingston, Ringmore, Bigbury, Aveton Gifford, Modbury, Ermington, Ivybridge, Ugborough, Harford and Cornwood. In the Geld Roll the name of the hundred is *Alleriga*. This was the meeting-place of the hundred, the name of Ermington, which is also found in one of the indices of the Geld Roll, denoting its *caput*.

(In) *Allerige hundreto* 1084 Geld Roll (*Alerige hund'* III).

The site of this place as well as the etymology of the name is uncertain. Perhaps we should look for it in the neighbourhood of Modbury (< OE *gemōt-beorg* 'moot hill'), which was possibly at an early date the hundred meeting-place (PNDv 279). In PNDv 264 the meaning is suggested to have been 'Ælla's ridge' (OE *Ælla* pn), but all that can be said with certainty is that the second el. is OE *hrycg* 'ridge'.

Hermentone hundred 1084 Geld Roll List II, *hundr' de Ermin-tona* 1130, *Erminton'hundredum* 1182, 1188 P, *Hundr' de Ermin-*

¹ Plympton castle including a hundred . . . , Ipm I. 175 (A.D. 1263). In 1245, Baldwin de Ripariis (deceased) held 'the foreign Hundred Court and borough of Plumton' (Ipm I. 12). The forms from BCS, Earle and 1158 P. refer to Plympton St. Mary.

ton' 1238 Ass 174 m 24d, 1249 Fees, *hd of Hermigton* 1265 Misc, *hundr' forins' de Ermyntone* 1275 RH, *Hundr' de Ermyngton'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Ermygton* 1316 FA.

The name is derived from that of the royal manor of ERMINGTON nr Modbury, which was the *caput* of the hundred¹: *Ermentone* 1086 DB. *Ermentone*, (ad) *Hermentonam* 1086 Exon, *Hermiton* 1201 FF, *Armenton'*, *Hermitun'* 1204 Cur, *Erminton'* 1204 Cur, 1215 Cl, 1242 Fees, *Erminton* 1226 Pat, *Herminton* 1228 FF, *Ermington'* 1249 Cl, *Ermington* 1260, *Erminton Peverel* 1263 Ipm.

Perhaps 'homestead on the Erme'; cf. PNDv 5, 272, ERN 149 f., ODP s. v. Erme. Hugh Peverell held the manor in 1215 Cl.

Stanborough hd

A long, narrow hd E. of Ermington hd in the valley of the Avon, extending from the coast at Bolt Head into Dartmoor, including the towns and pars of Salcombe, Kingsbridge, S. Brent and Buckfastleigh; Thurlestone, S. Milton, N. and S. Huish, Malborough, W. Alvington, Churchstow, Loddiswell, Woodleigh, E. Allington, Moreleigh, Diptford, Rattery, Dartington, Dean Prior, W. Buckfastleigh and Holne. On the SE. it is separated by Kingsbridge Estuary from Coleridge hd. In the Geld Roll the hundred is called after Diptford, its *caput*, the present name being that of its old meeting-place.

(In) *hundreto Dippeforde* 1084 Geld Roll (*Dippesforde hundret* II, *Dippeforde hund'* III). — The name is taken from the royal manor of DIPTFORD nr Totnes, to which the hd of Stanborough was appurtenant²: *Depeforde* 1086 DB, *Depeforda* 1086 Exon, *Depe-*

¹ In 1086 (DB f. 100 b) the customs of the hundred (*consuetudines Hundredi*) belonged to the manor of *Ermentone*. An inquisition of 1303 (Misc I. 520) declares that 'Gilbert son of Stephen, and his ancestors, have held the manor of Ermyngton with the foreign hundred of Ermyngton of the honour of Plympton by knight service since the Conquest . . .'. Cf. EHR 47. 362.

² In 1212 (Fees 97) Henry II is stated to have given 'manerium de Karsewell (Kingskerswell) cum hundredo et manerium de Depeford cum hundredo' to the earl of Cornwall. Henry, the earl's son, then held the manors with the hundreds (maneria cum hundredis). In 1275 (RH I. 79) Rog. de Mules held the manor of Dupeforde 'cum hundredo de Stanburge', and in 1281 (QW 173) Nicholas de Moeles, his father, is stated to have been given the manors of Dupeford and Carsewell with the hundreds of Stanberhg and Haythorne (Haytor) by Henry III. An inquisition of 1295 refers to 'Duppeford. The manor, including . . . the hundred of Stanburgh', and similar references abound (e.g. Ipm V. 105; A.D. 1310: King's Carswille and Dupeford. The manors held of the King in chief . . . together with the hundreds of Haytorre and Stanburgh; Ipm V. 384, VIII. 86, IX.

ford 1156 P, 1226 Pat, 1230 Ch, *Depefeld'* 1194 AC, 1228 Cl, 1242 Fees, *Diepefeld'*, *Dippeford'* 1230 P, *Dupeford* 1269 Ipm, 1276 RH, 1310, 1337 Ipm, 1369 Pat, *Duppeford* 1295 Ipm, 1297 Pat, 1349 Cl, 1385 Pat, *Duppeford* alias *Dippeford* 1316 Ipm, *Dippeford* 1316 Cl. — 'Deep ford' (OE *dēop, ford*), referring to a ford across the Avon.

Stanbergahdr' 1160, 1189, *Stanbergahundredum* 1185, *Stanburgehundredum* 1188, *Stanbergahundredum* 1197 P, *Stanberg'* 1219, 1249 Fees, *Stanbergh'* 1238, 1242, 1244 Fees, *Stamberg'* 1238, *Stanbrug'* 1252 Fees, *Stanburges* 1269 Ipm, *Stanburg'* 1275, 1276, *Stanburig* 1275, *Stamburg'* 1276 RH, *Stanburgh'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Stanburgh* 1286 FA, 1295, 1310, 1316, 1349 Ipm, 1316, 1349 Cl, 1369, 1385 Pat, 1392 Cl, *Stanbrig* 1303, *Stanbrege* 1316 FA, *Staneburgh* 1328 Pat, *Standeburgh* 1428 FA. — The meeting-place of the hundred was at STANBOROUGH Brake (1"; Stanborough House is a mile further north in Halwell par; this is *Stanbergh* 1281 PNDv, *Stoneburgh* 1503 *ibid.*), on the extreme eastern boundary of the hundred, at the junction of the pars of Moreleigh, Halwell, Blackawton and E. Allington, and on the road from Kingsbridge to Totnes, which is here crossed by several other roads and tracks. The site is at the highest point for a considerable distance, and must command a fine view of the sea. The exact spot for the meetings may be the 'Camp' marked on the OS just E. of the road (PNDv 324). The name is from OE *stānbeorg* 'stony elevation', 'rocky hill', with later confusion of the second component with OE *burh* 'fortress'.

Coleridge hd

On the coast W. of Dartmouth and S. of Totnes, bounded on the east by the Dart, on the west by Stanborough hd, from which it is partly separated by Kingsbridge Estuary, consisting of the towns and pars of Totnes, Dartmouth, Dittisham, Cornworthy, Ashprington, Harberton, Halwell, Blackawton, Stoke Fleming, Slapton, Stokenham, Sherford, Buckland-Tout-Saints, Charleton, S. Pool, E. Portlemouth and Chivelstone. In the Geld Roll the hundred is called after Chillington in Stokenham.

326; 1349, 1392 Cl, 1328, 1369, 1385 Pat, etc.). In 1316 (Cl) there is mention of 'the manor of Dippeford (co. Dv.) *except* the hundred of Stanburgh, which manor and hundred are worth ...'. An assize roll of 1249 mentions the 'foreign hundred' (*hundredum forinsecum*) held with the manor of Depefeld (Fees 1426), incidentally confirming the QW entry.

(In) *hundreto Cadelintone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Cædelintone hundret* II. *Cadelintone hund'* III). — This name is derived from that of the old borough of CHILLINGTON in Stokenham, in the extreme S. of the hundred, to which the hundred was apparently annexed¹: *Cedelintone* 1086 DB, *Cedelintona* 1086 Exon, *Chedelington'* 1200 Cur, 1238 Ass 174 m 40d, *Chedelinton'* 1218 Cl, *Chedelyngton* 1309, 1395 Ipm, 1473 BM, *Chedelington* 1313 Cl, *Chidelington burg'* 1409 Ipm: — 'Homestead (OE *tūn*) of the people of *Ceadela*'; the first el. being an *ingas*-derivative of a pn **Ceadela*, not on independent record, but presupposed by several PNs; v. PNDv 332, and cf. Chadlington O, below. Chillington was evidently once a more important place than it is now.

(Odo hundredman de) *Colleruge*² 1185 P, *Corig'* 1219, *Curigge* 1238 Fees, *Courigge* 1244 Ass 175 m 34d, *Curigg'* 1249 Fees, *Colrugge* 1249 FF, 1334 Pat, *Colrig'* 1276 RH, *Collerugg'* 1281 QW, *Colrigge* 1286 SR 242/11, 1360 Cl, 1428 FA, *Colerigh* 1286, *Colrig* 1303 FA, *Colrigg* 1309, 1409 Ipm, *Colerigg'* 1313 Cl, *Colrugg* 1316, 1346 FA, *Colrygge* 1395 Ipm, *Collerigge* 1428 FA. — Named from COLERIDGE in Stokenham, less than a mile N. of Chillington (*Colrige* 1086 DB, Exon, *Colriga* 1086 Exon, *Curigge* 1244 FF, *Colrigg'* 1309 Ipm, *Colrigge* (parcel of the manor of Stokenham) 1396 Pat), near the crest of a marked ridge. The meaning is probably 'ridge where charcoal is burnt', from OE *col* 'coal' and *hrycg* 'back', 'ridge'; the name is identical with Coldridge and Coleridge in Egg Buckland, v. PNDv 227, 332, 365. The references given in the note are not quite conclusive as to whether the hundred was annexed to Chillington or to Stokenham, though the former seems very probable. If the latter, the hundred may have been named from Chillington, because its meeting-place (Coleridge) was near Chillington.

Haytor hd

On the south coast, E. of the Dart and Coleridge hd, containing the towns and pars of Torquay, Paignton, Brixham, Newton Abbot, Kingswear,

¹ Stoke in Hamme. The manor, including ... burgages at Chedelyngton, and a foreign hundred called Colrigg; Ipm V. 113 (A.D. 1309). The manor of Stoke in Hamme and the borough of Chedelington and the hundred of Colerigg' 1313 Cl 510, also Ch III. 131; but cf. above.

² Identified with Coldridge in PNDv.

Churston Ferrers, Stoke Gabriel, Berry Pomeroy, Littlehempston, Broadhempston, Staverton, Woodland, Torbryan, Ipplepen, Marldon, Kingskerswell, Abbotskerswell, Woolborough, Coffinswell; Cockington, Denbury, St. Marychurch, Tormoham (in Torquay), and, detached, Buckland in the Moor and Widecombe in the Moor (Dartmoor). In the Geld Roll the hundred is called after Kingskerswell, its *caput* (v. above under Stanborough hd, also Fees 1327 (A. D. 1238), RH I. 71 (A. D. 1275), 1316 Cl (275). Ipm III. 181 (A. D. 1295), IX. 326, etc.).

(In) *hundreto Carsewilla* 1084 Geld Roll (*Cersuelles hundret* II, *Carsuelle hund'* III). — Named from the royal manor of KINGSKERSWELL nr Newton Abbot, the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Carsewelle* 1086 DB, *Carsewilla* 1086 Exon, *Cassewella* 1156, *Karsewell* 1189 P, *Carsuill'* 1194 AC, *Kereswell'* 1196 Cur, *Karswell* 1212 Fees, *Karswell'* 1219 Fees, 1228, 1232 Cl, *Carsewille'* 1238, *Carswille'* 1242 Fees, *Kynghescharsewell* 1270 FF, *Kynghiskarswelle* alias *Karswell* 1295 Ipm; *Carswell Reg'* 1281 QW: — 'Watercress spring (or stream)', from OE *cærse*, *cerse*, *cresse* '(water)cress' and *wiella* 'spring', 'stream'; cf. *Cærswille* 739 BCS 1331 in Crediton Dv, probably the name of a stream (ERN 445). Abbotskerswell nr Kingskerswell is *Cærswille* 956 (13) BCS 952.

Heithornhundredum 1185, 1186, *Haitorehundredum* 1188, *Haithorn* 1195, 1196 P, *Heitorr* 1219, *Heitorr'* 1238 Fees, *Heytore* 1238, 1249 *Ass* 174 m 24d, 176 m 40, *Haytorre* 1244 *Ass* 175 m 34d, 1286 *SR* 242/11, 1310, 1316 Ipm, 1319 Pat, 1337, 1349 Ipm, 1360 Cl, 1398 Pat, *Haytor* 1242 Fees, 1428 FA, *Haytorr'* 1252 Fees, 1275 RH, *Heythorre* 1254 FF, *Haythorne*, *Eythorn'* 1281 QW, *Haythor* 1286 FA, *Haytorr* 1295 Ipm, 1303, 1316 FA. — PNDv ignore the *-thorn* spellings (of which only the first is quoted), but the three-fold occurrence of this form is surely significant. It seems more probable that an original form in *-thorn* had its ending changed to *-tor* on the analogy of the numerous *tor*-names in Devon than the reverse. There is also some evidence for the loss of *n* after *r* at the end of names. This is noted by Ekwall for Seasalter Kt (PPN 66, where a few further instances are noted; Temple Bruer is not a case in point, cf. ODP), and some further cases are quoted from DB by v. Feilitzen (p. 86: *Bar* < *Barn*; *Beor* < *Beorn*; *hor* < *horn*; *Erneber*, *Esber*, etc. < *-bern*), who ascribes the loss to AN influence.¹ If this is true, the influence

¹ Cf. also names of the type Hatherleigh (ODP); also *lusdor* BCS 1282, *slahdor* weg BCS 1307. These, if not merely bad spellings, cannot be due to AN influence.

would be especially strongly felt in a hundred name, and it would be helped by ready association with names in *-tor*. The QW forms may be assumed to represent the local pronunciation, as these inquiries were conducted by the aid of local juries. It seems therefore at least as probable that the *-thorn* forms are original as the reverse, this form also being the earliest one recorded. On the assumption that the *-thorn* form is the more primitive, we also get a very good etymology of the name, OE *hægþorn* 'hawthorn', a common type of name for hundred meeting-places. Haytor Down and Rocks in Ilsington (Teignbridge hd) have no connection with Haytor hd (v. PNDv 476, 504), though the form of the name of these localities has been influenced by that of the hundred name (earlier *Idetor* (1566), *Ittor* (1687) etc., PNDv). Nothing is known with certainty about the meeting-place of Haytor hd, but a cross-road near Staverton is called Moothill Cross on the 1" map, pointing to its being an old meeting-place, possibly that of Haytor hd.

Teignbridge hd

Between Newton Abbot and Moretonhampstead, on the eastern side of Dartmoor, in the valley of the Teign and the Bovey, comprising the pars of Kingsteignton, Ideford, Teigngrace, Highweek (with Newton Abbot), Bickington, Ashburton, Ilsington, Bovey Tracey, Hennock, Lustleigh, Manaton, N. Bovey and Moretonhampstead. In the Geld Roll the hundred is named after Kingsteignton, its *caput*, but the present name, which denoted the meeting-place of the hundred, also occurs in the Geld Roll, in one of the indexes of hundreds included in it, as well as in DB.

(In) *hundreto Taintone* 1084 Geld Roll (*Taintone hundret* II).

Named from the royal manor of KINGSTEIGNTON, near Newton Abbot, to which one half of Teignbridge hd was appurtenant¹:

¹ Ricardus Burdun tenet manerium de Teincton' cum dimidio hundredo de Teinnebrig' ... de dono regis Henrici, patris regis Johannis, 1212 Fees 98; the other half belonged to the manor of Highweek: Theobaldus [de Englechevill'] tenet Teyngewyk' cum medietate hundredi forinseci (ib. 612). Cf. also 1273 Ipm (II. 26): King's Teyntune, the manor, with the foreign hundred; RH I. 81: manerium de Teyngton Regis cum una medietate hundredi de Teyngebrig' solebat esse in manu domini regis Henrici patris Johannis regis etc.: manerium de Teyngewyk' cum alia medietate hundredi predicti solebat esse in manu domini Regis Henrici (III); and FA I. 339 (A. D. 1284-6): Maria Burdon ... tenet manerium de Teyngton Regis cum duabus partibus hundredi de Teyngbrigge; also Ipm VIII. 446. In 1086

Tegntun 1001 ASC(A), *Teintone* 1086 DB, *Teintona* 1086 Exon, *Teincton'* 1212, *Teynton'* 1242 Fees, *Teynton* 1252 Ch, *Kingestontone*, *King's Teyntune* 1273 Ipm, *Teyngton Regis* 1275 RH: — 'Homestead on the Teign'; v. ERN 397 f.

Tainebrugge hund' 1084 Geld Roll List III, *Tanebrige Hvnd'* 1086 DB, *hundret(i) de Taignebrige* 1086 Exon, *Tenebr'hdr'* 1160, *Teinebr'hundredum* 1180, *Teineberhundredum* 1182, *Teingnebrige-hundredum* 1188, *Teignebruggehdr'* 1189 P, *Teinnebrigg* 1212, *Teinnebrugg'* 1219 Fees, *Theinbrugge*, *Theynbrugge* 1219 Cl, *Teignebrige*, *Teinebrigg'* 1238 Ass 174 m 24, 41, *Teynnebrigg*, *Teynbrigg'* 1244 Ass 175 m 34, 43d, *Teynebrigg'* 1249 Fees, *Teynebrug'* 1249 Cl, *Teyngebrugg'*, *Teygnebrugg'*, *Teyngnebrugg'* 1275, *Tingebrugg'* 1276 RH, *Teyngebrigg'* 1275 RH, 1281 QW, *Teyngbrige*, *Tengebrige*, *Teynbrigg'* 1281 QW, *Teyngbrigg'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Teyngebrigg* 1286, *Tengeber'* 1303 FA, *Teyngbrugge* 1346 Ipm, *Teyngbrige* 1420 Cl, *Tayngbrige* 1428 Ipm. — The hundred is called after the bridge (OE *brycg*) over the Teign at TEIGNBRIDGE House in Kingsteignton, 2 m. N. of Newton Abbot. In 1326 (Misc) an inquisition was held at this spot (at *Teignebrige*), and it was doubtless the meeting-place of the hundred. The place is further mentioned as *Teyngebrugge* 1318 Pat, *Teyngbrige* 1351, *Tyngbrygg* 1412 PNDv 480.

Wonford hd

Mainly W. of Exeter on the northern side of Dartmoor, bounded in part on the south by the Teign, separating it from Teignbridge hd, on the west by the Taw and on the east by the Clyst, S. of N. Tawton and Crediton hds, containing the pars of Chagford, Throwleigh, Gidleigh, S. Tawton, Spreyton, Hittisleigh, Drewsteignton, Cheriton Bishop, Tedburn St. Mary, Dunsford, Bridford, Christow, Holcombe Burnell, Whitestone, Alphington, St. Thomas the Apostle, Upton Pyne, Bramford Speke, Stoke Canon, Rewe (except Up-Exe in Hayridge hd), Ruxham, Poltimore, Pinhoe, Sowton, Topsham, and, detached, Stokeinteignhead. St. Nicholas, Haccombe with Combe, nr Teignmouth, and Oggwell, nr Newton Abbot. S. Tawton was long a separate hundred (cf. FA I. 373, A. D. 1316: *Hundredum de Southtauton* . . . in quo *hundredo nullus est burgus, et nisi unica villa tantummodo que vocatur Southtauton*). For Exeter (etc.) hd, see above p. 74.

(DB f. 101 a, Exon p. 88) the third penny of Teignbridge hd belonged to the manor of Moretonhampstead. The part of the hundred belonging to Highweek is distinguished as *the hd of Westeyngbrige* in 1420 Cl.

Hundr' de Suthanton' (sic) 1170, *Suthauton'hdr'* 1171, *Sudtauton'hdr'* 1189 P, *Hundredum de Sutauton'* 1238 Fees, *hundr'm de Suhtaunton* 1281 QW, *Hundr' de Suthauton'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Southtauton* 1316 FA.

Called after the manor of SOUTH TAWTON nr Okehampton, with which it was coextensive: *Tavetone* 1086 DB, *Tavetona* 1086 Exon, *Tauton' Vic' de Beamunt'* 1185 P, *Suthauton*, *Sustauton'* 1199 Ch, *Suthanton'* (sic) 1200 P, *Suht Tauton'* 1249 Fees, *Tauton* 1251, *Suthauton* 1256 Pat, *Sutauton* 1264 Ipm, *Suth Tawton* 1278 Pat.

'Farm (OE *tūn*) on the Taw'; *South* to distinguish it from N. Tawton and Bishop's Tawton.

(In) *hundreto Wenfort* 1084 Geld Roll (*Wenforde hundret* II, III), *Wunfordhdr'* 1168, *Wundefordhdr'* 1169, *Winfordhdr'* 1175, *Winefordhundredum* 1180, *Wnfordhundredum* 1185, *Wunfordhundredum* 1188, *Winfordhdr'* 1189, *Winfrodhundredum* 1195 P, *Hundr' de Wnford'* 1238 Ass 174 m 24, *Hundr' de Womford'* ib m 35d, 1244 Ass 175 m 34, *Hundredum de Winford'* 1238 Fees, *Hundr' de Wunford* 1249 Ass 176 m 35, *hd of Wnford* Hy 3 Misc, *Hundr' de Womford* 1275 RH, 1281 QW, 1286 FA, *hd of Woneford* 1277 Pat, *Hundr'm de Wonford'* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Wonford* 1286, 1303 FA, 1315 Pat, 1341 Ipm, Cl, 1428 FA, 1479 Ipm, *hd of Wynforde* 1320 Ipm.

Called after WONFORD (E. and S.) in Exeter, near the eastern border of the hundred: *Wynford* 937 BCS 721 f., (on) *Wunforda* c 1125 Earle 259, *Wenford* 1086 DB, *Wenfort* 1086 Exon, *Wunford* 1130 P, *Wnford* 1130 P, 1212, 1237 Fees, 1239 FF, *Wnford'* 1178 P, *Wonford* 1238 FF, 1275, 1278 Ipm, 1282, 1284 Pat, 1306 Cl, *Wunford'* 1249 Ass 176 m 35, *Woneford* 1285 Pat, 1290 Ch, *Wondefford* 1291 Pat.

The first el. is assumed by Ekwall (ODP s. v.; cf. ERN 461) to be an OE **winn* 'meadow', cognate with Goth *vinja* 'meadow', 'pasture', ON *vin*, OHG *winne* (and *wunnia*), the same; second el. OE *ford*. PNDv (10, 441) take the name to be originally a stream-name, but there is hardly any good reason for this. There is no direct evidence of the association of hundred and manor, though in 1275 (RH I. 85) the tenant in chief of Wonford manor also held the hundred.

Exminster hd

Between Exeter and Teignmouth, S. of Wonford hd, bounded on the east by the Exe and on the south-west by the Teign estuary, including

¹ Cf. 1199 Ch.

the towns and pars of Teignmouth, E. and W. Dawlish, Bishopsteignton, Ashcombe, Mamhead, Kenton, Powderham, Exminster, Shillingford, Kenn, Chudleigh, Trusham, Ashton, Doddiscombsleigh, Dunchideock and Ide.

(In) *Esseministre hundreto* 1084 Geld Roll (*Essemenistre hundret* II, *Esseministre hund'* III), *Exemenistrehundredum* 1185, *Hundredum de Esseministr'* 1199 P, *hundredum de Exeministr'* 1219 Fees, *Hundr' de Exemenistr'* 1238 Ass 174 m 41d, *Hundr' de Exminstr'* 1276 RH, *Hundr' de Exeministre* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Exeminster* 1316 FA.

Named from the vil. of EXMINSTER, in the north of the hundred, near Exeter: *Examynster* 880—5 (c 1030) BCS 553, *Exeministra* 1084 Geld Roll, *Azeminstre*, *Aisseminstre*, *Esseminstre* 1086 DB, *Exeministra*, *Azeminstre*, *Aixeministra*, *Esseministra* 1086 Exon, *Exemenistre* 1208 FF, *Exemenistr'* 1219 Fees, *Exministre* 1244 FF, 1293 Ipm, *Exemenistr'* 1245, *Exeministr'* 1250 Cl.

'Church (OE *mynster*) on the Exe', v. ERN 153 f., PNDv 496.

East and West Budleigh hds

East Budleigh hd is SE. of Exeter and N. of Exmouth, bounded on the west by the Exe and the Clyst, containing the pars of Littleham (with Exmouth), Budleigh Salterton, Sidmouth, Salcombe Regis, Sidbury, Gittisham, Otterton. E. Budleigh, Bicton, Colaton Raleigh, Newton Poppleford, Harpford, Venn Ottery, Aylesbeare. Rockbeare, Farringdon, Clyst Honiton, Clyst St. Mary and St. George, Woodbury, Lymptone and Withycombe Raleigh. — W. Budleigh hd is N. of Exeter, NE. of Crediton, and consists of the pars of Shobrooke, Upton Hellions, Stockleigh Pomeroy, Cheriton Fitzpaine, Stockleigh English, Poughill and, detached, Washfield nr Tiverton. It was originally a detached part of (E.) Budleigh hd (as late as 1346 FA), but was given a separate hundred organisation in the 14th century. the first reference to the new hd of W. Budleigh being from 1333 (PNDv): afterwards the remaining portion of the old hd of Budleigh was called E. Budleigh hd, and finally the appellation of E. Budleigh was extended to the manor of Budleigh itself.

(In) *hundreto Budeleie* 1084 Geld Roll (*Budeleies hundret* II, *Budeleia hundret* III), *Budelegahdr'* 1168, 1182, 1188, *Budelea-hundredum* 1188, *Bodelegahdr'* 1189 P, *hundredum de Buddelegh* 1212, *de Buddele* 1219, *de Buddelegh'* 1238, 1242 Fees, *Buddele hd* 1244 Ipm, *hundredum de Budeleg'* 1249 Fees, 1276 RH, *hundredum de Boddel'* 1257 Cl, *hd of Buddeleye* 1268 Ipm, *hundredum (domini Regis) de Budeley*, *Buddeleye* 1281 QW, *Hundr' de Boddelegh'* 1286 SR 242/11, *hd of Budle* 1305, *hd of Estbuddelegh* 1382, *hd of Estboddelegh* 1391 Pat, *Estbudde hd* (for *-budle?*) 1395 Cl.

Hundr'm de Westbudlegh' 1333 SR 95/7 m 7d, *hd of West-*

buddelegh 1349 Cl, *hds of Estbudlegh*, *Westbudlegh* 1462, *hds of Estbudley and Westbudley* 1485 Pat.

Called after EAST BUDLEIGH. nr Exmouth: *Bodelie* 1086 DB, *Bodeleia* 1086 Exon, 1210 (1326) Pat, *Budelega* 1125—9 France, *Budele* 1201 Ch, *Buddeleg'* 1212 Fees, 1230 P, *Buddele* 1230 Ch, *Buddelegh* 1270 FF, 1290 Ipm, 1332 Misc, *Estbodelegh* 1412 Pat.

'Budda's clearing' (OE *lēah*). *Budda* is a nick-name from OE (*scearn*)*budda* '(dung-)beetle'; v. NED s. v. *budde*, *sharnbud*; Clark Hall s. v. *budda*, *scearnbudda* (not in BT); v. Friesen, De germ. mediageminatorna 89; Ritter 32, 34; Holthausen, EtW s. v. *budda*, PNDv 582, and Redin 74 and references; though the sense of the by-name need not have been that recorded for *budda*. It is not impossible that the first el. of Budleigh may be the latter word itself in some sense. For EAST v. above.

Ottery St. Mary hd

Only consists of the par of Ottery St. Mary.

(In) *hundreto Otri* 1084 Geld Roll (*Otrie Sancte Marie'* *hund'* II, *Otrie hund'* III), *hdr' de Oteri* 1175 P, *Hundr' Sancte Marie Otery* 1238 Ass 174 m 24, *Hundr'm de Seinte Marie Otery* 1244 Ass 175 m 37, *Hundr' de Otery Sancte Marie* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Otry Sancte Marie* (Nullus burgus in eodem, set tantummodo unica villa) 1316 FA.

Called after the manor of OTTERY ST. MARY, with which it was coextensive. and, like the manor, belonging to the monastery of St. Mary at Rouen (cf. FA I. 383): *Otrig* 1061 (1227) PNDv, *Otrei* 1086 DB, *Otri* 1086 Exon, c 1145 France, 1176 P, *Sancta Maria de Otery* 1207 Pat, *Otery Sancte Marie* 1242 Fees.

Named from the river Otter, on which see ERN 312, PNDv 11, Zachrisson in *Studia Germanica* 402.

Cliston hd

A small hundred NE. of Exeter, consisting of the pars of Broad Clyst, Clyst Hydon and St. Lawrence, Whimple and, detached, Butterleigh nr Culmpton, bounded on the NW. by the Culm.

(In) *hundreto Clistone* 1084 Geld Roll, *Clyston'hundredum* 1183, *Cliston'hundredum* 1188 P, *hundredum de Cliston'* 1219 Fees, 1230 P, 1238, 1249 Fees, *Hundredum de Clyston'* 1244 Fees, 1286 SR 242/11, *hd of Cliston* 1265 Misc, *hundr' forinsecum de*

¹ *Sancte Marie* interlined.

Clifton (sic) 1275, 1276 RH, *Hundredum de Clyston* 1316, *de Cliston* 1428 FA.

Called after the royal manor of BROAD CLYST, nr Exeter, the *caput* of the hundred¹: (æt) *Glistune* 1001 ASC(A), *Clittun* c 1130² Exeter Book f. 7a (*Clitun*, Earle), *Clistone* 1086 DB, *Clistona* 1086 Exon, *Cliston* 1212 Fees, 1276 Ipm, *Gliston*' 1237, *Cliston*' 1248 Cl, *Brodeclyste* 1372 PNDv.

'Homestead' (OE *tūn*) on the Clyst', v. ERN 82, PNDv 573. The modern form of the name is due to the influence of the other Clysts (St. George, Mary and Lawrence, Hydon and Honiton, all on the river Clyst); *Broad* means *Great* (PNDv).

Colyton hd

On the south coast between Seaton and Honiton, E. of E. Budleigh hd. bounded on the east in part by the Axe, containing the pars and towns of Seaton, Colyton, Beer, Branscombe, Southleigh, Northleigh, Farway, Offwell, Widworthy, Cotleigh, Monkton and Shute.

Hund' Culintone 1084 Geld Roll (*Cullinctone hund' II, Culintone hundred III*), *hundr' de Colinton'* 1168, *Culinton'hdr'* 1175, *Culiton'hundredum* 1183 P, *Hundredum de Culiton'* 1238, 1249, *Hundredum de Culinton'* 1244 Fees, *Hundr' de Colyton* 1276 RH, 1281 QW, 1286 FA, 1315 Pat, 1316, 1428 FA.

Named from the royal manor of COLYTON, to which the hundred was appurtenant³: (apud) *Culintonam* 940—6 (12) Laws, *Culitone* 1086 DB, *Culitona* 1086 Exon, *Culintuna* 1087 BM, *Culintona cum hundreto* Stephen (1362) Ch, *Culinton'* 1160, 1187 P, 1200, 1207 Ch, 1216 Cl, *Culintona* 1173, *Coliton'* 1177 P, *Culiton'* 1195 P, 1238, 1242 Fees, *Colinton'* 1200 Ch, *Culinton* 1229 Pat, 1233 FF, *Culyton* 1253, *Colinton* 1258 FF, *Coleton* 1281 QW.

'Homestead' (OE *tūn*) on the Coly'; v. ERN 91, PNDv 621.

¹ In 1281 (QW 167) Roger de Nonant claimed that the manor of Clifton (sic) with the hundred had been given to his ancestors by William the Conqueror. (Cf. also Ch V. 172, Fees 98, RH I. 67, 92 and FA I. 382 (A. D. 1316).

² Cf. Förster in 'The Exeter Book' (1933), p. 54, 53 n. 81.

³ Cf. Fees 1367 f. (A. D. 1238): Reginaldus de Valle Torta, *requesitus quo waranto tenet hundredum de Culiton', venit et profert cartam Regis Ricardi que testatur quod dedit et concessit Thome Basset (sic) pro homagio etc. totum manerium de Culiton' cum omnes pertinenciis suis ... set dicit quod hundredum illud pertinet ad dictum manerium et sic tenuit dominus Rex Ricardus manerium illud quando dedit dicto Thome, et sic habuit hundredum illud semper usque nunc ...* (Cf. Rot. Chart. 35 b); also FA I. 329 and Ipm III. 24, A. D. 1292 (Colyton, the manor, including a foreign hundred ...).

Axminster hd

The easternmost portion of the county round Axminster, on the English Channel and the Dorset border, bounded on the west in part by the Axe, including the pars of Axmouth, Rousdon, Combpyne, Uplyme, Musbury, Kilmington, Axminster, Dalwood, Membury, Yarcombe, Upottery, Luppitt, Combe Raleigh, Honiton and Thorncombe (in Dorset since 1844); Chardstock and Hawkchurch were originally in Dorset (transferred to Devon in 1896), and Stockland, now in Devon, was a detached part of Dorset (Whitchurch Canonorum hd) till 1832. In 1084 a district in the SW. of the present hundred including the modern pars of Axmouth, Musbury, Combpyne and Rousdon (FA I. 328, 384) formed the hundred of Axmouth.

Azemuda hund' 1084 Geld Roll (*Axamudes hund' II, Asemude hundret III*), *Azemudehundredum* 1182 P, *Hundr' de Azemue* 1238 Ass 174 m 24, 1244 Ass 175 m 37, 1249 Ass 176 m 40, 1275 RH, 1281 QW, 1286, 1303 FA, *Hundr' de Azemuth'* 1249 Ass 176 m 28, *Hundr' de Azemuhe* 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Azemuth* 1316 FA, 1374 Pat, *Hundreda de Exeminster et Exemouth* 1428 FA.

Called after the royal manor of AXMOUTH, nr Seaton¹: (æt) *Axamudan* 880—5 (c 1030) BCS 553, (to) *Axamudan* 1121 (s. a. 1049) ASC(E), (of) *Axamuda*² c 1130 Exeter Book f. 7b (*Examuda* (sic), Earle 266), *Asemude* 1086 DB, *Asemuda* 1086 Exon, *Azemud* 1107 (1330) Ch, *Azemud* 1142—55 France, *Azemue* 1201 France, 1286 FA, *Azemua* 1219 FF, *Azemuth* 1297 Pat.

'Mouth' (OE *mūpa*) of the Axe'; v. ERN 152, PNDv 636.

(In) *hundreto Axemenistre* 1084 Geld Roll (*Axaministres hund' II, Axemenistre hundred III*), *Axemenistre hdr'* 1168, *Axemenistr'hundredum* 1176, *Axemenistrehundredum* 1180, *Axemenistr'hundredum* 1183, *Axemenistrehundredum* 1185, 1188, *Axemenistre cum huthundredo* 1196 P, *hundredum de Axeministr'* 1204, 1215 Ch, 1249 Fees, *manerium de Axeministr' cum Hundredo* 1204, 1227 Cl, *Hundredum de Axemenistr'* 1219, 1238 Fees, *Hundredum de Aisseministre* 1230 P, *Hundr' de Auseministr'* 1238, *de Assheminstr'* 1249 Ass 174 m 24, 176 m 40, *Axeministr' cum hundredo* 1242 P, *the foreign hundred of Axeministre* 1247 Misc.

¹ Though no direct evidence has been noted, it would seem that the hundred was held with the manor of Axmouth. The manor of Axmouth, with all its appurtenances and the church, was granted to the Abbey of Montebourg in 1107 (Ch. IV. 158; France 314), and in 1281 (QW 169) it is stated that the Abbot of Munteburgh and all his predecessors from time out of mind had held the hundred of Axemue. In 1316 (FA I. 384) both hundred and manor were held by the prior of Lodors (cf. QW I. c.).

² Not Exmouth as in PNDv 591; cf. Förster in Exeter Book, p. 54, n. 83.

Hundr' de Axeministre 1286 SR 242/11, *Hundredum de Axemynstre* 1316 FA.

Called after the royal manor of AXMINSTER, to which it was annexed¹: (æt) *Ascanmynster* 891 (s. a. 755) ASC(A), (on) *Axanmynster* 1121 (s. a. 755) ASC(E), *Alseminstre* 1086 DB, *Alsemenistre*, *Alseministra*, *Axeministra* 1086 Exon, *Axemenistra* 1168, 1177, *Axeministra* 1173, 1187, *Axemenistra* 1180 P, *Axemenistr'* 1196 P, 1219, 1238 Fees, *Azemistr'* 1207 Cl, *Exeministre* 1263, *Azeminstre* 1277 Pat.

Monastery or church (OE *mynster*) on the Axe'; v. ERN 152, PNDv 633; the form *Ascan* is the gen. sg. For *huthundredum* (*hut* = out) and *foreign hundred* see Bath Forum hd above.

Dorset

The modern hundredal division of Dorset makes an impression of great irregularity, many hundreds appearing in several distinct portions, and showing great variation in extent. This is in part at least due to the — occasionally fairly recent — creation of a large number of liberties, exempt from suit to the hundred courts, which were at length taken out of their respective hundreds, occasionally appearing as 'hundreds' in themselves. If Eyton's identifications are to be trusted (R. W. Eyton, *A Key to Domesday*, exemplified by an Analysis and Digest of the Dorset Survey, Dorchester 1878) — and in the light of later evidence they cannot be far wrong — the original Dorset hundreds consisted of on the whole compact and fairly symmetrical areas, which did not vary much in size. The Geld Roll hundreds had therefore better form the basis in trying to obtain a general view of the hundredal organisation. Dorset offers no striking natural features decisive in the arrangement of the hundreds, as in Somerset or Devon, yet some general notes may be given. Whitechurch hd, in the west of the county, occupies the broad, bowl-like valley opening out between Bridport, Beaminster and Lyme Regis, and is followed by a series of hundreds ranged along the coast, including Godderthorn, Uggescombe, Culliford Tree (con-

¹ In 1204 (Ch. 139) the king granted to William de Briwerre and his heirs his manor of Axminster in Devon with all its appurtenances, except the hundred of Axminster (*manerium nostrum de Axeministr' in Devon' cum omnibus integritatibus et pertinentiis [suis] excepto hundredo de Axeministr'*), and in 1215 (ib. 217 b) he was given the manor with all its appurtenances and with the hundred of Axminster (*manerium nostrum de Axeministr' in Devon' cum omnibus integritatibus et pertinentiis [suis], cum hundredo de Axeministr'*). Cf. also above *passim* and Fees 97 (A. D. 1212); in 1281 (QW 171) the abbot of Newenham held the hundred, and is stated to have been given the manor with the hundred (*manerium de Axemenistre cum hundredo predicto* (sc. de Axemenistre) by Reginald de Mohun.

taining Weymouth and Portland), *Celberge*, Winfrith, Hasilor and Rowbarrow, bounded on the north by the crest of the downs, the Frome and, farthest east, by Poole Harbour. N. of the Frome were Bere Regis, Puddletown and (in part) *Dorecestre* (now George) hds, a further string of hundreds following the sweep of the chalk downs from Beaminster to Blandford, including Redhone, Eggardon, Tollerford, Modbury, *Stane* (later Totcombe), Whiteway and *Hunesberge*. In the NE. of the county the Stour is the ruling feature, separating Cogdean, Loosebarrow, Coombs Ditch and *Hunesberge* on its southern and western bank from *Canendone*, Badbury, *Langeberge*, Pimperne and *Ferendone* on its northern side. Sixpenny and *Langeberge* hds were separated by Cranborne Chase. The hundredal nomenclature of Dorset also differs from that of Devon, including a considerable number of genuine old hundred names, some of which offer interesting etymological problems. Not a few of the hundreds were named from their *capita*, however, and certain of these have later absorbed some of the old hundreds. The Geld Roll hd of *Celberge* has been amalgamated with Winfrith, the resulting hundred being annexed to Winfrith manor, and the creation of the modern hds of Pimperne and Cranborne, annexed to the manors of Pimperne and Cranborne, mainly accounts for the disappearance of the old hds of *Albretesberge*, *Langeberge* and *Hunesberge*. Both hundreds belonged to the Honour of Gloucester, and also include a number of detached manors having the same lord. *Canendone* and Badbury were amalgamated, the resulting hundred being annexed to Kingston Lacy manor; similarly Redlane and *Ferendone*, Modbury and Totcombe (both belonging to Cerne Abbey), Redhone and Beaminster Forum (both held by the same lord) and Sixpenny and Handley (both belonging to Shaftesbury Abbey). Conversely, the new hd of Hundredsbarrow was taken out of Bere Regis hd, and one or two other late hundreds also make their appearance.

Whitechurch Canonicorum hd

In the west of the county on the Devon border and the coast W. of Bridport, containing the pars of Bridport, Symondsburry, Chideock, Stanton St. Gabriel, Charmouth, Catherston Leweston, Wootton Fitzpaine, Whitechurch Canonicorum, Marshwood, Pilsdon, Burstock and Stockland (locally situated in Axminster hd Dv, and transferred to Devon in 1832). Bettiscombe now, as in 1084 (Eyton, *A Key to Domesday* —, p. 126 n.) belongs to Frampton Liberty. Thorncombe was in Devon (transferred in 1844) and Seaborough in Somerset in 1831. In 1084 the hundred also included Broadwindsor and Lyme Regis (now Liberties, v. Eyton 142). It was annexed to the manor of Marshwood (in 1275 (Ipm II. 97) John de Maundevill held Merswude, the manor, with the foreign hundred of Whitechurche, and in 1315 (ib. V. 388) Rob. s. of Payn held Mersswode, the manor, with the hundred of Whitechirch), and it is called *Hundr. de Mershwode* c. 1330 BM.

(In) *hundreto Witcirce* 1084 Geld Roll, *Whitechirchdr'* 1160, *Inhdr'*, *Huthdr' de Witcherche* 1168, *Wicthershdr'* (sic; var. *Witcherch'*) 1175, *Witcherchehundredum* 1176, 1188, *Withcherchdr'*

1189 P, *Hundredum de Witcherch* 1212 Fees, *hd of Witchurch* 1229 FF, *Hundr'm de Wytechirche, Whytcherch* 1244 Ass 201 m 1, 9, *the hundred* (of Geoffrey [de Maundevill] and his heirs) *at Witechurch* 1244 FF, *hd of Wytchurech* 1269 Misc, *hd of Whit-chirch, court of Whitchurch* 1269 Ch, *hd of Wytechirche* 1275 Ipm, *Hundr'm de Wytechurch* 1268 Ass 202 m 29d, *the hundred* (of John de Maundevill) *of Whitecherch* 1295 Misc, *hd of White-chirche* 1305, 1323 Pat, *Hundr' de Witchurche* 1327 SR 103/4.

The name is taken from WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM, nr Lyme Regis, apparently the meeting-place of the hundred: (æt) *Hwitancyrican* 880—5 (c 1030) BCS 553, *Witcerce* 1086 DB, (eccl.) *Witcercie* 1086 Exon, *Whit-chercha* 1142—54 France, *Witchureche* c 1207 BM, *Whytchyrch(e)* 1242 FF, *Witcherche* (var. *Wittecherch*) 1242 P (p), *Whitchirch by Lime* 1264 Pat, *Wychirch* 1265 Misc, *Wycherch*, *Wytecherch* 1268 Ass 202 m 29d, *White-chirch* 1275 Pat, *Wytechurche* 1302 FF, *Whitchurch* 1329 Ipm.

'White church', i. e. probably 'stone church' (cf. PNBk 86), from OE *hwīt* 'white' and *cirice* 'church'. Canoniconum, because belonging to the canons of Salisbury. For *In-*, *Out-hundred*, cf. Bath Forum hd above.

Broadwindsor Liberty includes the par of Broadwindsor, originally (mostly) in Whitchurch hd (above). It is sometimes called a 'hundred' (e. g. *Hundredum de Wyteweya et Windleshor* 1252 Fees, hds of *Beministre Foreign*, *la Ridehone* and *Wyndelsore* 1265 Misc, *hd of Brodewynsore* 1345 FF), but generally a manor or free manor (*liberum manerium de Windleshor* 1219 Fees). LYME REGIS, also originally in Whitchurch hd, is part of Loders Liberty.

Beaminster Forum and Redhone hd

A district surrounding Beaminster containing the pars of Beaminster, Stoke Abbott, Netherbury, Bradpole, N. Poorton, Mapperton, Corscombe, Cheddington, S. Perrott, Mosterton; H:r and L:r Kingcombe Tything in Toller Porcorum par: formerly also Wambrook nr Chard (now in Somerset) and Chardstock nr Axminster (in Devon since 1896). Beaminster and Redhone hds were originally distinct, but their joint area was roughly the same in 1084 as now. According to Eyton (114) Beaminster hd then also included Lt. Windsor and a small part of Broadwindsor, as well as Halstock, now a separate liberty (below). The Geld Roll only gives 7 hides to Redhone (in *Redehane hundred sunt VII. hide*, p. 21), according to Eyton (137 f.) N. Poorton, S. Poorton (Powerstock par) and H:r Kingcombe. The remainder of the modern hundred is referred by the Geld Roll to *Bedminster hd*, containing 105 hides and 3 virgates (Geld Roll p. 21). In the 13th century and later the hd of Beaminster consisted of two parts, one called Beaminster hd — according to J. Hutchins, *The History and Anti-*

quities of the County of Dorset, 3rd ed., 1861—73, II, p. 81; cf. FA II. 41. A. D. 1316 — including the tythings of Ashe, Bowood, Beaminster, Chardstock, Cheddington, Corscombe, Langdon, Melplash, Netherbury, Stoke Abbott and Wambrook, and belonging to the see of Salisbury; the other called Beaminster Forum hd and, like Redhone hd, held by the family of de Gorges as an appurtenance of the manor of Bradpole (Bradepole, the manor, with the foreign hundred of Beministre and the hundred of La Ridehoue pertaining to the same, Ipm III. 17, A. D. 1292; also ib. VI. 299, 1280 Cl, etc.; cf. also Fine I. 294), which accounts for the amalgamation of the latter two hundreds (cf. Hutchins II. 153). In 1333 (SR 103/5) the combined hd of Redhone and Beaminster Forum contained S. Perrott and Mosterton nr Crewkerne, Mapperton and Poorton nr Beaminster, and Bradpole nr Bridport, the remainder of the modern hundred being in Beaminster hd; cf. also FA II. 60, 78. The correct name of the modern hd would apparently be 'Bedminster, Bedminster Forum and Redhone hd'.

Beieministre hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *Bedministr'hdr* 1175, *Bedmenistrehundredum* 1185, 1188 P, *Hundredum de Beministre* 1212 Fees, *Hundredum de Bemenistr'* 1227 Fees, 1268 Ass 202 m 27, 1285 FA, *uthundr' de Bemenistr'* 1235 Fine, *Hundr' de Beministre Gorges*, *Hundr' de Beministre* 1244 Ass 201 m 12, *Hundredum de Reministr' La Rydehawe*, *hundredum de Reministr'* (sic) *forinsecum* 1252 Fees, *hd of Beministre*, *of Beministre Foreign* 1265 Misc, *hundr'm de Beministr' forinsecum* 1275 RH, *Hundr' de Beymynistre* 1280 Ass 206 m 1d, *hd of Bymenistre* 1280 Cl, *the foreign hundred of Beministre* 1292 Ipm, *Hundredum de Beymistre* (episcopi Sarisburiensis) 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Beministre Episcopi* 1327 SR 103/4, *Hundr' de Beymunstr'*, *Hundr' de la Rydehone et Beymunstr' For'* 1333 SR 103/5, *Hundr' de la Rydehone & Beymunstr' For'*, *Hundr' de Beymenstr'* 1340 NI, *hd of Bemestre* 1330 FF, 1457 Ipm, *hundreda de Rodehove et Beymynstre Forum* 1412 FA, *Bedmynstreforum hundr'* 1432 Ipm, *hd of Bemyster Forum and Redhone*, *Bymyster hd* 1542 LP.

The name is taken from the manor of BEAMINSTER: *Bebingmynster* 872 (15) BCS 535, *Beiministre* 1086 DB, *Begminister* 1091 Sarum, *Bedmenistra* 1160 P, *Beministre* 1228 FF, 1298 Ipm, *Beministr'* 1244 Ass 201 m 1, *Beymanystre* (p) 1276 FF, *Beministre* 1284 Ch, 1326 Pat, *Beymynistre* 1306 Pat, *Beyminstr'* 1306 FF, *Bymynistre* 1317 Pat, *Bymynstre* 1337 Cl, *Beministre* 1345, *Beamynstre* 1347 Pat.

If the charter form belongs here, as seems likely, the meaning is 'the church of *Bebbe* or her people' (OE **Bebbe* f. pn and *mynster* 'church', 'monastery'), cf. ODP s. v. If so, the ME form seems to be due to a process of assimilation. The -d- may be in

part intrusive (cf. Fägersten 261 n.). Fägersten, who only gives ME forms, derives the first el. from OE *bēag* 'ring' in the sense 'bend'. For *Episcopi* and *Gorges* (or *Forum*) v. above; for *Forum* also Bath Forum hd above, though the meaning is not here the usual one.

Redehane hundred 1084 Geld Roll, ?*Hanahdr*' 1168 P, *La Redehan*' 1235 Fine, *la Radehan*' 1236 Orig, *Redehone* 1244 Ass 201 m 5d, 1280 Ass 206 m 17d (Dimidium hundr'm de), 1324 Cl, 1457 Ipm, 1539 LP, *la Rydehawe* (sic) 1252 Fees, *la Ridehone* 1265 Misc, *la Redehane* 1268 Ass 202 m 29, *Ridehowe* (sic) 1275 RH, *La Redehone* 1280 Cl, 1301 FF, *La Ridehoue* (sic, for *-hone*) 1292 Ipm, *Redehoue* 1323, 1397 Ipm, *La Redehoue* 1330 FF, *la Rydehone* 1333 SR 103/5, 1340 NI, *Rydehove* (sic) 1346, 1431, *Ridehove* 1428 FA, *Redhone* 1433 Ipm, 1542 LP, *Redhoane* 1570 D. — The site from which the hundred is named is now lost, but in Hutchins' day there was a hamlet of two houses, which he calls Redhove, three miles south-east of Beaminster in N. Poorton where the ancient courts were held 'which are now neglected' (Hutchins, op. cit. II. 153). The correct form is Redhone, though there was a persistent tradition for the *-hove* forms. The old 1" O. S. map (1811), which shows the place c. 2 miles S. of Beaminster, also has the form Redhove. The meaning is 'red stone', from OE *rēad* 'red' and *hān* 'stone', 'rock', 'frequently applied to a stone serving as a landmark' (NED). Middendorf notes (p. 65) that in charters *hān* is generally coupled with the word 'red' (*to þære readan hanæ* BCS 705, etc.), cf. Fägersten 261. For the *-i* forms, cf. Redlane hd below.

Halstock Liberty consists of the par of Halstock. NE. of Beaminster. It is not mentioned in Domesday, but according to Eyton (114) its area was included in the survey of the manor of Chardstock, in Beaminster hd. Later it occasionally appears as a hundred (or as a free manor, cf. FA II. 4, A.D. 1285): *Hundr'm de Halghestok*' 1244 Ass 201 m 3, *hds of ... Halgestoke* 1265 Misc, *Hundr' de Halghestoke* 1327 SR 103/4, *hd of Halestoke* 1539 LP.

Godderthorn hd

The present hundred only contains the pars of Allington, Shipton Gorge and Walditch (in Bothenhampton), nr Bridport, but in 1084, according to Eyton (128), it also included Uploders (in Loders Liberty and par), Burton Bradstock (now in Frampton Liberty) and Swyre (now in Uggescombe

hd), thus, apart from Allington, forming a small compact area on the coast. E. of Bridport.

Goderonestona hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *Godrunesthornhundredum* 1194, 1195 P, *Goderisthon*' 1212 Fees, *Guthredethorn*', *Gudredethorn*', *Guyerenethorn* 1244 Ass 201 m 5, 10, 12, *Guthernethyrne* 1265 Misc, *Gudrenethorne*, . . *thurnetorn*' 1268 Ass 202 m 24d, 32d, *Gotherthorn*' 1280 Ass 206 m 17, *Gothernethorne* 1285, *Godernethorn* (var. *Gutternesthorne*) 1303 FA, *Goudrenethorne* 1325 Pat, *Goudernettethorn* 1329 Ipm, *Godrenethorne* 1327, *Goderenethorne* 1333 SR 103/4, 5, *Goudrenethorn* 1333, 1337 Pat, *Godernethorne* 1334 Misc, *Geudernethorn* (sic) 1346 FA, *Gouderethorne* 1354 Pat, *Gouderthorn* 1428, *Gouderedethorn* 1431 FA, *Gotherthorne* 1539 LP, 1570 D, *Godertorne* 1542 LP. — Fägersten (253) suggests that the first el. is OE **Gūprūn*, a woman's name, and this is on the whole borne out by the early spellings (*Guyerene*- 1244 being for *Gup-*, and forms in *-ern-* being due to metathesis). The name is not recorded in OE, unless *Guthrun* LVD or *Goderona*, *Goderun* DB (So, O) are native, which are generally held to be of Scand. origin (first component ON *guð* 'god'), v. Björkman, NP 54, v. Feilitzén 275, but cf. OHG *Gunderun* (Förstemann). The field name *Godrene-londe* (1321) adduced by Fägersten from Matravers in Loders, though late, to some extent supports this explanation, at the same time perhaps giving a clue to the site of the place.¹ Second el. OE *þorn* 'thorn-bush', 'thorn-tree'; hence '*Gūprūn*'s thorn-bush'.

Loders Liberty contains the pars of Loders, Bothenhampton (save Walditch, in Godderthorn hd) and Lyme Regis. It is referred to as a hundred in the Geld Roll (*Lodre hundred*; p. 26), but otherwise as a (free) manor (*manerium de Lodres* 1212 Fees, *manerium de Loddres* 1244 Ass 201 m 6 (represented by six jurors at the assizes), etc.). In 1084 Lyme Regis was in Whitechurch hd, and Uploders and Matravers (in Loders par) in Godderthorn and Eggardon hds, v. Eyton 127 f., 129 f., 141 f.

Eggardon hd

Now consists of five scattered pars. Askerswell, Long Bredy and Winterborne Abbas between Dorchester and Bridport, and Hooke and Wraxall farther north, near Beaminster, also part of Powerstock (W. Milton. Nettle-

¹ But cf. Modbury in Swyre from OE (ge)*mōtbeorg* 'moot-hill' (Fägersten 252), representing an old meeting-place.

combe and S. Poorton Tythings), the rest of the par forming Powerstock Liberty. According to Eyton (127 f.) the area and configuration of the hundred were the same in 1084, save that the hundred then also included the whole of Powerstock, Chilcomb, S. of Askerswell (now in Uggescombe hd), Woolcombe and Lower Kingcombe in Toller Porcorum par (Tollerford hd) and Matravers in Loders. If so, the hundred at that date consisted of three adjoining pars (Powerstock, Askerswell and Chilcombe), NE. of Bridport, and four (three?) detached portions; cf also FA II. 1 f.

(In) *Giochresdone*¹ *hundreto* 1084 Geld Roll, *Ekeresdon*', *Egresdon*' 1244 Ass 201, m 4, 12, 9d, *Ecesdon* 1265 Misc, *Ekeresdene* 1268 Ass 202 m 29, *Ekerdon* 1275 RH, 1325 Pat, 1329 Ipm, 1333, 1354 Pat, 1431 FA, *Ekresdon*', *Ekredon*' 1280 Ass 206 m 16d, 28, *Ekerdon*' ib m 1d, 1333 SR 103/5, *Ekerdone* 1285, 1303 (var. *Egerdon*) FA, 1327 SR 103/4, *Ekerton* 1334 Misc, *Egerdon* 1346 FA, 1354 Ipm, 1428 FA, 1539, 1542 LP, *Ekerston* 1399 Ipm. — The name is taken from EGGARDON HILL (*mons de Ecesdone* 1268 Ass 202 m 29) in the northern part of Askerswell par, 5 m. NE. of Bridport. On the spur of the hill stands a gigantic earth-work surrounded by a double rampart, in which the hundred court was probably held (cf. Hutchins, II. 174), and which offers a commanding view of the broad valley below to the west and north, the Devonshire coast and the sea. It is on an ancient Roman road from Dorchester, at the junction of the pars of Askerswell, Powerstock and Litton. On the hillside to the south are Eggardon Fms (*Jekeresdon*' 1204 Cur, *Ucesdon* 1219 FF, *Ekerdon*' 1244 Ass 201 m 4, *Yekersdon*', *Ekersdon*' (p), *Ekeresdone* 1268 Ass 202 m 26d, 29, *Ekerdun* 1285 FA, *Ekerdone* 1310 Inq aqd, *Ekerdon* 1311 Pat, 1356 FF, 1380 Cl, *Okerdone* 1324, *Northekerdon* 1348 FF, *Egedon* 1348 Pat, *Egerdon* 1357 FF, 1364 Ipm, *Egreton* 1364 Cl). The first part of the name is identical with that of Exbury Ha, nr Lymington (*Ykeresbirie* 1196, *Ykeresbir*' 1197 P, *Ecesbir*' in *Nova Foresta* 1205 Cl, *Ekeresbur*' 1212 Fees, *Hukeresbir*' 1235, *Ekerebir*' 1259 Cl, *Ekresbiry* 1276, *Eukeresbury* 1336 Pat; cf. ODP), derived by Ekwall (ODP s. v. Eggardon, cf. Mod. Lang. Notes 50. 541) from an unrecorded OE man's name **Eohhere*, corresponding to ON *lóarr*. For the phonetic development, cf. PNLa 21, Jordan § 196 a. Second el. OE *dūn* 'hill'.

¹ The -i- is interlined.

Powerstock Liberty is referred to as *Hundredum de Pourstok*' 1212 Fees, *manor and hundred of Purstok* 1368 FF, *Porestoke maner et hundred*' 1384 Ipm, its usual designation being that of 'manor'; cf. FA II. 1 f. It contains the par of Powerstock, except the tythings of W. Milton, Nettlecombe and S. Poorton, which are in Eggardon hd, in which the whole of the par (except S. Poorton? cf. Eyton 138) was included in 1084 (cf. above).

Uggescombe hd

On the coast SW. of Dorchester, containing the pars of Swyre, Chilcombe, Litton Cheney, Punchknowle, Abbotsbury, Kingston Russell, Little Bredy, Winterborne Steepleton, Portisham, Langton Herring, Fleet and, detached, Philleholme (Hawkechurch par, now in Devon). The area of the Geld Roll hundred was smaller than that of the modern hundred, Swyre being in Godderthorn hd, Chilcombe in Eggardon hd and Winterborne Steepleton in Culliford Tree hd (v. Eyton 133 f., 127 f., 121 f., 86). The hundred extends from the coast towards the crest of the chalk hills which run westwards from the neighbourhood of Dorchester, being bounded on the north in part by the ancient Roman road from Dorchester to Exeter.

Oglescome hundret 1084 Geld Roll, *Uggescumb*' 1212 Fees, *Huggescumb*', *Vggescumb(e)* 1244 Ass 201 m 3d, 9d, 12, *Hugescumb*' 1252 Fees, *Hoggescumbe* 1265 Misc, *Oguscumbe*, *Vggescumb*', *Hoggescumb*' 1268 Ass 202 m 24, 27d, 32d, *Uggescumbe* 1269 Misc, 1271 Pat, 1303 FA (var. *Uckescombe*), *Huggescumb(e)* 1275 RH, 1278 QW, *Uggescombe*, *Uggescumb*' 1278 QW, *Vggescumbe* 1280 Ass 206 m 16, *Uggescumb* 1285 FA, *Uggescombe* 1315, 1334 Misc, 1325 Inq aqd, 1325, 1333, 1354 Pat, 1344 Ipm, 1346 FA, 1399 Ipm, 1431 FA, 1539, 1542 LP, 1570 D, *Huggescombe* 1329, *Ogescombe* 1425 Ipm. — The place after which the hundred is called is now lost, but according to Hutchins (II. 714, 763) the hundred courts used to be held at some pits in a valley north of Portisham, called Mystecomb, which is conjectured to be the ancient Uggescombe. It is, however, added that in a document of 1476 Uggescombe is distinguished from Mystecomb. The latter is shown on the old 1" OS map (1811), 1 m. NNE. of Portisham. In 1269 (Misc) an inquisition was taken at *Uggescumbe*, and the place is also mentioned as *Vggescumbe* 1195 P. Fägersten suggests that the first el. is a pn **Ucg*, a strong side form of the pn **Ugga* that occurs in several PNs in the SW. of England (v. ODP s. v. Ugborough, and Fägersten 244), its OE form appearing in *Ucganford* BCS 1030 (Ugford W). Kökeritz (StNPh 6. 131) postulates an el. **ugg*- meaning something sharp

or pointed, cognate with OSw and Norw *ugge* 'prick', 'fin', etc., related to Eng *edge*, and used as a hill name; but the genitival form of the compound is in favour of taking the first el. as a pn, and the *u*-form does not seem to be recorded outside Scandinavia; it is suggested by Hellquist to be due to a secondary development ('secondary ablaut').

Tollerford hd

NW. of Dorchester, on the Upper Frome, consisting of the pars of Maiden Newton, Wynford Eagle, Frome Vauchurch, Chilfrome, Toller Porcorum and Fratrum, Rampisham, E. and W. Chelborough, Melbury Sampford, Evershot and Frome St. Quintin. In 1084 Melbury Sampford was in Yetminster hd and Frome St. Quintin and Evershot in Pimperne hd, according to Eyton 123 f., 137 f. The hundred is mostly hilly, its central part being the Frome valley where its *mootstow* was.

Tolreforde hundret 1084 Geld Roll, *Tolreford'* 1244, 1268 *Ass*, 201 m 10, 202 m 23d, *Toureford'*, *Tollreford* 1244 *Ass* 201 m 5, 12, *Tolreford* 1265 Misc, 1303 FA, 1325 Pat, 1329 Ipm, 1346 FA, 1354 Pat, 1428 FA, *Thol(l)ereford* 1275 RH, *Tolreforde* 1280 *Ass* 206 m 17, 1327 *SR* 103/4, 1334 Misc, *Tollerford* 1539, *Tollarfforde* 1542 LP. — The meeting-place of the hundred was at the ford still visible below the bridge at TOLLERFORD just W. of Maiden Newton, on the boundary of Maiden Newton and Toller Fratrum pars, on which several roads converge. The ford is over a tributary of the Frome, now called the Hooke, which must formerly have been known as the *Toller*; v. ERN 410. One of the roads passing the ford is a supposed Roman road.

Yetminster hd

S. of Sherborne containing the pars of Batcombe, Melbury Bubb, Chetnole, Leigh, Yetminster, Clifton Maybank, and, detached, Melbury Osmond. In 1084 it also included Melbury Sampford (now in Tollerford hd) and Ryme Intrinsicca, now a separate Liberty. Stockwood is in Sutton Poyntz Liberty (v. Eyton 123 f.). The hundred as well as the manor of Yetminster, belonged to the see of Salisbury (FA II. 41 and DB f. 75 b).

(In) *hundredo Etheministre* 1084 Geld Roll, *hundredum de Eteministre* 1212 Fees, *Hundredum de Ettemunstr'* 1230 P, *Hundr' de Etteministr'*, *Ethemynistr'* 1244 *Ass* 201 m 1, 9, *hd of Yeteminstre* 1265 Misc, *Hundr'm de Yeteministre* 1268 *Ass* 202 m 29, *Hundr' de Yatesmynistre*, *Yatemynistr'* 1280 *Ass* 206 m 20, *Hund-*

redum de latmynstre 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Yatemenstr'* 1327 *SR* 103/4.

The name is taken from that of the manor of YETMINSTER nr Sherborne: *Etiministre* 1086 DB, *Edemenistr'* 1199 P, *Eteministr'* 1214 Cur, *Eteministre* 1229 Pat, *Ethemynistr'* (p), *Yatemynistr'* 1244 *Ass* 201 m 8, 9, *Gateministre* 1243 BM, *Yeteministr'* 1252 Cl, *Yeteministre* 1297, *Yatemynistre* 1314 Pat.

'*Eata's* church', from the common OE pn *Eata* (cf. Redin 64) and OE *mynster* 'monastery', 'church'; cf. Fägersten 228 and ODP s. v. For the development of initial *ēa*, cf. PNDv XXXIII, and Fägersten l. c.

Sherborne hd

In the north of the county surrounding Sherborne, containing, on the south, the pars of Bradford Abbas, Beer Hackett, Lillington, Holnest, Folke, Caundle Marsh, Purse and Bishop's Caundle, and, detached, Up Cerne nr Cerne Abbas, and Lydlinch. Holwell nr Sturminster Newton, Goat-hill, Poyntington, Sandford Orcas and Trent were formerly in Somerset (Horethorne hd; transferred to Dorset in 1896). According to Eyton (118) Purse and Bishop's Caundle and part of Lydlinch belonged to Brownshall hd in 1084. The hundred belonged to the bishops of Salisbury (originally Sherborne) 'from the most early ages' (Hutchins IV. 119 and Fees 90), the greater part of the hundred being included in their manor of Sherborne (v. Eyton 139 f.).

Sireburne hundret 1084 Geld Roll, *Hundredum de Syreburne* 1212 Fees, *hd of Sireburn'* 1225 *Ass* (So), *Hundr'm de Schireburn'* 1244 *Ass* 201 m 6, *hd of Shireburn* 1265 Misc, 1275 RH, *Hundr'm de Schirburne* 1268 *Ass* 202 m 31, *hd of Shyreburn* 1275 Cl, *Hundredum de Shirburn* (episcopi Sarisburiensis) 1285 FA, *Hundr' de Schirebourne* 1327 *SR* 103/4, *hd of Shirbourne* 1334 Ipm, the name being taken from the bishop of Salisbury's manor of SHERBORNE (*æt Sciraburnan* 891 (s. a. 860) ASC(A), *æt Scireburnan* 880—5 (c 1030) BCS 553, 910 ASC(A) etc., v. Fägersten 220), meaning 'clear stream', originally referring to the upper Yco, cf. ERN 362.

Buckland Newton hd

SE. of Sherborne on the northern slopes of the range of hills extending from near Blandford towards Dorchester, consisting of the pars of Buckland Newton, Mappowder, Wootton Glanville and Pulham. Its extent was the same in 1084. Both hundred and manor of Buckland Newton belonged to Glastonbury Abbey (FA II. 30, 42).

Bochene hundret 1084 Geld Roll, *Bochelände hund'* 1086 DB, *Bocheländ'* *hdr'* 1160, *Bokelandhdr'* 1168 P, *Hundredum de Boke-*

land' 1212 Fees, *Hundr'm de Boklaund'* 1244 Ass 201 m 5d, *hds of ... Niveton and Boclande* 1265 Misc, *Hundr'm de Boclande* 1268 Ass 202 m 29, *Hundr' de Neweton' et Bokelaunde* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, *Hundreda de Neweton et Bocland* (abbatis Glastonie) 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Nyentone et Boclonde* 1327, *Hundr' de Nyw-ton' Bouclond'* 1333 SR 103/4, 5, *hundredum de Neweton et Bouclond* 1431 FA, *hd of Bucklond, hd of Nuton Buckelon*¹ 1539 LP.

The name is derived from that of the Abbot of Glastonbury's manor of BUCKLAND NEWTON nr Cerne Abbas (cf. above): *Boclande, -londe* 941 (14) BCS 768, *Bochelonde* 1086 DB, *Bocland(e)* 1189 GlastA, 1234, 1260 GlastR, *Bokeland'* 1212 Fees, *Boclaund* 1264 Ipm, 1280 Ch, *Boclond* 1275 Cl, *Bocland* 1275 Wells, *Buklonde* 1330 Ch, *Abbots Bokeland* 1423 Wells.

OE *bōcland* 'land held by charter', v. NED s.v. book-land, G. J. Turner in Hist. Ess. in Honour of James Tait 357—386, ODP s.v. Buckland. The hundred was often coupled with that of Sturminster Newton (below), which also belonged to Glastonbury Abbey, resulting in the addition of 'Newton' first to the hundred name, and afterwards to that of the manor itself. At one time the two hundreds were regarded as one (e.g. 1333, 1431).

Cerne, Totcombe and Modbury hd

Consists of a district round Cerne Abbas, including the pars of Cerne Abbas, Nether Cerne and Godmanstone, and four detached portions, Hillfield, Cattistock, Compton Abbas (nr Bridport) and Hawkchurch (part; now in Devon, nr Axminster). The early history of this hundred is somewhat involved. In 1084 the pars of the modern hundred were divided between the two hundreds of *Stane* and *Morberge*. The former, in addition to Cerne Abbas and Nether Cerne, also included the modern pars of Piddletrenthide and Minterne Magna, now forming Piddletrenthide Liberty, and Alton Pancras, also a Liberty; further, detached, Hawkchurch nr Axminster, now in Devon. *Morberge* hd was west of *Stane* including (according to Eyton) Cattistock and Godmanstone, but also Sydling St. Nicholas, now a separate Liberty (since the time of Henry VIII, v. Eyton 133 n 2), joining them together, further, detached, Hillfield and Compton Abbas; v. Eyton 133 f., 137 f., but according to the SR for 1333 and Hutchins IV. 1 f. Godmanstone was in Totcombe hd in the 14th cent. and afterwards. The two old hundreds thus consisted of, in the main compact areas, *Stane* E. and *Morberge* W. of Cerne Abbas, situated in the hilly country E. of the upper Frome, *Morberge* being in part bounded on the west by the Frome and by the Roman road from

¹ This form, however, refers to Sturminster Newton hd (q. v.), rather than to Buckland Newton.

Ichester to Dorchester. The name of *Stane* disappeared in the 12th cent., and was replaced by Totcombe, though the curious form *Totteston*, if not an error, may possibly represent a compromise. The hundred name *Cerne* is late, making its first appearance in 1303 as the name of a hundred stated to include Woolbridge in E. Stoke and Kimmeridge (nr Wareham, both manors of Cerne Abbey), Godmaustone and Upper Sydling. It also occurs 1346, 1428 FA (*Hundredum de Cerne*). According to Hutchins (l. c.) this was no hundred in the proper sense, but represents the Liberty of Cerne, being called a Liberty in the court-rolls. The whole hundred was annexed to the Abbey of Cerne (*sciatis nos dedisse ... ecclesie de Cernolio et Dionis' abbati ejusdem ... hundreda de Modberg' et Totte-cumb'*, Rot. Chart. 170 b, A. D. 1207).

Stane hundred 1084 Geld Roll.

OE *stān* 'stone'. There is no clue to the site.

Totecumbe hdr' 1130, *Totecumbehdr'* 1161, 1168, ?*Totteston'*-*hundredum* 1188 P, *Totecumb'* 1207 Ch, *Tot(t)ecumbe* 1230 P, *Totcumb(e)* 1244 Ass 201 m 5(d), *Totcumb* 1265 Misc, *Totcumb'* 1268 Ass 202 m 28d, *Cotescumb* (sic, for T-) 1278 QW, *Thotecumbe, Totecumbe* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, 11, *Totcombe* 1327 SR 103/4, 1539 LP, *Tottecomb'* 1333 SR 103/5. — According to Hutchins (l. c.) the court of the hundred was anciently held at Totcomb, a valley west of the great road from Sherborne to Dorchester, near the bounds of Cerne and Nether Cerne. The court was usually opened at Totcomb and from thence adjourned to Cerne. Fägersten could not find the name on the OS maps, but the 6" map marks TATCOMBE WOOD about a mile and a half SSE. of Cerne Abbas, just N. of the boundary between Cerne Abbas and Nether Cerne, and there can be no doubt that this is the site. It is now E. of the main road, but W. of a secondary road, which is doubtless the 'great' road of Hutchins' day. Tatcombe Wood is in a deep, narrow, winding valley, a typical 'combe', bordered by steep hills. The first el. may be OE *Tot(t)a* pn, as assumed by Fägersten, but there is also the possibility that the valley was named in reference to a look-out place ('toot') on one of the surrounding hills, from the crest of which there is a wide view in different directions, especially down the valley of the Cerne. The el. *tōt-*, probably derived from OE *tōtian* 'to peep out', 'protrude', is first evidenced 1327 in the NED, but occurs much earlier in PNs (cf. ODP s.v. *tōtærn*). This is suggested by the early forms without a medial -e-; cf. also Zachrisson, StNph 6. 140. Second el. OE *cumb* 'valley'.

Morberge hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *Modberg'* 1207 Ch, *Modberge* 1230, 1242 P, *Modbergh'* 1244, 1268 Ass 201 m 5d, 202 m 26d, *Mothberghe* 1244 Ass 201 m 12, *Motberge* 1265 Misc, *Motbergh* 1278 QW, *Modberek'*, *Modburgh'* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, 22d, *Modbergh'* 1327, 1333 SR 103/4, 5, *Modbarugh* 1539, *Modbarogh* 1542 LP: — OE (*ge*)*mōtbeorg* 'moot hill (or barrow)'; cf. *Gemotbeorh* BCS 392 (IoW), *Gemotbiorh* BCS 702, *Motbeorh* KCD 741 (nr Portisham Do) and B^TSuppl s. v.; the Geld Roll form is corrupt. MODBURY was, according to Hutchins (IV. 1), the name of a barrow on the hill north-east of Cattistock, between Cattistock and Cerne, where the hundred court was formerly held. It was near the line of the old Roman road from Ilchester to Dorchester. Cf. *Modbury* in Swyre (Fägersten 252) and *Modbury* PNDv 279.

Whiteway hd

In the range of low hills NE. of Dorchester, containing the pars of Milton Abbas, Cheselbourne, Melcombe Horsey, Hilton, Stoke Wake, Wooland and Ibberton. In the Geld Roll it is named from Hilton, perhaps, as suggested by Hutchins (IV. 347), because the courts were held in that parish.

Haltone hundred 1084 Geld Roll.

The name is taken from HILTON, in the centre of the hundred, 7 m. SW of Blandford: *Eltone* 1086 DB, *Heltona* 1086 Exon, *Helton'* 1212 Fees, 1213 Ch, 1268 Ass 202 m 28d, *Helton* 1227 FF, 1269 Misc, 1272 Ch, 1285 FA, 1329 FF, 1331 Ipm. — Of the derivations proposed OE **hielde*, *hylde*, *helde* 'slope' (ODP) is perhaps more likely than *helde* 'tansy' (ib.), though we might expect some -u- or -i- spellings; neither of Fägersten's suggestions (OE *healh*, *hēla*, PND^o 189) is convincing; the former hardly accounts for the forms. Second el. OE *tūn* 'homestead'. Hence 'homestead on a slope' (suited the situation of the place), or 'homestead among tansies'.

Hundr' de Wichteweia 1170, *Witewehundredum* 1188 P, *Witeweie* 1212 Fees, 1244 Ass 201 m 12d, *Wyteweye*, *Whyteweye* ib m 4, 10, *Wyteweya* 1252 Fees, *Whyteweye* 1259 FF, 1303 Pat, 1316 FA, *Witeweye* 1265 Misc, *Wyteweye* 1268 Ass 202 m 28d, 1275 RH, 1285 FA, 1327 SR 103/4, 1346 FA, *Whiteweye* 1270 Pat, 1278 QW, 1280 Ass 206 m 22, 1304, 1310, 1311 Pat, 1333 SR 103/5, *Whytewey* 1270 Pat, *Wytteweye* 1278 QW, *Wytewey* 1428, *Whitewey* 1431 FA, *Whitway* 1542 LP, *Whiteway* 1570 D. — Hutchins

says (l. c.) that the hundred-courts were formerly held 'at a bush or tree' in Hilton par near the top of the hill on the road from Hilton to Bingham's Melcombe (in Melcombe Horsey). The name means 'white road' (OE *hwit* and *weg*), and according to Hutchins the hundred takes its name from 'the white or chalky' road near which it used to meet. Cf. *Whiteway* Fm in Church Knowle (*Whyteweye* 1290 Pat), Fägersten 134.

Puddletown hd

NE. of Dorchester, N. of the Frome on either side of the Piddle, containing the pars of Puddletown, Tincleton, Athelhampton, Burleston, Tolpuddle and Milborne St. Andrew. In 1084 it further included Piddlehinton, now a separate Liberty, and Dewlish (Dewlish Liberty; called *the hundred of Deuelysh* 1354 Pat). This was also the extent of the hundred in 1285 (FA II. 15 f.). The hundred was annexed to the manor of Puddletown and held with the manor by the prior of Christchurch of the family of Montacute (Willelmus de Monte Acuto tenet terciam partem eiusdem ville (Pideleton) cum hundredo forinseco, Fees 93, A. D. 1212. Prior Christi Ecclesie [de Twynham] tenet terciam partem de Pudeleton de Willelmo de Monte Acuto cum hundredo forinseco, FA II. 15, A. D. 1285).

Pideletone hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *Pideleton'hundredum* 1188, *hundredum de Piddelton'* 1199 P, *hundr' de Pideleton'* 1199 Obl., 1212, 1227 Fees, *hundredum de Pidelitone* 1210—12 RBE, *hundredum de Pidelton'* 1242 P, 1244 Ass 201 m 4d, *hd of Pidelton* 1265 Misc, *Hundr' de Pideleton* 1275 RH, *Hundr'm de Pydel(e)ton'* 1268 Ass 202 m 26, 32, *Hundredum de Pidelton* 1285 FA, *the hundred of the manor of Pydelton* 1290 FF, *hd of Pydele* 1290 Pat, *Hundr' de Pudeletone* 1327 SR 103/4, *hundred' de Pudelton* 1391 Ipm, *manor and hd of Pudelton* 1397 Cl, *Hundredum de Pudulton* 1428 FA, *Pudeltowne hd* 1539 LP, *Puddle town hd* 1570 D.

The name is derived from that of the royal manor of PUDDLETOWN, the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Pitretone*, *Piretone* 1086 DB, *Pidredone* 1086 Exon, *Pideltona* Hy 2 BM, *Pideleton'* 1212 Fees, 1224 Fine, *Pidelton'* 1219 Fees, *Pidelton'* 1231 Cl, 1244 Ass 201 m 4d, *Pydeleton* 1280, *Pudeletoune* 1320, *Pudultoune* 1349 Ipm.

'Homestead (OE *tūn*) on the Piddle'; v. ERN 324.

George hd

N. and W. of Dorchester, consisting of the pars of Charminster, Stinsford, Stratton, Bradford Peverell, Winterborne St. Martin and, detached,

Broadmayne. In the Geld Roll, where it is called after Dorchester, the hundred had its present extent except for Broadmayne, in *Celberge* hd, and Winterborne St. Martin (part), in Culliford Tree hd. Dorchester itself was then also in the hundred, though financially independent of it, and contributing nothing to its geld (v. Tait, *The Medieval English Borough*, 52 f.).

Dorecestre hundred 1084 Geld Roll; *hundredum Sancti Georgii de Dorecestria* 1166 RBE, *hundredum Sancti Georgii* 1185, *Hdr' S. Georgij* 1189 P, *Hundredum de Sancto Georgio* 1212, 1219, *de Sancto Jeorgio* 1227 Fees, *Hundr'm sancti Georgi* 1244 Ass 201 m 1d, *hd of Seynt George* 1329 Ipm, *Hundredum [de] Seint Georg* 1346 FA, *George hd* 1539 LP. — Named, in the first instance, from the borough of Dorchester itself, in the second, according to Hutchins (II. 553, 791), from the church of St. George in Fordington (in Dorchester), 'which place perhaps might be the capital of it before it was made a liberty'¹; the church is called *eccl. S. Georgii in Dorcestria* in 1091 Sarum (Fägersten); cf. also Tait, op. cit. 53, 56.

Frampton Liberty, containing Frampton and Compton Valence, west, and Winterborne Came (part) and Bincombe south, of Dorchester, Bettiscombe nr Lyme Regis and Burton Bradstock nr Bridport, is sometimes styled a 'hundred': *Frontone hundred* 1084 Geld Roll, *Hundr' de Fromt(h)on'* 1244 Ass 201 m 4, 9d, *Hundr' de Frumpton'* 1268 Ass 202 m 25d, but otherwise a Liberty (*the liberty of the manor of Frompton* 1275 Cl, *Liber-tas de Fromptone* 1327 SR 103/4, etc.). The manors of the hundred were annexed to Frampton. For the history of the Liberty v. Eyton 125 f. and n 3.

Culliford Tree hd

S. of Dorchester, in three portions, containing the pars of W. Knighton, W. Stafford, Whitcombe, Winterborne Came (part), Winterborne Herringstone, Winterborne Monkton, and, detached, Osmington, Upwey, Broadwey, Buckland Ripers, Radipole and Chickerell. In 1084 it consisted of a continuous district on Weymouth Bay extending from Dorchester over the line of the coastal downs to the sea, including also the present Liberties of Portland, Wyke Regis, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (referred to as *Hundr'm de Portelaund et Wyk'* 1280 Ass 206 m 1d), further Bincombe and the whole of Winterborne Came (now in Frampton Liberty), part of Winterborne St. Martin (George hd), Winterborne Steeple-

¹ Fordington is now the *caput* of a Liberty, including also Hermitage, Hartley (in Minterne Magna), nr Sherborne, and Dalwood, locally in Devon. nr Axminster.

ton (Uggescombe hd), and Preston (in Sutton Poyntz Liberty), bounded on the north by the Frome and the Roman road from Dorchester to Exeter; v. Eyton 91, 121 f. The hundred was annexed to the manor of Sutton Poyntz (v. Ipm V. 13).

Cuferdestroue hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *Cuiluertestrie* 1195, *Culuuertestrie* 1196 P, *Culverdestre* 1228 (1352) Pat, *Culuerdestre* 1244, 1280 Ass 201 m 3, 206 m 15, *Querdestre*, *Culuerdestreue* 1244 Ass 201 m 9d, 12d, *Keuerdestre* 1265 Misc, *Culuredestre*, *Coluredestre*, *Cufferestre*, *Culuestdetre* 1268 Ass 202 m 24(d), 27, 32, *Culfardestre* 1275 RH, 1285 FA, 1389 Ipm, 1412 FA, *Cylwardestre* 1278 QW, *Kuvesdestre* (var. *Kynewardestru*) 1303 FA, *Culvardestre* 1308 Ipm, 1346 FA, *Culfardestre* 1311 Ipm, 1327 SR 103/4, *Culfardestr'* 1311 Cl, 1333 SR 103/5, 1340 NI, *Kulfjordestorre* 1399 Ipm, *Colyfordestre* 1428, 1431 FA, *Culifordestr'* 1435 Ipm, *Colifordestre* 1451 FF, 1457 Ipm, *Colyffordtre* 1539, *Colyffordestre* 1542 LP, *Cooliford-stere* 1570 D. — CULLIFORD TREE is the name of the westernmost and largest of five barrows in a row north of the road from Broadmayne to the Dorchester-Weymouth road, in Whitcombe par, at the junction of the pars of Whitcombe, Winterborne Came and Preston, 3 m. SE. of Dorchester. This is the 'Hundred Barrow', and here the hundred courts were formerly held (Hutchins II. 485). The barrow, which is planted with beech-trees and shows traces of having been opened (cf. Hutchins), stands at a cross-road near the crest of the range of chalk downs which follows the coast. From its top there is a splendid view through a gap in the hills of Weymouth Bay with Portland in the background, and a wide prospect to the north and north-east. The first el. of the name seems to be a pn ending in OE *ferp* (< *frip*), but the first component of this pn is obscure. Judging by the forms in *Cui-*, *Cy-*, *Ke-*, it began in *Cȳ(l)*. The Anglo-Scand. pn *Kilvert*, which enters into several PNs of Scand. origin, has been adduced (v. Karlström, StNPh 4. 127, Fägersten 151, v. Feilitzen 215 n; and cf. Björkman NP 81, ZEN 54, Ekwall, ODP s.v. Killerby), but can hardly be considered for the Dorset name. It is possible, however, that the first member of the el. compounded in the latter is a cognate of the word conjectured by Ekwall to be the first el. of *Kilvert*, i.e. OE **cylfe*, corresponding to ON *kylfa*, 'a club'. This word seems to occur in *Kilve So* (Karlström l.c.). In that case OE *-weard* or *-heard* may also be taken into

consideration for the second component; cf. above, p. XI. Second el. OE *trēow* 'tree'.

Winfrith hd

W. of Wareham, E. of Culliford Tree hd, containing the pars of Poxwell, Warmwell, Watercombe, Woodsford, Moreton, Winfrith Newburgh, Coombe Keynes, E. Stoke (part) and E. Lulworth. In 1084 only the latter four of these pars belonged to Winfrith hd, which then also included the modern pars of Wool (part), W. Lulworth and Chaldon Herring (now in Bindon Liberty; the latter is *hd of Bynedon* 1354 Pat; cf. below). The rest of the modern hundred, with the addition of i. a. Broadmayne (now in George hd), Osmington (part) and Owermoigne (now a separate Liberty), was in the Geld Roll hd of *Celberge*, which was soon afterwards amalgamated with Winfrith hd (v. Eyton 58 n, 115 f., 119 f., 141 f.), both thus consisting of compact areas extending between the Frome and the coast.¹ The hundred was annexed to the manor of Winfrith Newburgh (Robertus de Novo Burgo tenet manerium de Winford' cum pertinentiis, scilicet Lolewrdhe et Bureton' et totum hundredum de Winfrot et duas partes hundredi de Haselore per servicium camerarii in capite de domino rege. Antecessores predicti Roberti tenuerunt ista tenementa a tempore Regis Henrici primi per predictum servicium; Fees 89, A. D. 1212).

Celberge hundred 1084 Geld Roll.

So called, according to Eyton (58 n), 'as having its trysting-place on Chalbury Hill'. This is not on the Ordnance map, but the 6" OS marks a CHALBURY Plantation, which is evidently a modern form of the name, near a cross-road $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Owermoigne church, with 'Gallows Hill' close by. The meaning may be 'chalk hill' (OE *cealc* 'chalk' and *beorg* 'hill', 'mound'); cf. E. and W. Chelborough nr Beaminster (*Celberge* DB), 'chalk hill' (ODP).

Winfrode hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *hdr' de Winfrod* 1130, 1195 P, 1204 Cur, 1212, 1219 Fees, 1275 RH, 1279 Ch, *Windfrod hundredum* 1178, *Winfrodhdr'* 1189, *Hundredum de Wilfrod* 1194 P, *hundur' de Winfred'* 1205 Obl, *hundredum de Winfrot* 1212, *Hundredum de Wymfrode* 1244 Fees, *Foreign Hundred of Winfrod* 1265 Misc, *Hundur'm de Wynfrot* 1268 Ass 202 m 26d, *Hundur' de Wynefrod* ib m 32, 1279 Ch, *the manor of Wynford with the inhundred (hundredo intrinseco) and the foreign hundred* 1269 Ch, *hd of*

¹ According to Eyton, the portions of Wool and E. Stoke pars that are N. of the Frome were in the Geld Roll hd of Bere (Regis).

Wynfred 1276 Pat, 1327 SR 103/4, 1346, 1428 FA, *hundur'm de Wynfrede* 1278 QW, *hd of Wymfrod* 1279 Ch, *hd of Wymfred* 1280 Pat, *Hundredum de Wynfrode* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, *Hundredum de Wynfrod* 1285 FA, *hundred' de Wynfred'* 1380 Ipm, *hundredum de Wynfreth* 1412 FA, *hd of Wynfrythe* 1542 LP, *Winfrith and Bindon hd* 1570 D.

Called after the royal manor of WINFRITH NEWBURGH, SW. of Wareham, the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Winfrode* 1086 DB, *Winfroda* 1086 Exon, *Winford'* 1212 Fees, *Winfrod'* 1213 Cur, *Winfret'*, *Winfrot'* 1216 Cl, *Winfrod* 1219 Fees, 1236, 1272 FF, *Wynefrod* 1227 FF, *Winfrost'* 1228 Cl, *Winfrot* alias *Winfrod* 1246 Ipm, *Wymcroft* 1259, *Wymfred'* 1260 Cl, *Wynfrode* 1260 FF, *Wynfrot*, *Wymfrod*, *Wynfro* 1268 Ass 202 m 26d, *Wynfrod* 1273, *Wymfrod* 1276 Pat, *Wymfrede* 1279 FF, *Wemfrod* 1279 Ch, *Wynfred* 1282 Cl, *Wynfred Neeuburgh* 1288 FF, *Winfrot* 1289 Cl, *Wynfrod Neuburgh* 1297, *Wynfrid-Neuburgh* 1313 Pat.

Winfrith is the old name of the stream on which the village stands; v. ERN 462. The addition *Newburgh* is from the family of *de Novo Burgo* (etc.), tenants in chief of the manor and hundred of Winfrith Newburgh since the time of Henry I (v. above); cf. Newburgh Fm near the village.

Hasilor hd

S. of Wareham, bounded on the north by the Frome and Poole Harbour, extending southwards over the Purbeck Hills to the Channel, containing the pars of Tyncham, Steeple, Kimmeridge, Church Knowle, E. Holme and Arne. In 1084 (according to Eyton 129 f.) it further included the SW. part of the present hd of Corfe Castle (Corfe Castle par). The hundred was annexed to the manor of Steeple (Ipm IV. 313, V. 330).

Haselore hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *Haselor'* 1199 P, 1244 Ass 201 m 9, *Haselore* 1212 Fees, 1244, 1268 Ass 201 m 1d, 202 m 25d, 1275 RH, 1278 QW, 1280 Ass 206 m 21, 1285 FA, 1290 Pat, 1296 Ipm, 1303 FA, 1314 Ipm, 1327 SR 103/4, 1342 Pat, 1425 Cl, 1431 FA, *Haselovere* 1210—12 RBE, *Heselore* 1244, 1280 Ass 201 m 9, 206 m 21, *Hassellor* 1265 Misc, *Aselore* 1268, 1280 Ass 202 m 32, 206 m 1, *Haselor* 1279 Ch, 1280 Cl, 1539 LP, *Haleslour'*, *Haleslore* 1280 Ass 206 m 21, *Hasellore* 1307 Ipm, 1433 Ipm, 1461 Pat, *Haselehore* 1316, *Hassellore* 1412 FA, *Hasyllore* 1548 Pat, *Hasilor* 1570 D. — The name survives in HASLER (6"), a coppice by a road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Steeple church, on the steep southern slopes of Purbeck Hills, near the crossing of several footpaths. According to Hutchins (I. 550) the hundred court used to be held at this

spot, at a barrow overgrown with hazelwood, 'from the plenty of which hereabout the hundred takes its name'. The meaning of the name is 'hazel slope' from OE *hæsel* 'hazel' and *ōra* (occasionally confused with *ōfer*) 'border', 'edge', 'margin', 'bank', but also 'edge of a hill', 'steep slope': cf. Haselor PNWa 211. PNW_o 106.

Rushmore hd consists of the par of Winterborne Zelstone and W. Morden in Morden par nr Bere Regis. In records it is invariably coupled with Hasilor hd: *hundr' de Haselore et Rysshemor, Russhemor* 1278 QW, *Hundredum de Aselore et Ryssemore* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, *Hundredum de Haselore et Ryssemore* 1285 FA etc., further forms being, *Runsmore* 1296, *Russchemore* 1307, *Risshemore* 1314 Ipm, *Risemore* 1316 FA, *Russhemour* 1327 SR 103/4, *Russhmor* 1333 SR 103/5, *Russemor* 1342 Pat, *Rysshemore* 1425 Cl, Ipm, *Russhmore* 1431 FA, *Rysshemour* 1433 Ipm, *Russhemore* 1461 Pat, 1539 LP, 1548 Pat, *Rushmore* 1570 D. This is no old hundred, but was originally a Tything, perhaps originally of Coombs Ditch hundred,¹ annexed to Hasilor hd because it had the same lord (in 1307 (Ipm IV. 313) Gilb. de Clare held Stupel, the manor, including the hundreds of Hasellore, Rouborgh and Russchemore), and then made into a separate hundred. When first mentioned in 1275 (RH) it appears as a Tything (*theginga de Rysemore*) and this appellation reappears in 1278 (QW: *tethyng de Russhemore*). In 1342 (Pat) it is stated that the hundred of *Rossemore* answers before the justices with the hundred of Haselore, and such was the case in 1275 (RH) as well. In 1280 (Ass 206 m 21) there is a reference to *villata de Russimor*'. According to Hutchins (I. 336) Rushmore is 'a small spot of ground near a gate of the same name, planted with ash-trees, near Winterborne; a meadow or two there is called by the same name. It is in the parish of Morden between Bloxworth and Winterborne, on the confines of the three parishes', and is mentioned in the OE bounds of Mapperton as (anlang) *Riscmeres* 943 (15) BCS 781. The meaning is 'rushy marsh' from OE *risc*, *rysc* 'rush' and *mōr* 'marsh', 'swamp', the charter form, which is in a late copy, being evidently corrupt (*e* for *o*): differently Fägersten 72. There is still some marsh at the place, and cf. Marsh Farm, ab. a mile to the west.

Rowbarrow hd

The eastern portion of the Isle of Purbeck, SE. of Wareham, containing the town and pars of Swanage, Langton Matravers, Worth Matravers and Studland. In the Geld Roll, where it is called after Ailwood in Corfe Castle, it also included the greater part of Corfe Castle par (according to Eyton 111 f.). Another, alternative, name of the hundred is *Hvendret Porbiche* 1086 DB, derived from that of the Purbeck peninsula. Corfe

¹ Winterborne Zelstone was a tything of Coombs Ditch in 1275 (RH).

Castle par is now a hundred in itself, though apparently of recent creation, and not mentioned by Eyton.

Aileuesuuode hundret 1084 Geld Roll.

The name is taken from AILWOOD (and Ailwood Copse 6") in Corfe Castle par, 2 m. ESE. of Corfe Castle, at the foot of a steep hill known as Ailwood Down, and on an old road connecting Corfe Castle with Swanage. Ailwood is *Aleorde* 1086 DB, *Ailewud'* (p) 1222 Cl, *Aylethewode* 1304 Ipm, 1305 Cl (338), *Aylywood* 1586 Fägersten. — First cl. OE *Æpelgifu* f. pn, second cl. OE *wudu* 'wood', hence 'wood of a woman called *Æpelgifu*', later forms showing confusion with OE *Æpelgǫþ*; cf., however, Zachrisson StNPh 6. 135.

Rugebergahundredum 1183, *Ruggebergahundredum* 1184, *Rubergehundredum* 1195, *Rugeberg'* 1198, *Ruberge* 1199 P, *Ruggebergh'*, *Rugheberg'*, *Rougeberghe* 1244 Ass 201 m 1d, 9, 12d, *Rueberghe* 1265 Misc, *Rouburh*, *Rugheberge*, *Rogberwe* 1268 Ass 202 m 23f., 32, *Ruber'* 1275 RH, *Rowberge* 1278 QW, *Roweberwe* 1278 ib, 1280 Ass 206 m 21d, *Rogeberwe*, *Roweberewe*, *Roueberue*, *Routheber'*, *Ruebergh'* 1280 ib m 1, 21d, 22, 26d, *Rugheburgh* 1290 Pat, *Ruweberyce* 1296 Ipm, *Rouzberwe* (var. *Rughebergh*) 1303 FA, *Roubergh* 1307, 1314 Ipm, 1399, 1425 Cl, *Rousebergh* 1316 FA, *Roubergh'* 1327, *Rougbergh'* 1333 SR 103/4, 5, *Rughebergh* 1342 Pat, *Roub(u)rgh*, *Robbergh* 1346 FA, *Rouberg* 1399 Ipm, *Rowebergh* 1412 FA, *Roubargh* 1425 Ipm, 1428 FA, *Robargh* 1428, *Rouborgh* 1431 FA, *Roughburgh* 1461, *Rowburgh* 1548, *Rowboroughe* 1550 Pat, *Roughborrow* 1570 D: — 'Rough hill (barrow)', from OE *rūh* 'rough' and *beorg* 'barrow', 'hill'; cf. Roborough hd Dv, above. According to Hutchins (I 629) the hundred court was formerly held in a ground near a lane called ROWBARROW LANE, south of Tabbitt's Hill Fm (6") in Woolgarston. This is little more than half a mile from Ailwood towards the SW., and it is probable, therefore, that the meeting-place of the hundred was not changed, but that the hundred was called Ailwood hd because its meetings were held (at Rowbarrow) near the place (or in the wood) called Ailwood.

Wareham Borough is sometimes referred to as a hundred. It is called *Warhamhār* 1168 P, *hds of* (Rughebergh). *Warham* (and Pimperne) 1342 Pat. and *Warham maner et hundred* is mentioned 1425 Ipm. This

refers to the hundred of the borough itself; cf. Tait, *Medieval English Borough* p. 55. Stoborough in Wareham is a separate Liberty.

Bere Regis hd

A district NW. of Wareham, surrounding Bere Regis, containing the pars of Bere Regis, Winterborne Kingston and Milborne Stileham. In 1084 its area was much larger containing also that of the modern hd of Hundredsbarrow (Affpuddle, Turners Puddle and Worgret nr Wareham), further, according to Eyton (115 f.), the portions of the pars of Wool and E. Stoke that are N. of the Frome, so that the hundred then included a continuous district extending from Wareham towards the north-west and bounded on the south by the Frome. The hundred was annexed to the manor of Bere Regis (Bere manor including the hundred, Ipm I. 44, A.D. 1250; cf. FA II. 11). A hd of Winterborne Kingston (*Hundredum de Kingeswinterburn*) is mentioned in 1212 Fees.

Bere hundret 1086 DB, *Berahr* 1170, 1180, *uthundredum de Bera* 1180 P, *Hundredum de Bere* 1230 P, 1244 Fees, 1265 Misc, 1268 Ass 202 m 25, 1275 RH, 1285, 1316 FA, *Dimid' Hundr' de Bere* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, *Hundr' de Byre* 1327, 1333 SR 103/4, 5, 1346 FA, *Byre maner' et hundred'* 1362 Ipm, *manor and hundred of Byre* 1365 Cl, 1377 FF, *Hundredum de Beere* 1428 FA, *hd of Bere Regis* 1542 LP, *Beare Regis hd* 1570 D.

Called after the royal manor of BERE REGIS, the *caput* of the hundred (above): *Bere* 1086 DB, 1204, 1206, 1235 Cl, 1227 FF, 1259 Ch, *Bera* 1195 P, *la Ber'* 1253 Cl (forresta), *la Bere* 1255 Pat, *Byere* 1259 Pat, 1343 Ipm, *Biere* 1306 Pat, 1313 Ipm, *Beere* 1314 Ipm, 1371 Pat, *Byre* 1332 Misc, 1340 Cl, 1348 FF, 1366, 1376 Pat; *Kingesbere* 1280 Ch, *Kyngesber'* 1303 FA, *Kyngesber* 1319 FF, *Kyngesbiere* 1346 Cl.

OE *bearu* 'grove'; v. Fägersten 68 and Ekwall, ODP s. v. For the diphthong cf. PNDv XXXIV, 107. The 'half-hundred' (*dimidium hundredum*) of Bere perhaps refers to the portion left after the separation of Hundredsbarrow hd (q. v.) from it.

Hundredsbarrow hd

W. of Wareham on the Frome, consisting of the pars of Affpuddle and Turners Puddle, and Worgret Tything by Wareham. It is not mentioned in the Geld Roll, being taken out of the Geld Roll hd of Bere (q. v.) in the 12th cent. In 1285 (FA II. 20) it also contained Shitterton nr Bere Regis. and Hyde in the southern part of Bere Regis par (Bere hd). It had a different lord from Bere hd (cf. RH. 99 and FA I. c.), and is frequently coupled with Loosebarrow hd.

Hundredesberihdr' 1168, *Hunderesbergerhundredum* (var. *Hundredisberga*) 1178 P, *Hundredebergh'*, *Hondresbergh'* 1244

Ass 201 m 3, 13, *Hundredesbergh'* ib m 5, 10, 1327 SR 103/4, *Hundredesberehe* 1265 Misc, *Hundredesberg'*, *Hundretheberwe* 1268 Ass 202 m 28, 32, *Hundredesberewe* 1275 RH, *Dimid' Hundr' de Hundredesberwe* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, *Hundredesburgh* 1280 Ch, 1344, 1352, 1369 Pat, 1388, 1409 FF. 1414 Cl, 1415 Ipm, *Hundredesberg* 1285, 1316, *Hundesber(e)gh* 1303 FA, *Hundredesbury* 1342 Cl, *Hundredesburghe* 1352 Ipm, *Hundredesbergh(e)* 1359, 1376 FF, *Hondredesberghe* 1361 Ipm, *Hundredesbargh* 1431 FA, *Hundredesbarugh* 1539, *Hundredesbarowe* 1542 LP: — 'The barrow of the hundred', from OE *hundred* in the sense 'hundred court', and *beorg* 'hill', 'barrow'. The HUNDRED BARROW stands at the bottom of a cottage garden near a cross-road a mile S. of Bere Regis. It is a tumulus about 6 feet high, from which there is a wide view in all directions. It is not now in Hundredsbarrow hd, standing some way N. of its northern boundary, but in 1285 and 1316 (FA) Shitterton just W., Southbrook S. and Hyde SE. of Bere Regis (now in Bere Regis hd) were also in Hundredsbarrow hd, which must then have extended northwards to the stream flowing S. of Bere Regis, so that originally the Hundred Barrow was within the latter hundred, or at least on its boundary. The tumulus was evidently the 'hundred barrow' of the old hd of *Bere*, and as such gave its name to the new hundred taken out of Bere hd in the 12th century, which originally had held its courts there, and within the boundaries of which it was made to lie. For *Dimid' Hundr'* cf. Bere Regis hd above.

Loosebarrow hd

A small hundred S. of Blandford, bounded on the NE. by the Stour, consisting of the pars of Morden and Spettisbury, further Almer and Mapper-ton (now in Sturminster Marshall par) connecting the two. In the Geld Roll, where it is called after Charborough in Morden, it had its present extent, except that it also included W. Morden (now in Rushmore hd); v. Eyton 117 f.

Celeberge hundret 1084 Geld Roll.

Called after CHARBOROUGH¹ (Ho) in Morden, nr Sturminster Marshall: *Cereberie* 1086 DB, *Cereberia* 1086 Exon, *Cheleberg'* 1204 Pat, *Chereberge* 1212 Fees, *Cheleberge* 1215 Cl,² *Chernebrug'*

¹ A royal manor in 1086.

² The forms *Cheleberg'* 1242, 1244, 1252, 1256, *Cheleburg'* 1244 Cl belong here too, and are wrongly indexed under Chelborough in the printed edition.

1219, *Chelebir* 1227 Fees, *Cereberg* 1253 FF, *Cherebergh* 1274 Ipm, *Cerberge*, *Cherberwe* 1274 Cl, *Chereberwe* 1275 Cl, 1280 Pat, *Cerebrug* 1268 Ass 202 m 23d, *Cherbergh* 1316 FA, 1334, 1337 FF, *Cherbergh* 1327 SR 103/4. — The first el. may be an old name of the Winterborne, identical with Cerne, though there are also other possibilities; cf. Fägersten 75. Ekwall, ODP s. v. Second el. OE *beorg* 'hill', 'mound'.

Lusebergehr 1130, *Luseberga* 1170, *Lusebergahundredum* 1178, 1183 P, *Loseberge* 1212, *Luseberg* 1219, 1252 Fees, *Lusebergh* 1227 Fees, 1321 Ipm, 1323 Abbr, 1332 Pat, 1343 Ipm, *Lusebergh* 1244 Ass 201 m 4d, 1327 SR 103/4, *Luseberghe* 1244 Ass 201 m 13, *Luseberehe* 1265 Misc, *Lusburgh*, *Losberg* 1268 Ass 202 m 23d, 32, *Lesseberewe* (sic) 1275 RH, *Dimidium Hundr'm de Luseberwe*, *Loseberwe* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, 8d, *Lusbergh* 1303 (var. *Luseborgh*), 1428 FA, *Louseberouwe* 1306, *Ludebergh* 1313 Ipm, *Losebergh* 1314 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1323 Abbr, *Lousebergh* 1318 Pat, *Lousebergh* 1330, 1343 Pat, 1343 Ipm, *Lousebergh* 1333 SR 103/5, *Luseburgh* 1343, 1352 Ipm, 1352, 1369 Pat, *Lusburgh* 1344 Ipm, 1409 FF, 1414 Cl, *Loseberghe* 1361 Ipm, *Lousberghe* 1376 FF, *Losebargh* 1431 FA, *Lowsebarrough* 1570 D. — First el. OE *lūs* 'louse' (in the g. pl. *lūsa*), as suggested by Fägersten (74), second el. OE *beorg* 'hill', 'mound', the whole referring to a hill infested with some kind of louse or similar vermin. The name is identical with *Lusa beorg* BCS 699 (W); and cf. *Lusebeorg* BCS 748 (W). The form *lūse* is regarded by Cortelyou (Angl. Forsch. 19 (1906) 92 f.) as a weak side-form of *lūs*, also occurring in *Lusan porn* BCS 473 (cf. OE *lūsporn* 'spindle tree'); cf., however, PNDv 33 s. n. Luscott. The connections suggested by Middendorf (s. v. *lus*) do not seem probable; he appears to regard the vowel as short. The name is lost, but according to Hutchins (III. 494) Loosebarrow was the name of a barrow near the west end of Charborough Down, where the courts were formerly held. He adds that the barrow was then almost levelled. It is possible that the name was originally applied to the hill on which the barrow stood. The occurrence

The entry from Ipm 1274 referring to *Cherebergh* (Charborough) deals with the same transaction as the *Cheleberg* entry on the Close Roll for 1252. The other four forms refer to the same place. -l- is due to Norman influence; cf. ANinfl 120 f.

of Charborough (*Celeberg*) as the name of the hundred in the Geld Roll may be accounted for by the meetings of the hundred court being held near that place, there being no direct evidence that it was the *caput* of the hundred; cf., however, Eyton 58.

Coombs Ditch hd

S. of Blandford, consisting of the pars of Blandford Forum and St. Mary, Winterborne Clenston, Whitechurch, and detached. Winterborne Tomson, Anderson and Bloxworth. In 1084 (according to Eyton 121 f.) it also included Winterborne Houghton (Pimperne hd) and part of Winterborne Kingston (Bere Regis hd) connecting its two separate portions. The shape of the hundred is irregular, and it is possible that it may still earlier have lost some of its original area to Pimperne or Bere Regis hds.

Concredie (sic) *hundret* 1084 Geld Roll, *Cunkesdiche*, *Cunke-diche*, *Cuningedych* 1244 Ass 201 m 3, 4, 9d, *Conkesdich* ib m 13, 1307 Ipm, 1316, 1346 FA, *Conewesdich* 1252 Fees, *Kunekesdich* 1265 Misc, *Colke(s)dich*, *Konekedich* 1268 Ass 202 m 20, 25, 32, *Conekesdich* ib m 31, 1280 Ass 206 m 26d, 1327 SR 103/4, 1343 Cl, *Comingesdich* (sic) 1269 FF, *Cunekusdich* 1275 RH, *Cokesdich* 1275 Cl, *Cokenesdych*, *Coneghesdich* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, 22, *Chunekesdich* 1296, *Cunkesdik*, *Cunekesdych* 1300 Ipm, *Cunkesdych* 1303 FA, *Conekesdych* 1333 SR 103/5, *Couekesdich* (sic, for *Con-*) 1343 Ipm, *Conkesdiche* 1387 Cl, *Cunkisdych* 1428, *Conkesdyche* 1431 FA, *Conckysdyche* 1542 LP, *Congesdiche* 1570 D. — The hundred takes its name from the great dyke (OE *dīc*) known as COMBS DITCH, still visible running in a general NW.-SE. direction across the uplands between Winterborne Clenston and Winterborne Zelstone, S. of Blandford. This is *Cunucces dich* BCS 775¹, A. D. 942 (15), miswritten *Cinnincces dic* 943 (15) BCS 781 (for *Cunnuces*, v. Fägersten 63 n), in the bounds of Winterborne and Mapperton. It is best preserved S. of the main Dorchester-Blandford road, where it forms the boundary of the hundred, being in places some ten feet high. It here runs on the crest of a down, from which there is a wide view to the south and to the east, across the Stour valley. According to Aubrey (quoted by Hutchins, I. 192) it once extended from near Shaftesbury all the way to Wimborne, passing by Hod and Hambleton Hills,

¹ The variant reading *cinincces* given in the text itself, is clearly erroneous.

but according to Leland it ended at Lytchett Matravers. Hutchins says that the courts were formerly held at the dyke, but the exact spot seems to be unknown. The element *cunuc* also occurs in OE in (on) *Cunuca leage* BCS 1001 (A. D. 957 (c 1200) = *Konekeleh* Bath II. 78¹), and in *Cunce-*, *Cuncaceastre* c 1050 ERN 92 (Chester-le-Street Du); also in Consett Du and Conock W; v. ODP s. v. The **Cunuc* of the latter three names is explained by Professor Ekwall (l. c.) as a hill name of Celtic origin, derived from Brit **cuno-* 'high'. This may apply to the Dorset name too, for though the hill on which the portion of the dyke now visible runs is hardly marked enough to have received a name of this description, the dyke may earlier have extended farther north, and be named in reference to the hills W. of Blandford over which it must then have passed. Alternatively it may be suggested that *Cunuc* was a name applied to the dyke itself, *Cunucces dic* meaning 'the dyke called *Cunuc* ('the high dyke')'. Such a meaning would also suit the form *Cunuca leage* of the Bath charter, apparently the gen. pl.

Cogdean hd

On the Hampshire border S. of Wimborne Minster, between the Stour and Poole Harbour, containing the pars of Sturminster Marshall (except Almer and Mapperton, in Loosebarrow hd), Lytchett Matravers and Minster, Corfe Mullen, Canford Magna (including Longfleet, Parkstone and Kinson), and Hamworthy, the latter two pars being now included in Poole Town and County; also, detached, Charlton Marshall nr Blandford. The extent of the hundred was the same in 1084 (Eyton 119 f.).

Cocdene hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *Chogden'hundredum* 1182 P, *Cocdene* 1212 Fees, 1244 Ass 201 m 13, 1265 Misc, 1275 RH, *Cokeden'* 1244 Ass 201 m 4d, *Cogdene* ib m 10, 1247 FF, *Kocdene* 1249 FF, *Cocden'*, *Gogden'* 1268 Ass 202 m 20, 32, *Cokeden(n)e* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, 4, *Cokkeden (Cokeden)* 1303 FA, *Cokeden* 1307 Pat, 1323 Abbr, 1346, 1428 FA, *Cokdene* 1311 Ipm, 1327 SR 103/4, 1361 Ipm, *Cokden* 1346 FA, 1397 Ipm, *Cokedene* 1347 Ipm, *Cokedene* 1431 FA, *Cocledeane* 1570 D: — 'Wild bird valley', from OE *cocc* 'a male fowl' and *denu* 'vale'. The name is preserved in COGDEAN Elms (6") in Corfe Mullen, at a cross-road near the line of a Roman road, 2 m. SW. of Wimborne Minster. It originally applied to a deep valley or hollow in the fork of the road, extending for

¹ This seems to survive in Conkwell, 3 m. SE. of Bath.

a considerable distance towards Wimborne. The hundred-court was held at Cogdean in 1249 (FF). The 'cocks' may have been waterfowl, the bottom of the hollow being marshy, and frequented by such.

Badbury hd

N. of Wimborne Minster and the Stour, containing the pars of Shapwick, Tarrant Crawford, Pamphill, Colehill, Holt, Horton, Hinton Martell and Parva, Chalbury. More Crichel and Gussage St. Michael. The area of the hundred has been wholly changed since 1084. It then only contained the western portion of the modern hundred, NW. of Wimborne Minster, including Shapwick, Tarrant Crawford and part of Wimborne Minster, probably roughly corresponding to the modern par of Pamphill; as well as Witehampton, now in Cranborne hd. The eastern portion of the modern hundred was in 1084 known as *Canendone* hd. It contained the modern pars of Hinton Martell and Parva, Chalbury, Holt, Horton and Colehill, further Hampreston and W. Parley, now in Cranborne hd; on the other hand it did not contain More Crichel and Gussage St. Michael, which are now in Badbury hd, but were in Knowlton hd in 1084 (cf. Eyton 113 f., 117 f.). *Canendone* hd therefore consisted of a compact and symmetrical area, NE. of Wimborne Minster, on the Hampshire border N. of the Stour, being probably separated from the ancient hd of *Bedeberie* by the Allen. The hundred belonged to the manor of Kingston Lacy (Ipm VI. 220).

Canendone hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *Canedon'* 1212, *Kenedun'* 1219 Fees, *Hundr' de Badebire et Canedon'* 1244 Ass 201 m 13; no further mention of the hundred being found. *Canendone* hd was just N. of Canford Magna and Parva (*Cheneford* 1086 DB, *Keneford'* 1181 P (p), 1207 Ch, *Caneford(e)* 1200 Ch, 1212 Fees, 1230 P, *Kaneford'* 1207 Ch, etc., v. Fägersten 109), and the two names should evidently be connected.¹ Fägersten, who does not notice this connection, alternatively proposes derivation from OE *canne* 'can', but under the circumstances this derivation is hardly possible. Note also the single *-n-*. The form *Canendone* shows the first el. to be the OE pn **Cana* evidenced in several PNs; cf. Ekwall, ODP s. v. Canford. Second el. OE *dūn* 'hill', hence 'Cana's hill'.

Bedeberie hundred 1086 Geld Roll, *Badeberihundredum* 1182, 1185 P, *Badebir'* 1212, *Baddebiri* 1219 Fees, *Baddebir'* 1230 P,

¹ The site of *Canendone* is lost. There is a Canon Hill (6") just N. of Canford, on the opposite side of the Stour, which may possibly be a worn-down form of the name, but in any case there can be no question but that Canford and *Canendone* should be associated.

1244 Fees, 1275 RH, *Baddebyr'* 1244, 1268 *Ass* 201 m 10d, 202 m 21, 1275 RH, 1278 QW, *Badebur* 1265 Misc, *Badebir[y]* 1275 Cl, *Baddeburg'*, *Badebur'* 1280 *Ass* 206 m 1, 3d, *Baddebur[i]* 1285 FA, *Baddebury* 1295, 1307 Pat, 1311 Cl, 1327 SR 103/4, 1346 FA, *Baddehuri* 1311, 1322 Ipm, *Badbir'* 1313 Ch, *Badbury* 1324 Inq aqd, 1379 Pat, 1428 FA. — Named from the great prehistoric earth-work now called BADBURY RINGS in Shapwick par ab. 3 m. NW. of Wimborne Minster. This is (æt) *Baddan byrig* 901 ASC(A), *Baddebir'* (p) 1244 *Ass* 201 m 7. The fortress stands on a hill on the east bank of the Stour, and commands an extensive view of the whole of east Dorset. It is surrounded by a triple rampart mounting gradually up the slope, resembling 'rings' from a distance, and is connected with Dorchester and Old Sarum by means of a Roman road. The interior is now covered with trees. The meaning is 'Badda's fortress', from OE *Ba(d)da* pn and *burh* 'fortress'. Zachrisson, (StNPh 6. 145) noting the recurrence of the name in different parts of England,¹ assumes for the first el. an OE **b(e)a(d)de* 'hill', 'projecting piece of land', connected with *bed* and *bath* etc., but the connections given are too vague and the meaning too general to carry conviction. The OE form of the name clearly points to a pn for the first el. The recurrence of the name is explained by Ekwall (ODP s. v.) by the suggestion that *Badda* was a legendary hero, who was associated with ancient camps. This seems eminently probable in view of this name itself being derived from the base of OE *beadu* 'war' (cf. Redin 40). One might compare the common name Cadbury (several different) whose first el. is OE *Cada* pn, ultimately derived from OCymr *cad* 'battle' (Förster 176); also Naseby Np, containing as first el. the name of an old Teutonic hero (*Hnæf's burh*, v. ODP, PNNp 73), and Withington Gl (ODP).

Cranborne hd

In several distinct portions, its main part surrounding Cranborne and extending along the Hampshire border from Pentridge to the Stour at Hampreston. It further contains Ashmore, Tarrant Gunville and Farnham nr Shaftesbury, Tarrant Rushton and Witchampton nr Blandford, Shillingstone and Turnworth nr Sturminster Newton. The whole of this area has

¹ Badbury W, Brk, So (?), Badby Np (OE *Baddan byrig*) and Baumber Li; v. Ekwall, ODP, and Zachrisson l. c.

been taken out of other hundreds. In 1084 the main part of the hundred, on the Hampshire border, was in *Albretesberge* hd, containing Pentridge, Cranborne, Edmondsham, Alderholt and Verwood (but not W. Parley and Hampreston now in Cranborne hd, but in *Canendone* hd in 1084), further Wimborne St. Giles, now in Wimborne St. Giles hd. Ashmore, Tarrant Gunville, Farnham and Tarrant Rushton were in *Langeberge* hd, Shillingstone and Turnworth in *Hunesberge* hd and Witchampton in Badbury hd in 1084; v. Eyton 111 f., *et passim*. The whole hd of Cranborne was appurtenant to the manor of Cranborne of the Honour of Gloucester (in 1290 (Pat) Gilb. de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford surrendered into the king's hands the manor of Craneburne, with the hundred and chase; and in 1307 (Ipm IV. 314) Joan, late the wife of the same Gilbert held Craneborn, the manor, including a foreign hundred), which accounts both for the change of name and for the inclusion in Cranbourne hd of the outlying portions of other hundreds attached to it, which also belonged to the Honour of Gloucester (v. Fees 750 and FA II. 26). Turnworth was in Pimperne hd in 1346 (FA).

Albretesberge hundret 1084 Geld Roll, *Hundredum de Alwredesberge* 1212 Fees, no further reference to the hundred being recorded. OE **Ielfræd*, *Ælfræd* pn and *beorg* 'mound', 'hill'. There is no clue to the site.

Craneburnehdr' 1168, 1175, 1182, 1196, *Craneburn'hundredum* 1178, *Craneburgehundredum* 1195 P, *Hundr'm de Craneburn'* 1244, 1268 *Ass* 201 m 7, 202 m 22, *hd of Craneburn* 1265 Misc, *Hundr' de Croneburne* 1268 *Ass* 202 m 23d, *hd of Craneborn* 1297 Ipm, *Hundredum de Craneburne* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Craneborne* 1327 SR 103/4, *Hundredum de Crambourne* 1428 FA, *hd of Cranebourne* 1542 LP.

Called after the manor of CRANBORNE, the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Creneburne* 1086 DB, *Creneborna* 1086 Exon, *Craneburna* (p) 1163, *Cranneburna* (p) 1165 P, *Craneburn'* 1187, 1200 P, 1200 Ch, 1206 Pat, 1214, 1228, 1234, 1241, 1261 Cl, *Craneborn* 1233 Lib, *Craneburn* 1234 Pat, 1236 FF, 1264 Ipm, *Craneborne* 1237 Ch, 1296 Ipm, *Kraneborn* 1275 Ipm, *Craneburne* 1280 Ch, 1286 FF.

'Crane stream' from OE *cran* 'crane' and *burna* 'stream', originally referring to the stream on which the village stands, the modern name of which (the Crane) is a back-formation from Cranborne; v. ERN 102.

Wimborne St. Giles hd consists of Wimborne St. Giles and Allhallows and West Woodyates, NE. of Wimborne Minster, which were in *Albretesberge* hd in 1084 (Eyton 111 f.). There is no earlier reference to it than *Hd of Upwymbourne Seynt Gylis* 1542 LP, *Wimborne St. Giles hd* 1570 D, the hundred being earlier included in Knowlton hd (Hutchins III. 578); it is consequently a quite modern formation.

Monkton Up Wimborne hd consists of the pars of Chettle and Tarrant Monkton nr Blandford, which were in *Langeberge* hd in 1084 (Eyton 131 f.), and Monkton-up-Wimborne and Blagdon (in Cranborne par). It is *Hundr'm de Upwymburn'* 1244 *Ass* 201 m 7 d, *Hundr' de* (Culton et) *Upwymborn* 1275 RH, *Hundreda de* (Cnolton et) *Upwymborn* 1285, *Hundredum de Up Wymborn* 1346 FA, *Upwimborne hd* 1570 D. — 'All the vills that now compose it belonged to the abbots of Cranborne or Tewkesbury, who very probably procured them to be united into a liberty (which afterwards assumed the name of a hundred) in order to have their tenants exempted from all suits and services at the hundred-court of Cranborne. Upwimborne Monkton (i.e. Monkton-up-Wimborne) is the capital of this hundred' (Hutchins III. 564).

Knowlton hd

Now consists merely of the pars of Gussage All Saints, Woodlands and, detached, Long Crichel, but in 1084 it also contained (i. a.) the pars of Gussage St. Michael and More Crichel, now in Badbury hd (Eyton 119 f.), thus consisting of a compact area W. of the Domesday hd of *Albretesberge*, N. of Wimborne Minster, *Canendone* and Badbury hds. Gussage St. Michael and More Crichel had been transferred to Badbury hd by 1285 (FA II. 14). The hundred was appurtenant to the manor of Knowlton (*al.* Woodlands). In 1246 (Ch I. 291) Nicholas de Molis was granted 'all the land which he has in Cholton of the gift of Eustace de Ryoyl, with the hundred and all appurtenances, which land the king sometime restored to the said Eustace, as his right and inheritance'. In the Ipm IV. 214 (A. D. 1305) there is an inquisition concerning 'Cnolton, the manor, with a hundred there' held by Giles de Brewosa, and cf. Ipm VI. 168, FA II. 42.

Chenoltune hundredet 1084 Geld Roll, *Cnolton' hdr'* 1168 P, *Hundredum de Cnolton'* 1212, 1252 Fees, 1268 *Ass* 202 m 22d, *Hundr' de Knolton'*, *Cnoutone* 1244 *Ass* 201 m 7, 12d, *the hd* (of Nicholas de Molis) *at Knolton* 1258 FF, *hd of Knolton* 1274 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1318, 1321 Ipm, 1324 Cl, 1428 FA, 1542 LP, *Hundr' de Cnowelton'* 1280 *Ass* 206 m 1, *hd of Cnolton* 1295 Pat, 1346 FA, *Hundr' de Knolton'* 1333 SR 103/5.

Called after the royal manor of KNOWLTON (Woodlands par), nr Wimborne Minster, which was the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Chenoltone*, *-tune* 1086 DB, *Chenoltone* 1086 Exon, *Cnolton'* 1212 Fees, 1236 Cl, *Gnolton'* 1214 Cl, *Cnolton*, *Cnowton* 1237 Ch, *Cnouton'* 1239 Cl, *Knolton'* 1242 Fees, 1244, 1268 *Ass* 201 m 7 d, 202 m 22 d, *Knolton* 1242 Ch, 1304, 1314 Ipm, 1321 FF, *Cnolton* 1264 Ipm, 1300 FF.

'Homestead by a knoll' (OE *cnoll* 'knoll' and *tūn* 'homestead'). Knowlton is just W. of Knowle Hill (*Cnolle* 1212 Fees, 1256 FF, 1268 *Ass* 202 m 22d, 1300 FF, *Knolle* 1318 Ipm, 1324 Cl, 1330 FF,

1428 FA, *Cnoll* 1346 FA: OE *cnoll*), from which the place takes its name, cf. Fägersten 94. The Domesday forms show AN influence.

Pimperne hd

N. and W. of Blandford containing the pars of Pimperne, Langton Long Blandford, Tarrant Keynston, Rawston, Launceston and Hinton, Steepleton Iwerne, Stourpaine, Durweston, Bryanston, Winterborne Stickleland and Houghton, and, detached, Haselbury Bryan and Fivehead Neville and Hammoon nr Sturminster Newton. The present hd of Pimperne consists of parts of three old hundreds, two of which, *Langeberge* and *Hunesberge*, disappeared at the beginning of the 13th century. In 1084, Pimperne hd only contained Pimperne and Stourpaine, according to Eyton (137 f.) also Frome St. Quintin and Evershot nr Beaminster, now in Tollerford hd. The old hd of *Langeberge* contained a compact area NE. of Blandford bounded on the south by the Stour, consisting of the modern pars of Langford Long Blandford, Tarrant Keynston, Rushton (now in Cranborne hd), Rawston, Monkton (now in Monkton Up Wimborne hd), Launceston and Hinton, Chettle (now in Monkton Up Wimborne hd), Tarrant Gunville, Farnham, Ashmore (all now in Cranborne hd) and Steepleton Iwerne (v. Eyton 131 f.), bordering on Knowlton hd on the east. The old hd of *Hunesberge* also consisted of a compact district W. of Blandford and S. of the Stour, containing the pars of Bryanston, Durweston, Winterborne Stickleland, Turnworth, Shillingstone (both now in Cranborne hd), Hammoon, Okeford Fitzpaine (now in Sturminster Newton hd), Haselbury Bryan, Fivehead Neville and Plumber (Lydlinch par), bordering on the south on Coombs Ditch and Whiteway hds; v. Eyton 131 f. Turnworth was also in Pimperne hd in 1316 (FA); cf. Eyton 132 n 6. Pimperne hd was appurtenant to the manor of Pimperne (manors of ... Pynperne, with the hundred of Pynperne Forinsecus, held by Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford; Pat, A. D. 1290), and like Cranborne hd belonged to the Honour of Gloucester. The creation of the new hds of Pimperne and Cranborne therefore in the main accounts for the disappearance of the old hds of *Langeberge* and *Hunesberge*.

Hunesberge hundredet 1084 Geld Roll, *Hunebergahdr'* 1175 P, *Hundesburg'* 1212 Fees: — Probably 'Hūn's barrow', from OE *Hūn* pn and *beorg* 'barrow', 'hill', and identical with (be) *Hunesbiorge* BCS 562 (K) and *Honesberie* hd Wa, the *-d-* of the last form being intrusive. There is no clue to the site of the barrow.

Langeberge hundredet 1084 Geld Roll, *Langebergahdr'* 1160 P, *Hundredum de Langeberg'*, *Langeber'*, *Langeburgh* 1212 Fees: — 'Long barrow' (OE *lang* and *beorg*), referring to a particular type of burial mound (v. Enc. Brit., art. Barrow). It is suggested by Hutchins (I. 214) that the particular barrow from which the

hundred was named is 'the long barrow which stands at the western extremity of Tarrant Hinton parish'. It is called Pimperne Long Barrow on the OS map, standing on high ground west of the main road from Blandford to Salisbury, 3 m. N. of Blandford, on the boundary of the hundred. But the map marks another 'Long Barrow' farther north, between Chettle and Tarrant Gunville ('Chettle Long Barrow').

Pinpre hundret 1084 Geld Roll, *Hundredum de Pinpre* 1212 Fees, *Hundr'm de Pimper* 1244 Ass 201 m 7d, *hds of* (Craneburn and) *Pinpern* 1265 Misc, *Hundr'm de Pymperne* 1268 Ass 202 m 21d, *Hundredum de Pimperne* 1285, 1303 FA, 1342 Pat, *hd of Pynperne Forinsecus* 1290 Pat, *Hundredum de Pymperne* 1316 FA, 1327 SR 103/4.

Called after the royal manor of PIMPERNE nr Blandford, *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Pinpra* 1086 Exon, *Pinpre* 1086 DB, 1178, 1187 P, 1212 Fees, 1220 Bracton, *Pimpre* 1179 P, 1223 Pat, 1225 FF, 1238 Pat, *Pinpre* 1200 Ch, *Pinpre* (sic) 1204 Cl, *Pimpr'* 1220 Cl, 1233 Lib, *Pympr'* 1262 Ipm, *Pempre* 1290 Cl; *Pimperne* 1210—12 RBE, 1234 Cl, 1271 Ipm, *Pimpern* 1234, *Pympernet* 1307 Pat.

Etymology doubtful. The village stands on a stream called *Pimpern(welle)* in 935 (ERN 326), and the name might therefore be an original river name, but Ekwall suggests (ERN l. c., ODP s. v. Pimperne) that the stream name may be a back-formation and that the original meaning of the name was 'five trees' (OW *pimpr* 'five', W *pren* 'tree'); cf. on the other hand Zachrisson, StNPh 2. 65, Wallenberg, KPN 317 and Fägersten 56 f. For *Forinsecus*, v. Bath Forum hd above.

Sturminster Newton hd

A district on the upper Stour surrounding Sturminster Newton, consisting of the pars of Sturminster Newton, Okeford Fitzpaine, Hinton St. Mary, Marnhull and Margaret Marsh. The extent of the hundred was the same in 1084 except for Okeford Fitzpaine (in *Hunesberge* hd) and Thorton in Marnhull (Gillingham hd); v. Eyton 124, 135 f.

Neuentone hundret 1084 Geld Roll, *hdr' de Niwetona* 1130, *Niweton'hdr'* 1168 P, *hundredum de Niweton'* 1177 P, 1212 Fees, *Niweton'hundredum* 1188 P, *Hundr' de Newton'* 1244, 1268 Ass 201 m 2, 202 m 23d, *hds of Niweton and Boclande* 1265 Misc, *Hundr' de Neweton' et Bokelaunde* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, *Hundreda de Neweton et Bocland* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Nyentone et Boclonde*

1327, *de Nyuton' Bouclond'* 1333 SR 103/4, 5, *hd of Nuton Buckelon* 1539 LP.

Called after the abbot of Glastonbury's manor of NEWTON (now in Sturminster Newton): *Newentone* 1086 DB, *Niwenton'* 1160 P, *Niwetona* 1189 GlastA, *Niwetun'* 1204 Cur, *Niweton'* 1212 Fees, *Niwetune* 1234, *Nywetone'* 1260 GlastR, *Newton'* 1268 Ass 202 m 23d, *Newentone* 1272 FF. (Sturminster by) *Niweton Castel* 1297, *Neweton Castr'* 1306 Ipm, *Nienton'* 1327 SR 103/4, (Sturminster juxta) *Newton Castel* 1327 FF; *Sturministr' Nywetone* 1291 Tax.

'New homestead' (OE *nīwe* 'new' and *tūn* 'homestead'). Newton (Castle) is now a hamlet on the S. side of the Stour, 1/2 m. S. of Sturminster Newton. The hundred, like that of Buckland (q. v.), belonged to Glastonbury Abbey, and is generally combined with it, the two hundreds being even sometimes taken together as one hundred (e. g. 1333).

Brownshall hd

E. of Sherborne on the Dorset border, bounded on the east by the Lydden and the Stour, consisting of the pars of Stalbridge and Stourton Caundle, and Stock Gaylard in Lydlinch par. In 1084 its area was larger than now, including also the modern pars of Purse Caundle and Bishop's Caundle, now in Sherborne hd (Eyton 117 f.). Holwell was formerly in Somerset (transferred in 1844).

Bruneselle hundret 1084 Geld Roll, *Brumishill'hdr'* (var. *Brimeshullehdr'* for *Brunes-*) 1175 P, *Bruneshill'* 1212 Fees, 1244 Ass 201 m 6, *Bruneshill* 1219 Fees, 1265 Misc, *Bruneshull'* 1244, 1268 Ass 201 m 10, 202 m 26d, *Broneshille* 1244 Ass 201 m 12, *Broneshull'* 1268 Ass 202 m 32, 1333 SR 103/5, *Bruneshulle* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, 1285 FA, 1310 Pat, *Bromshulle* 1280 Ass 206 m 10d, 1334 AD I, *Bromeshill'* 1280 Ass 206 m 27d, *Broneshull* 1303 Pat, 1346, 1428 FA, *Breoneshull* 1316 FA, *Broneshulle* 1327 SR 103/4, *Bronshill* 1431 FA, *Brownshull* 1539 LP, 1570 D, *Browneshull* 1542 LP. — The name is preserved in BRUNSELL'S Knap (6") at the cross-road 1 m. ESE. of Stourton Caundle, and in Brunsell's Fm¹ near Stourton Caundle church. Just N. of Brunsell's Knap is a marked hill covered with trees, called Browns Wheel on the original OS map (1811). This is evidently the original *Bruneshill*, from which the hundred is named and where it must have had its

¹ *Brimeshull* (sic) 1201 Ass (So), *Bruneshull'* (p) 1244, 1268, 1280 Ass 201 m 1, 202 m 32, 206 m 1, *Bruneshull* (p) 1284 Pat, *Broneshull* (p) 1340 NI.

meeting-place, Brunsell's Knap, which is at the end of a spit of land jutting out from the higher hill, being 'the hillock (OE *cnæpp*) of (belonging to) *Bruneshill*'. As suggested by Fägersten (33), this may be 'Brūn's hill', the first el. being the OE man's name *Brūn*, the second OE *hyll* 'hill'. The form *Breones-* is an inverted spelling owing to both *eo* and *u* being used to render original *ēo*. (Jordan § 84 a 1.) Alternatively Fägersten suggests comparison with the hill-name *Brūne* (now Brown So), which, as shown by Ekwall (PPN 62 f.), is the first el. of Brendon Hills, Brompton Regis and Brompton Ralph So. This is a possibility, though the two cases are not identical, *Brūne* being a derivative of the adj. *brūn*, whereas, in the case of Brownshall, we should have to assume that the adj. itself was used as the name of the hill. The meaning of *Bruneshill* would then be 'the hill called *Brūn*',¹ i. e. 'the dark one', and this is quite in accordance with its appearance. There may be a parallel in Bromswold Hu (in Leighton Bromswold), *Bruneswald* (p) 1168 P. OE *brūn* also means 'dark', v. NED. Zachrisson's explanation of the name (mentioned by Fägersten) is different (v. StNPh 6. 141). He takes the first el. to be a word **brūn(e)* corresponding to Icel *brún*, Sw *bryn* 'edge', 'brow', related to OE *brū* 'brow' (also 'brow of a hill', as in *Pekesbru* YER, PNBeds 176). But this word is not with certainty evidenced in independent use, and its existence in PNs cannot so far be regarded as proved.

Gillingham hd or Liberty

Round Gillingham in the north of the county, containing the pars of Gillingham, Motcombe and, detached, Bourton. This corresponds to the Geld Roll hd of *Gelingeaham*, whose area, however, was considerably larger, containing also the pars of the modern hd of Redlane (Silton, Buckhorn Weston, Kington Magna, E. and W. Stour, Fifehead Magdalen and Todber), Stour Provost, now a separate Liberty, and part of Marnhull (Thorton); v. Eyton 123 f. The hundred of Gillingham was appurtenant to the manor of Gillingham (cf. Cl 1273 p. 31: an order to deliver to Queen Eleanor ... the hundred pertaining to the manor of Gillingham ... as the king assigned

¹ Cf. e. g. OE *Andredes weald*, *Andredes ceaster*, *Arvan stream* (ERN, Arrow), *Beadewan ea* (ERN, Baddow), *Hrofesceaster* ('the castle of *Hroff*') etc.; also Countisbury (ODP), 'the fortress of (called) *Cunēt*', Tengstrand, StNPh 6. 99 note 4, and PNDv 63.

to her the manor of Gillingham with the hundred; also 1262 Pat (1266—72), p. 737 etc.).

Gelingeaham hundret 1084 Geld Roll, *hundr' de Gellingeham* 1130, *Gillingehamhundredum* 1178, (de) *intrinseco hundredo de Gillingeham ... de forinseco ejusdem hundredi* 1188 P, *Hundredum de Gillingeham* 1212 Fees, 1265 Misc, *Hundr'm de Gillingham* 1244 Ass 201 m 7, 1252 Ch, 1275 RH, *Hundr' de Redelane et Gillyngham* 1280 Ass 206 m 1, *hondredum de Gillingeham et La Redelane*¹ 1285 FA, *Hundredum de Ridelane et Gillyngham* 1428 FA.

Called after the royal manor of GILLINGHAM, the *caput* of the hundred: *Gillingaham* 1016 ASC(D), *Gelingeaham* 1086 DB, *Gellingeham* 1130, 1168, *Gellingeh'*, *Gillingeham* 1156, *Geldingeham* 1158, *Gillingeham* 1173, *Gillingeham* 1177, 1199, *Gellingeham* 1196 P, *Gillingham* 1201, 1208 Cur. 1204 Pat, *Gillingeham*¹ 1228, *Gillengeham* 1229 Cl.

The first el. is probably derived from an OE pn **Gylla*, cf. Fägersten 5 and references, Ekwall ODP s. v. Wallenberg in KPN 303, proposes derivation from an OE **gyll-*, cognate with MHG *gülle* 'pool', etc. (cf. also Zachrisson, StNPh 5. 17), but withdraws this explanation in PNK 128 f.

Redlane hd

The present hundred is W. and S. of Shaftesbury consisting of the pars of Buckhorn Weston, Kington Magna, W. and E. Stour, Fifehead Magdalen, and four unconnected portions, viz. Todber nr Sturminster Newton, Silton nr Gillingham, Manston, Child Okeford, Iwerne Courtney, Hanford and Sutton Waldron nr Blandford. In 1084 (also 1212 Fees) the last-mentioned five pars were a separate hd, called *Ferendone*, the rest, with the addition of Stour Provost, now a separate Liberty, being then in Gillingham hd (q. v.). Redlane is first mentioned as a hundred about the middle of the 13th century, but probably existed at least as early as the 12th century under the name of Blynfield hd. In 1327 (*SR*) the hundred had its present extent, but also included Stour Provost and Thorton Fm (in Marnhull, Sturminster Newton hd), which were also in the old hd of Gillingham (Eyton 123 f.).

Ferendone hundret 1084 Geld Roll, *Ferdon'hundredum* (var. *Ferndone-*) 1178 P, *Hundredum de Ferdon'* 1212, 1219 Fees. — Named from FARRINGTON, now the name of a hamlet in Iwerne Courtney par, 3 m. E. of Sturminster Newton (*Ferdon* (p) 1285 FA, *Farendon in Iwerne Courtney* 1324 Inq aqd, *Farendon* 1327 Cl,

¹ 'Manerium de Gillingeham est villa regalis et simul juncta cum hondredo de La Redelane coram justiciariis.'

Faringdon 1377 Ipm, *Faryngdon* 1412 FA). OE **Fearndūn* 'fern-clad hill', identical with *Faringdon Brk* (ODP), referring to the rising ground S. of the village, where the meeting-place of the hundred must have been. 'Gallows Corner' close by may refer to the gallows of the hundred. The hundred was a compact district (except for *Sutton Waldron*), situated on the northern bank of the *Stour*, E. of *Sturminster Newton*.

Blinchisfeldhdr' 1168, *Blinchildfeldhdr'* 1169, *Blinkefeldhundredum* (var. *Blinkisfeldhdr'*) 1176 P. — The place from which the name is taken is (to) *Hlinchesfelde* (sic, for *Bl-*; v. *Fägersten* 21) 932 (15), (on) *Blinnesfeld* 958 (15) BCS 691, 1033, *Blingesfelda* c 1140 BM, *Blinchesfeld* c 1140 (1340), *Blingesfeld* 1154—8 (1340) Ch, (terra de) *Blinschesfelde* (que est in *Sturministr'*) 1234 *GlastR*, *Blindefeud*, *Blinchesfeld'* 1244 *Ass* 201 m 8 (p), *Blynchefeld* (p) 1258 FF, *Bleincesfeld* (p) 1268 *Ass* 202 m 32, *Blyndefeld* (p) 1274 FF, *Blinchefeld* (p) 1275 Cl, *Blinchesfelde* 1307, *Blynchesfeld* 1315 *Bridgw* (p), *Blynchesfelde*, *Blyntesfeild* 1327, *Blintisfeld*, *Blyndesfeld'*, *Blynchesfeild'* 1333 *SR* 103/35, 5 (p), *Blyntesfeld in the borough of Shafton* 1360 Ipm, *Blintesfeld* (p) 1362 Cl, *Blyndesfeld* 1442 Ipm, *Blynfelde* 1550 Pat. With this should be connected (on) *Hlinchesbroc* (sic, for *Bl-*; v. *Fägersten* l. c.) BCS 691. The localisation of the place offers difficulties. *Fägersten* identifies it with *BLYNFIELD Fm*, nr *Shaftesbury* (*Cann* par, *Sixpenny Handley* hd), and thinks that *Blinchisfeldhdr'* is probably another name for *Alcester Liberty*, which does not seem likely. Now the *Blinnesfeld* of BCS 1033 occurs in the bounds of *Thorton* (*Fm* in *Marnhull* par), which is more than three miles SW. of *Blynfield Fm* in *Cann*, *Hlinchesfelde* BCS 691 referring to the same boundary mark, so that, unless *Blynfield* was once the name of a considerable area, it is difficult to see how the charter forms could refer to the present *Blynfield Fm*. The entry from *GlastR* also proves the place to have been nearer *Sturminster Newton* than *Shaftesbury*. Apparently we have to reckon with two *Blynfields*, one, the original *Blynfield*, in *Marnhull* nr *Sturminster Newton*, the other, the present *Blynfield Fm* nr *Shaftesbury*, a manorial name derived from the *Blinchesfeld* family that flourished in the 13th and 14th centuries (v. above). The tenure of the place by *Alcester Abbey* complicates the matter, for the locality called *Alcester* in *Shaftesbury* (v. *Fägersten* 85) not far from the present *Blynfield Fm*

seems to indicate that the latter is the *Blinchesfeld* (etc.) of the *Alcester Abbey* charters quoted above. However that may be, it seems certain that the OE forms refer to a place (now lost) near *Thorton Fm* in *Marnhull*, though its exact position cannot be determined; yet it cannot have been far from the place that gave its name to the later *Redlane* hd (below), and as *Thorton* seems always to have been in the latter hd, *Blinchesfeld* is probably an alternative name for it. It is even possible that the two names were alternative names for the same meeting-place, *Red Lane* (below) being on the SW. boundary of *Todber* par, and *Thorton Fm* ab. a mile S. of *Todber*. *Fägersten* leaves the name unexplained. *Kökeritz* (*StNPh* 6. 129) takes the first el. to be a stream name **Blinch* 'the glittering river', referring to the *Hlinchesbroc* of BCS 691. As river names are usually feminine, however, *Blinchesfeld* may rather contain a word for 'glade', 'opening', related to *blink* and *blench* (v. *NED* s. v.), OE *blencan* and *blanca* (v. *Torp* 284), analogous to Sw *glänta* 'glade', ultimately connected with PrG **glentan* 'to glance', 'to glitter' (*Hellquist*), and to *Blik* in G PNs, interpreted by *Förstemann* (II. 486) 'open place in a forest', and referred to OS *blīkan* 'to blink', 'to shine', though, after all, its genitival form may point to the first el. being a pn. Second el. OE *feld* 'field', open country'.

Hundredum de Ridelawe (read *Ridelane*) 1252 *Fees*, *La Redelane* 1252, 1270 (1371) Pat, 1285 FA, (hds of *Shefton*, *Gillingeham* and) *la Ridelan* 1265 Misc, *La Rede Lane*, *Redendale* 1270 Pat, (hd of) *La Radelawe* (pertaining to the manor of *Gillingham*) 1273 Cl, *Redelane* 1280 *Ass* 206 m 1, 1303, 1304, 1310 Pat, 1329 Ipm, 1333 Pat, 1334 Misc, 1390 Cl, 1448 Pat, *Redelane* (var. *Rydelane*) 1303 FA, *Ridelane* 1325 Pat, 1327 *SR* 103/4, 1333 Pat, 1340 NI, 1354 Ipm, 1428 FA, *Redlane* 1325 *Inq* aqd, 1542 LP, *Rydelane* 1326 Orig, 1346, 1431 FA, *la Rydelane* 1333 *SR* 103/5, *Rydelan* 1354 Pat, *Reedlane* 1451 FF, *Rede lane* 1539 LP. — According to *Hutchins* (IV. 56) *Redlane* 'is a lane or ground near *Todbere*'; he adds that 'the (hundred) courts have been long neglected'. On p. 114 the place is defined as being 'a very small hamlet situated about half a mile south-west from *Todbere*, remarkable for nothing but its giving name to a hundred'. *Fägersten* could find no trace of such a name, but *RED LANE* is still marked on the 6" OS $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of *Todber* church. This is just on the boundary

between Redlane and Sturminster Newton hds. It is now the name of a metalled road which gives no clue to the original appearance of the track referred to by the name, but there can be little doubt that the derivation proposed by Fägersten (p. 3), i. e. 'red lane', from OE *rēad* 'red' and *lanu, lane* 'lane' is the correct one. The meaning 'reed lane' (OE *hrēod* 'reed'), which might be indicated by some early spellings, and would suit the site, is ruled out by the absence of spellings in *-u-* (cf. Redbridge hd Ha below, and Fägersten XX). The *-i-* forms are analogous to those noted for *Redhone* hd above, probably due to a development of *e > i* before dentals after the vowel had been shortened (cf. Fägersten 261 f. and Jordan § 34, 1, Luick § 379). Possibly the development of the diphthong *ēa* evidenced in early forms of several Devon names (PNDv XXXIII; cf. also Bere Regis above) may also be adduced, though *-ie-* (*-ye-*) spellings are lacking here.

Sixpenny Handley hd

S. of Shaftesbury on the Wiltshire border and on the western slopes of Cranborne Chase, consisting of the pars of Iwerne Minster, Fontmell Magna, E. and W. Orchard, Compton Abbas, Melbury Abbas, Cann, and, detached, Handley. It was originally two distinct hundreds, Sixpenny and Handley, the latter consisting only of the par of Handley. Both belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey (v. FA II. 39), which accounts for their amalgamation. They are regularly coupled in records from the middle of the 13th century onwards. The borough of Shaftesbury is referred to as a hundred in 1265 Misc (hds of *Shefton*, *Gillingeham* and *la Ridelan*).

Hanglege hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *Hundr'm de Hanlegh'* 1244 *Ass* 201 m 7d, *Hundr' de Hanleg'* ib m 10d, 1268 *Ass* 202 m 21d, *Hundred' de Henleg' et de Sexpon* 1265 *Misc*, *Hundr' de Sexpenne et de Henleye* 1275 RH, *Hundr'm de Henlegh' et Sexpenne, de Sexpenne et Henlegh'* 1280 *Ass* 206 m 1, 7, *hundredum . . . de Henleigh* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Sexpenne et Hennele* 1327 SR 103/4, *hundredum de Sexpen et Hanle* 1431 FA.

Called after the manor of the abbess of Shaftesbury of HANDLEY, with which the hundred was co-extensive (Eyton 128), on the E. side of Cranborne Chase: *Hanlee* 871 (15), 956 (15), *Henlee* 871 (15), (at) *Heanlegen* 956 (15) BCS 531 f., 970, *Hanlege* 1086 DB, *Henle* 1182 P, 1265 *Misc* (p), *Henleg'* 1212 Fees (liberum manerium), 1268 *Ass* 202 m 21d, *Hanlegh'*, *Hanleg'* 1244 *Ass* 201 m 7d, 10d, *Henlegh* 1249, 1268 FF, 1280 Cl. 1307, 1311 Pat, *Henleye* 1270 Pat, *Hanle juxta Craneburn* 1325 FF, *Hanghelegh* (p) 1327 Pat.

'The high forest' (OE *hēah* 'high' and *lēah* 'wood', 'glade'). Professor Ekwall suggests (ODP s. v. Handley) that this is an old name of Cranborne Chase.

Sexpene hundred 1084 Geld Roll, *Sexpen'* 1212 Fees, *Sexpenne* 1244, 1268 *Ass* 201 m 7d, 202 m 21d, 1275 RH, 1280 *Ass* 206 m 7, 1303 FA, 1327, 1333 SR 103/4, 5, 1346 FA, *Sexepenne* 1244 *Ass* 201 m 10d, 1316 FA, *Sexpon* 1265 *Misc*, *Sexpenn'* 1268 *Ass* 202 m 21d, *Sexpen* 1303, 1428, 1431 FA, *Sixpenhanley hd* 1542 LP, *Seppenhanley hd* 1570 D. — The hundred is named from PEN HILL in Fontmell Magna, at a cross-road on the boundary of Sutton Waldron par (Redlane hd), 4 m. S. of Shaftesbury. This is (on dies (*sic*) *litlen*) *Seaxpennes* (*sūð eke*¹) 932 (15) KCD 361 (III. 409), in the bounds of Fontmell. The name survives in SIXPENNY Fm and SIXPENNY Covert (both 6"), 1/2 m. W. of Pen Hill on the banks of Marston Brook, the former of which was the home of John de *Sexepenne* 1340 NI (Fontmell). Fägersten objects to Zachrisson's interpretation (Romans, Kelts and Saxons 49) of the name ('the Saxons' mountain top') that the absence of a medial vowel seems to speak against the base *seaxa* (gen. plur.). We may, however, start from the base **Seaxpenn* 'hill of the Saxons', comparing OE *Seaxland* 'England', and Seisdon St, for which Ekwall alternatively suggests the OE base **Seaxdūn* 'the hill of the Saxons' (ODP s. v.).² A further parallel is Pensax Wo (Kökeritz l. c.), derived by Ekwall from *W Pen Saeson* 'the hill of the Saxons', which, at least apparently, contains the same els as Sixpenny in an inverted order. Pen Hill may mark an ancient Saxon boundary. Fägersten's own derivation (OE *seax* in the unrecorded sense 'cliff', 'stone') is unsupported by the topography of the site, there being no cliffs or stones on the hill or in its neighbourhood, Pen Hill being a gently rounded, though well-marked eminence on otherwise level ground; quite apart from the absence of any authority for this sense in OE. The second el. is Brit (W) *pen(n)* 'head', 'top', 'summit', 'end'; v. Ekwall, ODP s. v., who notes that the word was probably to some extent used among the Anglo-Saxons in the sense 'hill'.

¹ I. e. 'edge'. The form *seaxpennes* of BCS 691 is misread; v. Fägersten 19.

² Cf. also Schütte, *Arkiv f. Nord. Filol.*, N. F. 33 (1921), 239.

Wiltshire

The hundreds of Wiltshire are mostly located or centred in the valleys of streams and rivers, and bounded by the scarps and ranges of the downs which traverse the county. Chalke hd is in the Vale of Chalke, Cadworth and Dunworth are in the valley of the Nadder, Branch, Heytesbury and Warminster in the Vale of Wylye, Swanborough in the Vale of Pewsey, Elstub and Everley, Amesbury, Underditch and Downton in the Avon valley, etc. The primitive hundredal organisation is in the main preserved, though not a few of the old hundreds have disappeared, and others have changed their names. There are therefore great variations in the areas of the modern hundreds, but the older hundreds were of roughly equal extent, the large area of a few being accounted for by special circumstances, Kinwardstone, for instance, including the main part of Savernake Forest, and Selkley, which borders on it on the north, being in the Marlborough Downs. Occasionally the amalgamation of older hundreds is due to more hundreds than one having the same lord, as in the case of Startley and Chedglow, which were both in the hands of the Abbot of Malmesbury, and were finally amalgamated, the merger taking its name from Malmesbury itself; or Chippenham hd, formed from three old hundreds which were all dependent on the manor of Chippenham. In two other cases three old hundreds have been amalgamated, Swanborough, which now also includes the old hds of *Roubergh* (part) and *Stodfold*, and Kingsbridge, which has absorbed the old hundreds of *Blagrove* and *Thornhill*. All these were royal hundreds, so that in these cases the reason for the merger is not the same as in the cases mentioned above. The immediate reason was the grouping together of the hundreds under one bailiff, v. H. M. Cam in *Historical Essays in Honour of James Tait*, p. 13 f. Highworth, Cricklade and Staple hd represents a similar amalgamation, for though it originally consisted of four hundreds, the old hd of *Scipe* was merged in Highworth as early as the 12th century. In this case the modern name itself indicates that the hundred is a composite one, as do Branch and Dole (clipped forms of *Branchesberge* and *Dolesfeld*) and Cawden and Cadworth. The old name of Chalke hd was *Stanford*. The hundred of Elstub and Everley in addition to its main area N. of Salisbury, also includes no less than eight unconnected portions scattered across the whole of the county. Similar outliers belong to other hundreds, Downton, Damerham, Warminster, Heytesbury and Chalke. In the case of Elstub and Everley this is accounted for by its tenure. The hundred as well as all the unconnected manors included in it belonged to the Priory of St. Swithin's, Winchester, being thus joined together under one jurisdiction. A similar explanation applies to Downton, Damerham and Chalke, and probably to Warminster and Heytesbury, which were private hundreds annexed to the manors of Warminster and Heytesbury. The hundred of Potterne and Cannings has a similar history. Originally the hundred of Cannings only included Bishop's Cannings and district, which,

like part of the old hd of *Roubergh* (including Potterne) to the south of it, was in the hands of the bishops of Salisbury. The new hundred was formed by withdrawing the bishop's part of *Roubergh* from the latter hundred and combining it with the hd of Cannings into a new hundred, called Potterne and Cannings, the rest of *Roubergh* being merged in Swanborough hd. Hundreds are not mentioned in the Domesday for Wiltshire (three being mentioned incidentally), our earliest evidence for the Wilts hundreds being the Geld Roll in the Exon Domesday. The exact determination of the boundaries of the early hundreds is therefore in some cases impossible; on problems connected with the extent of the Geld Roll hundreds, cf. W. H. Jones, *Domesday for Wiltshire*, Bath 1865.

Mere hd

In the SW. of the county, surrounding Mere, consisting of the pars of Mere, W. Knoyle, Zeals, Stourton, Maiden Bradley and Kingston Deverill. Formerly it also included Monkton Deverill, now in Damerham hd. Kingmington was formerly in Somerset (Norton Ferris hd). The hundred is on the southern slopes of the chalk uplands between Warminster and Mere, and was formerly in part covered by Selwood Forest. It was appurtenant to the manor of Mere (in 1255 (RH II. 230) the earl of Cornwall is stated to hold the hundred with the manor (simul cum manerio de) Mere of the king's gift; cf. also the first quotation from P, below, and QW 803, 807).

Hund' Mere, de Mera 1084 Geld Roll, *Mera cum hundr'* 1156, *Merahdr'* 1161, 1180, 1185, *hundr' de Mera* 1175, 1199 P, *Hundr' de Mora* (sic) 1194 CurP, *Hundredum de Mere* 1227 Fees, 1249, 1268, 1281 Ass 996 m 25, 998 m 38d, 1001 m 12, 1327, 1333 SR 196/7, 8, *Hundredum de Meyre* 1316 FA.

Called after the manor of MERE, the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Mera, Mere* 1086 DB, *Meri* 1130 P, *Mere* 1166 RBE, 1215, 1230 Cl, 1242 Fees, 1254 FF, *Mera* 1190 P, 1227 Fees, 1230 Cl, *Meere* 1300 Ipm, 1347 Black Prince.

OE *mere* 'lake', 'mere' (ODP).

Dunworth hd

E. of Mere, NE. of Shaftesbury, bordering on Dorset, consisting of the pars of Donhead St. Mary and St. Andrew, Ansty, Swallowcliffe, Tisbury, W. Tisbury, Sedgell, Fonthill Gifford, Chicklade, Berwick St. Leonard, Chilmark and Teffont Evias. According to Jones (182) it formerly also included Fonthill Bishop, now in Downton hd. Semley is a detached part of Chalke hd, and E. Knoyle and Hindon a detached part of Downton hd. The hundred is in the valley of the upper Nadder, bounded on the east by the scarp of the downs.

Hund' Donouorde, de Duneworda, Doneworda 1084 Geld Roll, *Dunewardhr'* 1158, *Dunesurdehr'* 1168, *Bunesurdahundredum*

(sic) 1185, *Duneswurdehundredum* 1186, *Duneswurdehundredum* 1187, *Dunewurd'hundredum* 1193, *Dunesworde* 1198, *Tunewrde* 1199 P, *Dunewrthe* 1194 CurP, *Dunwrth'* 1249 Ass 996 m 36, *Donewurth*, *Dunewrth* 1255 RH, *Doneworth'* 1268 Ass 998 m 38, *Donewrth(e)* 1275 RH, *Doneworth* 1276 Ipm, 1280 Fine, 1293 Ipm, 1402, 1428 FA, *Doneword* 1277 Pat, 1281 QW, *Doneworthe* 1281 Ass 1001 m 21, 1316 FA, 1333 SR 196/8, 1375 AD II, *Duneworth* 1282 Misc, *Duneworthe* 1284 Cl, *Donwourthe* 1539 LP. — The name is preserved in DUNWORTH Copse and DUNWORTH Cottage (6"), just W. of the crossroad a mile W. of Swallowcliffe, nr the junction of the pars of Swallowcliffe, Ansty and Wardour. The meaning is 'Dunna's enclosure' (OE *Dun(n)a* pn and *worp* 'enclosure', 'homestead'); cf. (on) *Dunan wyrpe* BCS 866 (Brk). From the nature of the place a meaning 'hill enclosure' (OE *dūn* 'down', 'hill') is also possible, Dunworth Copse being on a marked rise, but the constant medial -e- favours taking the first el. to be a pn, *worp* is generally combined with pns, and the variation between forms with and without -s- may be due to the interchange of its strong and weak forms. Cf also the parallel name Cadworth, below.

Chalke hd

In the S. of the county on the Dorset border SW. of Wilton, consisting of the pars of Broad and Bower Chalke, Ebbesborne Wake, Alvediston, Berwick St. John, Tollard Royal and, detached, Semley; this seems always to have been its extent. The whole hundred belonged to the Abbess of Wilton (v. FA V. 201), and is in the main identical with the grant of 100 hides at Chalke made in 955 by King Eadwig to the monastery at Wilton. Only two of the present pars of the hundred (Ebbesborne Wake and Tollard Royal) were not included in this grant (v. The Modern History of South Wiltshire, by R. C. Hoare. London 1822, vol. 5, pt 1, p. 13; according to Grundy (Arch. Journ. 77. 25), however, it included the whole of the present hundred). In the Geld Roll the hundred is called *Stanforde* after its meeting-place, Chalke being evidently its *caput*. The hundred is on the upper Ebbles, in the Vale of Chalke, bounded north and south by lofty chalk downs.

Hund' Stanforde, de Stafort, Staford 1084 Geld Roll, *hdr' de Stafford* 1130, *Staffordhdr'* 1158, 1175 P, *Hund' de Stafford* 1194 CurP, *hundr' de Stafford'* 1224, 1226 Cl, (Chalke apud) *Stonforth hundred'* 1362 Ipm. — Called after a ford at STOWFORD BRIDGE (6") over the Ebbles, 1/2 m. W. of Fifield Bavant, on the boundary between Bower Chalke and Ebbesborne Wake pars. This seems to be

Stafford 1199 FF. The meaning is 'stone ford' (OE *stān* 'stone' and *ford*), referring to a stony bottom. The ford was apparently east of the present bridge where the bed of the stream is filled with stones. There is another Stoford in S. Newton, not far from here (*Stoford* 1284 Ipm, *Stouford* 1351 Ipm, 1352 Cl, *Stoforde* 1434 Cl). For the phonology of the name, v. Ekwall, in the Klæber Miscellany, p. 21 f.

Hundr' de Chelke 1249 Ass 996 m 35d, *Hundr'm de Chalk* 1255 RH, 1293 Ipm, 1314 Misc, 1327 SR 196/7, 1361 Ipm, 1428 FA, *Hundr' de Chalke* 1268 Ass 998 m 27, 1275 RH, 1281 Ass 1001 m 19d, 1316 FA, 1539 LP.

Called after CHALKE (Broad and Bower), apparently the *caput* of the hundred: (to) *Cealcan gemere* 826 (12) BCS 391, (æt) *C(h)eolcum*, *Cheolcun* 955 (13), *Cheolca*, (to) *Cheolcan* 974 (13) BCS 917, 1304, *Chelche* 1086 DB, *Chalche* 1174, *Chelka* 1177 P (p), *Chelke* R I Cur, 13 AD I, *Chalk'* 1227, *Shalke* 1237 Cl, *Burgchak* 1237 FF, *Chelk* 1242 Fees, (montes de) *Chelk'*, *Magna Chelke* 1249 Ass 996 m 35d, *Chalke* 1258 Cl, *Burchalk* 1268 FF, *Chalke*, *Burchalke*, *Magna Chalke* 1281 Ass 1001 m 19d, *Chalk*, *Chak* 1299 Pat, *Burchalk'*, *Chalk'* *Magna* 1327 SR 196/7, *Brodechalke* 1415 AD I, *Brodchalke*, *Bery Chalke* 1482 Ipm.

The form *Cealcan* (gemere), which must be the gen. sg., points to a nom. **Cealca* (m.) or **Cealce* (f.) 'chalk hill', derived from *cealc* 'chalk', and referring originally to the high chalk downs S. of Chalke. The OE forms in -eo- are corrupt; the form *Cheolca* apparently has a Latin ending. *Bower* is OE *burh* 'castle', etc., but it is uncertain to what this refers. *Broad* has the same meaning as *Magna*, i. e. 'Great'.

Cawden and Cadworth hd

Consists of three unconnected portions, the largest, S. of Salisbury and Wilton, bordering on Hampshire, including the pars of Stratford Tony, Coombe Bissett, Homington, Odstock, Britford, W. Harnham, Netherhampton and Whitsbury (now in Hants). The second portion is W. of Wilton, containing the pars of Burcombe, Bulbridge (in Wilton), Barford St. Martin and Baverstock, and the third still farther west, consisting of Fovant and Sutton Mandeville. The latter two portions formed the old hd of Cadworth, the ancient hd of Cawden containing the portion of the modern hd that is S. of Salisbury, but Netherhampton as well as, formerly, the borough of Wilton were in Cadworth hd (1268 Ass, 1316 FA, 1327 SR). Otherwise the respective areas of the two hundreds seem to have remained unchanged. Cawden was on the Hampshire border, in the valleys of the Ebbles and the Nadder, and Cadworth in the valley of the Nadder, bounded south and north by hills. The combination of the two hundreds seems to be

recent. Compton Chamberlayne, which separates the two portions of the old hd of Cadworth, is in S. Damerham hd.

Hund' Cauuadone, de Cauaadona, Cauduna 1084 Geld Roll, *hundr' de Caudona* 1130, *Chaudunehdr'* 1158, *Chaudon'* 1198 P, *Caudon'* 1194 CurP, 1249, 1268 *Ass* 996 m 38, 998 m 31, 1275 RH, *Caudone* 1210—12 RBE, 1281 *Ass* 1001 m 8, 1327, 1333 *SR* 196/7, 8, *Kaudon'* 1227 Fees, *Cauldon'*, *Cawedon'* 1255 RH, *Caudon* 1285 Pat, 1316 FA, 1361, 1390 Ipm, 1428 FA, *Cauden* 1402 FA, *Cawdon and Cadworth* 1539 LP, *Cawden and Cadworth* 1610 Speed: — 'Bare hill', the first el. being OE *calu* (inflected *cal(e)w-*), the second OE *dūn* 'down', 'hill' (OE (æt) **Calwandūne*). The loss (vocalisation) of the *-l-* is due to Norman influence, to which hundred names were particularly exposed, because in frequent official use (note the 1255 form). Cf. Cawston Nf (*Caupstuna*, *Caustuna* DB, etc.), which is probably *Kalf's tūn* (ODP), and Domesday forms like that of Calverley YWR (*Caverleia*, ODP); further AN Infl 146 f. *Calu* is combined with words for 'hill' in Calehill hd K, Calow Db and Caludon Wa; cf. Ekwall, SPN 135, also (endlang) *Calwendoune* BCS 709 (So), (on) *Calwan hyll* BCS 1108 (Wo). The down from which the hundred takes its name is north of the Ebble, not far from Britford. A grant of land in Britford *temp.* John refers to half a hide 'subtus *Caudona*', the bounds being given as 'ad caput cundoisi de *Cauberg*' etc. (BM), and this is doubtless the hundred meeting-place. Britford itself is on the Avon, but the parish extends more than three miles to the west along the Ebble. The ground rises towards the west, the highest point in the parish being reached at its western end. The hills here are more or less 'bare hills'.

Hund' Cadeworde, de Cadewurda, Cadeworda 1084 Geld Roll, *Cadewurdehdr'* 1168, *Cadewurdehdr'* 1170, *Cadeswurde* 1198 P, *Cadewrth'*, *Cadewurpe* 1194 CurP, *Caddewurth* 1227 Fees, 1255 RH, *Cadeworth'* 1249 Fees, 1281 *Ass* 1001 m 34d, 1333 *SR* 196/8, *Cadewurth* 1255, 1275 RH, *Kadewrth'* 1268 *Ass* 998 m 28, *Cadewrth* 1275 RH, *Caddeworth* 1281 QW, *Cadeworth* 1314 Misc, 1402, 1428 FA, *Cadeworthe* 1316 FA, *Cadewurth'* 1327 *SR* 196/7, *Cadworth* 1390 Ipm: — '*Cada*'s enclosure' (OE *Cada pu* (Searle) and *worp* 'enclosure', 'homestead'). Cf. Dunworth hd adjoining it on the west, which has a similar name.

Underditch hd

A small hundred N. of Salisbury, in two distinct portions, chiefly W. of the Avon, bounded on the west by the downs between the Avon and the Till, consisting of the three pars of Stratford sub Castle, Woodford and Wilsford, also Milford Tything, SE. of Salisbury. Possibly it once included Durnford as well (now in Amesbury hd), which now separates the two portions of the hundred. The hundred belonged to the bishops of Salisbury (RH II. 231).

Hund' Windredic 1084 Geld Roll, *Wundredichundredum* 1191 P, *Winderdich'*, *Winderdi* 1194 CurP, *Wudesdich* (sic) 1199 P, *Wonderdich* 1249 *Ass* 996 m 26d, 1274 Ipm, *Wynderdich'* *Episcopi*, *Wundediche* 1255 RH, *Wnderdyche* 1268 *Ass* 998 m 25d, *Wonderdich'* 1275 RH, 1281 *Ass* 1001 m 27, 1281 QW, *Wonderdyche* 1316 FA, 1539 LP, *Wonderdych'* 1327, 1333 *SR* 196/7, 8, *Wonderdych* 1402, 1428 FA, *Undredych* 1539 LP, *Hunderditch* 1610 Speed. — The hundred takes its name from the 'ditch' called (on) *Windryde dic* 962 BCS 1083. The charter is a grant of land at a place called simply *æt Afene*,¹ but the parallel grant in BCS 1286 refers to land E. of the Avon, between Woodford and Old Sarum, so that Hoare's statement (II. ii. 133) that the name refers to 'an ancient boundary ditch that runs across a valley to the south of Little Durnford, and ascends the down between that place and Stratford, and adjoins the boundary between the Hundreds of Ambresbury and Underditch', is doubtless correct. The meaning is '**Wynprȳp*'s dyke', the first el. being OE **Wynprȳp*, a woman's name unrecorded in independent use, cf. Boehler 154, the second OE *dic* 'ditch', 'dyke'. There are still some traces of the dyke on the uplands ab. 1 mile N. of Old Sarum. Curiously enough, the name recurs as *Wyndrede dic* in the bounds of a grant of land at Shaftesbury Do in BCS 1026. The probability is that the two forms refer to sections of the same dyke. For the change of *ðr* > *dr*, cf. Jordan § 206; and for the *-u-* (*-o-*) of the ME forms, cf. Wonford hd Dv, above.

Branch and Dole hd

On Salisbury Plain, N. of Wilton, in the valleys of the Wylve and the Till, consisting of the pars of Wilton, Fisherton Anger (in Salisbury),

¹ A charter of Salisbury Cathedral (c 1191) mentions an *Avene* in the par of Stratford sub Castle, which is probably identical with the *Afene* of this charter (cf. Salisbury p. 393). According to Barth there is still a hamlet of Avon, 2 m. NW. of Salisbury.

Fugglestone St. Peter, Bemerton, S. Newton, Gt. Wishford, Grovely Wood, Little and Steeple Langford, Wylve, Stapleford, Berwick St. James, Winterbourne Stoke, Maddington, Shrewton, Orcheston St. Mary, Tilshead, and, detached, Sherrington. Orcheston St. George is a detached part of Heytesbury hd, and Rollestone a detached part of Elstub and Everley hd. Branch and Dole are clipped forms of the old names of the two hundreds of *Brencesberga* and *Dolesfeld*, the former of which consisted of the southern portion of the modern hd, lying in the Vale of Wylve, extending northwards as far as Stapleford, Steeple Langford and Wylve (inclusive), as well as Sherrington, the hd of *Dolesfeld* comprising the rest. The hundreds are occasionally coupled as early as the 13th century.

Hund' Brencesberge, de Brencesberga 1084 Geld Roll, *hundr' de Branchesberga* 1130, 1168, *Branchebergahdr'* (var. *Branches-*) 1175, *Brankesbergahundredum* 1176, *Brankelesberg'* 1198 P, *B..kesberga* 1194 CurP, *Brenchebergh* 1227 Fees, *Brontesbergh'*, *Brencheberg'*, *Dollesfaud' et Brechesleberwe* 1249 Ass 996 m 27d, 38d, 36d, *Brenchesberg'* 1255 RH, *Brenchesberewe* 1255 RH, 1268 Ch, 1281 Ass 1001 m 43, *Brenchebergh'*, *Brencheberg'*, *Brencheberge* 1268 Ass 998 m 26, 31, 33, *Brencheberge* 1268 Misc, *Brenchesberethe* (sic) 1275 RH, *Brencesberewe* 1281 Ass 1001 m 33, *Blenchebrigg'* 1281 QW, *Brenchesburg'* 1284 Ipm, *Brenchebrowe* 1316 FA, *Brenchesbergh'* 1327, *Brenchesbergh'* 1333 SR 196/7, 8, *Brench*, *Brencheborgh* 1402, *Brench et Dollefeld* 1428 FA, *Brenche borough and Dolesfeld* 1539 LP, *Branche and Dole* 1610 Speed: — '*Brenci's* barrow', the first el. being the OE pn **Brenci* (**Brænci*) evidenced in Brenchley hd K, cf. ODP s. v. Brenchley, and Wallenberg, PNK 44; second el. OE *beorg* 'barrow', 'hill'. The medial *-l-* of two forms is doubtless intrusive. It is paralleled in other similar PNs (cf. e. g. PNDv 120). The site of the place is lost. In 1649 the court leet and law days were held 'at the corner of a certain hedge within the town of Stapleford', but, as observed by Hoare (vol. II, pt 1, p. 3), 'this was after the two Hundreds were united, and most probably was selected as a central spot after the union, on account of its being on or near the boundary of the two ancient hundreds'.

Hund' Dolesfelt, de Dolefelt, Dolesfeld 1084 Geld Roll, *Dolefeldhdr'* 1158, (de) *Olefeldhdr'* (sic; var. *Oles-*) 1175 P, *Dolesfeld* 1194 CurP, 1198, 1199 P, 1275 RH, 1281 Ass 1001 m 29, 1539 LP, *Dollesfeud* 1249 Fees, 1275 RH, *Doluesfeld'* (sic), *Dollesfeld* 1255 RH, *Dollesfeld'* 1268 Ass 998 m 33d, 1327, 1333 SR 196/7, 8, *Dollesfeld* 1275 RH, *Dollefeld* 1281 QW, 1428 FA, *Doleffeld* (for

Doles-?) 1299 Ipm, *Dolleffelde* 1316 FA, *Bollesfeld* (sic) 1319 Ipm. — First el. apparently the strong form of the pn *Dola* evidenced in a Devon manumission (BCS 1247) and in a few other PNs from the south-west of England, as Dolbeare, Dolbury Dv and Dolebury So (*Dollebiry* 1221 Pat), v. PNDv 464. This is suggested by Redin (41) to be the adjective *dol* 'foolish', 'silly'. The derivation from OE *dāl* 'portion of land' (etc.) proposed in EPN (and in PNNp 263) cannot be correct, as the *-o-* appears as early as 1084. Second el. OE *feld* 'field', 'open country'. Hence '*Dol's* field (open land)'.

Heytesbury hd

On Salisbury Plain in the upper part of the Vale of Wylve E. of Warminster, bounded north and south by hills, consisting of the pars of Codford St. Mary and St. Peter, Boyton, Upton Lovell, Knook, Heytesbury, Chitterne, Imber (part), and, detached, Orcheston St. George nr Amesbury (locally situated in Branch and Dole hd), Horningsham, Hill Deverill and Brixton Deverill nr Mere. In 1156 (P) Robert de Dunstanvill' had the manor of Heytesbury with the hundred, and the hundred was held by the same family in 1255 (RH). In 1316 (FA) Bartholomew de Badlesmere held the hundred of Heytesbury as well as the manor.

Hund' Extredeberie, de Hestredeberia, Hechtredeberia 1084 Geld Roll, *Hehtredesberi cum hundr'* 1156, *Hehtredeberihdr'* 1158, *Hichtredeberihdr'* 1168, *Hectredisberihdr'* (var. *Hechtredeberi-*) 1175, *Hectredeberihundredum* 1176, *Echtredeberihundredum* 1185, *Hechtredeberihundredum* 1186, *Hictredebir'hundredum* 1193, *Hictredeberihundredum* 1195 P, *Hundr' de Hegtredesbur'* 1194 CurP, *Hundredum de Hectredeberia* 1199 P, *Hecdredbere hd* J BM, *Hundredum de Heytredebyr'* 1249 Fees, *Hundr'm de Hetteredesbur'*, *Hethredebyr'* 1255 RH, *Hundr' de Hektredebyr'* 1268 Ass 998 m 36, *hundr'm de Hettebury* 1281 QW, *Hundredum de Heghtredebyr'* 1281 Ass 1001 m 23, *hd of Heghdresbury* 1299 Ipm, *Hundredum de Heghtredebury* 1316 FA, *de Heghtredesburi* 1333 SR 196/8, *hd of Heghtredbury* 1339 Cl, *Hundredum de Heghtresbury* 1428 FA, *hd of Heytysbury* 1539 LP.

Called after the manor of HEYTESBURY on the Wylve nr Warminster, the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Hestrebe* 1086 DB, *Hectredebur* 1107 (1300) Ch, *Hehtredeberia* 1109—17 Salisbury, *Hegtredesburi* c 1115, *Hectredesburi* 1158 Sarum, *Hegtredeberia* 1168, *Estredeberia* 1173, *Heichtredeberi* 1184, *Hegtredeberi* 1188, *Echtredeberia*, *Hictredeberia* 1194 P, *Hectredesberi*, *Hettredeberie* (p) 1194 CurP, *Hectredebir'* 1195, *Hectredes(beria)* 1197 P,

Hectredebir 1201, *Hehtredebir* 1202, *Hegtredebyr* 1213 FF, *Hechtredebir* 1215 Ch, *Hechtredebir* 1215, *Hegtredebsir* 1216, *Hechtridebir* 1227, *Heitrebir* 1228 Cl, *Hetesbury*, *Heghtrisdebir* 1236 FF, *Hehtredebir*, *He;tredebir* 1242 Fees, *Heytredebur* 1249 Ass 996 m 29, *Hetredebyr* 1249, *Hechtredebir* 1256 FF, *Hegtredeburi* 1270 Ipm, *Hegghtebery* 1342 Misc, *Heightesbury* 1412 FA.

'*Hēahprȳp*'s castle', the first el. being an otherwise unrecorded OE woman's name, the second OE *burh* 'castle', 'fortified manor'; cf. ODP s. v.

Warminster hd

In the west of the county surrounding Warminster, W. of Heytesbury hd, consisting of the pars of Warminster, Sutton Veny, Norton Bavant, Bishopstrow, Upton Scudamore, Corsley, and, detached, Dinton, Teffont Magna and Fisherton de la Mere nr Wilton and Upper Pertwood nr Hindon. Its area seems to have remained unchanged (v. Jones 176). Its central portion is comparatively low, but north and south it rises into high chalk hills, which in part cut it off from the surrounding hundreds. In 1156 (P) Will. f. Ham[onis] held Warminster with the hundred, and in 1275 (RH II. 276 f.) the hundred and the manor of Warminster were held by the Mauduit family.

Hund' Warministre, de Warministro, Warminister 1084 Geld Roll, *Warministra cum hundr'* 1156, *Wermenistrahdr'* 1160, *Hundr' de Warministra* 1170, *Werreministr'hdr'* 1175, *Wermenistre-hundredum* 1185, *Wermenistrahdr'* 1189, *Wermenistr'hundredum* 1193, (de) *interiori hundredo de Wermenistr'*, (de) *Wermenistr'-hundredo exteriori* 1195 P, *Hundredum de Wermenistr'* 1199 P, 1227 Fees, 1255 RH, *hundredum de Werministr'* 1232 Cl, 1249, 1268 Ass 996 m 31, 998 m 36d, *hd of Wermenistre* 1293 Ipm, *Hundredum de Weremynstre* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Weremenistr'* 1327, *Hundr' de Wermunstre* 1333 SR 196/7, 8, *hd of Wermestre* 1428 Cl, *hd of Warmyster* 1539 LP.

Called after the royal manor of WARMINSTER, the *caput* of the hundred: *Worgenynster* 901—24 BCS 591, *Gverminstre* 1086 DB, *Werminister* c 1115 Sarum, *Wermenistra* 1167, 1187, 1194, *Warministra* 1170 P, *Wermenistre* 1190 P, 1206 Cur, 1218, 1227, 1233, 1249 FF, *Werministr'* 1194 Cur I, 1238, 1261 Cl, *Wermenistr'* 1198 Cur, 1216, 1228 Cl, 1242 Fees, *Wereministr'* 1214 Cur, *Werministro* 1217 Bracton, *Weremenestr.* 1222 Sarum, *Werministre* 1229 Pat, 1231 Ch, 1236, 1249 FF, *Werminstre* 1253, *Werreministre* 1257 Pat, *Warministre* 1268 FF, *Wermynstre* 1286 Pat, *Wermenstr.* 1305, *Warmester* 1471 BM.

First el. the name of the river WERE on which the town stands. Second el. OE *mynster* 'minster'; hence 'minster on the Were'; cf. Ekwall, ERN 449 f. The meeting-place of the hundred was at

ILEY OAK or 'Hundred Oak' near Southleigh Wood in Warminster par (2 m. SE. of Warminster). The courts of the two hundreds of Warminster and Heytesbury met at this place (then called *Ileg*) in 1439 (Stevenson, Asser's Life of Alfred 272 and references). This is identified by Stevenson with the *Iglea* of the ASC (A, B, C; *Æglea* D, E) s. a. 878, and this identification is generally accepted (Mawer, Palæstra 147. 49, Smith, The Parker Chronicle 32). The meaning is suggested by Stevenson to be 'wood on watery land' (OE *ī(e)g* 'island', 'watery land' and *lēah* 'wood', 'glade').

Westbury hd

A small hundred surrounding Westbury, N. of Warminster hd, containing the pars of Westbury, Bratton, Heywood and Dilton Marsh. According to Hoare (III. i. 1) the hundred originally consisted of one parish only, that of Westbury; cf. also Jones 176. The hundred was annexed to the manor of Westbury (v. RH II. 278 f.; QW 798), and judging from the configuration of the two hundreds, it may once have been taken out of the hundred of Whorwelsdown, which it adjoins on the east and north.

H' de Westberia 1084 Geld Roll, *Westberihdr'* 1168, *Westberihundredum* 1185, 1195 P, *Hundr' de Westburi* 1194 CurP, *Hundr' de Westbur'* 1249 Ass 996 m 30d, 1275 RH, 1327 SR 196/7, *Hundredum de Westbyr'* 1255 RH, 1268 Ass 998 m 32, *hd of Westbury* 1276 Ipm, 1281 Ass 1001 m 15d, 1316 FA, 1333 SR 196/8.

The name is derived from that of the royal manor of WESTBURY, the *caput* of the hundred: *Wes(t)berie* 1086 DB, *Westbiri* c 1115 Sarum, *Westberia* 1162, *Westberi* 1167, *Westberia* 1171, 1194, 1197 P, *Westbir'* 1198 P, 1216, 1228 Cl, 1236, 1242 Fees, 1249 Ass 996 m 30d, *Westbur'* 1217 Cl, 1242, 1250 Fees, 1241 FF, 1257 Cl, *Westburi* 1256 Ipm, *Westbyri* 1267 Pat.

'Western fortress' (OE *west* and *burh*), perhaps, as alternatively suggested by Hoare, with reference to Bratton Castle.

Whorwelsdown hd

E. of Trowbridge, consisting of the pars of Edington, E. Coulston, Keevil, Steple and W. Ashton, Gt. Hinton, Semington, N. Bradley and Southwick. It has the form of a crescent, surrounding Westbury hd to the south.

Hund' Uueruesdone, de Weruedesdona 1084 Geld Roll, *Wervesdon(a)* 1135—41, 1155—58 (1286) Ch, *Wuruesdon'* 1161 P, *Wer.edesdon'* 1194 CurP, *Weresdona* 1233, *Hweruelesdena* 1235 Bracton, *Werwlesden'* 1249 Ass 996 m 30, *Weruelesdon'* ib m 30d, 1268 Ass 998 m 31d, 32, *Wervelesdon'* 1255, *Wervollesdone* (sic) 1275 RH, *Wherflesdone, Wherewelesdone* 1281 Ass 1001 m 21d,

43, *Whereuellesdone* 1316 FA, *Wherewellesdoune* 1333 SR 196/8, 1353 Cl, *Werewelledon* 1342 Misc, *Wherwhelledoune* 1363 Ipm, *Wherewel(l)doune* 1402, *Wherweldon*, *Wherewellon* 1428 FA, *Whorweldown*, *Wharwelldowne* 1539 LP, *Whor(e)welsdowne* 1547, *Whorewaldoune* 1549 Pat, *Whorwelsdowne* 1610 Speed. — The name of the place from which the hundred takes its name occurs in two OE charters, but in a corrupt form: *Wereforsdone* 964 (copy), *Woresotesdoune* 968 (15) BCS 1127, 1215 (referring to the same boundary mark; Grundy, Saxon Landcharters of Wiltshire in Arch. Journal, vol. 77, p. 71 f.). It also occurs in the form *Horwell's Down* in a perambulation of Westbury hd (1575) printed in Hoare III. i. 54 f. From the lists of boundaries the site of the place can be fixed as being on the rising ground about a mile N. of Edington (Grundy, op. cit.). The first el. of the name is OE *hwerfel*, *hwyrfel*, the source of ModE *whirl*, *whorl* 'fly-wheel of spindle' etc., occurring in charters (cf. especially (ouer) *Wirfuldoune* BCS 867) and in PNs; cf. ODP s. v. *hwerfel*, Quarles Nf, Wharles La, and Whorlton Nb, Y; Hurditch PNDv 185. The reference may be to some stone circle or circular earthwork now vanished. Second el. OE *dūn* 'hill', 'rising ground'; hence 'hill with a circle'. The 'down' referred to in the name is a gently rising, rounded hill without anything characteristic in its shape. The name is now remembered locally only as the name of 'Westbury and Whorwelsdown Division'.

Bradford hd

Surrounds Bradford on Avon, and contains the pars of Bradford on Avon, Bradford Without, Winkfield, Winsley, Limpley Stoke, Monkton Farleigh, S. Wraxall, Atworth, Broughton Gifford and Holt. It is bounded on the east by the Avon and on the north by Wansdyke. Westwood is an outlier of Elstub and Everley hd, but originally belonged to Bradford (Jones 170). The area of the modern hundred is practically identical with the grant made to Shaftesbury Abbey in 1001 by King Æthelred (KCD 706), the boundaries of the grant including the whole of the modern hundred except Broughton Gifford and Holt(?) (cf. Grundy, op. cit. 101 f.), and the manor and hundred of Bradford continued to belong to the Abbey till the Dissolution (cf. 1205 Ch, 1255 RH, 1316 FA; in 1316 the hundred and the vills of Bradford, Winsley, Wraxall, Holt, and Atworth, were held by the abbess of Shaftesbury).

Hund' Bradefort, de Bradeford 1084 Geld Roll, *hundr' de Bradeford* 1130 P, 1194 CurP, 1227 FF, 1249 Ass 996 m 26d, 1255

RH, 1271 Pat, 1316, 1428 FA, *hundr' de Bradeford'* 1156, 1190 P, 1205 Ch (totum hundredum de manerio de B.), 1268 Ass 998 m 28d, 1327, 1333 SR 196/7, 8, *Hundr'm de Bradeforde* 1281 Ass 1001 m 10, *hd of Bradfford* 1539 LP.

Called after the manor of BRADFORD ON AVON, the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): (æt) *Bradanforda be Afne* 891 (s. a. 652) ASC (A), *Bradanford* 705 (12) BCS 114, (æt) *Bradeforda* 1001 (15) KCD 706, *Bradeford* 1086 DB, 1208, 1225 FF, 1242 Fees, 1283 Cl, *Bradeford'* 1194 CurP, 1216 Pat, 1244 Cl, *Bradeforde* 1293 Ch.

'Broad ford' (OE *brād* 'broad' and *ford*), denoting a ford over the Avon at Bradford.

Melksham hd

E. and S. of Melksham, with a narrow strip reaching down to the chalk hills E. of Westbury, bounded on the north by Wansdyke, consisting of the pars of Melksham, Trowbridge, Hilperton, Seend, Poulshot, Bulkington and Erlestoke. The hundred was appurtenant to the manor of Melksham (forinsecum hundredum regis quod pertinet ad manerium regis de Melksham 1250, 1256 Cl; manerium de Melkesham ... simul cum hundredo 1255 RH, etc. In 1316 the hundred and the manor of Melksham were held by the prioress of Amesbury).

Hund' Melchesam, de Melchessam, Methesham 1084 Geld Roll, *Hund' de Melkesham* 1194 CurP, *Hundredum de Melkesham* 1199 P, 1227 Fees, 1249 Ass 996 m 36, 1255, 1275 RH, 1281 Ass 1001 m 14d, 1316 FA, 1327 SR 196/7, *the foreign hundred of Melcsham* 1240, *manor and hundred of Melkesam* 1285 Pat.

Called after the royal manor of MELKSHAM, to which the hundred was appurtenant (v. above): *Melchesham* 1086 DB, 1144 AC, 1156, 1158, 1168 P, 1194 Cur I (p), *Melkesham* 1173 P, 1204 Cl, *Melchesham* 1177, 1181, 1187 P, *Mulcheham* (p) 1194 Cur I, *Melkesham* 1194 CurP, 1197 P, 1217 Pat, 1227 Fees, 1232 Ch, 1234 Cl, 1242 Fees, 1249 Ass 996 m 36, 1254 Ipm, 1259 Misc, *Mukesham* 1220, *Melkeham* 1222, 1243, *Melkessam* 1236 Cl, *Milkesham* 1229 Cl, 1255 RH, 1280 Cl, *Mulkesham* 1281 Cl.

First el. apparently OE *meoluc* 'milk', second el. OE *hamm* 'enclosure', 'river-meadow'. The meaning may be 'pasture giving plenty of milk'; cf. ODP s. v. and Ekblom 125. The hundred court was held at the hamlet of Woodrow adjoining Melksham in the 13th century (in 1270 (Pat) Ellis de Rabeyn did suit for his lands within the manor of Milkeston (sic) at the king's hundred of *la Woderowe* every three weeks).

Potterne and Cannings hd

A district round Devizes, in part bounded on the north by the line of the Roman road from Bath to London, with a narrow strip reaching down towards Salisbury Plain, similar to the strip mentioned under Melksham hd, consisting of the pars of Bishop's Cannings, Roundway, Chittoe, Bromham, Rowde, Potterne, Worton, Marston, W. Lavington and, detached, Highway nr Calne. The original area of the hundred was different. In 1316 (FA) it only contained the vills of Bishop's Cannings, Roundway, Coate (in Bishop's Cannings) and Highway, the whole of the southern portion of the present hundred being then in *Roubergh* hd (q. v.). The latter hundred was divided between the king and the bishop of Salisbury, and the part of it belonging to the bishop was added to the hd of Cannings, which was also in his hands, forming the new hd of Potterne and Cannings. To this hundred were also added Bromham and Chittoe, originally in Calne hd. For the tenure of the hundred by the bishop of Salisbury, v. RH II. 231, FA V. 205 and Jones 173. Devizes, which is not included in the modern hundred, is mentioned as a hundred in itself in 1194 CurP (*Hund' de Diuisis*). This refers to the borough of Devizes.

Hund' Canenge, de Chalenga, Caninga 1084 Geld Roll, *Chaningeh'* 1158, *Kanengeshundredum* 1186, *Kenegeshundredum* 1187, *Kaningshundredum* 1191 P, *Hundr' de Kaningkes* 1249 Ass 996 m 26, *Hundredum de Caninges, Canynge Episcopi* 1255 RH, *Hundr'm de Kaninges* 1268, *de Kanynges* 1281 Ass 998 m 32, 1001 m 26d, *Hundredum de Kanning Episcopi* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Canynges* 1327 SR 196/7, *hds of Poterne and Bishop's Canynges* 1373 Pat, *hundreda de Canynges et Poterne* 1428 FA, *hd of Potterne and Cannynges* 1539 LP.

Called after the manor of BISHOP'S CANNINGS nr Devizes, the *caput* of the hundred: *Cainingham* 1086 DB, *Caninges* 1091, 1155—64 Sarum, 1194 P, 1227 Cl, *Canengis* 1161 BM, *Chaningis Episcopi Sar'* 1167 P, *Canninges* 1175—9 BM, 1186 P, *Kaninges* 1187 P, 1292 Pat (p), *Ken(n)inges* 1201 Cur, *Canninges* 1249 Ass 996 m 34, *Caninges Episcopi* 1268 Ass 998 m 32d, *Bishop's Canynges* 1288 Misc.

OE **Caningas* 'the people of *Cana*', v. Ekblom 10, PNing 69 and cf. Canford hd Do, above; differently, Zachrisson, StNPh 5. 20 (from OE *canne* 'can', but note the preponderance of single *-n-*, not *-nn-*). The original settlement was at All Cannings, which means 'Old Cannings' (*Aldechaningg'* 1205 Cl, *Eldekaninges* 1256 FF, *Vet' Kaninges* 1268, *Elde Canynges* 1281 Ass 998 m 32d, 1001 m 22).

Calne hd

Surrounds Calne, containing the pars of Calne, Compton Bassett, Berwick Bassett, Yatesbury, Cherhill, Blackland, Calstone Wellington and Hedding-

ton, on the west side of the Marlborough Downs. In 1316 (FA) it also included Bromham (and presumably Chittoe) now in Potterne and Cannings hd. The hundred was held in the 13th century by the Cantelupe family in fee farm of the king (Willelmus de Cantilupo ... tenuit terciam partem burgi de Kalna simul cum hundredo forinseco de domino Rege ad feodi firmam, RH II. 236 (A.D. 1255); cf. also ib p. 246; and 1205 Cl 41, 1274 Ipm 17).

Hund' Calne, de Calna 1084 Geld Roll, *hdr' de Chalna* 1158, *Caunehundredum* 1193, 1195 P, *Hundr' de Canne* (sic) *forinsec' et intrinsec'* 1194 CurP, *Hundredum de Caln'* 1199 P, *Hundr' de Calna* 1205 Cl, *Hundredum de Kaune* 1227 Fees, *Hundr' de Calne* 1249 Ass 996 m 28d, 1275 RH, 1316 FA, *forinsecum hundr' de Caune* 1275 RH, *Hundr' de Calne, de Calne Intrinseco* 1281 Ass 1001 m 17d, 43d, *Hundr' de Calne For'* 1327 SR 196/7.

The name is derived from that of the borough of CALNE, the *caput* of the hundred (v. above): *Calne* 955 (14) BCS 912, (et) *Calnae* 997 (12) KCD 698, (æt) *Cálne* 1121 (s. a. 978) ASC(E), *Cavna, Cavne* 1086 DB, *Calne* 1086 DB, 1156 P, 1194 CurP, 1202 FF, 1205, 1218, 1231 Cl, *Calna* 1091 Sarum, 1130, 1159, 1165 P, 1207 Ch, *Chalna* 1158 P, *Caune* 1187 P, 1199 FF, 1228 Cl, 1262 Pat, *Calnai* 1204, *Caun'* 1219 Cl, *Kalne* 1223 Pat, 1231 Cl, 1242 Fees, *Kaune* 1234 Cl.

Originally a river-name identical with Colne La, denoting the stream now called Abberd Brook; v. Ekblom 46, ERN 90, ODP s. v. For *forinsecum, intrinsecum*, v. Bath Forum hd above.

Chippenham hd

The district round Chippenham and Corsham, with a strip extending northwards towards Tetbury, N. of Bradford, Melksham, Potterne and Cannings and Calne hds, bounded on the south by Wansdyke and the line of the Roman Bath-London road, containing the pars of Chippenham, Bremhill, Kellaways, Langley Burrell, Hardenhuish, Corsham, Pewsham, Lacock, Box, Colerne, Biddestone, Slaughterford, Yatton Keynell, Leigh Delamere, Castle Combe, N. Wraxall, W. Kington, Littleton Drew, Alderton, Luckington, Sherston, Sopworth, Easton Grey and, detached, Kingswood (now in Gl nr Wickwar); formerly also Kington Langley and St. Michael, Grittleton and Nettleton (1316 FA; now in N. Damerham hd, q. v.). The district originally contained three distinct hds: Chippenham hd (120 hides, v. Geld Roll, p. 2) consisted of its eastern portion, surrounding Chippenham and Corsham: *Thornegrave* (113 hides) W. of Chippenham hd, contained i. a. Grittleton, Nettleton, W. Kington and Castle Combe (v. Jones 160 and Fees 380); *Dunslawe* (28 hides), consisting of the strip of land W. of the Fosse Way, S. of Tetbury, probably included an area corresponding to the modern pars of Littleton Drew, Alderton, Luckington, Sherston, Sopworth and Easton Grey. The boundaries between the old hundreds cannot be

exactly determined, cf. Jones 160 f. The three hundreds were appurtenant to Chippenham manor, which accounts for their amalgamation (cf. QW 803, 1307 Ipm (V. 14), 1316 Cl 607 etc.: in 1208 Cur, they are called 'the three hundreds of Chippenham' (tria hundreda de Chipeham), p. 227).

Hund' Duneslawi, de Denelau 1084 Geld Roll, *Duneslawahdr'* 1168, 1189, *Duneslawehdr'* 1175, 1185 P, *Hundr' de Dunlewe* 1194 CurP, *Dunelewe* 1307 Ipm,¹ 1464 BM, *Dynlewe* 1316 Pat, *Donlewe* 1351 Pat, 1360 Ipm, 1428 Pat, *Donelewe* 1423 Pat, *Doulowe* (sic, for *Don-*) 1430 Cl, *Doulewe* (sic) ib, 1487 Pat, *Donlowe* 1449 Ipm: — 'Dun's barrow', the first el. being OE *Dun(n)* pn (Redin 12), the second OE *hlāw* (*hlāw*) 'barrow', 'hill'. The name survives in DUNLEY, DUNLEY WOOD, E. and W. DUNLEY Fms, ab. a mile N. of Grittleton, on either side of the Fosse Way. The original site was doubtless W. of the Fosse Way, which here forms the eastern boundary of the hundred. This is on high ground, with a good view in various directions. As far as the nature of the place is concerned, the first el. might be OE *dūn* 'down', 'hill', but this is unlikely in view of the original genitive form of the first el.²

Hund' Thornegraue, de Thorn(e)graua 1084 Geld Roll, *Torgrauahdr'* 1161, *Tornegrauehdr'* 1168, *Toringrauuehdr'* (var. *Thornegrauuehdr'*) 1175, *Torengrauuehundredum* 1182 P, *Torggrauue* 1194 CurP, *Torngrauue* 1199 P, *Thorngrave* 1227 Fees: — 'Thorn grove' (OE *þorn* 'thorn-bush' and *grāf* 'grove'; for the svarabhakti vowel cf. Jordan § 148). The name is preserved in THORNGROVE Cottage (6") ab. a mile SW. of Grittleton, just N. of which is 'The Grove'. This was probably the original Thorngrove. In 1234 GlastR each inhabitant of Grittleton village claims to have two bundles of thorns in *Thorngrave* for Christmas (tota villata (sc. de Gretelinton) dicit quod unusquisque illorum debet habere duas fascas de spinis contra Natale in Thorngrave).

Hund' Cepeham 1084 Geld Roll, *hdr' de Cepeham* 1130, *hundr'*

¹ Chippeham. The manor and town, with the hundreds of Chypp[eham], Bissopston and Dunelewe pertaining thereto. In 1307 Ipm the manor of Ditteridge (7 m. SW. of Chippenham) is stated to owe suit to the hundred of Bissopston, and this hundred is mentioned together with those of Chippenham and Dunley in all the following entries referred to above. It can hardly be Bishopstone (nr Swindon?) as assumed by indexers. It is possibly Easton, E. of Corsham, near which is Thingley ('ping field').

² *Dene-* 1084 may be for *Done-*, and *Dyn-* is probably due to a development of *u > i*; cf. PNWo XXVIII, PNDv XXXIV.

de Chepeham 1157, *Chippehamhundredum* 1185, *Chepehamhundredum* 1186, *Chipehamhundredum* 1193 P, *Hundr' de Chippam* 1194 CurP, *Hundredum de Chippeham* 1199 P, 1249 Ass 996 m 28, (tercia pars) *trium hundredorum de Chipeham* 1208 Cur, *hundredum de Chipeham* 1218 Cl, 1249 Fees, *Hundredum de Chipham* 1227 Fees, *Hundr' de Cyppeham* 1255 RH, *Hundr' de Chyppeham forinsecum cum villata de Cyppeham* 1268 Ass 998 m 39, *the foreign hundred of Chippeham* 1300 Ipm, *Hundredum de Chippenham* 1316 FA, 1333 SR 196/8.

Called after the royal manor of CHIPPENHAM, the *caput* of the hundred: (to, æt) *Cippanhamme* 891 (s. a. 878) ASC (A), 880—5 (c 1030) BCS 553, (æt) *Cippanhomme* 901—24 BCS 591, *Cyppanhamm* 930 Crawf, *C(h)epeham*, *Chipeham* 1086 DB, *Chepeham* 1156, *Cheppeham* 1162, *Chipeham*, *Chypeham* 1177, *Chepeham* 1187, *Cheppeham* 1194, *Chippeham* 1195, *Chepham* 1197 P, *Chipeham* 1199 Ch, 1231 Cl, *Chipham* 1217 Pat, 1241 FF, 1256 Cl, *Chipham'* 1234, *Cippeham'*, *Chippenham'* 1251, *Cipham*, *Schippenham* 1256 Cl.

The first el. is held to be a pn **Cippa*, v. Crawf. 73, Ekwall, ODP s. v., presumably derived from the base **kipp-* 'to cleave' (Torp 43). In view of the frequency of the name (no less than 4 or 5 different Chippenhams being on record), however, the first el. is more likely to be a common noun derived from this base. As the places are on streams, it may be suggested that it is a cognate of ON *kippa* 'basket' (OE **cippe* f.), used of a basket for catching fish or a weir. Note the forms without a medial *-e(n)-*. Second el. OE *hamm* 'enclosure', 'river-meadow', 'land in the bend of a river'. Chippenham is at a bend of the Avon.

Malmesbury hd

In the NW. of the county round Malmesbury, N. of Chippenham hd, including Dauntsey, Brinkworth and Oaksey and the pars west of them, also Long Newnton, Ashley, Kemble and Poole Keynes, recently transferred to Gloucestershire. Minety, on the other hand, was formerly in Gloucs, and has only recently been transferred to Wilts. The modern hundred is an amalgamation of the old hds of Startley and Chedglow, the former of which comprised the southern portion of the hundred, (according to the SR of 1327 and 1333) including the modern pars of Brinkworth, Dauntsey, Gt. and Lt. Somerford, Seagry, Draycot Cerne, Stanton St. Quintin, Hullavington, Norton and Foxley, also Christian Malford, now in N. Damerham hd (q. v.). Chedglow hd comprised the rest of the modern hd, Brokenborough, parts at least of St. Paul Malmesbury Without (Rodborne, Corston, Milbourne), Lea and Cleverton, Garsdon, Charlton, Hankerton, etc., also, detached, Sutton Benger nr Chippenham; cf. also FA 1316. The two

hundreds belonged to Malmesbury Abbey,¹ whence they were at length combined, and called after the borough of Malmesbury itself, but this name does not occur till the 14th century (*Bradefeld* [Bradfield] in the hundred of *Malmesbur[y]* 1304 Ipm, *Somerford Parva in hundr' de Malmesburie* 1340 NI, *Wokseseye* [Oaksey], *infra hundredum de Malmesbury* 1402, *Hundredum de Malmesbury* 1428 FA, *hd of Malmsbury* 1570 D), and alternating with the old names (v. below).

Hund' Sterchele, de Starcheleia, Stercheleia 1084 Geld Roll, *Sterchelai* 1156, *Sterchel' hdr'* 1160, *Sterkelaihdr'* 1175, *Starkeleahundredum* 1182, *Sterkelayhundredum* 1185, 1186, *Sterkelegahundredum* 1193, *Sterkelaihundredum* 1195 P, *Sterkeleia* 1194 CurP, *Sterkel'* 1199 P, 1227 Fees, 1255 RH, *Sterkele* 1249 Ass 996 m 23d, 1275 RH, 1283 Misc, 1316 FA, 1327 SR 196/7, *Sterchesleg'* 1281 Ass 1001 m 12d, *Sterkle* ib m 43d, 1296 Ipm, *Sterkelee* 1333 SR 196/8, 1340 NI, *hd of Cheyelowe and Sterkley* 1539 LP. — The name survives in STARILEY, a hamlet in Gt. Somerford nr the boundary of St. Paul Malmesbury Without, 3 m. S. of Malmesbury itself. This is (silva quæ vocatur) *Stercanlei* 688 (12) BCS 71, *Sterkele* 956 (14) BCS 922, 1249 Ass 996 m 23d (campus), 1275 RH, *Starchelea* (p) 1165, *Starchelai* (p) 1166 P, *Sterkel'* (p) 1242 Fees, *Sterkesle, Sterchelleg', Styrches'* (p) 1275 RH. I take the first el. to be a word (OE **steorce*) for 'heifer', corresponding to MLG *sterke*, G *Stärke*, the same, related to OE *stirc, styrc, stiorc* 'bullock', 'heifer' (also in Stirchley Sa, Strickland We, ODP); v. Torp 486, Holthausen s. v. stiere and NED s. v. stirk. Second el. OE *lēah*, here 'wood' (Ekwall, PPN 97 and reference); hence 'heifer wood'. The lawdays and view of frankpledge for the hundred were held at Startley in the 13th century and afterwards (RH II. 272 and Jones 158). — In Domesday the hundred is called *Hundret de Sutelesberg*, no further reference to it under this name being found. This is identical with *Schotelesberewe* 14 Malmesbury, a locality nr Malmesbury whose exact position is unknown. The first el. may be OE *scyttels* 'bar', 'bolt'; v. ODP s. v. Shuttleworth, PNLa 63 where the meaning 'gate' is suggested. Second el. OE *beorg* 'hill', 'barrow'.

¹ Cf. Fees 379 (A. D. 1227): Abbas de Malmesbur' habet tria hundreda, scilicet Malmesbur', Sterkel', Cheggeslawe; here Malmesbur' apparently refers to the borough itself, v. Tait, op. cit. 53. DB states (I. f. 64 b) that the king's share of the pleas of the two hundreds of Cicemetone and Sutelesberg was included in the farm of the borough (ib.).

Hund' Cicimethorne, Chechemetorn hund', Hund' de Cicemethorn 1084 Geld Roll, *Hundret' de Cicemetone* (et Sutelesberg) 1086 DB.

Ceggelau Hdr' 1156, *Seggeslawa hdr'* 1157, *Cheggeslawahdr'* 1168, *Chegelewa hundredum* 1177, *Chedeleslawehundredum* 1186 P, *Chegelawe, Seggelawe* 1194 CurP, *Chickelaw, Cheggeslawe* 1227 Fees, *Chesgeleg', Chesgelewe* 1249 Ass 996 m 23, 23d, (= Fees 1420), *Chegelewe, Cheggelawe* 1255 RH, *Cheggelewe* 1255 RH, 1281 Ass 1001 m 43, 1316 FA, 1333 SR 196/8, *Chekelaue* 1268 Ass 998 m 30d, *Cheggeleg'* 1275 RH, 1340 NI, *Keggelawe, Cheggele* 1281 Ass 1001 m 13, 13d, *Cheyelowe* 1539 LP. — Named from CHEDGLOW, now a hamlet in Crudwell par, ab. 4 m. N. of Malmesbury, nr the Fosse Way. It is *Cheieslave, Chegeslei, Cheselave* 1086 DB, *Chichelewe* 1202 Cur, 1203, 1249 FF, *Chukelew'* 1203 Cur, *Cheggelewe* 1230 Malmesbury, 1242 Fees, 1293 Misc, 1327 SR 196/7 m 26d, *Chegelawe* 1242 Fees, *Chegelewe* 1242 Fees, 1399 Cl, 1401 Ipm, *Chigelawe* 1257 Ipm, *Cheggelowe* 1270 FF, *Chaggely, Cheggele* 1300 Ipm, *Chichelowe* 1361 Cl, *Chechelawe* 1361 Ipm. The name also occurs in *Chegghemmliesbroke* 956 (14) BCS 922 'the brook of the Chedglow people' (ODP), the first part of which is OE **Checghāme* 'inhabitants of Chedglow', *-hāme* 'inhabitants' being added in the usual way to the first syllable of the PN only. The Geld Roll form of the hundred name is another formation of the same kind, deriving from OE **Checghāmaporn* 'the thorn-bush of the men of Chedglow', referring to a thorn-bush or thorn-tree which marked the meeting-place of the hundred. This bush or tree must have stood in or near Chedglow, and in the 12th century the old name was exchanged for that of the village itself. The first el. of the latter name is explained by Professor Ekwall (ODP) from a pn **C(i)ecga* derived from OE *ceacge*, Mod Dial *chag* 'broom', 'gorse', in a more original sense 'stump'. Second el. OE *hlāw* (*hlāw*) 'mound', 'hill'. The Malmesbury Register mentions a place called *Cheggeberewe* not far from Chedglow (near Ashley and Long Newnton) which must contain the same first el. (second el. OE *beorg* 'barrow', 'hill'). Shire courts were formerly held at Chedglow, in the open air (Jones 158).

Highworth, Cricklade and Staple hd

The NE. corner of the county, E. of Malmesbury hd and N. of Swindon, containing, on the south, the pars of Lydyard Millicent, Rodbourne Cheney (in Swindon), Stratton St. Margaret and S. Marston, also Poulton and Somerford Keynes (now transferred to Glouc). This district consists of no less than four old hundreds, Cricklade (49 hides) containing Cricklade and some adjacent pars, such as Ashton Keynes, Somerford Keynes, Poulton (detached) and Latton (v. FA V. 206); *Staple* (42 hides), S. of Cricklade and W. of the Ray, containing Purton, Chelworth and Calcut (nr Cricklade) and Lydyard Millicent (v. FA V. 209 and Jones 164); *Scipe* (80 hides) between Swindon and Highworth, E. of the Ray, including i. a. Stratton St. Margaret, Rodbourne Cheney and Widhill (nr Blunsdon St. Andrew: v. Jones 163); and *Worth* (51 hides) containing Highworth and district. The boundaries cannot be determined in detail. The hundreds of Cricklade and Highworth were appurtenant to their respective manors (cf. e. g. 1318 Cl (538): the boroughs of Crikelade and Hanteworth ... with the hundreds of Crikelade and Hanteworth; also 1276 Ch (200); in 1249 (Fees 1420) the hundreds of Worth and Cricklade and the vill of Cricklade were held by Margaret de Rivers).

Hund' Scipe, de Scipa 1084 Geld Roll.

OE *scypen, scipen* 'cow-house', 'stall', perhaps here in an earlier sense 'shelter', referring to some erection used by the hundred-court; cf. Ekwall on OE *hlōse*, SPN 41. No further mention of this hundred has been met with. It was early amalgamated with Highworth hd.

Hund' Staple, de Stapla 1084 Geld Roll, *Stapele hundredum* 1188, *Stapel hundredum* 1193 P, *Stapele* 1194 CurP, 1268, 1281 Ass 998 m 36, 1001 m 6, 1275 RH, 1281 QW, 1296, 1300 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1327, 1333 SR 196/7, 8, 1371 Ipm, 1402 FA, *Stapel'* 1232 Cl, 1249 Fees, 1255 RH, 1291 Ipm, *Staple* 1255 RH, 1428 FA, 1539 LP, 1553 Pat: — OE *stapol* 'post', 'pillar', probably referring to some post set up to mark the meeting-place of the hundred. Cf. *Staple hd Sx*, and *Staploe hd Ca*.

Hund' Crichalade, de Crichelada, Crechelade 1084 Geld Roll, *Hundr' Criche'* 1169 P, *Hundr' de Crekelade* 1194 CurP, *Hundredum de Crickelad* 1227 Fees, *hundredum* (Margarete de Ripariis) *de Crikelad'* 1235 Cl, *Hundr' de Crikelade* 1249 Ass 996 m 23, *Hundred' de Crikkelad'*, *Kerkelad'* 1255 RH, *Hundr' de Crykelade* 1268 Ass 998 m 34, *Crekelad with the hundred* 1276 Ch, *Hundredum de Kreckelade* 1281 Ass 1001 m 5d, *Hundredum de Crekkelade* 1316 FA, 1333 SR 196/8, *borough and hundred of Kyrkelade* 1370 Pat, *hundreds de Crekkelade et Staple* 1402 FA.

Called after the borough of CRICKLADE, the *caput* of the hundred: (to) *Crecca gelade* 905 ASC (A), *Creoccgelade* D, (into) *Cracgelade* c 975 (14) Wills, (on) *Crocgelade* 1008 (12) KCD 1305, (at) *Cricgelade* c 1100 (s. a. 1016) ASC (D), *Cracilade* E, *Crevalade* F, *Cricelade* 1086 DB, *Gracelada* 1131 Salisbury, *Crichelada* 1156, 1167, *Cricchelad'* 1156, *Crichelad'* 1178, *Craclad'* 1199 P, *Crekelade* (p) 1194 Cur P, 1242 Fees, *Crikelad* 1198 FF, *Crikelad'* (p) 1200 Cur, *Crekelad'* 1204 Ch, *Crickelad* 1223 Pat, *Crikelade* 1227 FF, *Crickelad'* 1228, 1250 Cl, *Crekelad* 1249 FF, 1263 Ipm, *Kyrkelad* 1260, *Creyeklade* 1294, *Creckelade* 1297 Pat.

Second el. OE *gelād* 'way', 'course', probably here referring to the passage over the Thames on the Roman road from Speen to Cirencester; the first is derived by Ekwall (ODP s. v.) from Brit *crūc* 'hill', referring to Horsey Down W. of the town, the variation of the stem vowel being due to different substitutions for the Brit sound; or alternatively from OW *creic* 'rock'; cf. also Ekblom 66.

Hund' de Wrde, Worda 1084 Geld Roll, *hvnd' de Wrde* 1086 DB,¹ *Wurðhundredum* 1179 P, *Hundr' de Wurpe* 1194 CurP, *Hundredum de Wurth* 1227, *Hundredum de Hautewrth'* 1249 Fees, *Hundredum de Altelburch'* 1255 RH, *hd of Wurthe* 1265 Misc, *Hundr'm de Wrthe* 1268 Ass 998 m 35d, *Hundr'm de Alta Worth'* 1281 Ass 1001 m 2d, *Hauteworthe borough and hundred* 1299, *hd of Heyworth* 1306 Pat, *Hundr' de Hegheworth'* 1333 SR 196/8, *hd of Heighworth* 1360 Ipm, *hd of Heworth* 1397 Cl, *hundredum de Hyworth, Crekkelade et Staple* 1428 FA, *hd of Hywourthe, Crycklade and Staple* 1539 LP.

Called after the borough of HIGHWORTH, the *caput* of the hundred: *Wrde* 1086 DB, *Wortha* 1091 Sarum, *Wurda* 1156, *Wurde* 1179, *Wurda* 1194 P, *Wurpe, Wurth'* 1194 CurP, *Worth* 1236 Fees, *Wrth'* 1242 Fees, *Wrthe* 1263 Ipm; *Hauteworth* 1231 Pat, *Hegworth'* 1232 Cl, *Hetheworth* 1236 Fees, *Heworth* 1249 FF, *Heggewrth'* (p) 1249 Ass 996 m 24, *Huteuworth'* 1254 Cl, *Hautewrth'*, *Alta Wrth'* 1268 Ass 998 m 35d, *Heyewurth* 1272 FF, *Heywrth* 1284 Pat, *Heyworthe* 1290 Misc, *Heghworth* 1297, *Allaworth* 1318 Pat.

OE *worp* 'enclosure', 'homestead'. *High* is a later addition, indicating the high position of the town, of which *Haute-* is a Norman form.

¹ in *HVND' de Wrdervsteselle* for *Hvnd' de Wrde*. In *Rvsteselle* (i. e. Lushill, cf. Ekblom 141 note), the heading having been erroneously incorporated in the text.

Kingsbridge hd

S. of Swindon, bounded on the south by the Marlborough Downs, consisting of the towns and pars of Swindon (except Rodbourne Cheney), Wootton Bassett, Lydiard Tregoze, Tockenham, Lyneham, Hilmarton (Highway is in Potterne and Cannings hd), Clyffe Pypard, Chisledon, Liddington and Wanborough. Wroughton and Lt. Hinton are now detached portions of Elstub and Everley hd, but formerly belonged to Kingsbridge. The latter hundred originally consisted of three distinct hundreds, *Thornhill* comprising the eastern portion of the present hundred, SE. of Swindon, containing Chisledon, Liddington and Wanborough, as well as Lt. Hinton (1327 SR, 1316 FA); *Blagrove* farther west, S. of Swindon, containing Swindon, Lydiard Tregoze and Wroughton; and *Kingsbridge* consisting of the western portion of the modern hundred, including Wootton Bassett, Tockenham, Lyneham, Clyffe Pypard and Hilmarton. The amalgamation may be due to the hundreds sharing one bailiff; v. H. M. Cam, Hist. Ess. in Honour of J. Tait 14, Jones 167, and RH II. 276.

Hund' Thornehelle, de Tornhylla, Torenhella 1084 Geld Roll, *Tornhillehdr'* (var. *Thorn-*) 1175, *Tornhill'hundredum* 1180, 1182, *Thornhillehundredum* 1186 P, *Thornhull* 1194 CurP, 1275 RH, 1277, 1347 Pat, 1428 FA, *Tornhull'* 1199 P, *Thornull'* 1249 Ass 996 m 24, *Thornhull'* ib m 32, 1255 RH, 1268 Ass 998 m 34, 1333 SR 196/8, *Thornhulle* 1275 RH, *Thorenhulle* 1281 Ass 1001 m 15, *Thornehull* 1316 FA, *Thornhulle* 1327 SR 196/7: — OE **Pornhyll* 'thorn-bush hill'. There is a Thornhill in Clyffe Pypard (*Tornelle* 1086 DB, *Thornehull* 1316 FA, *Thornhulle* 1327 SR 196/7 m 13, *Thornhull* 1420 Inq aqd), but this was in the old hd of Kingsbridge, and nothing is with certainty known about the meeting-place of Thornhill hd; in 1327 SR (196/7 m 17d), however, a Roger de *Thornhulle* is mentioned under Liddington (Thornhill hd), so that the meeting-place may have been in that parish.

Blachegraue hund', hund' de Blachegraua 1084 Geld Roll, *Blachingrauehdr'* 1160, 1168, 1170, *Blakingrauahundredum* 1180 P, *Blakingraue* 1194 CurP, *Blikingraue* 1199 P, *Blakingrave* 1210 — 12 RBE, *Blakynngraue* 1249 Ass 996 m 25, *Blakingrave*, *Blaken-grave* 1255 RH, *Blakingraua*, *Blakengraue* 1268 Ass 998 m 29, 35, *Blakegrave* 1275 RH, 1279 Ipm, *Blacgrove* 1275 RH, 1281 QW, *Blakegrove* 1281 QW, *Blake(n)graue* 1281 Ass 1001 m 1, 3, *Blakin-grove* 1316 FA, *Blakegrove* 1333 SR 196/8, *Blakyngrove* 1347 Pat, *Blakgrove* 1428 FA. — The name is preserved in *BLAGROVE* Fm in Wroughton, 2 m. SW. of Swindon, on the main road to Malmesbury. This is (boscus de) *Blakengraue*, *Blakingraue* 1268 Ass

998 m 27d, *Blaggrave* 1287 Ipm, *Blagraue* (p) 1327 SR 196/7 m 5d, *Blagraue*, *Blacgrove* (p) 1333 SR 196/8 m 17d, 18, (warren of) *Blekegrove* 1389 Pat: — 'Black wood', from OE *blæc* 'black' and *gräf* 'wood'. Cf. *Blaggrave* Brk (ODP), and (on) *Blacan graf* BCS 600 (Stanton St. Bernhard W = (to) *Blacan grafum* 998, 1053); (on pa) *Blacan graefan* BCS 1022 (Brk; OE *græfe*, a sideform of *gräf*). The exact spot for the meetings of the hundred court was perhaps at Toot Hill ('look-out hill') nearby.

Hund' Chînbrige, de Chîngbrigge 1084 Geld Roll, *Chînbrigehdr'* 1160, *Kingesbriggehdr'* 1175, *Kinbrighundredum* 1185, *Kinebrige-hundredum* 1186 P, *Kingbrig'* 1194 CurP, *Kyngebrig'* 1249 Fees, *Kinbrig'*, *Kingbrig'* 1255 RH, *Kyngebrig'* 1268 Ass 998 m 29, *Kynge-bruge* 1275 RH, *Kyngesbrigge*, *Kyngebrigg'*, *Kingbrigge* 1281 QW, *Kyngebrugg'* 1281 Ass 1001 m 20, *Kingbrigge* 1316 FA, *Kyngebrige* 1327, 1333 SR 196/7, 8, 1402 FA, *hds of Kyngebrugge*, *Thornhull and Blakyngrove* 1347, *Kyngebrugg* 1351 Pat, *Hundreda de Kynge-brygge*, *Thornhull et Blakgrove* 1428 FA, *Kyngebrige* 1510 AD VI, *Kyngebridge*, *Kyngebriggge* 1539 LP, *Kingsbridge* 1570 D, 1610 Speed. — In the 13th century the court for the hundred was held at a place called *Kingsbridge* (apud *Kinkebrig'* . . . ubi *Hundredum domini Regis tenetur* 1249 Ass 996 m 29d; quædam placia quæ vocatur *Kyngesbrig'* quæ solebat respondere domino Regi per annum de vj d., et solebant vicecomites tenere ibidem *Hundreda sua* 1268 Ass 998 m 29d). In 1322 (Misc) an inquisition was held at *Kyngebrige*, and FA (1316) mentions a *villa de Kingbrigge*. The latter is coupled with *Elynton* (Elingdon (lost) in Wroughton, v. ODP), but the exact site of the place is unknown. It would seem to have been near the eastern boundary of the original hundred. The meaning is 'the king's bridge', which may be explained by the quotation from 1268 Ass, or the reason for the name may be that the 'king's hundred' was held here. The first el. was originally OE *cyne-* (in compounds) 'royal', replaced by 'king'. Second el. OE *brycg* 'bridge'; cf. *Kingsbridge* Dv (PNDv 305).

Selkley hd

N. of Marlborough, including the valley of the upper Kennet and the Marlborough Downs, bounded on the south by the ridge S. of the Kennet and in part by Wansdyke, consisting of the pars of Aldbourne, Mildenhall, Ogbourne St. George and St. Andrew, Broad Hinton, Winterbourne Bassett and Monkton, Avebury, E. Kennett, W. Overton, Fyfield, Preshute and N.

Savernake. The hundred belonged to the castle of Marlborough (Hundredum de Selkeley ... pertinens ad Castrum de Merleberg', RH II. 234) and seems to be called *hundr' de Merleberg'* 1227 Cl.

Hund' Selchelai, de Selchelaio, Selchelaia 1084 Geld Roll, *Selchelaihdr'* 1168, *Hundr' de Selkelai* 1170, 1178, *Selkeleahdr'* 1175, 1195, *Selkelehundredum* 1176, *Silkeleahundredum* 1178, *Sechelayhundredum* 1185, *Selkesleahundredum* 1188, *Selkelea* 1194 P, *Selkele* 1194 CurP, 1242 P, 1255, 1261 Pat, 1268, 1281 *Ass* 998 m 27, 1001 m 3d, 1299, 1310 Pat, 1316 FA, 1318 Cl, 1331 Pat, 1391 Ipm, *Selkel'* 1199 P, 1224, 1231 Cl, 1242, 1249 Fees, *Selctee* 1222 Pat, *Selkeley* 1230 P, 1255 RH, 1267 Pat, 1281 QW, 1377 Pat, 1428 FA, 1539 LP, *Selkelee* 1275 RH, 1333 SR 196/8, *Selekeley'* 1281 QW, *Selkelegh'* 1327 SR 196/7, *Selkelegh* 1402 FA, *Sylkeley* 1510 AD VI, 1547 Pat, *Selkley* 1610 Speed. — The hundred is named from a wood nr Marlborough repeatedly mentioned in records (*boscus de Selkele* 1225, *boscus de Selkel'* 1226 Cl, *Selkelye* 1300 Ch, *Selkele* 1335 (park), 1352 Pat), but the exact site is unknown. On the first el. cf. ODP s. v. Silkmore, where it is suggested that it goes back to OE **sioluc* in *Sioluchamm* KCD 673 (Ha). This may be a derivative of a cognate of EFrī, MLG *sīl* 'drain', 'canal', belonging to OE *sēon* 'to filter', 'to flow'; cf. also Wallenberg, KPN 257, s. n. *Seolcing fleot*. The meaning may be 'small drain', 'rill'. Second el. OE *lēah* 'wood', 'glade'. Hence 'wood with a rill'. Cf. also *Selkwode* 1344 Cl (Silk Wood nr Tetbury Gl).

Ramsbury hd

E. of Marlborough on the Berks border, in the vale of the Kennet, containing the pars of Ramsbury, Baydon and Bishopstone. The hundred belonged to the see of Salisbury (cf. RH II. 231, A. D. 1255: hundredum istud est liberum hundredum Episcopi Sarisberiensis pertinens ad ecclesiam Sarisberiensem ex feoffamento antiquo de Offa Rege). It was co-extensive with the episcopal manor of Ramsbury, which included Bishopstone, Baydon and Axford (v. Jones 169, and cf. FA V. 205).

Hund' Ramesberie, de Ramesberia 1084 Geld Roll, *Rammesberiam cum ... hundredo suo* 1146 Salisbury, *Rammesberihundredum* 1186 P, *Hundr' de Ramesbyr'* 1249 *Ass* 996 m 25d, *Hundredum de Rammesbyr'* Episcopi 1255 RH, *Hundr' de Remesbyr'* 1268 *Ass* 998 m 33, *hundr' de Remesbir'* 1275 RH, *Hundr'm de Remmesbyr'* 1281 *Ass* 1001 m 28, *Hundredum de Rammesbury* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Remmesbury* 1327 SR 196/7.

The name is taken from RAMSBURY, the *caput* of the hundred and manor: (to) *Hremnesbyrig* 980—8 (c 1000) Crawl, *Ramesberie* 1086 DB, *Rammesbiri* 1090 Sarum, *Ramesberia* 1167, *Rammesberia* 1185, *Ramesberia* 1187 P, *Ramesbir'* 1196 FFP, *Ramesbur'* 1227 Cl, 1249 *Ass* 996 m 25d, *Rammesbir'* 1228 Cl, *Remmesberia*, *Ram(m)esberia* 1240 Bracton, *Remmesbury* 1294 Ch.

'Raven fortress', from OE *hræfn*, *hræmn* 'raven' and *burh* 'fortress'; or 'Hræfn's fortress', from a man's name **Hræfn*; cf. ODP. The old bishops of Ramsbury styled themselves 'episcopus Corvin(i)ensis Ecclesiae' (BCS 614, KCD 737).

Kinwardstone hd

SE. of Marlborough, S. of Savernake Forest, on the Berkshire and Hampshire border, consisting of the pars of Chilton Foliat, Froxfield, Gt. and Lt. Bedwyn, Shalbourne, Buttermere, Tidecombe, Chute, Collingbourne Kingston, Burbage, Easton, S. Savernake, Wooton Rivers, Milton Lilbourne and Pewsey. Ham par is now in Elstub and Everley hd, but was in Kinwardstone hd in 1316 (FA). The hundred belonged to the manor of Wexcombe (nr Tidecombe: Wexcombe, the manor, with the foreign hundred of Kynewardeston, Ipm V. 328, A. D. 1314).

Chenuwarestan 1084 Geld Roll, *Kynewardestone* Hy I EHR 47. 357 (copy), *Chenewardestanhundr'* 1130, *Kanewardestanhdr'* (var. *Kenewardestan*-) 1175, *Kenewardestan hundredum* 1176, *Kinewardestanhundredum* 1182, *Kinewardestanhundredum* 1186 P, *Kinwarestan'* 1194 CurP, *Kinewardestan* 1199 P, 1366 Pat, *Kinewarstone* 1210—12 RBE, *Kinewardestan* 1227 Ch, *Kinewardest'* 1242 Fees, *Kynewardestun'* 1249 *Ass* 996 m 32, *Kynewardeston* 1252 FF, 1282 Ipm, 1314 Cl, 1348 Pat, 1387 Ipm, 1412 FA, *Kinewardestun'* 1253 Cl, *Kynewardestan'*, *Kynewarstan* 1255 RH, *Kynewardeston'* 1255 RH, 1268 *Ass* 998 m 34d, *Kynewarston* 1271 Ch, 1324 FA, 1330 Ipm, 1342 Misc, *Kenewardeston'* 1275 RH, *Kynewardeston* 1275 RH, 1282, 1314 Ipm, 1333 SR 196/8, 1402 FA, *Kynwardestone*, *Kynewarston'* 1281 *Ass* 1001 m 11, 43, *Kynewardestone* ib m 12, 1307 Ipm, *Kinewardeston* 1290 Pat, 1296, 1372 Ipm, *Kynewardestone* 1316 FA, *Kynewaston* 1321 AD III, *Kynwardston* 1327 SR 196/7, 1539 LP, *Kynwardeston* 1339 Cl, *Kenewarston* 1356, *Kynewardestan* 1366 Pat, *Kynwardeston* 1428 FA, *Kynworthstone* 1539 LP, *Kinwaston* 1610 Speed: — 'Cyneweard's stone' (OE *Cyneweard* pn and *stān* 'stone'). The name survives in KINWARDSTONE (hamlet) and KINWARDSTONE Fm, just E. of Burbage, almost in the exact centre of the hundred. This is

on fairly high ground with a good view all round, and not far from the line of the Roman road between Winchester and Cirencester. BCS 1213 mentions a *gemotleah* ('moot-glade') in the bounds of Bedwyn, not far from here.

Swanborough hd

E. of Devizes, in the Vale of Pewsey, bounded on the north by chalk downs, extending southwards over the ridge bordering the Vale of Pewsey, towards Salisbury Plain. Originally this hundred was divided into three distinct hundreds: Swanborough, farthest east, consisting of the pars of Manningford Abbots, Bruce and Bohun, N. Newton, Upavon, Rushall, Charlton, Wilsford, Marden, Beechingstoke, Stanton St. Bernard, Alton Barnes, Woodborough, Wilcot and Huish; Alton Priors was in Elstub and Everley hd; (v. 1316 FA, 1327 SR); *Stodfold*, W. of Swanborough, consisting of Chirton, Urchfont, Stert, Etchilhampton, Allington and All Cannings (Patney was in Elstub and Everley hd); and *Roubergh* farthest west, S. of Devizes. The latter was divided into two parts, one, including W. Lavington, Potterne, Worton, Marston and Rowde, belonging to the bishops of Sarum, the other, consisting of Easterton, Market Lavington, Gt. and Lt. Cheverell and Imber, belonging to the Crown (v. RH II. 231, FA V. 204 f., SR 196/7, 8). The part of the hundred belonging to the bishops was taken out of *Roubergh* hd at some period in the 14th century, and added to their hundred of Cannings, whence the new hd of Potterne and Cannings (this is also the reason why Gt. and Lt. Cheverell and Imber now form a detached portion of Swanborough hd). The rest of the hundred was, like *Stodfold*, combined with Swanborough into one hundred, though both *Roubergh* and *Stodfold* are mentioned as late as 1476. The amalgamation must have begun earlier, for as early as 1275 the men of *Stodfold* hundred complain that the sheriff compels them to come three leagues into Swanborough hd to attend the hundred court; v. RH II. 275 and H. M. Cam in Hist. Ess. in Honour of James Tait, p. 14.

Hund' Rueberge, de Rugeberga 1084 Geld Roll, *Ruggeberga-hdr'* 1168 P, *Burggeberge* (sic) 1194 CurP, *Rueberwe* 1249 Fees, *Rugh(e)berg'* 1255 RH, *Ruberewe* 1255 RH, 1281 Ass 1001 m 24d, *Rueberge* 1268 Ass 998 m 35, *Ruebergh* 1268 Misc, *Roubergh* 1270 Pat, 1319 Ipm, 1381, 1386 Pat, 1389 Cl. *Roweberewe, Rugheberwe, Rowebergh'* 1281 Ass 1001 m 25, 37, 43d, *Rughebergh* 1314 Ipm, *Roghebergh* 1315 Cl, 1319 Ipm, *Hundredum de Rubergh, de Rouberghe Episcopi* 1316 FA, *Rouborwe* 1329 Fine, 1331 Pat, 1339 Cl, *Hundr'm de Roubergh' episcopi, de Roubergh' Regis* 1333 SR 196/8, *Rouberwe* 1334 Pat, *Rouburgh* 1420 Inq aqd, *Rowbergh Episcopi, Rowburgh Regis* 1428 FA: — 'Rough hill' (OE *rūh* 'rough', 'uncultivated', and *beorg* 'hill', 'barrow'); cf. Roborough

hd Dv, and Rowbarrow hd Do. above. The meeting-place of the hundred may have been near ROWBURY Lane (6"), on the boundary of Market Lavington and Potterne pars, in the centre of the hundred, two miles S. of Potterne. In 1394 (Cl) there is mention of a croft at *Bishops Rouborgh*, but there is no clue to its position.

Hund' Stotfalde, de Stophalde, Stotfalda 1084 Geld Roll, *Stotfald hdr'* 1156, *Stodfald* 1157, *Stodfoldehdr'* 1168, *Stodfold-hundredum* 1195 P, *Stofald* 1194 CurP, *Stodfold* 1249 Ass 996 m 34, 1255 RH, 1260, 1268 Misc, 1268 Ass 998 m 32d, 1275 RH, 1386 Pat, *Stotefold* 1270 Pat, *Stotfolde* 1275 RH, 1389 Cl, *Stotfold* 1281 QW, 1443 Pat, *Stodfolde* 1281 Ass 1001 m 24, 1334 Pat, *Stoudfolde* 1333 SR 196/8, *Stodfold* 1339 Cl: — OE *stōdfal(o)d* 'stud-fold', often referring to ancient earthworks used for this purpose; cf. Crawford, IPN 150 f. and *Stotfold* hd Np.

Hund' Suaneberge, de Suaneberga 1084 Geld Roll, *Suanebergehdr'* 1158, *Suanesbergahdr'* 1168, *Suanbergehdr'* 1175, *Suanbergahundredum* 1193 P, *Swaneberge* 1194 CurP, 1333 SR 196/8, *Swanebergh'* 1227 Fees, 1281 Ass 1001 m 22, 1327 SR 196/7, *Swaneberwe* 1249 Fees, *Swaneberg'* 1255 RH, *Swanebergh* 1265, 1268 Misc, 1270 Pat, 1314 Ipm, 1316 FA, 1386 Pat, *Swaneberh'* 1268 Ass 998 m 26, *Swaneber'* 1275 RH, *Swaneberewe* 1281 Ass 1001 m 23, *Suaneburgh'* 1281 QW, *Swaneberghe* 1315 Cl, *Swanbergh* 1324 FA, *Swaneborwe* 1329 Fine, *Suaneborwe* 1331, *Swanberwe* 1334 Pat, *Swanborwe* 1339 Cl, *Swaneborgh* 1340 NI, *Suanesbergh* 1381 Pat, 1389 Cl, *Swan(e)borgh* 1402, *Swanburgh* 1428 FA, *Swanburgh* 1443, *hd of Stotfold* alias *Swanbergh* 1468, *hd of Swannebergh* alias *Stodfold* alias *Rughbergh* 1476 Pat, *Swanborough* 1539 LP, *Swanborowe* 1610 Speed. — The hundred is called after a barrow standing at the point where the pars of Manningford Bruce, Manningford Abbots and Wilcot meet, 2 m. W. of Pewsey. This is *Swanabeorh* 987 (c 1400) Hyda 232, and is said to have still been known as SWANBOROUGH TUMP ab. 1880 (cf. Crawford IPN 160, H. G. Tomkins in Academy 1884, p. 368, referring to G. L. Gomme, Primitive Folk-Moots (1880), p. 108). In 1343 (Ipm) an inquisition was taken at *Swanebergh*, and an old man is said by Gomme to have remembered courts being held at this spot. The meaning is 'herdsmen's barrow', from OE *swān* 'a herd', particularly a 'swineherd', and *beorg* 'barrow', 'hill'. The

sense 'man', 'warrior' of *swān* is also quoted by BT from the Finsburg fragment. This is based on an emended form (Hickes *sua noc*), yet the original sense of the word was 'young man', 'attendant' (cf. NED s. v. swon, Ekwall, ODP and Holthausen, EtW s. v. swān, and Torp 543), and it is possible that some such sense should be assumed for the name. Cf., on the other hand, the 'swanimote' (OE **swāngemōt*), lit. 'meeting of swineherds' (NED). Cf. also Swanborough hd Sx.

Elstub and Everley hd

On the upper Avon, N. of Amesbury, consisting of the pars of Enford, Netheravon, Fittleton, Everley and Collingbourne Ducis, and eight outlying portions, Rolleston nr Amesbury, Stockton nr Wilton, Westwood nr Bradford on Avon, Patney nr Devizes, Alton Priors nr Marlborough, Wroughton and Lt. Hinton nr Swindon and Ham nr Hungerford. These were manors of the priory of St. Swithin's, Winchester, taken out of their respective hundreds, and included in the hd of Elstub, which was in the same hands (FA 1316, Fees 1242; cf. Jones XXXII). Westwood and Ham were still in Bradford and Kinwardstone hds respectively in 1316. Everley was originally a free manor (*Libertas de Euerle* 1327, 1333 SR 196/7, 8), but was apparently later included in the hundred of Elstub, which then became Elstub and Everley.

Hund' Alestabe, de Elestebba, Ailestebba 1084 Geld Roll, *hdr' de Lalestebba* 1130, *Ellestubbahdr'* 1168, *Ellestubbehdr'* 1189 P, *Ellestube* 1194 CurP, 1275 RH, *Ellestubb'* 1199 P, *Elestubbe* 1227 Fees, 1275 RH, 1285 Ch, *Elnestub'* 1249 Fees, *Ellestubbe* 1255 RH, 1268 Ass 998 m 26, 1277 Misc, 1281 Ass 1001 m 18, 1316 FA, 1327 SR 196/7, 1397 Ipm, *El(e)stube* 1275 RH, *Elestubb'* 1333 SR 196/8, *Ellestabbe* 1398 Ipm, *hundreda de Ellestubbe et Everleye* 1402, *de Ellestub et Everley* 1428 FA, *hd of Elstubbe and Everley* 1539 LP, *Elstopp and Everley* 1580 BM, *Elstube and Everlye* 1610 Speed: — OE *ellenstybb, -stubb* 'elder stump', a very common landmark in the boundaries of OE charters. It occurs as a PN in Du (Elstob, ODP). Jones (179) states that 'the word 'Elstub' is still retained as the name of a field in the parish of Enford', adding that 'it means literally the stump or stowl of the elder'. This is not on maps. The name probably often refers to a tree pruned of its branches; cf. Copthorne hd Sr.

Amesbury hd

On the Avon, NE. of Salisbury, surrounding Amesbury, consisting of the pars of N. Tidworth, Ludgershall, Figheldean, Milston, Durrington,

Bulford, Amesbury, Durnford, Boscombe, Allington, Newton Tony and Cholderton. In 1316 (FA) the hundred as well as part of the vill of Amesbury was held by the Earl of Lancaster.

Hund' Ammesresberie, de Am(b)resberia 1084 Geld Roll, *Ambresberihdr'* 1160, *Ambreberihdr'* 1168, *Ambresberihundredum* 1176, 1178, 1185, 1186, *Ambereberihdr', linhdr' de Ambr'* 1189 P, *Hundr' de Ambresberia* 1194 CurP, *Hundredum de Ambresbir'* 1198 P, 1242 Fees, *Hundredum de Ambresbir'* 1227, *de Ambersbyr'* 1249 Fees, *Hundredum de Ambresbur'* 1255 RH, 1256 Cl, 1327 SR 196/7, *Hundr' de Ambresbyr'* 1268, 1281 Ass 998 m 24, 1001 m 18d, *Hundredum de Aumbresbury* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Ambresburi* 1333 SR 196/8.

Called after AMESBURY, which may have been the *caput* of the hundred: (æt) *Ambresbyrig* 880—5 (c 1030) BCS 553, c 1000 Saints, *Ambresburg* 858 (12), *Ambresburch* 932 (15), *Hambresburuh* 972 (13) BCS 495, 691, 1286, *Ambresbyri* c 1100 (s. a. 995) ASC (F), *Amblesberie, Ambresberie* 1086 DB, *Ambresberia* 1130 P, *Ambresbiri* 1157—9 (1270) Ch, *Ambresberia* 1177 BM, *Ambresbir'* 1198 P, 1204 Cur, 1231 Cl, *Ambrebir'* 1208 Cur, 1230 Cl, *Aumbresbir'* 1241 Cl.

The etymology of the name has been much discussed; for a summary of various opinions v. PNWo 268, Wallenberg, PNK 161.¹ The first el. is evidently a pn. **Amb-* was suggested by Alexander (PNO 39), and has been generally accepted (PNWo l. c., ODP s. v.). Second el. OE *burh* 'castle'. For *lin-* (i. e. *in*) hundred, v. Bath Forum hd, above.

Alderbury hd

E. of Salisbury in the valley of the Bourne, consisting of the pars of Idmiston, Winterbourne Gunner, Dauntsey and Earls, Laverstock and Ford, Clarendon Park, Alderbury, E. and W. Grimstead, W. Dean, Pitton and Farley, Winterslow and, detached, Plaitford (now in Hants).

Hund' Alwartberie, de Alwartberia, Alwareberia 1084 Geld Roll, *Hundr' de Alwaleberie, Alwarberie* 1194 CurP, *hd of Ailwardesbyr* 1230 FF, *hundredum de Aylwardibir'* 1242 Fees, *Hundr' de Ailwarbyr'* 1249 Ass 996 m 36, *Hundr'm de Aylwardibir', Alwardesbyr'* 1255 RH, *Hundr'm de Alwardibir'* 1268 Ass 998 m 25, *Hund' de Alwarbyr'* 1275 RH, *Hundr'm de Aylwardesbury* 1281 Ass 1001 m 26, *Hundredum de Alwardesbury* 1316, 1402 FA, 1539 LP, *Hundr' de Alwardesbury* 1327 SR 196/7.

¹ Amsbury Kt may be manorial.

Called after ALDERBURY, near Salisbury, in the SW. corner of the hundred: (to) *Æpelware byrig* 972 (13) BCS 1286, *Athelwarabyrig* 10 ODP, *Alwarberie*, *Alwaresberie* 1086 DB, *Alwarbiri* c 1115 Sarum, *Alwardberi* 1180, *Ailwardesberia* 1195 P, *Alwarebir* 1198 Fees, *Alwerebir* 1202 FF, *Alwardebir* 1212 Cur, *Alwarebir* 1236 Fees, *Alwarbyr* 1249 Ass 996 m 36, *Aylwardebur*, *Ailwarbur* 1250 Fees, *Alcarburi* 1257 Ipm, *Alwardebyr* 1256 FF.

'*Æpelwaru's* castle' (OE **Æpelwaru* f. pn (cf. OHG *Adalwara*, Boehler 32) and *burg* 'fortress', 'fortified manor').

Frustfield hd

A small hundred in the SE. corner of the county, containing the pars of Whiteparish and Landford. It is bounded on the north by the ridge called Dean Hill.

Hund' Ferstesfeld, *de Ferstfeld*, *Ferstesfeld* 1084 Geld Roll, *Fertesfeldhdr* 1156, *Furstesfeldhdr* 1168 P, *Frestesfelde* 1194 CurP, *Fustesfelde* 1210—12 RBE, *Furstesfeld* 1249 Fees, 1327 SR 196/7, 1337 Pat, 1339 Ipm, *Furstedfeld*, *Fyrthesfeld* 1255 RH, *Furstesfeld* 1268 Ass 998 m 25, *Frustefeld*, *Furstedfelde* 1281 Ass 1001 m 28d, 43, *Fertesfelde* 1316, *Furstedfeld* 1324 FA, *Furstedfelde* 1333 SR 196/8, *Frustefeld* 1428 FA, 1539 LP, *Frustfeld* 1539 LP, *Frustfield* 1610 Speed. — FRUSTFIELD is a lost place, according to Hoare (V. ii. 66) identical with the Earldoms, on the boundary of Whiteparish and Landford, though part of the Domesday estate may be identical with Alderstone in Whiteparish (Jones 216). It is *Fyrstes felde* (gen.), (æt) *Fyrstes felda*, (to) *Fyrste felda* 943 (13) BCS 782, *Frystesfeld*, (to) *Fyrstesfelda* 968 (13) Reg Wilt, *Ferstesfeld*, *Fristesfeld*, *Cristesfeld* 1086 DB, *Frestesfeld* (p) 1194 CurP, *Firstesfeld* 1207, *Furstedfeld* 1208 Cur, *Firstefeld* 1208, *Frictesfeld* 1222 FF. The first el. is derived by Tengstrand (StNPh 6. 100 f.) from OE *fierst*, *first*, *fyrst* f. 'ceiling', 'inner roof', 'the ridge-pole of a roof', used in the sense 'ridge', referring to Dean Hill. This may be right; yet in the absence of a recorded topographic meaning of this word in English, in view of the genitive form of the first el., the change of gender required for this explanation, and the uncertainty of the site, we are safer in taking the first el. to be OE *fyrst* adj. 'foremost in position', used substantively in the sense 'captain', 'chieftain', 'chief': cf. G *Fürst* 'prince'. Second el. OE *feld* 'open land' etc.: hence 'the chief's open land'.

Downton hd

S. of Salisbury, containing the pars of Downton, Standlynch with Charlton All Saints, Nunton and Bodenham, further three unconnected portions, Bishopstone S. of Wilton, Fonthill Bishop, Hindon and E. Knoyle nr Mere. The hundred was originally identical with the estate of 100 hides at Downton, granted to the church of St. Peter and Paul, Winchester, by Cynewalh, king of Wessex, c A.D. 670 (BCS 27). This grant included Bishopstone (Grundy, op. cit. and Jones 191). Later, but not until the 14th century, Fonthill Bishop, W. Knoyle, and Hindon, also estates of the see of Winchester, were added to the hundred, but often appear as a hundred in themselves, the hd of Knoyle (*Hundr' de Cnoel* 1249, *de Knowel* 1268, *de Knoel* 1281 Ass 996 m 27d, 998 m 38, 1001 m 7d, *Hundred' de Cnowel' Episcopi Winton'* 1275 RH, *Hundredum de Knowell Episcopi* 1316 FA (including Knoyle and Fonthill Bishop), *Hundr' de Knowel Episcopi* 1327 SR 196/7).

Hund' Dontone, *de Duntona* 1084 Geld Roll, *Dunton'hdr* 1168, 1182 P, *Hundr' de Dunton'* 1194 CurP, 1242 P, 1249 Ass 996 m 27, 1255 RH, 1268 Ass 998 m 26, *Hundred' de Duntone* 1275 RH, 1281 Ass 1001 m 7, *Hundredum de Dounton* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Dounton' Forinsecum* 1327, *de Dountone* 1333 SR 196/7, 8.

The name of the hundred is derived from that of the manor of DOWNTON, S. of Salisbury, its *caput*: *Duntun* a 672, 826 etc. (12) BCS 27, 391 etc., *Dvntone* 1086 DB, *Dunton'* 1160 P, 1231 Cl, *Dounton* 1294 Pat, 1342 Misc.

'Hill farm' (OE *dūn* 'down', 'hill', and *tūn* 'homestead', 'farm', 'village').

N. and S. Damerham hd

The *caput* of this hundred has been transferred to Hants, together with Martin and Whitsbury (Cawden and Cadworth). S. Damerham hd consists of Damerham, Martin: Longbridge Deverill and Monkton Deverill nr Warminster; and Compton Chamberlayne nr Wilton. N. Damerham hd is made up of four portions, Christian Malford, Kington Langley and St. Michael, Grittleton and Nettleton, all nr Malmesbury. All the manors of the hundred (except Compton Chamberlayne), as well as the hundred itself belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury (FA V. 202, 207 f.). The nucleus of the hd of S. Damerham is the 100 hides at Damerham (with Martin and Penridge Do) granted to Ethelfled, queen of Eadmund I, c. A.D. 945 (BCS 817), afterwards left by her in her will to Glastonbury Abbey (BCS 1288). Other manors belonging to Glastonbury were added, such as Monkton Deverill and Longbridge Deverill, for a time a hundred or liberty in itself (*hundr' de Euerels* 1175 P, *Hundr' de Longo Ponte* 1194 CurP, *Libertas de Deuerel* 1327, *de Deuerel Langebrigg* 1333 SR 196/7, 8), and finally, in the 14th century the manors belonging to Glastonbury Abbey in N. Wilts (Christian Malford, Kington Langley and St. Michael, Grittleton and Nettleton) were taken out of the hds of Startley and Thorngrove to which they

originally belonged, and annexed to the Abbey's hd of Damerham (v. Aubrey's Collections, ed. by Canon Jackson, 124). The deed recording this transaction is extant, and is quoted by Aubrey (App. 5). It is dated A.D. 1321. This part of the hundred was later called North Damerham in distinction from South Damerham, including the vills belonging to the hundred in south Wilts.

Hund' Damreham, de Damraham, Domerham 1084 Geld Roll, *Dumerhamhdr'* 1158, 1160 P, *Hundr' de Domerham* 1194 CurP, *Hundredum de Dameresham* 1242 P, *Hundr' de Domerham* 1249, 1268 Ass 996 m 38, 998 m 26, 1327 SR 196/7, *Hundr'm de Domerham* 1255 RH, 1265 Misc, 1281 Ass 1001 m 27d, 1316 FA, 1333 SR 196/8, 1428 FA, *hd of Damerham South Part, Damerham North Part, hd of Northe Damerham* 1539 LP.

Called after the manor of DAMERHAM, the *caput* of the hundred: (æt) *Domrahamme* 880—5 (c 1030), (at) *Domerham* 940—6 (c 1350), (æt) *Domarhame* c 975 BCS 553, 817, 1288, (æt) *Domerhame* c 1100 (s. a. 946) ASC(D), *Dobreham* 1086 DB, *Dumbreham* 1156 P, *Domerham* 1187, 1197 P, 1189 GlastA, 1227 FF, 1242 Fees, 1245, 1252 Cl, 1283 Pat, 1300 Ipm, *Dumeram* 1203 Cur, *Damerham* 1216 Cl, *Dunberham* 1296 Ipm; *Parva Domerham* 1242 Fees, *South-Domerham* 1401 Ipm.

Explained by Professor Ekwall (Hist. Ess. in Honour of James Tait, 88) from OE **Dōmera hamm* or *hām* 'the enclosure or homestead of the judges (OE *dōmere*)'. Possibly this may be connected with the fact that the place was the *caput* of a hundred. The hundred courts were probably held at or near Damerham. GlastA (A. D. 1189) mentions a locality in Damerham called *Hundersettle*, which may mean 'the seat (OE *setl*) of the hundred', though 'Hunder-' may also be for 'Under-'. For the *-u-* forms, cf. Jordan § 35 a. 2, and for the *-b-* ib. 212.

Hampshire

The hundredal division of Hampshire has on the whole remained unchanged from Domesday to modern times, and several hundreds have now exactly the same boundaries as in 1086. The hundreds of the New Forest district, however, have been completely rearranged, as well as those of the Isle of Wight. In some other cases too the boundaries have been changed, and two hundreds have been created after Domesday (Selborne and Hambledon). On the other hand, the Domesday hds of Droxford and Hoddington have become merged in Bishop's Waltham and Bermondspit hds. Bishop's Sutton, Alton, Odiham and Wherwell hds have exchanged their old names, taken from the meeting-places of the hundreds, for the

names of their *capita*. Thorngate and Pastrow, on the other hand, seem to be called after their *capita* in Domesday. For Finchdean no less than four old names are on record. Several of the hundreds of Hampshire can be traced to pre-Conquest grants, sometimes apparently dating from very ancient times. Micheldever hd is identical with the estate of 100 hides granted to the New Minster c 900, and Bishop's Waltham, E. Meon, Crondall and Overton hds seem to have a similar history. Fawley hd NE. of Winchester is in the main identical with the 100 hide estate of Chilcomb granted to the see of Winchester in 909, a grant reputed to date from the 7th century, though the boundaries of the estate in BCS 620 also include some land W. of the Itchen. E. Meon hd may correspond to the *provincia* of the *Meonware* mentioned by Bede. Early groups of hundreds are the six hundreds of Basingstoke (Basingstoke, Bermondspit, Hoddington, Overton, Holdshott and Chuteley, v. RH II. 220, and H. M. Cam in Hist. Ess. in Honour of James Tait 20), which belonged to the manor of Basingstoke, and the six hundreds dependent on the manor of Wallop, mentioned in DB (f. 38 b: Wallope (Over Wallop) ... Huic manerio pertinēbat T. R. E. tercius denarius de VI hundrez), though their names are not stated. The hds of *Patemere* 1182 P and *Cumton* (? Somborne) 1191 P have not been identified. In west Hampshire the hundred boundaries generally follow the course of the rivers. Between Winchester and the Wilts border the hds of Buddlesgate, King's Somborne and Thorngate extend along the Itchen and the Test. The Hamble forms the boundary between Mansbridge and Titchfield hds, and the latter is in part separated from Fareham and Meonstoke hds by the Meon. In the uplands of E. Hampshire the hundredal boundaries often follow the ridges of the downs, the hundreds being situated in the valleys, as Alton, Basingstoke and Overton. This is also the case in the SW., where Fordingbridge, Ringwood, Shirley and Egheiete hds are or were in the valley of the Avon, bounded on the east by the New Forest.

Fordingbridge hd

In the valley of the Avon, surrounding Fordingbridge, consisting of the pars of Fordingbridge, Rockbourne, N. and S. Charford, Hale, Ellingham and Ibsley. In 1086 it also included Breamore, now a Liberty. Damerham, Martin and Whitsbury were formerly in Wilts (S. Damerham and Cawden and Cadworth hds resp.). The hundred was annexed to the manor of Nether Burgate; v. 1241 Fine 358, 1341 Pat 165 and VHHa IV. 560.

Fordingbrig(e) hd' 1086 DB, *Fordingbrege hdr'* 1168 P, *hundredum de Fordingbrugge* 1219 Fees, *Hundred' de Fordingbrig'* 1222 Cl, *Hundr' de Fordingbrigg* 1236 Ass 775 m 16d, 1249 Fees, *Hundr' de Fordinggebrugg'* 1280 Ass 784 m 1, *hd of Fourdyngbrygg* 1323 Ipm, *hd of Forthynggebrugge* 1341 Pat, *Fordingbrigg hundred'* 1390 Ipm, *hd of Fordyngbrigg* 1450 AD VI, *Fordincbridge hd* 1610 Speed.

Fordehundredum 1188 P, *Hundr' de Forde* 1256, 1272, 1280 Ass 778 m 46d, 780 m 14, 784 m 22, 1316 FA, 1327 SR 173/4, 1331 Misc, 1345 Cl, 1346 FA, 1457 Pat, *Hundredum de Foord* 1428 FA.

Called after FORDINGBRIDGE: *Forde* 1086 DB, 1242 Fees, 1256, 1272 Ass 778 m 46d, 780 m 14, 1278 QW (pons de), 1331 Pat, 1353 Ipm, *Forda* 1242 Fees, 1249 Ass 776 m 25, *Ford* 1262 Pat; *Fordingbrug'* 1226 Cl, *Fordingbrugge* 1236 Ass 775 m 16 d, *Forthingebriq'* 1249 Ass 776 m 31, *Fordingbrig* 1252 Pat, *Forthingebriq'* 1253 Cl, *Fordingbrug'* 1255 Ipm, *Forthingbrigg* 1262 Ipm, 1279, 1290 Cl, *Fordinghebrug'* 1274, *Fordingebriq'* alias *Forde* 1301 Ipm.

Originally simply 'the ford' (OE *ford*), later 'the bridge of the Ford people' (OE **Fordinga brycg*). In 1268 (Pat) pontage was granted to the good men of *Forthingbrigg* for two years for the repair of the bridge of *Forthe*. The chronology of the forms of the hundred name may suggest that Fordingbridge was originally the name of the hundred, but the evidence is not decisive. The hundred court was held at Fordingbridge.¹

Ringwood hd

In the valley of the Avon, S. of Fordingbridge hd, consisting of the pars of Ringwood, Harbridge and detached, Pennington nr Lynton. According to VHHa IV. 603 the hundred was always held with the manor of Ringwood.

Rincvede hvnd' 1086 DB, *Ringwudehdr'* 1168 P, *hundredum de Ringwode* 1219, 1249 Fees, 1265 Misc, 1272 Ass 780 m 14d, *hundredum de Rinkwod'* 1236 Fees, *Hundredum de Ryngwode* 1280 Ass 784 m 1d, 1346 FA, 1457 Pat.

The name is taken from the manor of RINGWOOD: (æt) *Runcwuda* c 950 (14), (to) *Rimucwuda* 955 (13), *Rimecuda* 961 BCS 652, 917, 1066, *Rincvede* 1086 DB, *Rinquida* 1167 P, *Rinkewod'* 1213 Ch, 1226, 1237 Cl, *Rinkewude* 1219 Pat, *Rincwud'* 1222 Cl, *Rinkwude* 1236 Fees, *Rincwud* 1240 Ch, *Rink(e)wode* 1242 Fees; *Ringwode* 1199 P, 1217 Pat, 1219 Fees, 1265 Misc, *Ringwod'* 1204 Cl, *Ringewude* 1223 Pat, *Rengewode* 1273 Fine.

The first el. (OE **rimuc*) is explained by Middendorf (108) as a derivative of *rima* 'border' etc.; the same derivation is given by Bradley (Arch. Journ. 84. 193) and Ekwall (ODP). The meaning

¹ Cf. 1226 Cl (121): 'Mandatum est vicecomiti Suhant' quod non permittat quod Amanicus de Sancto Amando faciat levare ceppum in Fordingbrug' ... nec bancum ad hundredum ibidem tenendum; aliter quam ibidem teneri solebat'; *bancus* probably refers to a bench for the court; *ceppus* (or *cippus*) is the stocks.

of Ringwood may be 'boundary wood' (second el. OE *wudu* 'wood').

Christchurch hd

In the SW. corner of Hants, on the coast and the lower Avon and Stour, bounded on the east by the New Forest, consisting of the pars of Christchurch, Sopley, Milton, Hordle and Milford with Keyhaven, formerly also Westover with Holdenhurst and Bournemouth (Westover Liberty). The hundred corresponds in the main to the three Domesday hds of *Sirlei*, E. of the Avon, NE. of Christchurch, roughly corresponding with the modern par of Sopley. *Rodedic* on the coast W. of Lynton, containing i. a. Milford, Hordle and Milton, and *Egheiete*, on either side of the Avon and Stour estuary, including Christchurch and district. In 1168 P there is mention of a hd of Holdenhurst (*Holehersthd'*), and in 1263 Ipm this appears as the name of the whole hundred (Christchurch, Westur', Liminton and Essele, with the *hundred of Holchurst*); v. VHHa V. 81f. The hundred was appurtenant to the manor of Christchurch (ib.).

Sirlei hd' 1086 DB, *Shirlegahdr'* 1168 P.

The name is taken from SHIRLEY in Sopley (*Scirle* 1272 Ass 780 m 15, *Schirle* (p) 1327 SR 173/4 m 11, *Sherle* 1475 AD I), now a hamlet. The meaning is 'clearing (wood) where (shire) moots were held' (OE *scir* 'district', 'province' and *lēah* 'wood', 'clearing', 'glade'). OE *scir* adj. 'clear', 'bright', is ruled out by the absence of any trace of adj. flection. The meeting-place may have been on Shirley Common, on the slope downwards towards the Avon, with a wide view to the west. Cf. Skirmett PNBk 180 and ODP s. v. *scir*.

Rodedic hvnd' 1086 DB, *Rugedichdr'* 1158, *Ruggedichhdr'* (var. *Rugedich-*) 1168, *Ruggedichdr'* (var. *Rugedich-*) 1175 P: — 'Rough dyke' (OE *rūh* 'rough', 'uncultivated' and *dic* 'dyke', 'ditch'); cf. (on) *Rugan dic* BCS 588 (W), *pa Ruzedich* BCS 1187 (Romsey Ha). The site of the meeting-place is unknown, but in 1280 QW there is mention under Hants of *turnum Vicecomitis de Rowedich*, which may refer to the tourn for this hundred.

Egheiet(e), *Egeiete hd'* 1086 DB, *Eggiethahdr'* 1168, *Eggiete-hdr'* 1172, *Eggiethdr'* 1173, *Eggiethundredum* 1176 P: — 'Hill gate', the first el. being OE *ecg* (f.) 'edge', also used in charters in the sense 'ridge', 'steep hill' etc. (v. BTSuppl and ODP s. v.), the second OE *geat* 'gate'. The site is lost, but in a charter of ab. 1170 there is mention of land lying 'outside the gate of *Eggeite*' (for *-iete*; VIIIa V. 81 n 3), apparently nr Christchurch.

Hundredum de Christeschurch 1203 P, *Hundredum de Cristeschirche* 1236, *de Cristeschirche* 1249 Fees, *Hundr' de Christi Ecclesia* 1256 Ass 778 m 46, *Hundr' de Cristeschyrche* 1280 Ass 784 m 1, *Hundreda de Ryngewode et Christi Ecclesia* 1316 FA, *hd of Cristschurche, Twynam* 1345 Cl, *Hundredum de Krischirche* 1431 FA.

Called after the manor of CHRISTCHURCH or CHRISTCHURCH TWYNEHAM, the *caput* of the hundred: *Xp̄iecclesia* 1158, *Cristeschirche* 1177 P, *Cristeschirch* 1202, *Cresteschirch*, *Cristeschirch* 1204, *Cristeschirge* 1211 Cur, *Cristecherche* 1217. *Christi ecclesia de Twynham* 1229 Pat.

The place takes its name from the priory of Christ Church, Twyneham, the latter being the original name of the place, meaning 'between the rivers' (*æt Tweoxneam* 901 ASC; v. ODP s. v. Twineham). Christchurch is between the Avon and the Stour.

New Forest hd

Contains the central portion of the New Forest, including (in 1831) the pars of Boldre, E. Boldre, Sway, Brockenhurst, Burley, Linwood, Lyndhurst, Minstead, Bramshaw and, detached, Woodgreen nr Fordingbridge. In 1086 this district was mainly included in the hd of *Bovre*, containing Lyndhurst, Boldre, Sway, Lymington, Oakley in Burley, Fritham in Bramshaw, Gritnam, Brookley and Hinchleslea in Brockenhurst, and parts of Fawley, Christchurch, Milton and Eling. On the other hand, Brockenhurst itself and Minstead seem to be attributed by Domesday to *Rodedic* hd, but this is probably an error, as the main part of that hundred was on the Solent, W. of Lymington.

Bov(e)re hd 1086 DB.

Named from BOLDRE on Lymington River, 2 m. N. of Lymington: *Bovre* 1086 DB, *Bolra* 1150 (1313) Ch, *Bolre* 1225 Cl (p), 1236 Ch, BM, 1253 Cl, 1315 Misc, 1327 SR 173/4, 1334 SR, 1337 Pat, *Balre* 1236 Cl, *Boldre* 1324, 1338 Cl, *Bolder* 1477 Bodl. — Professor Ekwall suggests OE **bolærn* 'plank house' (ODP), but note *Bovreford* DB, apparently Bolderford (Bridge) 5 m. farther upstream (VHhA I. 514 n 5), and Bolderwood (Walk) (*Bolrewode* 1331 Pat), on the same stream near its source, and 8 m. from Boldre itself; these may point to a river-name. The 'water of *Bolre*' is mentioned in 1331 Ch (< **bolriþ*? If so, *-þ-* was lost in the compound names; for the meaning ('stream with a plank bridge') cf. Benfleet, ODP).

Hundredum Nove Foreste 1316 FA, 1333 SR 242/15a, *Libertas Noue Foreste* 1327 SR 173/4, *hd of New Forest* (modern form)

1345 Ipm, 1457 Pat. The name of the district, the New Forest (*Nova Foresta* DB).

Redbridge hd

W. of the Test and Southampton Water, consisting of the old par of Eling (now divided into Eling, Netley Marsh, Copythorne, Coldbury and Marchwood), also Stone in Fawley. In 1086 the hundred also included Dibden (now a Liberty), Fawley and probably Exbury (now in Bishop's Waltham hd) and Beaulieu (a Liberty); v. VHhA IV. 544. The vil. of Redbridge itself is in Buddlesgate hd, and was in Mansbridge hd in 1086, but never, apparently, in Redbridge hd (cf. VHhA III. 430 f.).

Rodbrige, Robbrige (1) *hd* 1086 DB, *hdr' de Rodbrug'* 1168, *Redbrigghehdr'* 1175 P, *Rudbrugg'* 1219 Fees, *Redbrigg'* 1236, 1249 Fees, 1256 Ass 778 m 42d, *Rudbrig'*, *Hredbrigge* 1249 Ass 776 m 31, 38, *Rudbrigge* 1256 Ass 778 m 55, 1327 SR 173/4, 1331 Misc, 1344 Pat, *Rudbrigg* 1265 Misc, 1346 FA, 1359, 1366, 1375 Pat, *Redebrigg* 1279 Cl, *Rudbrugge* 1280 Ass 784 m 1, 1310, 1457 Pat, *Redebrege* 1283 Pat, *Rudbrugg* 1299 Pat, 1326 Cl, *Rudbrygg* 1316 FA, 1333 SR 242/15a, *Redbrugge* 1331, *Rodbrugge* 1343, *Rodbrugg* 1361, *Reedbrigg* 1415 Pat, *Redbrug* 1428 FA, *Reddebruge* 1441 Pat, *Redbridge* 1610 Speed: — As the vil. of Redbridge (on the eastern bank of the Test nr Southampton) was outside the hundred, the latter cannot be named from the village, but both are named from the bridge over the Test at this point, mentioned as (of) *Hreodbrycge* 956 BCS 926, (on) *Hreodbricge* 1045 BM, in the bounds of Millbrook. REDBRIDGE is *Rodbrige* 1086 DB, *Redbrugg'* 1226 Cl, *Redbrigge* 1230 P, *Redbregg'* 1250 Fees, *Reddebrigg'* 1256 Ass 778 m 47, *Radbrigg* 1270, *Rudbrigg* 1276 Pat, *Redbrigg* 1296, *Redbrigge* 1320, *Rudbrigge* 1329 Ipm, *Rodebrugge* 1352 Pat. The original name was *Hreutford*¹ (*id est uadum harundinis*) c 730 Bede, *Hreodford* c 890 OE Bede, which means 'reed ford' (OE *hrēod* 'reed(s)' and *ford*). Hence the meaning of Redbridge is apparently 'bridge at *Hrēodford*'; cf. Ekwall, ODP s. v.

Mansbridge hd

On Southampton Water, E. and N. of Southampton, containing the pars of N. Baddesley, Chilworth, Eastleigh, Botley, N. and S. Stoneham, Hound and Hamble, in 1086 also Millbrook and Redbridge W. of Southamp-

¹ Var. *Hreud-*, *Hreod-*, *Hreout-*.

ton, later in Buddlegate hd. It is bounded on the east by the Hamble. Part of its area is now in the borough of Southampton.

Manebrige, Manesbrige hd' 1086 DB, *Mannesbrugg' hdr'* 1168, *Banebrugedhr'* 1170, *Mannebrugedhr'* 1171, *Mannebriggedhr'* 1175, *Mannesbrugedhr'* 1189 P, *Mannesbrigge* 1195 P, 1280 Ass 784 m 12d, 1327 SR 173/4, 1359 Pat, *Manesbrigg'* 1236, *Manebrigg'* 1249 Fees, *Mannisbrigg'* 1256 Ass 778 m 41d, *Manesbrug* 1265 Misc, *Manebrigge* 1272 Ass 780 m 12, *Mannesbrug* 1393 Pat, 1428 FA, *Mannesbrugge* 1457 Pat, *Mansbridg* 1610 Speed. — A manor of MANSBRIDGE (or rather two, one identical with Townhill, the other probably with Swaythling, v. VHHa III. 483 f.) formerly existed in S. Stoneham. It is *Manesbrugge Thome* 1167, *Mannesbrigge* (p) 1184 P, *Manebrigg'* 1215, *Manebreg'* 1217 Cl, *Manebrig'* 1220, 1237 Cl, 1249 Fees, *Manesbrig'* 1242 Fees, 1244 Ipm, *Manesbrugge* 1291 Cl, *Manebrigge* 1328 Pat, (manor of) *Manesbrigg now called Tounhull* 1330 Ch, *Mannesbrugg* 1331 Ipm, *Mannesbrigge* 1345 Cl, 1390 Pat. The name still survives in MANS BRIDGE, a bridge over the Itchen in S. Stoneham, NE. of Southampton, after which both manor and hundred of Mansbridge were clearly called. This is (to) *Mannes brycge* 932 (14) BCS 692, (æt) *Mannæs bricge* 1045 (12) KCD 776. The meaning is 'Man(n)'s bridge', from OE *Man(n)* pn (Redin 8) and *brycg* 'bridge'; cf. Montford Sa (ODP), Manston PNDv 596.

Titchfield hd

On Southampton Water and the Solent, SE. of Southampton, including the old pars of Titchfield,¹ Rowner² and Wickham, bounded on the W. by the Hamble and on the E. partly by the Meon. In 1086 it also seems to have included Bentley nr Alton, now a separate Liberty, but the apparent inclusion of Faccombe (Pastrow hd) in this hundred in Domesday (VHHa III. 217) is clearly due to the omission of a hundredal heading (ib. I. 456 n). The hundred belonged to the Crown (VHHa III. 217 and Ipm III. 60).

Ticefelle, Ticefel hd' 1086 DB, *hdr' de Tichesfeld* 1168, *Thichesfeld'hdr'* (var. *Tichesfeld*) 1175, *Tichefeldhdr'* 1189 P, *hundredum de Tichefeld* 1219, *de Tychefel* 1236, *de Tychefeld'* 1249 Fees, *Hundr'm de Tychefeld* 1256 Ass 778 m 42, 1265 Misc, 1457 Pat,

¹ Now mostly in Fareham, part of it forming the new par of Curbridge.

² Now in Alverstoke par.

Hundredum de Tichefelde (est domini regis) 1316 FA, *Hundr'm de Tychefelde* 1327 SR 173/4.

Called after TITCHFIELD on the Meon nr Fareham, or rather after the same 'field' as the village: *Ticefelle* 1086 DB, *Tichesfeld'* 1182 (p), 1194 P, *Tichefeld'* 1185 P (p), 1219 Fees, 1224, 1228 Cl, 1242 Fees, *Tyccesfeld'*, *Thichesfeld'* 1229 Cl, *Tichefeld* 1231 Pat, *Tychefeld'* 1236 Fees, *Tychefeld* 1241, *Tichesfeld* 1244 Pat, *Dichefeld'* 1259 Cl, *Ticchefeld* 1311 Ipm.

'Open land where kids are kept' (OE *ticcen* 'kid' and *feld* 'open country', 'land free from wood', 'plain'); cf. (to) *Ticnes felda* BCS 620 (Chilcomb Ha), (æt) *Ticcenefelds*, *Ticcefel(es)* BCS 629 (Crawley Ha), and ODP s. v. Tisted.

Fareham hd

Consists of the par of Fareham only (except the old par of Titchfield). The hundred and the manor of Fareham belonged to the see of Winchester (DB f. 40 b.).

Ferneham hd' 1086 DB, *hdr' de Ferham* 1168, *de Farnha[m]* 1230 P, *Hundr' de Farham* 1236 Ass 775 m 22d, *Hundredum de Farnham* 1242 P, 1265 Misc, *Hundr' de Farham* 1249, 1256, 1272 Ass 776 m 33, 778 m 43d, 780 m 18d, 1284 Ch, 1316 FA, 1327 SR 173/4, 1457 Pat.

Called after the manor of FAREHAM, *caput* of the hundred: *Fernham* 1086 DB, 1165 P, *Ferham* 1136 AC, *Fernham Episcopi* 1167 P, *Ferreham* 1189 BM, *Fernham* 1204 Ch, *Farnham* 1233 Cl, *Farham* 1236 Ass 775 m 22d, *Farham* 1261 Misc, 1279 Pat.

'Fern-covered river-meadow' (OE *fearn* 'fern' and *hamm* 'enclosure', 'river-meadow', 'river-bend'). Fareham is at a bend of Wallington River, NW. of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth hd

N. of Portsmouth, on Portsmouth Harbour, consisting of the pars of Boarhunt, Southwick with Widley, Portchester, Wymering, Farlington, Bedhampton and Portsea Geldable. Formerly it also included what is now the Borough of Portsmouth (1086 DB, 1219 Fees).

Portesdon(e) hd' 1086 DB, *Portesdon'* 1161 P, 1249 Fees, 1256 Ass 778 m 40, *Portesdon'hdr'* 1168, 1182, 1188, 1189, *Portesdonehdr'* 1175, *Portesdunehundredum* 1176, *Portesdun' hundredum* 1191 P, *Portenduna* 1219 Fees, *Portesdune* 1236 Ass 775 m 14, 1316 FA, *Portesdon* 1265 Misc, *Portesdoune* 1280 QW, 1327 SR 173/4, 1346, 1428 FA, *Portesdoun* 1354, *Portesdene* 1385 Pat, *Portesdowne* 1457 Pat, 1610 Speed. — Called after PORTSDOWN (*Portesdun'* 1228 Cl, *Portesdon'* 1242 Fees, *Portesdon* 1308 Ipm, *Portesdoune*

1309 Cl), a marked ridge N. of Portsmouth and Portsmouth Harbour, where the hundred moot must have been held. The meaning is 'the hill (OE *dūn*) of the harbour (OE *port*)', the harbour being Portsmouth Harbour, which must originally have been called simply **Port*, and from which Portsmouth, Portsea and Portchester are also named. OE *port* 'harbour' is a loan from Lat *portus*, and it is probable that **Port* was a name given to the harbour by the Romans themselves (cf. ODP, p. xxv).

Bosmere hd

In the SE. corner of the county. E. of Portsdown hd, including Hayling Island and Warblington (with Emsworth), formerly also Havant (DB).

Boseberg hd 1086 DB, *Bosebergahdr* 1168, 1170, 1189 P, *Boseburg* 1219 Fees, *Bosebergh* 1236, 1249, 1256, 1272 Ass 775 m 14d, 776 m 23d, 778 m 38d, 780 m 10, 1327 SR 173/4, *Boseberg* 1266 Pat, *Bosebergh* 1266 Ch, *Boseberewe* 1280 Ass 784 m 1, *Bosburgh* 1316 FA, *Boseburgh* 1333 SR 242/15a, 1334 SR, *Boseburgh* 1457 Pat, *Bosmer* 1465 AD IV, *Bosmere* 1610 Speed: — 'Bōsa's mound' (OE *Bōsa* pn and *beorg* 'mound', 'hill'). Cf. Bosham Sx (*Bosanham(m)* Bede), which contains the same first el. The meeting-place of the hundred is not known, but it is very probable that Bosmere was called after the same *Bōsa* as the Sussex place, which is only ab. 4 m. E. of Emsworth; cf. PNSx 57 f. In 1465 a joint session of Bosmere and Portsdown hds was held at a place called 'Grenefeld' (VHHa III. 128, 141), and in 1393 Ipm there is mention of a *Grenefeld* 'hundred'.

Finchdean hd

On the borders of Sussex S. of Petersfield and N. of Havant and Bosmere hd, consisting (in 1831) of the pars of Petersfield, Buriton, Clanfield, Chalton, Blendworth, Catherington and Idsworth (Rowland's Castle). In Domesday the hd is called *Ceptune* after Chalton, and in the 12th century it was apparently known as *Wolfpit*. In VHHa III. 83 the hundred is said to have been granted to William de Albinni, earl of Arundel, in the twelfth or thirteenth century, but no details are given of this grant. In 1215 Cl (217) there is a grant to W. comes Arundel' of a *hundred* 'de Ulethorn' (co. Hants) mentioned again several times later on; this would therefore seem to be the grant referred to above, which, if so, records yet another name for the hundred.

Ceptvne hvnd 1086 DB.

Called after CHALTON, 5 m. S. of Petersfield in the centre of the hundred: (æt) *Cealhtune* c 1015 BM, *Ceptvne* 1086 DB, *Chaulton*

Com' Legr 1167, *Cheltona* 1173, *Chelton* 1177 P, *Chaulton* 1187, 1190 P, 1214 Cl, *Chauton* 1229 Cl, *Chauton* 1265 Misc, *Chalghton* 1271 Ch, 1322 Cl, *Chaulton* 1276 Cl, *Chalkton* 1278 Ipm, 1327, 1347 Cl, *Chalketon* 1281 Pat, *Chalkedon* 1327 Misc: — 'Homestead by a chalk down', from OE *cealc* in the sense 'chalk down' and OE *tūn* 'homestead'. This refers to Chalton Down, near the village; cf. ODP.

Hdr' de Wulpette (var. *Wlfpetta*) 1168 P, *Wulputta* 1219 Fees,¹ *Wlputte*, *Vlpette* 1249 Ass 776 m 28, 42: — OE *wulfpytt* 'pit for trapping wolves'; a *Wulfpytt* is mentioned in BCS 393 in the bounds of Droxford, not far from here.

Hundred' de Ulethorn 1215 Cl, *hd of Hulethorn* (co. Hants) 1267, *Olethorne hd* 1272, *Oulethourne* 1327, *Oulethorn* 1331 Ipm: — 'Owl thorn-bush' (OE *ūle* 'owl' and *porn* 'thorn-bush').

Finchesdenehdr 1168, *Finchesden'hundredum* 1177, 1188, *dimidium hundredum de Finchesden* 1183 P, *Fincheden* 1230 P, *Finchedene* 1236, 1256 Ass 775 m 19, 778 m 40d, *Fingesden* 1242 P, *Finchesden* 1249 Fees, *Finchesden* 1265 Misc, *Finchesdene* 1272 Ass 780 m 6, *Fynchesdenn* 1280 Ass 784 m 1, *Fynchesdene* ib m 16d, 1327 SR 173/4, 1384 Pat, 1428 FA, *Fynchesden* 1334 Ipm, 1346 FA, 1457 Pat, *Fynchedon* 1398 Ipm, *Fyncheden* 1444 Pat, *Finchedeane* 1610 Speed. — The name is taken from FINCHDEAN (*Fincheden* 1198 FFP), now a hamlet N. of Rowlands Castle, just by the Hampshire border, and not far from Horndean and Lovedean (*Lovedene* 1434 AD V). The meaning may be 'finch valley' (OE *finc* 'finch' and *denu* 'valley'), but OE *finc* was also used as a pn, judging by *Finces stapol* BCS 982. This was on the eastern boundary of Meon hd, apparently only ab. 4 m. NW. of Finchdean vil. (cf. Grundy, Arch. Journ. 83. 204); it is possible therefore to associate these two names, in which case the first el. of Finchdean is also the pn **Finc*; cf. also PNEss 425. The *dimidium hundredum* of one P form suggests a division of the hundred, which might to some extent explain the variety of its names. It should be noted that *Wulpette* and *Finchesdene* occur as names of different hundreds on the same roll in 1168.

¹ Containing Chalton, Idsworth and Mapledurham (in Buriton); cf. also VHHa III. 82. The places mentioned under *Wlputte* in 1249 Ass (Upham, Droxford, Corhampton, Swanmore, etc.) are in Bp. Waltham and Meonstoke hds.

Meonstoke hd

N. of Portsmouth, bounded on the west by the Meon, consisting of the pars of Corhampton, Meonstoke, Soberton and, detached, Warnford and the Tything of Westbury and Peake in E. Meon par. The pars of Exton, W. Meon and Bramdean were added to the hundred between 1831 and 1841 (VHHa III. 245), but did not belong to it in 1316 FA. In 1086 (DB) on the other hand, the hundred included not only W. Meon and Exton, but also Hambleton, now a hundred in itself, Liss Abbess, and possibly Alverstoke (nr Gosport) now in Alverstoke and Gosport Liberty.

Menestoc(h), *Menestoches hd'* 1086 DB, *Mienestohchr'* 1158, *Menestochdr'* 1160, *hdr' de Minestoc'* 1168, *Menistochdr'* 1175, *Mienestokahundredum* 1186, *Mienestochedr'* 1189, 1193, *Mienestokehundredum* 1191 P, *Hundr' de Menestok'* 1236, 1256 *Ass* 775 m 18d, 778 m 41, *hd of Munestok* 1265 Misc, *Hundredum de Monestok'* 1272 *Ass* 780 m 11d, *Hundredum de Munestok* 1316 FA, *Hundr'm de Munestoke* 1327 SR 173/4, *Monestoke hundred'* 1393 Ipm, *Meonestoke* 1457 Pat.

Called after the vil. of MEONSTOKE, on the Meon 4 m. NE. of Bishop's Waltham: *Menestoch(e)s* 1086 DB, *Mienestoch'* 1178, 1180, 1193, *Mienestow'* (sic) 1181, *Mienestoch(e)* 1187, *Mienistoch(a)* 1188, *Mienestok'* 1200 P, *Menestok'* 1203 Cur, 1249 Fees, *Monestok'* 1237 Cl, *Munestok* (sic) 1238 Pat, *Munestok'* 1242 Fees, *Muenestok* 1303 Cl, *Moenestok* 1303 Pat.

'Dairy-farm belonging to (W.) Meon', or 'dairy-farm on the Meon'; v. Ekwall, SPN 22, 35 f., ODP s. v. Meon.

Hambleton hd consists of the pars of Hambleton and Denmead, N. of Portsmouth. In 1086 (DB) this district was in Meonstoke hd, and is returned under E. Meon hd in 1316 (FA), but appears as a separate hundred from 1327 onwards, *Hundr'm de Hameledon'* 1327 SR 173/4, *Hundr'm de Hameldone* 1333 SR 242/15 a, *Hundredum de Hameldon'* 1334 SR, *Hamuldon* 1457 Pat. It is named from HAMBLETON, apparently its *caput*.

Bishop's Waltham hd

A district surrounding Bishop's Waltham, NE. of Southampton, consisting of the pars of Bishop's Waltham, Droxford, Upham, Durlley, Curdridge, Shedfield and Swanmore, bounded on the east by the Meon, and, detached, Fawley and Exbury nr Lymington, Bursledon and Bitterne nr Southampton. In 1086 (DB) the hundred consisted of the single 30 hide manor of Waltham, belonging to the see of Winchester. Droxford was then a hundred in itself (*Drocheneford hvnd'* 1086 DB), no further mention of which occurs, and Fawley and Exbury were in Redbridge hd. The nucleus of Bishop's Waltham hd is the estate of 38 hides granted to the bishop of Winchester in 904 by King Eadward in exchange for 40 hides at Portchester (BCS 613) and confirmed by King Eadgar (BCS 1157: v. VHHa

III. 274f.). to which were added other manors of the bishop's. In 1316 (FA) all the villis of the hundred as well as the hundred itself were held by the bishop of Winchester.

Waltham hvnd' 1086 DB, *Hundr' de Wautham de libertate Episcopi Winton'* 1236 *Ass* 775 m 22d, *Hundr'm de Wautham* 1256 *Ass* 778 m 44, 1265 Misc, 1284 Pat, *Hundredum de Waltham* 1316 FA, 1327 SR 173/4, 1457 Pat.

Called after the manor of WALTHAM, with which the hundred was originally co-extensive: *Waltham* 904 (12), (to) *Wealthæminga nearce* 909, (to) *Wealtham* 956 (12), c 960 (12), 10 (12) BCS 613, 620, 976, 1157, 1161, (pone ham æt) *Wealtham* 1001 ASC(A), *Waltham* 1086 DB, 1167 P, *Wautham* 1200 Cur, *Waltham Wintoniensis episcopi* 1235 Cl.

'Forest village' (OE *weald* 'forest' and *hām* 'village', 'homestead'); v. Ekwall, StNPh I. 97 f.

East Meon hd

An upland district W. of Petersfield, consisting of the pars of E. Meon, Langrish, Froxfield, Steep and N. and S. Ambersham (locally in Sussex, nr Midhurst). In 1086 (DB) the hundred contained a single manor only, that of Meon, which included the other pars of the hundred, v. VHHa III. 63. The manor and the hundred of E. Meon belonged to the see of Winchester (FA II. 319).

Mene hvnd' 1086 DB, *Menehundredum*, *Mienehundredum* 1182, *Mieneshundredum* 1186, *hdr' de Mienes* 1189 P, *Hundr' de Menes de Libertate Episcopi* 1236 *Ass* 775 m 21d, *Hundr' de Menes* 1249 *Ass* 776 m 31d, *Hundredum de Mones* 1272 *Ass* 780 m 18, *Hundredum de Estmune* 1316 FA, *Hundr'm de Estmunes* 1327 SR 173/4.

Called after the manor of EAST MEON, on the Meon nr Petersfield: (æt) *Meone* 880—5 (c 1030) BCS 553, *et passim*,¹ *Menes* 1086 DB, *Mienes* 1156 P, *Menes* 1242 Cl, *East Menes* 1279, *Estmune* 1305 Pat.

An original river-name. The hundred may more or less correspond with the *provincia* of the *Meonware* (*Meannarorum provincia* c 730 Bede, *Meanware mægð* c 890 (c 1000) OE Bede, (oð) *Meonwara snade* 826 (12) BCS 393), a tribe inhabiting the Meon district; cf. ERN 288.

Alton hd

In the valley of the Wey, E. of Alton, on the borders of Sussex and Surrey, from which it is divided by Alice Holt and Woolmer Forests, bounded on the west by a range of downs, consisting (in 1831) of the pars of Alton, Holybourne and Neatham, Froyle, Coldrey, Binsted, Kingsley,

¹ E. and W. Meon.

E. and W. Worldham, Hartley Mauditt, Chawton and, detached, Bramshott and Greatham nr Petersfield; further, Dockenfield, now in Surrey. The par of Headley, formerly a detached part of Bishop's Sutton hd, is now also included in the hundred (VHhA II. 471). In Domesday this district appears as Neatham hd, which also comprised the pars now in Selborne hd (Selborne, Whitehill, Hawkley, E. Tisted, Newton Valence and Faringdon) as well as Headley. The name of Neatham was changed in the 12th century to Alton, which was the *caput* of the hundred (in 1228 (Pat) a grant was made of *villa de Aulton cum hundredis intrinseco et extrinseco*, and in Fees 636 there is mention of *manerium de Hagelton' . . . sine hundredo*; cf. also VH I. c.). The first mention of Selborne hundred is from 1236.

Neteham hd' 1086 DB, *Nethamhdr'* 1160, 1161, 1168, *Nethamhundredum* 1176, 1182 P. — Called after NEATHAM, a small village on the Wey, ab. half a mile from Holybourne and 2 miles NE. of Alton: *Neteham* 1086 DB, *Netham* 1140 (1318) Ch, 1228 Cl, 1235 Pat, 1237 Cl, 1239 Ch, *Nietham* 1147 BM, *Netham* 1156 P, *Netaham* 1189 (1318) Ch, *Nettham* 1246 Cl, *Neetham* 1248 Pat: — 'Cattle farm', from OE *nēat* 'ox', 'cow', 'cattle' and *hām* 'homestead', 'farm' (ODP); but the second el. may be OE *hamm*, in which case the meaning is 'enclosure or meadow for oxen'. This was probably the old meeting-place of the hundred, and even after its name had been changed to Alton, the hundred court continued to be held in this neighbourhood, at Holybourne, just across the Wey (cf. VHhA II. 471); in 1317 Ipm there is a reference to 'suit at the hundred of Haliburn'.

Hundredum de Aulton' 1177, 1200 P, 1236 Fees, 1240 Cl, 1249, 1256 Ass 776 m 27d, 778 m 35, *Aulton'hundredum* 1186, 1188, 1191, 1193, *Hundredum de Awelton'* 1195 P, *hundredum forinsecum de Awelton'*, *intrinsecum hundredum cum villata de Aweltun'* 1212 Cur, *hundredum de Awelton* 1217 Pat, *hundredum de Aweltona* 1219 Fees, *forinsecum hundredum de Aulton'* 1242 P, *Hundredum de Aultone* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Aulton For'* 1333 SR 242/15a, *Aulton Foreign*, *Aulton Within* 1457 Pat.

Called after the manor of ALTON, the *caput* of the hundred: *Aultone* 1086 DB, *Aultona* 1107—35 (1270) Ch. 1167 P, *Aweltona* 1173 P, *Awelton'* R I Cur, 1212 Fees, 1215, 1234, 1237, 1247 Cl. *Auelton'* 1200 Ch, *Auelton'* 1212 Cur, *Awelton* 1225, 1229, 1248, 1256 Pat, 1298 Misc; *Aulton'* 1174 P, 1204 Cur, 1227 Cl.

'Homestead by the source of the Wey' (OE *āwiell*, **āwiell* 'source of a river' and *tūn*); cf. ODP s. v. Alton, Ewell.

Selborne hd consists of the pars of Selborne, Whitehill, Hawkley, E. Tisted, Newton Valence and Faringdon, which were in Neatham (Alton) hd in 1086. It is not on record until sixty years after the first appearance of Alton hd, and would seem to have been taken out of Alton hd about that date. It is *Hundr' de Seleburn'* 1236, 1256 Ass 775 m 24d, 778 m 36, *Hundr' de Seleburne* 1249, 1272, 1280 Ass 776 m 29d, 780 m 7d, 784 m 1, 1316 FA, *Hundr'm de Selebourne* 1327 SR 173/4, and is named from SELBORNE, 4 m. SE. of Alton.

Bishop's Sutton hd

On the slopes of the downs E. of New Alresford, consisting of the pars of Bishop's Sutton, Bighton, Ropley, W. Tisted, Bramdean and, detached, Headley, locally in Alton hd, and transferred to it between 1831 and 1841. The hundred had its present extent in 1086 except that, unless a heading is missing in Domesday, Bighton was a detached part of Chuteley hd. Headley is returned under Neatham (Alton) hd in Domesday, but is stated to be reckoned in Sutton (DB f. 44 b). In Domesday the hundred is called *Esselei*, a name exchanged for (Bishop's) Sutton, apparently the *caput* of the hundred, at the beginning of the 13th century. In 1316 (FA) the hundred also included the borough of Alresford, later a separate Liberty; v. VHhA III. 37. The hundred belonged to the see of Winchester, which also held the manor of Bishop's Sutton; v. FA II. 315.

Esselei hd' 1086 DB, *Aislegahdr'* 1168, *Hesselegahundredum* 1186, *Esselegahundredum* 1187, *Estlegahundredum* (sic) 1193 P, *hundredum de Esselega* 1219 Fees: — 'Ash wood' from OE *æsc* 'ash-tree' and *lēah* 'wood', 'clearing', 'glade'; cf. ODP s. v. Ashley, PPN 98. None of the Hampshire Ashleys is in this hundred, and its meeting-place is unknown.

Hundr' de Sutton episcopi Winton' 1236 Ass 775 m 20, *Hundr' de Sutton'* 1249, 1256, 1272 Ass 776 m 32d, 778 m 45, 780 m 18d, *Hundredum de Suttone* 1316 FA, 1327 SR 173/4, *Hundredum de Sutton Episcopi* 1346 FA.

Called after the manor of BISHOP'S SUTTON on the Alre, nr Alresford: *Sudtone* 1086 DB, *Sudtona* 1155 AC, *Suttona Episcopi* 1167 P, *Sutton'* 1238 Cl, *Sutton* 1265 Misc, 1297 Pat.

'Southern homestead' (OE *sūþ* 'south' and *tūn* 'homestead').

Fawley hd

A large hundred E. of Winchester, bounded west and north by the Itchen, including (in 1831) the pars of Martyr Worthy, Easton, Winnall, Chilcomb, Twyford, Bishopstoke, Owslebury, Morestead, Avington, Ovington, Tichborne, Cheriton, Beauworth, Kilmeston, Exton, W. Meon, Privett, Hinton Ampner, Old Alresford, Wield and Medstead. In 1086 (DB) the hundred only included the western portion of this district. Exton and W.

Meon being in Meonstoke hd and ?Ovington and Wield in Bountisborough hd. Some of the villages of the modern hundred are not mentioned in Domesday, being probably included in other manors. Chilcomb is returned in *Falemere* hd in Domesday, but this form, which only occurs once, is in all probability a mere error. By 1316 (FA) the hundred had its present extent. The Domesday hundred is in the main identical with the estate of 100 hides at Chilcomb granted to the bishop of Winchester in 909 (BCS 620), which consisted of Easton, Avington, Ovington, Tichborne, Kilmeston, Twyford, Bishopstoke (doubtless inclusive of the remaining manors in the hundred), Brambridge and Otterbourne, Chilbolton and Nursling; v. KCD 642 and Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond* 496 f.

Falelie, *Falemere* (sic) *hvnd'* 1086 DB, *hdr' de Falesleia* 1130, *Faleleahdr'* 1158, *Falelegahdr'* 1168, *hdr' de Faleslega* 1168, 1242, *Falesleahdr'* 1175, *Faleslegahundredum* 1186, 1191 P, *Falesleig'* 1230 P, *Falel'*, *Falleg'* 1236 Ass 775 m 19d, 22d, *Falelye* 1249 Ass 776 m 38d, 1265 Misc, 1327 SR 173/4, *Falesleg'* 1249 Ass 776 m 42d, *Falelegh'* 1256 Ass 778 m 44d, *Falele* 1272 Ass 780 m 17d, 1285 Ch, 1316 FA, 1333 SR 242/15a, *Faleslegh'* 1280 Ass 784 m 1d, *Faleley* 1284 Abbr, *Falleg'h'* 1334 SR, *Falle* 1346, 1428 FA, *Falley* 1457 Pat, *Fawley* 1610 Speed: — 'Fallow lea', the first el. being OE *fealh* (f.) 'fallow land', the second OE *lēah* 'wood', 'clearing', 'glade'; v. BTSuppl s.v. *fealh*, Skeat PNBk 74, Ekwall, ODP s.v. Fawley; but cf. also Fawley Ha (ib.) and *filipe* (ib.); also NED s.v. fallow sb.¹ The name is taken from FAWLEY DOWN, 3 m. SE. of Winchester, between the roads to Morestead (a Roman road) and Petersfield. This is a rounded and fairly well-marked spur of the ridge of higher land running in a SE. direction from Winchester, and offers a wide view of the Itchen valley.

Bountisborough hd

A very small hundred NE. of Winchester, bounded by the Itchen on the south and by Micheldever hd on the north, including in 1831 the pars of Itchen Abbas, Itchen Stoke, Swarraton and Godsfield. In 1086 the hundred was somewhat larger, including also Wield and ?Ovington² (Fawley hd).

¹ Fawley Fm in Privett is *Faiodleah* BCS 377 (Grundy, op. cit. 73. 210), but this base will hardly do for the hundred name, which shows no trace of a *-d-*. Cf. Valley End, PNSr 117, which has this origin, and shows several late *-d-* spellings.

² According to VHHa; but the identification of *Ebintune*, *Edintune* DB with Ovington seems doubtful. It was in Fawley in 1316 (FA).

Mantesberg(e) hvnd' 1086 DB, *Bantesbergahdr'* 1168, *Bantesbergehr'* 1175 P, *Pantebergh'* 1236 Ass 775 m 19, *Bontesburg'*, *Bantesberg'* 1249 Ass 776 m 33d, 38d, *Bontesbergh'* 1256, 1272 Ass 778 m 41d, 780 m 4d, 1327 SR 173/4, *Buntesburg'* 1256 Ass 778 m 55, *Buntesberewe*, *Bontesberwe* 1280 Ass 784 m 1, 9, *Bontesberagh*, *Bontelesbrech'*, *Huntesberwe* (sic; for *B-*) 1280, *Buntesberagh'* 1281 QW, *Bontesburgh'* 1333 SR 242/15a, *Bontesborough'* 1334 SR, *Bontesburgh* 1346, 1428 FA, 1457 Pat, *Buntesboro* 1610 Speed: — 'Bunt's barrow'. Second el. OE *beorg* 'mound', 'hill'; first el. an OE man's name, on which see PNSx 271, s. n. Birchgrove, though one or two of the examples given there may contain *bunting*, the name of the bird; cf. ODP s. v. Bonsall, Buntingford, also PNDv 30 s. n. Benton. One spelling even points to the pn **Buntel* noted PNSx l. c., which occurs in *Bunteles pyt* BCS 674 in the bounds of Clere, not very far away, but this spelling is hardly original. The early *a*-forms are curious, but in view of the regular later form in *u* (*o*) they can hardly be authoritative; cf. *Cantvne* DB for Compton IoW. *M-* for *B-* also occurs in the Domesday form *Molebec* for *Bolebec* (VHHa IV. 188 n 2), and in *Madmintune* for Badminton Gl.

Mainsborough hd

Also a very small hundred, consisting of the pars of Candovers (Brown and Chilton) and Woodmancott, N. of Alresford, bordering on Bountisborough hd on the south and on Micheldever hd on the west.

Maneberge, *Manesberg hvnd'* 1086 DB, *Mamesbergahdr'* (for *Maines-*; var. *Manesberga-*) 1168 P, *Maynebergh'* 1236 Ass 775 m 21, *Maynesburg'*, *Meinesberg'* 1249 Ass 776 m 33d, *Maynesbergh'* 1256 Ass 778 m 39d, 1327 SR 173/4, *Maynesberewe* 1280 Ass 784 m 1d, QW, *Maynesburgh* 1316, 1346 FA, 1457 Pat, *Maynesburghe* 1333 SR 242/15a, *Mainsboro* 1610 Speed: — First el. a man's name **Mægen*, a short form of OE names in *Mægen-* (as *Mægenfrīp*, *Mægenhere*), not recorded in independent use, but probably also found in Mainsforth Du (ODP); second el. OE *beorg* 'hill', 'mound', 'barrow'. Hence 'Mægen's barrow'. OE *mægen* 'strength', 'force' also means a 'military force', hence the meaning 'army hill' might be conceivable for Mainsborough, referring to some assembly; yet it does not seem probable that *mægen* was used in this purely concrete sense.

Micheldever hd

N. of Winchester, consisting of the pars of Micheldever, Northington, E. Stratton and Popham, also Abbots Worthy in Kings Worthy par and Slackstead in Farley Chamberlayne. In 1086 (DB) it further included Cranborne and Drayton in Barton Stacey. The hundred corresponds to the estate of a hundred hides at Micheldever, mentioned in BCS 596 etc. BCS 602 (a late charter) speaks of *Myceldefer... cum suo hundredo et appendicibus habens centum cassatos* —; cf. VHHa III. 390 n 11. The hundred and the manor of Micheldever belonged to the New Minster (Hyde Abbey) at Winchester, v. VHHa III. 389. It is possible that the manor of Micheldever may originally in part have been in Bountisborough and Mainsborough hds, and that its organisation into a hundred may to some extent account for their present small areas.

Miceldevre hvnd' 1086 DB, *Micheldene* (sic) *hdr'* 1161, *hdr' de Micheldeura* 1168 P, *Hundredum de Mucheldevere* 1249 Fees, 1316 FA, *Hundr'm de Micheldeuere* 1256 Ass 778 m 42d, *hd of Micheldever* 1282 Pat, *Hundredum de Mucheldeuere* 1327 SR 173/4.

Called after the manor of MICHELDEVER, the *caput* of the hundred: (villa regalis que appellatur) *Mycendefr* 862 (c 1200), *Myceldefer* 901 BCS 504 f., 596 (etc.), *Miceldevre* 1086 DB, *Micheledeura Abbatis* 1167 P, *Muchelediure* 1194 Cur I, *Micheledevr'* 1205 Ch, *Mucheldovr'* 1228 Cl.

An old river name; v. ERN 290, ODP s. v. The boundaries of Micheldever in BCS 596 (A. D. 901) include a *gemot hus* (moot house), but the position of this house is unknown.

Buddlesgate hd

A considerable district W. of Winchester, bounded on the east in part by the Itchen, including (in 1831) the pars of Wonston. Stoke Charity, Chilbolton, Crawley, Littleton, Sparsholt, Weeke, Hursley, Compton, Otterbourne, Michelmersh and, detached, Houghton (part), and Nursling and Millbrook nr Southampton. In 1086 Wonston was in Barton Stacey hd, Houghton in King's Somborne hd and Millbrook and part of Nursling in Mansbridge hd. For later changes v. VHHa III. 401.

Bitelesiet(e), *Bytlesgete*, *Bitlesgete* *hd'* 1086 DB, *Butlesgata* 1168, *Betlisgatehdr'* 1175, *Bitlesgatehundredum* 1188, *Botlesgatehdr'* (for Be-?) 1189, *Betelesgate* 1230 P, *Betlesgate* 1236 Ass 775 m 20, *Bettlesgat'* 1242 P, *Betlesgate* 1249 Ass 776 m 38d, *Butlesgate* 1249, 1256, 1272, 1280 Ass 776 m 33, 778 m 45d, 780 m 16d, 784 m 1d, 1333 SR 242/15a, *Bullegate* 1272, *Byklesgate* 1280 Ass 780 m 17, 784 m 15d, *Buthesgate* 1285 Ch, *Buthesgate* 1316 FA, *Buttlesgat(e)* 1327 SR 173/4, 1346 FA, *Buttelesgate* 1428 FA, 1457 Pat, *Budlesgate* 1587 D, 1610 Speed: — First el. OE

gebytle (or **byple*) 'group of buildings', 'building', 'dwelling'; second el. OE *geat* 'gate'; hence 'gate by (of) the buildings'. Cf. Biddlesden, ODP, Budgitts Fm (olim (*But(t)elgate*) Fägersten 100, who suggests OE *biell* 'hammer' for the first el., which does not seem likely (cf. Kökeritz, StNPh 6. 124), and Betteshanger K (ODP; differently Wallenberg, PNK 578). The meeting-place of the hundred is not known, hence it cannot be determined what building(s) the name refers to. One might think of some erection used for the meetings of the hundred court. There is a Budgitts Fm 3 m. NE. of Winchester, but this is in another hundred, and as early forms are lacking it is doubtful if it is identical with Buddlesgate.

King's Somborne hd

N. of Southampton, W. of Buddlesgate hd, bounded on the west in part by the Test, consisting (in 1831) of the pars of King's and Lt. Somborne, Stockbridge, Longstock, Leckford, Ashley, Farley Chamberlayne (except Slackstead in Micheldever hd), Houghton (part) and, detached, Romsey and Timsbury; for later changes of the area of the hundred, v. VHHa IV. 438. In 1086 (DB) it included the whole of Houghton; Romsey is not returned under any hundred in Domesday, but was in Somborne in 1316 (FA). The borough of Stockbridge is referred to as a 'hundred' in 1272 (*Hundredum de Stokbrygge* Ass 780 m 7). The hundred belonged to the manor of King's Somborne (cf. Ipm I. 114, A. D. 1258: Sumburne manor with the free hundred of Sumburne held of the king in chief; in 1283 Cl an order is enrolled to deliver to Isabella, late the wife of Patrick de Cadureis, the manor of Sumburn, *except* the hundred of Sumburn. In 1086 (DB) the soke of two hundreds was annexed to the manor of King's Somborne (H. M. Cam, EHR 47, 368). In 1316 (FA) both hundred and manor of King's Somborne were held by Henry de Lancaster).

Svmbvnr(e) hd' 1086 DB, *hundredum de Sumburna* Hy I (1268) Ch, *Sumburn'hdr'* 1158, 1186, 1188, *Sumburnahdr'* 1168, *Sumburnehdr'* 1175, *Sunburnehundredum* 1191 P, *hundredum de Sumburna* 1219 Fees, *Hundr' de Sunburne* 1236, 1280 Ass 775 m 24, 784 m 1, *hd of Sumburn* 1265 Misc, *Hundredum de Sumburne* 1272 Ass 780 m 6d, 1316 FA, *Hundr'm de Sombourne* 1327 SR 173/4, *Hundredum de Swymbourne* 1428 FA, *Somborne* 1457 Pat, *Sombourne Regis* 1499 BM, *Kings Sombourne Hundret* 1610 Speed.

Named from the royal manor of KING'S SOMBORNE nr Stockbridge: *Sumburne* 1086 DB, *Sumburna* 1158, 1168, 1173, *Sunburna* 1159 P, *Sumburn'* 1174 P, 1236 Fees, *Sumburn'* 1177, 1187 P, 1208 Cur, 1212 Fees, 1233 Cl, *Sunburn'* 1233, *Swenburn'* 1258 Cl, *Kyngesumburn* 1279 Ipm, *Swombourne* 1428 FA.

'Swine brook' (OE *swin* 'swine' and *burna* 'stream'), originally referring to the stream called (to) *Swinburnan* c 909 (12) BCS 629; cf. ODP. The phonetic development was *swin* > *swyn* > *swun* > *sun* (*sum*- through assimilation to the *-b-*); cf. Jordan § 42 a 1, § 162, 2. The *-w-* form occasionally survives.

Thorngate hd

W. of King's Somborne hd and the Test, NW. of Southampton, on the Wiltshire border, consisting (in 1831) of the pars of Wellow, Sherfield English, Lockerley, E. Dean, Mottisfont, E. and W. Tytherley, Buckholt, Bossington, Broughton, Over and Nether Wallop and Shipton Bellinger (det.). In 1086 (DB) the hundred was called after Broughton; it then also included S. Tidworth, which was in Thorngate hd as late as 1316 (FA); it is now in Andover hd.

Brocton(e), ?*Broton*, *Breston hd* 1086 DB.

Named from BROUGHTON vil., 3 m. SW. of Stockbridge: *Brestone* 1086 DB, *Berchton* 1176, *Brecton*, *Burch'ton* 1191 P, *Bergton*, *Bergetun* 1212 Cur, *Berghton* 1214 Ch, 1237, 1241 Cl, *Berewctona* 1219, *Berton*, *Burpton* 1236 Fees, *Berketon*, *Burton* 1237 Cl, *Berghton* 1239 Ch, 1265 Pat, 1297 Ipm, *Burghton* 1242 Fees, *Bercgton* 1251 Cl, *Bereuton* 1267 Ch, *Burghton* 1272 Ass 780 m 9, *Burghton* 1309 Ipm: — OE **Beorgtūn* 'homestead by a hill' (ODP). Broughton is on Wallop Brook, just E. of Broughton Hill.

Tornegatehdr 1158, *Toringatahdr* 1168, *Thorngatehundredum* 1188 P, *Torgate* 1219 Fees, *Thorngate* 1236 Fees, 1249, 1256, 1272, 1280 Ass 776 m 38d, 778 m 36, 780 m 9, 784 m 1, 1316 FA, 1327, 1333 SR 173/4, 242/15a, *Thorgate* 1280 QW, *Thornegate* 1346 FA, 1349 Ipm, 1393, 1457 Pat, 1610 Speed: — 'Thorn gate' (OE *þorn* 'thorn-bush' and *geat* 'gate'), here probably referring to some natural feature, a gap in the hills or a pass; cf. ODP s. v. *geat*. The place from which the name is derived is lost, but in 1651 the court-leets and law-day of the hundred were held at Buckholt Hill, ab. 2 m. W. of Broughton (VHhA IV. 490). This is on the line of the Roman road between Winchester and Old Sarum, and may well be the old meeting-place of the hundred.

Barton Stacey hd

Consists of five unconnected portions, including (in 1831) the pars of Barton Stacey nr Andover, Headbourne Worthy and Kings Worthy nr Winchester, Colemore and Priors Dean nr Petersfield, Pamber nr Basingstoke and Inhurst and Ham in Baughurst. In 1086 it also included Wons-

ton, now in Buddlesgate hd, joining two of its portions together. The hundred was appurtenant to the manor of Barton Stacey. In 1207 (Cl) Bogo (sic) de Saucève was granted seisin of his estate of Barton and Newton, Pamber and Seneburn and the out-hundred of Barton; v. also VHhA IV. 416.

Bertvn(e) hd 1086 DB, *hdr de Bertona* 1168, *Bertonehdr* 1175, *Berton'hundredum* 1182 P, *uthundr de Berton* 1207 Cl, *Hundr de Berton* 1236, 1249 Ass 775 m 18, 776 m 29, *Hundr'm de Bertone* 1256 Ass 778 m 38d, 1316 FA, *Hundr'm de Berton Sacy* 1327 SR 173/4, *Hundredum de Barton Stacy* 1428 FA.

Called after the royal manor of BARTON STACY nr Andover, *caput* of the hundred: *Bertone* 1086 DB, *Berton* 1177, 1199 P, 1217, 1246 Cl, *Berton* 1221, *Barton* 1231 Cl, *Berton Sacy* 1303 Misc, 1317 Ipm.

OE *beretūn* 'corn farm', 'demesne farm'. *Stacey* (rectius *Sacey*) from the local family; cf. ODP.

Wherwell hd

In the valley of the Test, bounded on the north-west by Harewood Forest, consisting of the pars of Wherwell, Goodworth Clatford, Longparish, Tufton, Bullington and, detached, Little Ann (in Abbots Ann). In Domesday the hundred is called *Welford* hd, but had exactly the same extent as now. The hundred and all its manors belonged to the abbess of Wherwell, whence the change of name (DB f. 44 a, FA II. 312).

Welford hd 1086 DB.

Probably identical with Welford G1 and Np, from OE *wiella* 'spring', 'stream' and *ford*. Hence 'ford over a stream'. The site of the place is unknown.

Werwell'hdr 1158, *hdr de Warewell* 1168 P, *Hundr de Wherewell* 1236, 1256 Ass 775 m 21d, 778 m 36d, *Hundr de Hwerewelle* 1249 Ass 776 m 38, *Hundredum de Werewelle* 1272, 1280 Ass 780 m 8, 784 m 1, 1316 FA, *Hundr'm de Wherewelle* 1327 SR 173/4.

Named from the manor of WHERWELL, the *caput* of the hundred: *Hwerwyl* 955 (14) BCS 912, *Werewelle*¹ 1002 KCD 707 (copy), (to) *Hwærwellan* c 1100 (s. a. 1052) ASC(D), (to) *Hwerwillon* 1121 (s. a. 1048) ASC(E), *Hwerewylle* F, *Warwelle* 1086 DB, *Warwella* 1130, *Werwella* 1167 P, *Werewell* 1207 Ch, 1228, 1234 Cl, *Hwerewell* 1215, *Wherewell* 1234, *Warrwell* 1235 Cl.

The first el. must be OE *hwer* 'kettle', as suggested by Midden-dorf (79); v. further the detailed treatment of the el. by Professor

¹ Coenobium ... quod vulgares suapte a uicinitate fontis at Were-welle appellare consueuerunt.

Ekwall in SPN 193 f., where the meaning is suggested to be 'bubbling springs', also ODP s. v. Second el. OE *wiella* 'spring'.¹

Andover hd

On the Wiltshire border in the NW. of the county, mainly W. of Andover, consisting of the pars of Andover, Upper Clatford, Abbots Ann, Monxton, Ampport, Grateley, Quarley, Thruxton, Kimpton, S. Tidworth, Fyfield, Weyhill, Appleshaw, Penton Mewsey and Knights Enham. Shipton Bellinger was a detached part of Thorngate hd up to 1831, but is now also in Andover hd (VHIIa IV. 333). The extent of the hundred was the same in 1086, except for S. Tidworth (partly) in Broughton (Thorn-gate) hd. The hundred was appurtenant to the manor of Andover (in 1213 (Ch) King John granted to the men of Andover the manor of Andover with the foreign hundred and other appurtenances (manerium nostrum de Andevr' cum undredo forinseco et aliis pertinentiis): cf. also VH I. c.).

Andov(e)re hd' 1086 DB, *hdr' de Andieur'* 1158, *hdr' de Andeura* 1168, *Andeurehdr'* 1175, 1183, *Andeurahundredum* 1182, 1186, 1188, 1191, *Hundredum de Andeure* 1195 P, *hundredum de Aundevr'* 1219, *hundredum de Andevr' intrinsecum et extrinsecum* 1236, *Hundredum de Andever'* 1249 Fees, *Hundr'm de Andeure* 1256 *Ass* 778 m 39, 1327 SR 173/4, *hd of Aundover* 1265 Misc.

Called after the royal manor of ANDOVER, the *caput* of the hundred: *Andeferas* 955 (14) BCS 912, (æt, to) *Andeferan* post 962 (12) BCS 1140, 1121 (s. a. 994) ASC(E), *Andoverc* 1086 DB, *Andieura* 1156, *Andeura* 1165, 1173, 1186, *Andoura* 1197 P, *Andevr'* 1202 Cur, 1205 Ch. 1212 Fees, 1214 Cl. *Aundevr'* 1222, *Aundovr'* (cum hundredo) 1228 Cl.

Probably the old name of the Anton, on which the town is; v. ERN 15 f.

Pastrow hd

In the NW. of the county, consisting (in 1831) of the pars of Hurstbourne Tarrant, Tangley, Vernham Dean, Linkenholt, Facombe and, detached, Crux Easton and Woodcott, also Combe (now in Brk), bounded on the north by Walbury Hill and Inkpen Beacon. In 1086 (DB, where it is called after Hurstbourne Tarrant), the hundred also included Litchfield (now in Kingsclere hd). It was probably annexed to the manor of Hurstbourne Tarrant (EHR 47. 368 n 5).

¹ In the 17th century the hundred courts were held at 'Mustwood', 'the litle house to keepe Courts and laweday in' (VHHa IV. 401). This may be a corruption of *Mestowe* hd (= Wherwell hd?) mentioned in 1384 Pat, in its turn standing for *Mostowe*, i. e. 'moot-stow' (OE *mōt-stōw*), 'place of assembly', referring to the meeting-place of the hundred.

Esseborn(e), *Esseburne hd'* 1086 DB, *hdr' de Hesseburna* 1168, *Husseburnehdr'* 1175, *Husseburn'hundredum* 1186 P, *hundredum de Husseburn'* 1219 Fees, 1230 P. — Named from the royal manor of HURSTBOURNE TARRANT nr Andover: (æt) *Hysseburnan* 880—5 (c 1030), 901 (12), (to) *Hisseburnan* 961 (c 1200) BCS 553, 592, 1080, *Esseborne* 1086 DB, *Esseburna regis* 1167, *Husseburn'* 1174, 1197 P, 1203 Ch, 1219 Fees, 1252 Cl, *Hesseburn* 1189 BM, *Husseburna* 1190 P, *Hisseburn'* 1207 Cl, *Huseburn'* 1249 Fees; *Huphusseburn'* 1242 Fees, *Uphusseburn* 1253 Pat. — Originally the name of Bourne Rivulet; v. ERN 205 f.

Pachetrewe 1236, *Pachestr'* 1249 Fees, *Pachistr'* 1249, *Pacchestr'*, *Pachestre* 1256, *Pachestr'* 1272, *Pachestrowe* 1280 *Ass* 776 m 38, 778 m 35d, 55, 780 m 1, 784 m 1, *Pacchestrowe* 1316 FA, 1327 SR 173/4, 1331 Misc, 1334 SR, 1346 FA, 1376 Cl, *Pastro* 1361 Pat, *Pashstrowe* 1428 FA, *Pagesgrove* (sic) 1457 Pat, *Pastrae* 1610 Speed: — 'Pæcci's tree', the first el. being a man's name *Pæcci, which (or a side-form *Pæcca) also occurs in Patching Ess, Sx; cf. PNing 48, 61, PNSx 249, PNEss 241 f., ODP s. v. Patcham, Packington; the second OE *trēo*, 'tree'.¹

Evingar hd

In the north of the county, on the Berkshire border, N. of Whitechurch, extending over the downs N. of the upper Test, containing (in 1831) the pars of Whitechurch, Freefolk, Hurstbourne Priors, St. Mary Bourne, Ashmansworth, E. Woodhay, Newtown, Highclere, Ecchinswell, Burghclere (except the Tything of Earlstone, in Kingsclere hd) and, detached, Baughurst. This was also the extent of the hundred in 1316 (FA). In 1086 (DB f. 41 a) it contained Whitechurch and Whitnal, Freefolk, Hurstbourne Priors (inclusive of St. Mary Bourne) and *Clere* (probably High- and Burghclere). Some of the modern pars are not mentioned. Apparently its extent was approximately the same as now.

Evingare hvnd' 1086 DB, *hdr' de Euingara* 1168, *Euingar-hundredum* 1183, 1187, 1201, *Yuingarhundredum* 1186 P, *Euingar*

¹ It is tempting to take (æt) *Wæcces treowe* BCS 594 in bounds of *Hysseburnan* to be miswritten for *Pæcces treowe* (with common confusion of runic *w* and *p*), referring to the site of Pastrow, but as, according to Grundy, *Archaeological Journal* 84 (1927), 213, this landmark seems to have been near the SW. point of Crux Easton par (a detached part only of Pastrow hd), it seems unlikely. The pn *Pæcci seems to survive in ME; cf. *Warinus Pacch'* 1194 CurP (Sf), *Rich. Pach* 1332 (Sx; Wallenberg, StNPh 2. 96).

1236, 1249, 1256 *Ass* 775 m 22d, 776 m 38d, 778 m 43d, *Euigar* 1249 *Ass* 776 m 31d, *Euyngar* 1272, 1280 *Ass* 780 m 16, 784 m 1d, 1327 *SR* 173/4, *Evyngar* 1285 Ch, 1316, 1346 FA, 1457 Pat, *Evynggar* 1428 FA, *Evinger* 1610 Speed. — The hundred name doubtless survives in EVANGALES, the name of a field in Whitechurch (*Evingdale* 1650, Grundy, Arch. Journ. 84. 301, VHHa IV. 300; the -d- of the 17th cent. form is an error). This is ab. a mile NW. of Whitechurch, on high ground, near a crossroad. The name is OE *ef(e)n* 'even', 'level' and *gāra* 'triangular piece of land', 'gore'; hence 'level gore'; cf. ODP s. v. *efn*, Evenley, etc. The regular -i- of early forms is due to association with names in -ing-. It seems that the landmark (on) *Geapan garan* BCS 624, in the OE boundaries of Whitechurch, if not identical, must, at any rate, have been very close to Evangales (cf. Grundy p. 296).

Kingsclere hd

A district on the Enborne surrounding Kingsclere, extending into the down-land S. of the town, consisting of the pars of Kingsclere, Ewhurst, Wolverton, Litchfield, Sydmonton and the Tything of Earlstone in Burghclere. The extent of the hundred in 1086 (DB) was the same, with the addition of Eechinswell and Swampton Tything in St. Mary Bourne. The hundred was annexed to the manor of Kingsclere (v. VHHa IV. 246, and Cal. Ch. Rolls III. 462 f.).

Clere hd' 1086 DB, 1130 P, *hdr' de Clara* 1168, *Clerehdr'* 1175, 1188 P, *hundredum de Clere* 1219, 1236, 1249 Fees, 1260 Cl, *hundredum regis de Clar'* 1259 Cl, *hundr' de Kyngescler* 1280 QW, *Hundr'm de Kyngesclere* 1327 *SR* 173/4.

Called after the royal manor of KINGSCLERE, the *caput* of the hundred: (æt) *Clearan* 880—5 (c 1030) BCS 553, *Clere* 1086 DB, 1154—8 France, 1195 P, *Clara* 1115—23 (1324) Ch, 1168 P, *Kyngesclera* 1107—35 (1270) Ch, *Kyngescler'* 1204 Cur, 1228 Cl.

For discussion and full forms of this name, v. ODP s. v. Clere. The hundred court was held at Nothing Hill, ab. a mile W. of the town. This is said to be a corruption of 'Mote-thing Hill' (VHHa IV. 246); at any rate the second component is probably OE *ping* 'a meeting'.

Overton hd

E. of Whitechurch in the valley of the upper Test, bounded N. and S. by downs, on the north also in part by the Roman road from Silchester to Old Sarum, including (in 1831) the pars of Overton, Laverstoke, Deane,

Ashe, N. Waltham and detached Tadley nr Kingsclere and Bradley nr Alton.¹ In 1086 Deane was in Chuteley hd, otherwise the area of the hundred was the same. Steventon was a detached part of Basingstoke hd up to 1831, but is now included in Overton hd (VHHa IV. 197). The hundred has followed the descent of the manor of Overton (ib). In 1316 (FA) both manor and hundred were held by the bishop of Winchester.

Overetvn(e), *Ovretvne hd'* 1086 DB, *hdr' de Vuerton'* 1168, *Vuerton'hundredum* 1186, *Hundredum de Ouerton'* 1230 P, *Hundredum de Uvertun'* 1236, *de Overton'* 1249 Fees, *Hundr'm de Ouertone* 1256, 1280 *Ass* 778 m 42, 784 m 3, 1327 *SR* 173/4.

Named from the manor of OVERTON, on the Test nr Whitechurch: (æt) *Vferantune* 909 (12) BCS 625 f., (æt, to) *Uferantune* c 960 (12), 10 (12) BCS 1152, 1161, *Ovretvne* 1086 DB, *Ouertun' Episcopi* 1167, *Vuertun' Episcopi Winton'* 1169, *Ouertone* 1172 P, *Overtun'* 1218 Cl, *Ouertun'* 1236 *Ass* 775 m 22, *Overton'* 1243, 1251 Cl, *Ouertun'* 1256 *Ass* 778 m 45, *Overton* 1259 Pat.

OE (æt) *Uferan tūne* 'upper homestead', as being high up the valley of the Test.

Bermondspit hd

A downland district E. of Overton hd, S. of Basingstoke, consisting of the pars of Dummer, Nutley, Preston Candover, Ellisfield, Farleigh Wallop, Herriard, Weston Corbett, Upton Grey and S. Warnborough. This was also the extent of the hundred in 1316 (FA). In 1086 (DB) the hundred only comprised the western portion of this district, S. Warnborough, Upton Grey and Weston (Corbett) being in the hd of *Odingetone*, which also included Weston Patrick, now in Odiham hd.

Odingeton(e) hd' 1086 DB, *Hodingeton'hdr'* 1168, *Odington'hundredum* 1188 P, *hundredum de Hodingetona* 1219 Fees, *hundr' de .. Hodeketone* 1275 RH. Derives its name from HODDINGTON (Ho.) in Upton Grey (*Hoddingatun* 1046 BM (*Hodingatun* KCD 783), *Odingetone* 1086 DB, *Hodigaton* 1205 Pap, *Hoddingeton* 1300 Ch, *Hodegeton* 1316 FA): — 'Homestead of *Hod(a)*'s people', **Hod(d)* or **Hod(d)a* being a man's name not evidenced in independent use, but cf. ODP s. v. Hoddington.

Bermesplet hd' 1086 DB, *Bermespetta* 1168, *Bermespetahdr'* 1170, *Bremelespicehundredum* (sic; c for t) 1188 P,² *Brumespette* 1219, *Bermelespette* 1236, *Bermanespette* 1249 Fees, *Bermellispette* 1256 *Ass* 778 m 40d, *Bermundesputt'* 1256 Cl, *Bermundesputte*

¹ Both Tadley and Bradley were included in the grant of land at Overton to the see of Winchester in BCS 625, which accounts for their inclusion in this hundred.

² Add *Bemerespette* (sic) 1203 P.

1265 Misc, 1280 QW, 1368 Cl, 1457 Pat, *Beremundesputte* 1272 *Ass* 780 m 2, 1280 QW, 1327 SR 173/4, *Beremundespette* 1280 *Ass* 784 m 1, *Beremellesputte* 1316 FA, *Beremellesput* 1334 SR, *Bermondsputte* 1346, *Bermondspyt* 1428 FA, *Barmanspit* 1610 Speed. — The name survives in BERMONDSPIT Ho., ½ m. SE. of Nutley church on the boundary between Nutley and Preston Candover, which is fairly central for the (old) hundred. The cottage stands at the bottom of a hollow, where several tracks meet. Near the house is a fairly marked depression in the ground, which may possibly be the 'pit' referred to in the name, whose second el. is OE *pytt* 'pit', 'hole in the ground', 'grave'. The first el. may be OE *brēmel* 'bramble'; for the gen. form of the compound, cf. (on) *Bremeles sceagan* BCS 677, 679 (W),¹ though possibly *brēmel* was used as a pn. For the metathesis cf. ODP s. v. Barming, PNK 132. The subsequent development is then due to association with OE *Beormund* pn. Alternatively, the first el. might be a pet form (**Beormel*) of the latter name (interchanging with the full name), though there is no other evidence for this form. The spelling *Brumeles-* (with an *-u-*) points to a base in *eo*.

Chuteley hd

W. of Basingstoke, bounded on the east by the line of the ancient Roman road from Winchester to Silchester, consisting of the pars of Wootton St. Lawrence, Oakley, Hannington and Monk Sherborne. In 1086 (DB) it also included Deane, now in Overton hd, and, unless a heading is omitted in Domesday, Bighton nr Alresford, now in Bishop's Sutton hd.

Cillei hd 1086 DB, *Chetelega* 1168, *Chedelegahdr* 1175 P, *Chittel* 1236, *Cheteleg*, *Chitel*, *Chettesleg* 1249, *Chetly*, *Chutlee* 1256 *Ass* 775 m 18d, 776 m 29, 38, 41, 778 m 38d, 55, *Chettle* 1272 *Ass* 780 m 3d, 1275 RH, *Chetley* 1280 *Ass* 784 m 1, *Chulle* 1316, 1346 FA, 1380 Cl, *Chutlye* 1327 SR 173/4, 1331 Misc, *Chutly* 1334 SR, *Chittle* 1369 Cl, *Chutele* 1428 FA, *Chyltee* (sic) 1457 Pat, *Chuteley* 1610 Speed: — 'Clearing (OE *lēah*) in a hollow'. First el. OE *cietel* 'kettle' in the transferred sense 'valley', on which cf. Zackrisson, NoB 21. 6, Ekwall, ODP s. v. *cietel*. There can be little doubt that the hundred name is to be associated with the landmark (on) *Cyteling graf* 990 (12) KCD 673, in the bounds of Wootton St. Lawrence, surviving in Upper and Lower

¹ Cf. Bramshaw Ha, 'bramble wood' (ODP).

Chitterling, two fields S. of Manydown Park, just W. of Wootton village (Grundy, *Archæological Journal*, 84. 315), and close to the later meeting-place of the hundred, 'under a hedge at Malshanger' (VHhA IV. 223). The *gräf* may, according to Grundy, have been on the site of Manydown Park. *Cyteling* is then a derivative in *-ing* of *cietel*, *Cyteling graf* meaning 'the grove of *Cyteling*'. The reference may be to the marked valley traversing Manydown Park. Grundy mentions (op. cit. 319) a field name Chouseley's Fighle in Wootton St. Lawrence, possibly a corruption of Chuteley.

Basingstoke hd

A district surrounding Basingstoke, bounded on the west by the Roman road from Winchester to Silchester and on the south by the downs S. of Basingstoke, consisting (in 1831) of the pars of Basingstoke, Basing, Eastrop, Bramley, Sherborne St. John, Kempshott (Tything), Cliddesden, Winslade, Tunworth, Maplederwell and Up Nately, Natly Scures, Newnham and, detached, Steventon nr Overton. The hundred had exactly the same extent in 1086 (DB). It was annexed to the manor of Basingstoke, and was granted with the manor of Basingstoke to the men of Basingstoke in 1228 (Ch); v. VHhA IV. 113, and cf. RH II. 221.

Basingstoch(s), *Basingstoc(s) hd* 1086 DB, *Basingstochdr* 1160, *Basingstochdr* 1168, *Basingstochehdr* 1170, 1186, *Basingstokehundredum* 1188 P, *Hundredum de Basingstok* 1236, 1249 Fees, *inhundredum de Basingstok* 1241 Cl, *forinsecum hundredum de Basingstoc* 1242 P, *hd of Basingstok* 1265 Misc, *Hundredum de Basingstoke* 1316 FA, 1327 SR 173/4.

Named from BASINGSTOKE, the *caput* of the hundred: (on) *Embasingu stocæ* 990 (12) KCD 673, *Basingstoches*, *Basingstoc* 1086 DB, *Basingstoke* 1168, 1174 P, *Basingstoch* 1173, 1175, 1177, 1196 P, 1201 Cur, *Basingstok* 1202 Cur, 1212 Fees, 1221, 1228, 1234 Cl, *Basingstok* 1249 Fees, *Basing(e)stokes* 1284 Pat.

'*Stoc* belonging to Basing', the latter being anciently the more important place. For the sense of OE *stoc* (probably 'cattle farm') in this case, v. Ekwall, SPN 22, 38 ff. For *inhundredum*, *hundredum forinsecum*, v. Bath Forum hd, above.

Odiham hd

E. of Basingstoke hd, surrounding Odiham, consisting of the pars of Odiham, Greywell, Dogmersfield, Winchfield, Elvetham (now in Fleet and Hartley Wintney), Hartley Wintney, Rotherwick, Sherfield upon Loddon and, detached, Shalden, Bentworth, Lasham, Weston Patriek and Southrope in Herriard (nr Alton) and Liss Turney (according to VHhA IV. 67, known

as the Out Hundred of Odiham) nr Petersfield. In Domesday these pars are divided between the two hds of Odiham and *Hefedele*, the former containing Lasham and Shalden, and the latter Odiham, Dogmersfield, Winchfield and Elvetham. Odiham was the *caput* of the hundred (cf. VHHa IV. 67). The Domesday arrangement of the hundred (Odiham being in *Hefedele*, not in Odiham hd) can be accounted for on the supposition that both names, one that of the meeting-place, the other that of the *caput* of the hundred, were used interchangeably. The former disappeared shortly afterwards.

Hefedele, *Efedel(e)*, *Edefele* (1) *hvndret* 1086 DB.

In the bounds of Crondall in BCS 1307 there occurs a *hæðfeld*, which must have been close to Elvetham (the *Ylfethamme* immediately preceding it). It is possible that the hundred derives its name from the heath there referred to, the first el. of the name being OE *hæþfeld* 'heath', with AN loss of *þ* and vocalisation or dissimilatory loss of *-l-*, the second OE *dæl* 'valley' or *dell* 'hollow'. In the same charter there is another landmark, (to ðon) *Hæðfeld heale* (OE *healh* 'nook', 'recess'), which, though some distance from the hundred, suggests a third possibility for the second el. OE **Hæafoddæl* (*-dell*) 'hollow by a headland' (cf. Howden PNER 250) might be considered, but in that case we should expect *-v-*, not *-f-*. A further possibility for the first el. is OE *Æffa* pn, cf. (to) *Effanhamme* (KCD 622) in the bounds of Long Sutton, just S. of Odiham, but on the whole this seems less likely. With only the Domesday forms to go upon, a definite solution is hardly possible.

Odiham hd' 1086 DB, *Odihamhdr'* 1160 P, *hdr' de Odiham* 1168 P, 1236 *Ass* 775 m 21, *Odihamhdr'* 1175, 1176, 1188 P, *hundredum de Odiam* 1219 Fees, *hundredum de Odiham* 1232 Pat, 1233, 1251 Cl, 1316 FA, *hd of Odyham* 1266 Misc, 1295 Ipm.

Named from the royal manor of ODHAM, the *caput* of the hundred: *Wudiam* 1116 ASC(E); *Odiham* 1086 DB, 1130, 1168, 1173, 1185, 1196 P, 1214 Pat, 1227 Cl, *Hodiam* 1194 P, *Odyham* 1204 Ch, 1246 Ipm, *Odyam*, *Odiam* 1207 Cl, *Hodiam* 1208 Pat, *Odeham* 1244 Cl.

'Wooded enclosure' (OE *wudig* 'woody' and *hamm* 'enclosure' etc.; v. ODP). The Domesday and later form is due to Norman influence.

Crondall hd

In the NE. of the county, containing Crondall, Aldershot and Farnborough and the pars of Yateley, Hawley and Long Sutton. The extent of the hundred was the same in 1086 (DB). The whole hundred then be-

longed to the bishop of Winchester, the hundred being coextensive with the manor of Crondall (DB f. 41 a), and was held in 1316 (FA) by the Prior of St. Swithin's, Winchester. The descent of the hundred is identical with that of the manor of Crondall (VHHa IV. 1).

Corondel hd' 1086 DB, *Crvmdehndr'* 1158, *Crundelhdr'* 1168, 1188, *Crundelehundredum* 1186 P, *Hundredum de Crundell'* 1200 P, 1249 *Ass* 776 m 32, *Hundr' de Crundel de libertate Prioris* 1236 *Ass* 775 m 22, *Hundr' de Crundal'* 1249 *Ass* 776 m 42d, *Hundr'm de Crundale* 1256 *Ass* 778 m 43, 1316 FA.

Called after CRONDALL: (æt) *Crundellan* 880—5 (c 1030), (æt, to) *Crundelan* c 955 (14), 10 (12), (æt) *Crundelom* 965—71 (12) BCS 553, 652, 1161, 1174, *Crundelas* 974 (12) BCS 1307, 979 (12) KCD 622, *Crunde* 1086 DB. *Crundela Prioris* 1167, *Crundel* 1176, *Crundela* (p, var. *Crumdala*) 1177 P. *Crundel* 1185 P, 1213 Pat, *Crundel'* 1228, 1242 Cl, *Crundella* 1238 Bracton, *Crundale* 1285 Ch.

OE (æt) *crundelum* 'the chalk-pits'.

Holdshott hd

In the NE. of the county on the Berkshire border, consisting of the pars of Silchester, Mortimer West End (Tything), Stratfield Saye and Turgis, Hartley Wespall, Heckfield, Mattingley, Bramshill and Eversley. The extent of the hundred was the same in 1086, but it also included Minley in Yateley (Crondall hd), still in the hundred in the 14th cent. (VHHa IV. 31).

Holesceate 1080—1 Davis, *Holesete hd'* 1086 DB, *Holesseta* 1168, *Holesetehdr'* 1175, 1191, *Holschetehundredum* 1182, *Holscotehundredum* 1183, *Holeschetehundredum* 1186, *Holessetahundredum* 1188, *Holsetehundredum* 1193, *Holesete* 1195 P, *Holeset'* 1236, *Holset(t)e* 1249 *Ass* 775 m 18d, 776 m 24d, 38, *Holeshete* 1256, 1272 *Ass* 778 m 37, 780 m 1d, 1280 QW, 1334 SR, *Holeschote* 1275 RH, *Holesette*, *Holesyate* 1280 *Ass* 784 m 1, 22d, 28, *Holeshute* 1316 FA, 1331 Misc, *Holeshate* 1327 SR 173/4, *Holshute* 1346 FA, 1397 Ipm, 1457 Pat, *Holshyte* 1428 FA, *Holdshot* 1610 Speed. — The name survives in HOLDSHOTT (or Pitham, cf. VHHa IV. 46), a hamlet in Heckfield (*Holessete* 1208 FF, *Holeshete* 1280 *Ass* 784 m 22d, *Holeshate* 1327 SR 173/4, *Holeshute* 1334 SR, *Holshute* 1341 Ipm, 1344, 1346 Pat, 1360 Cl, Ipm (inquisition made at), *Holshete* 1346, *Holshite* 1347 Pat, *Holshot* 1468 Ch): — 'Hollow strip of land', from OE *hol* adj. 'hollow' and *scēat* 'corner', 'strip of land' etc.; the forms in *-u-* are from **sciēte*; cf. ODP. s. v. *scēat*. The court-leets and lawday for the hundred were held under a certain oak called 'The Hundred Oak' in Heckfield in the 17th

century (VHhA IV. 32), but the exact spot where the tree stood is not known.

Isle of Wight

East and West Medina hds

The Isle of Wight is now divided into the two hds of E. and W. Medina, each including one half of the island, separated by the river Medina. In Domesday three hundreds are mentioned, *Hemreswel* hd, including Yarmouth, Sheat in Gatcombe and *Lenimcode*, probably Ningwood in Shalfleet (VHhA V. 273); *Bovecome* (Bowcombe) hd, apparently containing the greater part of the island, and stated to include the hd of Calbourne (Cayborne hd' quod jacet in Bovecome hvnd', DB f. 52 b). Calbourne hd was identical with the bishop of Winchester's liberty of Calbourne or Swainstone, and afterwards appears as Swainstone hd (*Hundr' de Cawelburne*, *Hundr' de Swenesdon Episcopi* 1249, *Hundr' de Sweyneston' vel Kalburn'* 1256, *Hundr'm de Sweynestone in Insula* 1272 Ass 776 m 34, 39, 778 m 55d, 780 m 15, *hd of Sweyneston* 1284 Pat, *Libertas de Swenestone* 1316 FA, *Libertas de Sweynestone* 1327 SR 173/4). The Liberty of Freshwater is also frequently styled a 'hundred', *Hundr' de Fressewatere* 1236 Ass 775 m 23, *Hundredum de Fressewatere* 1249 Fees, *Hundr'm de Freswater* 1256, 1280, *Hundr'm de Frechewatere* 1272 Ass 778 m 48, 784 m 1d, 780 m 22: but *Libertas de Freshewatere* 1316 FA, *Libertas de Fershewatere* 1327 SR 173/4. The hundreds of *Bovecome*, *Cauborne*, Swainstone and Freshwater derive their names from Bowcombe in Carisbrooke, Calbourne, Swainstone in Calbourne and Freshwater respectively, nothing further being known about *Hemreswel* hd. The modern division into E. and W. Medina dates from the 12th century.

Estmedehundredum, *hundredum de Estmeda* 1182 P,¹ *Hundr' de Estmedede* 1236, *Hundr' de Estmede* 1249, 1256, *Hundr' de Estmedme* 1272, 1280 Ass 775 m 23, 776 m 34, 778 m 49, 780 m 23, 784 m 1d, *Hundredum de Estmedine* (sic) 1316 FA, 1345 Cl, *hd of Estemedine* (sic) 1324 Misc, *Hundr'm de Estmedeme* 1327 SR 173/4, *hd of Estmedeine* (sic, for *-deme*) 1327 Fine, 1338 Cl, 1346 FA, 1344 Cl, *hd of Estmedenia* (sic) 1349 Ipm.

Westmedehundredum 1182 P, *Hundr' de Westmeded'* 1236, *Hundr' de Westmede* 1249, 1256, *Hundr'm de Westmede* 1272 Ass 775 m 23, 776 m 34, 778 m 48, 780 m 22d, etc. (further forms corresponding to those of E. Medina, with which it is generally coupled).

'(District) east (west) of the Medina', the prefix being OE (be) *eastan* (*westan*) 'east (west) of'; cf. ERN 283 f. (also for the *ine*,

¹ Add *Estmeden'* 1203 P; *-n* is due to assimilation (ERN 284).

eine, *enie* spellings). The hundred courts were held in the time of Henry VIII, for East Medina at 'Estmed le Hate', and for West Medina at 'Westmedine le Pitte'. The latter is a chalkpit at the back of Shide station, the former is described in the 17th century as 'the Hatt of trees on the East end of Stanum down nere the parke gate going into Arreton grounds from the down'; v. VHhA V. 138, 210. *Hat* is dial. for 'a small clump or ring of trees, or any small irregular mass of trees' (EDD; Hants).

Berkshire

The modern hundredal division especially of east Berkshire is characterized by great irregularity, but this is due to the creation after Domesday of a number of new hundreds, the main four Domesday hundreds of east Berkshire (Ripplesmere, Beynhurst, Charlton and Reading) originally consisting of perfectly regular and compact areas of roughly equal extent. The fifth of the early hundreds (Bray) was coextensive with the manor of Bray. After Domesday, the manor of Cookham, which was originally in Beynhurst hd, appears as a distinct hundred consisting of three different portions; the Domesday manor of Sonning, including the greater part of Charlton hd, was also organized into a separate hundred which makes its first appearance in the 13th century, and the hd of Wargrave consisting of two different portions dates from the same time, being taken out of Beynhurst and Ripplesmere hds; hence the present confusion of the hundredal boundaries. The Domesday hd of Reading, which consisted of a compact area surrounding Reading, in the main corresponds with the modern hd of Theale, and the present hd of Reading is composed of eight scattered portions formerly belonging to the estate of the Abbey of Reading. In west Berkshire generally there is greater regularity, but here too the boundaries of the hundreds have been considerably rearranged, and several of the old hundreds or hundred names have disappeared altogether. The only hundreds in this part of the county whose names and areas have remained unchanged are Lambourn, Ganfield, Wantage and Horner. The modern Faircross hd was formed by the combination of three Domesday hds, *Borgeldeberie* (Bucklebury), *Roeberg* and *Taceham* (Thatcham, later *Gosefeld*). Shrivenham hd is also formed from three old hundreds, *Hilleslau*, *Seriveham* (probably originally identical with Shrivenham manor) and *Wifold*, though part of the latter went to form the new hd of Faringdon (13th cent.). Ock hd is an amalgamation of the Domesday hds of *Merceham* (Marcham) and *Sudtune* (Sutton Courtenay), Moreton of *Blitberie* (Blewbury) and *Esletesford*, and Kintbury Eagle of *Cheneteberie* (Kintbury) and *Eglei*, though here both names survived. Compton is a new name for the old hd of *Nachededorn*. The areas of the original hundreds were as a rule regular and compact, except for that of the old hd of *Eglei*, lying in a

strip along the boundary of Lambourn hd. The latter, which is identical with the manor of Lambourn, may once in part have belonged to *Eglei* hd too. Occasionally the hundreds of west Berkshire are bounded by the scarps of the downs, but the old hd of *Hilleslau* for instance extended for a considerable distance beyond the escarpment, and similarly *Eglei*, extending over the highest part of the downs into the valley on the other side. Kintbury, Thatcham and Theale hds are, or were, in the Vale of the Kennet; Shrivenham (including *Hilleslau* and *Wifold*), Ganfield, Ock, and part of Wantage in the Vale of White Horse. In general, the hundreds are grouped along the Thames and on either side of the main ridge of the Berkshire Downs. An early group of east Berkshire hundreds is the Seven Hundreds of Cookham and Bray (VII hundreda . . . de Cocham et de Bray 1190 P), on which see VHBk III. 117 and H. M. Cam in Hist. Ess. in Honour of J. Tait 19, though the fact that some of these are post-Conquest hundreds does not point to a very great antiquity for the group. It included the hds of Beynhurst, Charlton, Cookham, Bray, Wargrave, Sonning and Ripplesmere.

Ripplesmere hd

In the E. of the county SW. of Windsor, in Windsor Forest, containing the pars of Old Windsor, Clewer, Winkfield and Easthampstead, formerly also Warfield (1086), now in Wargrave hd. Sunninghill is a detached part of Cookham hd.

Riplesmer(e) hd' 1086 DB, *Ripplemerehundredum* 1184, 1195, *Rippemerehdr'* 1189, *Ripemerehundredum* 1190 P, *Ripplesmere* 1225 Ass 36 m 1d, 1261 Ass 40 m 27, 1316 FA, 1569 D, *Ripplesmere*, *Ripelemere*, *Ripelesmer* 1225, *Ripplesmere* 1241, 1248, *Riplesmere* 1248 Ass 36 m 4d, 7, 37 m 27d, 38 m 21d, 29d, *Riplesmere* 1242 P, 1391 Ipm, *Rippesmere* 1276 RH, *Rypplesmere* 1284 Ass 44 m 11d, *Rypplesmer'* 1332 SR 73/7: — First el. OE *ripel*, held to mean 'strip torn off', hence 'strip', 'strip of wood', corresponding to Norw *ripel* 'a strip', and found as *ripple* in the Hereford dial., meaning 'a small coppice or thicket' (EDD); v. PNWo 158, ODP s. v. Second el. OE *mere* 'pond', 'lake'. The meaning in this case is not clear; but *ripel* may mean 'strip of wood'. Ripplesmere must have been the name of one of the ponds in Windsor Forest, but the site is lost.

Bray hd

S. of Maidenhead, containing the pars of Maidenhead and Bray. The hundred always belonged to the Crown, and followed the descent of the manor (VHBk III. 92). In 1086 it consisted of the single manor of Bray.

Brai hd' 1086 DB, *Brayhundredum* 1184, 1193 P, *Braye Hundr'* 1241 Ass 37 m 27d, *Hundredum de Braye* 1261, 1284 Ass 40 m 26, 44 m 13, 1327 SR 73/6, *hundr' de Bray* 1276 RH, 1316 FA.

The name is taken from BRAY nr Maidenhead, on the western bank of the Thames: *Brai* 1086 DB, 1156, 1167 P, 1206 Cur, *Bray* 1187, 1195 P, 1206 Ch, 1207 Cur, 1219 Fees, 1234 Cl, *Braye* 1220 Bracton, 1241 Fees, 1247 Cl, 1262 Ch, *Braie* 1275 Ch.

OE *brēg* 'brow', a side-form of *brēw*, in the sense 'brow of a hill'; v. Skeat 110, ODP s. v. and cf. High Bray Dv (ib.).

Beynhurst hd

On the Thames W. of Maidenhead, containing the pars of Bisham, Hurley, White Waltham, Shottesbrooke and, detached, Remenham. In 1086 (DB) the hundred was considerably larger than now, including also Cookham and Binfield, now in Cookham hd, Elington (Maidenhead), and Waltham St. Lawrence, now in Wargrave hd. Remenham was then in Charlton hd. The hundred had assumed its present extent by 1316 (FA).

Benes, Beners hund' 1086 DB, *Benershundredum* 1180 P, *Beners* 1225 Ass 36 m 4d, 1248 Fees, *Benerse* 1225, 1261, *Benhers* 1225, *Benhersh*, *Benherse* 1241 Ass 36 m 1d, 7, 40 m 27, 37 m 27d, 33, *Biensshe* 1265 Misc, *Benersh'* 1284, 1307 Ass 44 m 22d, 50 m 4d, *Benersshe* 1316 FA, *Benershs* 1327 SR 73/6, *Bynerssh* 1332 SR 73/7, 1442 Pat, *Bernershe* 1402 FA, *Bernersh* 1610 Speed: — 'Bean field', from OE *bēan* 'bean' and *ersc*, *ærsc*, identical with dial. *earsh*, *arrish* 'stubble field', but no doubt originally meaning 'ploughed field' (connected with OE *erian* 'to plough'); v. BT Suppl and ODP s. v., Mdf 45; and cf. *Benerse* a 1225 BM, in Hoo St. Werburgh K, and Bendish ODP. *Winnersh*, which has the same second el., is just W. of the hundred.

Cookham hd contains the pars of Cookham, Binfield nr Wokingham and Sunninghill nr Windsor. Cookham was in Beynhurst hd in 1086. Binfield and Sunninghill are not separately mentioned in Domesday, being included in Cookham. It is *Chokehamhundredum* 1192 P, *Kokam Hundr'* 1241, *Hundredum de Cocham* 1261 Ass 37 m 27d, 40 m 25d, *Hundredum de Cokham* 1284 Ass 44 m 13, 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Coukham* 1327 SR 73/6. The hundred takes its name from the royal manor of COOKHAM, with which it was coextensive.

Charlton hd

S. of Reading, containing the pars of Finchampstead, Barkham, Hurst, Swallowfield, Shinfield and Earley. In 1086 its area was far larger, including also the modern hd of Sonning (Sonning, Woodley, Sandford,

Winnersh, Newland, Arborfield, Wokingham, Sandhurst and Ruscombe), part of Wargrave hd (Wargrave), and Remenham, now in Beynhurst hd, occupying a continuous district E. of Reading, between the Thames and the Hampshire border, W. of Ripplesmere and Beynhurst hds.

Cerledone hd 1086 DB, *Cherledon hundredum* 1180, 1186 P, *Cherledon* 1188 P, 1225, 1241, 1248, 1284 Ass 36 m 4d, 37 m 33, 38 m 21d, 44 m 12, 1327 SR 73/6, *Cherldun* 1265 Misc, *Cherledon* 1276 RH, 1316 FA, *Cherelton* 1284 Ass 44 m 22d, *Cheorledona* 13 Abingdon, *Cherldon* 1332 SR 73/7, *Charlton* 1610 Speed: — 'Hill of the freemen' (OE **Ceorla dūn*), i. e. where the freemen of the hundred gathered to hold their moots.

Wargrave hd contains the three pars of Wargrave, Waltham St. Lawrence and, detached, Warfield. It is *Weregrave Hundr* 1241, *Hundr de Weregrave* 1248 Ass 37 m 27d, 38 m 28d, *hd of Weregrave* 1265 Misc, 1276 RH, 1316 FA. The three manors of Wargrave, Waltham St. Lawrence and Warfield were in Ripplesmere, Beynhurst and Charlton hds in 1086 (DB). They belonged to the bishop of Winchester, who had them taken out of their respective hundreds after Domesday, and formed into a new hundred, held by the bishop, with Wargrave for its *caput*; cf. RH I. 14, FA I. 47.

Sonning hd is identical with the large Domesday manor of Sonning (f. 58 a), which included the modern pars of Sonning, Ruscombe, Woodley, Sandford, Winnersh, Newland, Arborfield, Wokingham and Sandhurst with Crowthorne (v. VHBk III. 198, 211 f., 247). The manor of Sonning, which belonged to the bishop of Salisbury, was originally in Charlton hd (DB), but was afterwards taken out of that hundred, appearing as a distinct hundred at the beginning of the 13th century; *Hundr de Sunninges* 1225, *de Sunninges* 1241, *de Svinges* 1261, *de Sunnyng* 1284 Ass 36 m 7, 37 m 32, 40 m 27d, 44 m 14d, *Hundredum de Sonnyng* (est episcopi Sarum) 1316 FA, *Hundr de Sonnyng* 1327 SR 73/6; cf. RH I. 15 (A. D. 1276): *hundr de Sunynges quondam fuit de hundredo de Cheledon (sic) et extractum fuit per R. episcopum Sarisberiensem tempore Regis Henrici (III) ... ad dampnum hundredi domini Regis (sc. de Cherledon)*. The hundred derives its name from that of the manor of Sonning, with which it was coextensive.

Ashridge hd (*the hundred of Assherugge*, co. Berks 1397 Cl, *hundred de Asherugg parcell maner de Ambresbury* 1397, *Ashrugge hundr quod pertinet ad maner de Ambresbury in com Wiltes* 1409 Ipm) was the name of portions of Sonning and Charlton hds, which were appurtenant to the manor of Amesbury in Wilts, including (*temp.* Henry VII) the manor of Hertoke or Ashridge, from which the hundred derives its name, in Wokingham, and the tythings of Bokehurst and Beche in Sonning hd; v. further VHBk III. 199, 228.

Theale and Reading hds

Theale hd is W. of Reading, consisting of the pars of Burghfield, Sulhamstead Bannister, Wokefield, Stratfield Mortimer, Aldermaston, Woolhampton, Padworth, Ufton Nervet, Theale, Englefield, Bradfield, Tidmarsh, Sulham and Purley. In 1086 this district, with the addition of Reading itself and Pangbourne, formed the hd of Reading, which still had the same area in 1220 (Fees). Between 1220 and 1241, the hd of Theale was formed, and the name of Reading hd was applied to a number of scattered villis belonging to the Abbey of Reading: it now includes Reading, Tilehurst, Pangbourne, Sulhamstead Abbots, Beenham, Grazeley, Beech Hill, Bucklebury (in Bucklebury hd in Domesday), Thatcham (Thatcham hd, DB), Blewbury (Blewbury hd, DB) and Cholsey (Slottisford hd, DB); cf. FA I. 48 and SR 73/6 m 3d.

Redinges, Radinges hd 1086 DB, *hundreda de Redingia* (et de Leoministria) c 1125 EHR 39. 80, *hdr de Rading* 1169, 1175, 1177, 1184, *Radingehundredum* 1186, 1188 P, *Hundredum de Rading* 1220 Fees.

Hundr Intrinsecum de Rading, Rading Hundr 1241, *Hundr Forinsecum libertatis Abbatis de Rading, Hundr intrinsecum de libertate Abbatis de Rading* 1248 Ass 37 m 34d, 27, 38 m 30, 30d, *Hundr de Rading* 1276 RH, *Hundredum Radyng* 1316 FA.

Named from the borough of READING: (to, from) *Readingum* 891 (s. a. 871 f.) ASC(A), (æt) *Readingan* c 975 BCS 1288, *Redinges* 1086 DB, *Redinges* 1086 DB, 1196 Cur (p), *Radinges* 1086 DB, 1188 P, 1194 Cur I, 1205 Ch, 1213 Cur, 1220 Bracton, 1224 Cl, 1228 Pat, 1241 Fees, 1286 Ipm, *Redinge* 1135 ASC(E), *Redynges* 1321 Pat, 1332 Cl.

OE **Rēadingas*, derived from *rēad* 'red' or **Rēad(a)* pn; v. PNing 68, ODP s. v. Judging by the entries under the hundred in 1248 Ass, the 'forinsec' hundred corresponded to the hd of Theale. Cf. EHR 47. 361.

Hundr de Thele, La Thele Hundr 1241 Ass 37 m 34, 27, *Hundr de la Thele* 1248, 1261, 1268 Ass 38 m 21d, 40 m 29, 703 m 5, 1276 RH, 1327 SR 73/6, *hd of La Thele* 1265 Misc, *Hundr'm de La Thele* 1284 Ass 44 m 17d, 1316 FA, *Thele* 1346 Misc, 1425 Ipm, *Theale* 1550 Pat, *Theal* 1610 Speed. — Called after THEALE, nr the Kennet, 5 m. SW. of Reading (*Thele* 1220 Fees, c 1230 BM, 1302 Pat, 1391 Cl, *La Thele* 1241 Ass 37 m 34, 1291 Tax, 1330 AD III, *Le Thele* 1338, 1467 Ipm): — OE *pel* 'plank' (or *pelu* pl.), perhaps referring to a plank bridge (ODP); cf. also, however, Dill hd Sx (PNSx 435). This was evidently the old meeting-place of Reading hd.

Faircross hd

A large hundred on the south side of the Berkshire Downs and in the valley of the Kennet, N. and E. of Newbury. It is composed of three Domesday hds: *Borgeldeberie*, NE. of Newbury, including Bucklebury, Frilsham, Hampstead Norris and doubtless Stanford Dingley and Yattendon (cf. FA I. 49; heading omitted in Domesday); *Roeborg*, N. of Newbury, W. of *Borgeldeberie* hd, including Chieveley, Beedon, Peasemore, Leckhampstead, Welford, Boxford and Winterbourne; and *Taceham* hd, E. of Newbury in the valley of the Kennet, including Thatcham, Midgham, Wasing, Brimpton, Greenham, *Ulvritone* (Newbury), Speen, Shaw, and Curridge in Chieveley. *Taceham* hd exchanged its name for *Gorsetefeld* in the 12th century. These three hds were later amalgamated, under the name of Faircross; this name first occurs in 1256, but the three original hundreds occur separately as late as 1332 (SR). Before that date Bucklebury and Thatcham had been added to Reading hd. The modern hd also includes Brightwalton, which was in the Domesday hd of *Nachededorn*, and Sandleford, not in DB. Cold Ash is a new par, formed from Thatcham.

Borchedeberie, *Borgedeberie*, *Borcheldeberie*, *Borgeldeberie* *hd'* 1086 DB, *Burchilde* *hdr'* 1162, *hdr' de Burchildeberi* 1169, *Burchildeberihundredum* 1183, 1186 P, *Burghildebir'* 1220 Fees, 1225, 1241 Ass 36 m 1d, 37 m 27, *Hundr' de Burghillebiri* 1225 Ass 36 m 5, *Hundredum de Burghildebyr'* 1248 Fees, 1261 Ass 40 m 24d, 1276 RH, *Hundr'm de Burghuldebur'* 1284 Ass 44 m 7, *Hundredum de Burghildebury* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Burghyldebury* 1327, *Hundr' de Burghuldebur'* 1332 SR 73/6, 7.

Called after BUCKLEBURY, on the Pang 6 m. NE. of Newbury: *Borchedeberie*, *Borgedeberie*, *Borcheldeberie*, *Borgeldeberie* 1086 DB, *Burchildeberia* 1151—4, *Burkilleberi* 1189—99 BM, *Burchildeberi* 1176, *Burchildesbir'* 1198 P, *Burhildebur'* 1212 Fees, *Burghildebur'* 1217 Cl, *Burghildebir'* 1225 Ass 36 m 2, 1242 Fees, *Burhildebyry* 1260 Ipm.

'*Burghild's* manor', from OE *Burghild* f. pn (Searle), also occurring in *Burgilde treow* BCS 565 in boundaries of Hagbourne Brk; and OE *burh* 'fortress', 'fortified manor'.

Roeborg(e) hd' 1086 DB, *Ruggeberge* *hundredum* 1183, *Ruggebergahundredum* 1186 P, *Rugheburgh* 1220 Fees, *Roweberge*, *Ruweberg'*, *Roweburg'* 1225, *Rubergh'*, *Rugbergh'* 1241, *Ruebergh'* 1241, 1248 Ass 36 m 1d, 5, 37 m 31, 38 m 21, *Rugheberg'* 1241 Ass 37 m 27, 1276 RH, *Ruberwe* 1261 Ass 40 m 23, *Rogeberugh'* 1276 RH, *Roweberewe* 1284 Ass 44 m 8d, *Rugheberge* 13 Abingdon, *Roubergh* 1316 FA, *Roheberhe* 1322, *Roweborewe* 1327, *Rouborgh'* 1332 SR 73/5, 6, 7: — 'Rough hill', from OE *rūh* 'rough', 'uncultivated' and *beorg* 'hill', 'mound'; cf. Roborough hd Dv,

Rowbarrow hd Do and *Roubergh* hd W, above. The name is taken from ROWBURY HILL (VHBrk IV. 39; Rowbury Fm, 1"), 5 m. NNW. of Newbury at the junction of Leckhampstead, Boxford and Winterbourne pars. The site is on high ground with several roads and tracks leading to it, and is fairly central for the hundred. The name of Courtoak (Fm) preserves the memory of the hundred-court's being held at this spot.

Taceham hvnd' 1086 DB, *Tachamhdr'* 1175 P.

Named from THATCHAM 3 m. E. of Newbury: *Pæcham* c 970 (12) BCS 1174, *Taceham* 1086 DB, *Thacheham* c 1125 BM, *Tacheham* 1167 P, *Techam* 1198 P, 1241 Ass 37 m 25, *Thacham* 1202 FFH, 1212 Fees, 1239 BM, *Thacheam* 1207 Pap, *Tacham* 1218, 1222 Cl, *Taccheham* c 1225 BM, *Thaccheham* 1241 Ass 37 m 34d, *Thecham* 1242 Fees: — 'Thatched homestead' (OE *pæc* 'roof', 'thatch' and *hām* 'homestead'); cf. Skeat, PNBk 59, Ekwall, ODP s. v.

Gosefeldhdr' 1169, 1184, *Gosefeld'hdr'* 1177, *Gossefeldhundredum* 1183, *Gossetefeldhundredum*, *Gossefeld'* 1188, *Goseflet-hundredum* 1192 P, *Gorsidhefeld* 1220 Fees, *Gosetefeld* 1225, *Gorsetefeld* 1225, 1248, *Gosattefeld'* 1241 Ass 36 m 5, 1d, 38 m 23, 37 m 27, *Gossetefeld'* 1241 Ass 37 m 31, 1276 RH, *Gorsatesfelde*, *Gorsetesfeld* 1248, *Gotsettesfeud*, *Gotsettefeud* 1261, *Gotsetlesfeld'*, *Cossettefeld'* 1284 Ass 38 m 21, 23d, 40 m 23d, 24, 44 m 7d, 22, *Cottsetlesford* 1316 FA, *Cottsettefeld* 1327, *Cotsetlesfeld'* 1332 SR 73/6, 7. — First el. a derivative of OE *gors(t)* 'gorse', 'furze', OE **gorsiht* or possibly **gorsede*, but probably the former; second el. OE *feld* 'open land', 'land free from wood'; hence 'open land covered with gorse'. OE **Gorshæpfeld* 'furzy heath' might be thought of, but does not go well with the early forms.

Hd of Faircross (*de Bella Cruce*) 1256 Pat, 1265 Misc, 1295, 1318 Ipm (*Belle Crucis*), *hundr' de Bella Cruce* 1276 RH, 1307 Ass 50 m 4, 1428 FA, *hd of Faircross* 1569 D, *Faircrosse hundr.* 1610 Speed. — The name survives in FAIRCROSS Plantation and FAIRCROSS Pond (6") near Hermitage, 4 1/2 m. NE. of Newbury, at the crossing of two old ridgeroads. This was the meeting-place of the combined hundreds. Meetinghouse Copse is on the 6" map, 1/2 m. NE. of Hermitage. The site is at the junction of Chieveley, Cold Ash and Hampstead Norris pars, i. e. at the junction of the boundaries of the three old hundreds of *Borgeldeberie*, *Roeborg*

and *Taceham*. The name means 'the fair cross', but there is nothing to indicate what was the nature of this cross.

Kintbury Eagle hd

Mainly W. of Newbury, in the valley of the Kennet, but extending northwards over the downs as far as Wantage. Originally two distinct hds. Kintbury to the south round Hungerford, containing Hungerford, Kintbury, Inkpen, W. Woodhay, Hampstead Marshall, Enborne and Avington, and Eagle (*Eggele*) to the north, mostly in the Berkshire downs, consisting of the pars of Gt. and E. Shefford, Chaddleworth, Fawley, Letcombe Bassett and Regis and E. and W. Challow. Combe was formerly in Hants (Pastrow hd). This was also the extent of the hundreds in 1086 (DB). Eagle hd is very long and narrow, lying along the eastern border of Lambourn hd, and it is possible, from the shape of the hundred, that it may have lost some of its original area to Lambourn hd, which is identical with the manor of Lambourn, though there is no direct evidence. The hundreds of Kintbury and Eagle were often coupled, resulting in their ultimate amalgamation.

Eglei hd' 1086 DB, *Heggeleahdr'* 1169, *Egesleahdr'* 1171, *Eggeleahundredum* 1176 P, *Eggeleya* 1219, *Egel'*, *Eggelye* 1220 Fees, *Egele*, *Eggeleg'* 1225 Ass 36 m 1d, 5d, *Eggele* ib m 1d, 1228 Fees, 1261 Ass 40 m 23d, 1276 RH, 1307 Ass 50 m 4, 1332 SR 73/7, 1428 FA, *Egelee* 1241, *Eggel'* 1241, 1248, *Eggell'* 1248 Ass 37 m 27, 29d, 38 m 22d, 21, *Eggele* 1265 Misc, 1316 FA, *Egle* 1276 RH, *Eggelegh'* 1284 Ass 44 m 15d, *Egelee* 1327 SR 73/6. — The site of the meeting-place is not known, but from the hilly character of the hundred it might seem plausible to derive the first el. from OE *ecg* 'edge', 'ridge' (in PNs), second el. OE *lēah* 'clearing', 'wood'. In **Ecglēah*, the *cg* would remain a stop before the cons., whence the modern form with hard *-g-*, and this base would also account for the Domesday form *Eglei* and the 13th cent. forms *Eggele*, *Egle*. The difficulty is to explain the persistent medial *-e-* of the ME spellings, which must then either be a svarabhakti vowel pure and simple, or be due to an interchange between uninflected *ecg* and its gen. *ecge* or *ecga*, neither of which seems probable. The first el. should therefore rather be derived from the pn *Ecga*, which could probably have hard [g], cf. *Ecca*. Egley Sr is *Egceanlæa* 1005 (12) PNSr 157; cf. also Egham, ib. 119.

Cheneteberie hd' 1086 DB, *Hundr' de Cheneteberia* 1130, *Keneteberihdr'* 1175, *Keneteberihundredum* 1178, *Kenetesberihundredum* 1183, *Kenetebirihundredum* 1188, *Kenetebir'hundre-*

dum 1192 P, *Hundredum de Kenetebir'* 1219, 1220 Fees, 1225, 1241 Ass 36 m 1d, 37 m 30, 1260 Cl, *Hundredum de Kenettebir'* 1228 Fees, *de Kenetebyr'* 1248 Fees, 1276 RH, *hds of Eggle and Kineteberie* 1265 Misc, *Duo Hundr' de Kentebury et Eggele* 1307 Ass 50 m 4, *Hundreda de Kenetebury et Eggle* 1316 FA, *Kintbury Egle* 1569 D.

Named from KINTBURY, on the Kennet, 3 m. E. of Hungerford: (æt) *Cynetan byrig* 931 BCS 678, *Cheneteberie* 1086 DB, *Keneteberia* 1178 BM, *Keneteberi* 1188 P, 1208 Cur, *Keneteberia* 1199 Ch, *Kenetebir'* 1220, 1242 Fees, *Cunettebur'* 1254, *Kentebir'* 1261 Cl.

'Stronghold on the Kennet'; first el. the river name Kennet (v. ERN 225), second el. OE *burh* 'fortress', 'fortified place'.

Lambourn hd

A district round Lambourn in the west of the county, consisting of the pars of Lambourn and East Garston, which in 1086 was also included in Lambourn. The hundred was annexed to the manor of Lambourn (v. VHBrk IV. 246).

Lamborne hvnd' 1086 DB, *Lamburnhundredum* 1180, *Lamburn'hundredum* 1188, *Hotdr' de Lamburn'* 1189 P, *hundredum de Launburn'* 1219, *de Lamburn'* 1220, 1241, 1248 Fees, *Hundr' intrinsecum de Lamburn* 1276 RH, *Hundredum de Lamburne* 1316 FA, *manor and hundred of Chepyng Lambourne* 1367 Pat.

Named from the royal manor of (Chipping) LAMBURN, the *caput* of the hundred: (æt) *Lamburnan* 880—5 (c 1030), (æt) *Lamburnan* c 975 BCS 533, 1288, *Lamborne*, *Lamborne* 1086 DB, *Lamburna* 1156, 1161 P, *Lamburn'* 1176, 1180 P, 1205 Cur, 1227 Cl, *Chepynglamburn* 1227 Ch, 1242 Fees, *Schepinglamburn* 1268 Pat.

Originally the name of the river Lambourn, on which Lambourn is situated, v. ERN 236. *Chipping* means 'market' (OE *cīeping*). For *Hot-* (out) and *intrinsecum*, cf. Bath Forum hd, above.

Shrivenham hd

In the NW. of the county, S. of Faringdon and mainly N. of the scarp of the downs. The hundred consists of the old hds of *Hildeslaw* containing the southern portion of this district, on the northern slopes of the downs, including the pars of Ashbury, Compton Beauchamp, Woolstone, Uffington, Kington Lisle and Balking; *Seriveham* (Shrivenham) consisting of Shrivenham, Bourton, Watchfield, Longcot and Fernham; and part of *Wifold*, containing Faringdon, Gt. and Lt. Coxwell, Eaton Hastings, Buscot and Coles-hill; Faringdon and Gt. and Lt. Coxwell were formed into the hundred of Faringdon in the 13th century. *Hildeslaw* and *Wifold* are generally com-

bined in records in spite of their being separated by Shrevenham hd, and are treated as one hundred in 1261, 1284 (Ass) and 1322 (SR), but in 1241 Ass *Wyfold* is identified with Shrevenham (v. below). *Hildeslaw* and *Shrevenham* hds were both annexed to the manor of Shrevenham (cf. RH I. 13 (A.D. 1276): Henricus Rex (III) *habuit illud manerium cum hundredis de Hildeslaw et Scrivenham* —; in 1214 Cl, there is an order to inquire whether the foreign hd of Sriveham was appurtenant to the vill of Sriveham). In 1248 the bailiff of Shrevenham hd was bailiff also of the hundreds of *Hildeslaw* and *Wyfold* (VHBrk IV. 501). In 1276 (RH I. 15) it was deposed that the bailiffs of William de Valence had moved the hundred court of Hildeslaw to a place within the bounds of Shrevenham hd (ib.). This shows the hundreds in process of amalgamation.

Hilleslav(e) hd' 1086 DB, *Hildeslawehundredum* 1186 P, *Hyldestawe* 1220 Fees, *Hildeslawe*, *Hildelawe* 1225, *Hildeslowe* 1248, *Hildesle* 1261 Ass 36 m 1d, 4, 38 m 27, 40 m 19, *Hildeslewe* 1265 Misc, 1276 RH, *Hyldestlewe* 1284 Ass 44 m 1, *Yldesleye* 1322 SR 73/5. — The hundred is named from the tumulus called *Hildes hlæw* 955 (13) BCS 908, in the bounds of Compton. It stood on the boundary between Compton Beauchamp and Knighton (VHBrk IV. 501 n 17), somewhere to the north of Compton Beauchamp village. The meaning is 'Hild's barrow' (OE *hlæw*). The same man's name is the first el. of Ilsley, ab. 15 m. to the east (Skeat 75), and there was another *Hildes hlæw* in Olney Bk (KCD*621).

Wifol, Wilfol, Wifold hd' 1086 DB, *Wifolthundredum* 1188 P, *Wifholt'* 1220 Fees, *Wifald, Wifold* 1225, *Wyfold* 1225, 1248, *Hundr' de Schriuinham quod uocatur Wyfold'* 1241, *Wyfholte* 1248, *Twyfolt'* 1261, *Wyfold'* 1261, 1284 Ass 36 m 1d, 4, 38 m 21, 27, 37 m 32, 40 m 19, 19d, 44 m 1, *Hundr'm de Yldesleye Wyfholt* 1322 SR 73/5. — The name is derived from a locality nr Faringdon called *Wifholt'* 1259 Cl (cf. index), which is not, however, on the map. On the face of it the name seems to mean 'wood of the women (or of a woman)' (OE *wif* 'woman', 'wife' and *holt* 'wood'), but this is not very satisfactory. The majority of the spellings do not really point to OE *holt*, but rather to OE *fal(o)d* 'cattle-pen' as second el., and the latter may well be the correct base. There is a tendency for ME final *d* to become unvoiced after *l* (Jordan § 200), which would cause the second el. to be readily associated with *holt* through folk-etymology. If so, the name should be compared with WYFOLD O (5 m. W. of Henley on Thames: *la Wifold* R I (1227) Ch, *Wifalde* 1190 P.

1212 Fees, *Wilfalda* 1192, *Wifald'* 1242 P, *Wyfaud* 1263 FF, *Wyfaude* 1279 RII, *Wykaud'* (sic) 1285 QW, *La Wifalda* 1313, *Wyfold* 1355 Cl, *Wyfalde* 1365 Ch).¹ Skeat (PNBrk 13) takes the first el. to be OE *wic* 'village', but no form really points to this. There are various other possibilities, but in the absence of a really old form, the definite explanation may be left open. The *Wil*-forms are probably of no importance, being very likely due to the anticipation of the following *-l*.

Seriveham hd' 1086 DB, *Schriuehamhundredum* 1180 P, *forinsecum hundred' de Sriveham* 1214 Cl, *Hundr' de Shriuenham* 1225, *Hundr' de Schriuinham quod uocatur Wyfold'* 1241, *Hundr' de Shriueham* 1248 Ass 36 m 7, 37 m 32, 38 m 21, *hd of Sriveham* 1265 Misc, *Hundr' intrinsecum de Scrivenham* 1276 RH, *Hundreda de Shryvenham intrinsecum et forinsecum* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Shriuenham, de Shriuenham Forins'* 1327 SR 73/6.

The name is derived from that of the manor of SRIVENHAM, the *caput* of the hundred: *Scriuenham, Scrivenanham* 821 (13) BCS 366, (to) *Scrifanhamme* c 950 (11) Wills, *Seriveham* 1086 DB, *Shriueham* 1157, *Schriueham* 1169, 1173, *Schriham* 1177 P, *Scriueham* 1195 P, *Seriveham* 1212 Fees, *Scrivenham'* 1214 Cl, *Shriuenham* 1217 Pat.

First el. OE *scrifan*, pp. of *scrifan* 'to decree', 'allot', 'adjudge', 'impose (sentence)'; second el. OE *hamm* 'enclosure', 'meadow' etc. The historical setting of the name is unknown; cf. ODP s. v.

Faringdon hd contains the pars of Faringdon (except Wadley or Littleworth and Thrupp, in Shrevenham hd), Gt. and Lt. Coxwell, also Lt. Faringdon (O), and parts of Shilton (O), Gt. Barrington (Gl) and Inglesham (W). Gt. Faringdon and Gt. and Lt. Coxwell were in *Wifold* hd in 1086 (DB). The hundred is first mentioned as *hundredum de Farendon* 1218 Pat, further references including *Hundr' de Farendon'* 1220 Fees, 1241, 1284 Ass 37 m 32d, 44 m 3d, *Hundredum de Farindone* 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Faryndon'* 1327 SR 73/6. It is named from the manor of Gt. FARINGDON, the hundred following the descent of the manor (VHBrk IV. 486).

Ganfield hd

Between the Thames and the Ock, E. of Faringdon, including, now as in 1086, the pars of Shellingford, Stanford in the Vale, Hatford, Pusey, Buckland, Hinton Waldrist, Longworth and Charney Bassett.

Gamesfel, Gamenesfelle, Gamesfelle hd' 1086 DB, *Gamelisfeldhdr'* 1175 P, *Gamenesfeldia* 1219 Fees, *Gamenefeld* 1220 Fees,

¹ There is also a place called Wyvols Court in Swallowfield Brk, which is *le Wifaude* Hy III, *la Wyfaude* n. d. AD III. 100, 111, IV. 7 (all p), but this is probably manorial (from Wyfold O).

1225 Ass 36 m 1d, 13 Abingdon, 1327, 1332 SR 73/6, 7, *Gamenefeld'* 1220 Fees, 1241, 1248, 1284, 1307 Ass 37 m 29, 38 m 21, 44 m 15, 50 m 3, *Gamelefeld* 1225, *Gamenesfeld* 1248 Ass 36 m 5d, 38 m 24, *Gamenefeud* 1261 Ass 40 m 20d, 1276 RH, 1284 Ass 44 m 22, *Gamenesfelde* 1276 RH, 1316 FA, *Gamenefeud'* 1284 QW, *Ganfilde* 1560 D, *Ganfild* 1610 Speed. The name survives in GAINFIELD Fm, 1½ m. NE. of Stanford in the Vale, in the centre of the hundred, at the junction of the pars of Stanford, Charney Basset, Pusey, Hatford and Buckland. This is (eal) *Gama feld* 957 (13) BCS 1005, *Gamenefeld* (p) 1327, 1332 SR 73/6, 7, *Canefeld* (sic) 1361 Pat, *Ganfelfeld* (p) 1375, *Ganfelfelde* 1384 Cl: — 'Field (open land) of games' (OE *gamen* (*gamena* g. pl.) 'sport', 'joy', 'mirth', 'pastime', 'game', 'amusement' and *feld* 'open land', 'land free from wood'). The OE form is probably abbreviated (*Gam[en]a*), and the -s- of some forms is intrusive. The name may have reference to some festivity or sports connected with the holding of the hundred court. Cf. *Gomenhulle*, *Gamenhulle* 1299, 1408 PNWo 394, 341, *Gameneslond* 1375 PNSx 563 and names like Plaistow, Playford (ODP). OE *gamena* glosses Lat *ludorum* (BTSuppl, *gamen* 3).

Ock hd

W. and S. of Abingdon, consisting of the two old hds of *Merceham* (Marcham) W. of Abingdon, including Marcham, Frilford, Tubney, Garford, Goosey (det.), Lyford, Draycott Moor, Kingston, Fyfield, Appleton and Eaton, also Bessels Leigh, now in Hormer hd¹; and *Sudtune* (Sutton) S. of Abingdon, containing Sutton Courtenay and Wick, Steventon, Milton, Appleford, Wittenham (Long and Little) and Drayton, bounded on the north by the Ock. In the 12th century *Merceham* hd changed its name to Ock or Ockford, but Sutton survived until the 15th century, though generally combined with Ock from the 12th century onwards. Both were royal hundreds (FA I. 53). Frilford, Appleton and Bessels Leigh were members of Marcham (BCS 1170).

Merceham hd' 1086 DB.

Named from MARCHAM, 2 m. W. of Abingdon, in a corner of the hundred: *Mercham* 835 (13), (æt, to) *Merchamme* 901 (12), 965 (13) BCS 413, 592, 1169, *Merceham* 1086 DB, *Mercham* 1199 Cur, 1235 Cl, 1242 Fees, 1261 Ass 40 m 21, *Merecham* 1220,

¹ Hatford and Newton seem to be referred by Domesday to this hundred, but the hundredal heading is doubtless wrong. It should be Ganfield.

Mergham 1242 Fees, *Mericham* 13 Abingdon, *Marcham* 1345 Pat. — Explained by Professor Ekwall (SPN 113) as 'meadow where smallage grew' (OE *mer(e)ce* 'smallage' and *hamm* 'meadow' etc.).

Sudtone, *Sudtvne*, *Suttvne hd'* 1086 DB, *Sutton'hdr'* 1169, *Sudton' et Eggefordinghundredum* 1176 P, *hundredum de Sutton'* 1177 P, 1225, 1241, 1248, 1261 Ass 36 m 5, 37 m 28, 38 m 21, 40 m 23, 1327 SR 73/6, *Sutton'hundredum* 1183, 1186, 1188 P, *Hundr' de Okeford' et Sutton'* 1220 Fees, *hd of Ucke and Sutton* 1265 Misc, *hundredum de Oke et Sutton* 1276 RH, *Hundreda de Okke et Sutton* 1316, *de Ok et Sutton* 1428 FA.

Named from the vil. of SUTTON COURTENAY, on the Thames nr Abingdon: (C manentes ad villulam regalem quae dicitur) *Sudtun* 821 (13), *Sudtun* 892—901 (13) BCS 366, 581, 983 (13) KCD 1280, *Sydtun*(inga lace) 956 (12), *Sudtun*(iga lace) 973 (12) BCS 1183, 1292, *Suttun* 1000 (13) KCD 1294, *Sudtone*, *Sudtvne* 1086 DB, *Suthtun'* 1156 P, *Sutton'* 1161, 1191 P, 1212 Fees, 1217 Cl, *Suttun* 1221, *Sutton Curtenay* 1294 Pat.

'Southern homestead' (OE *sūp*, *tūn*); Courtenay from a family of that name, mentioned in connection with Sutton as early as 1161 (P).

Eggefordinghundredum 1176 P, *Oxford* 1219 Fees, *Okeford'* 1220 Fees, 1225 Ass 36 m 1d, *Ockeford'* ib m 5d, *Hokkeforde* 13 Abingdon; *Hundred' de Ock'* 1220 Fees, *Hecke*, *Ocke* 1241, *Okke* 1248, *Hucke* 1261 Ass 37 m 27 f., 38 m 21, 40 m 21, *Ucke* 1265 Misc, *Oke*, *Ock* 1276 RH, *Uck* 1277 Ipm, *Okke* 1316 FA, 1327 SR 73/6, 1380 Cl. — Called after a ford over the Ock mentioned as (on) *E(o)ccenforda* 955 (13) BCS 906 in bounds of Abingdon. In Abingdon II. 138 there is mention of a *pons de Yccheford*, and in 1276 (RH I. 19) the Abbot of Abingdon is said to have appropriated to his use an enclosed piece of land between the vill of Abingdon and *Ocke* mill, where the bailiffs used to hold the hundred (court) of Ock. In 1290 (Ipm II. 473) an inquisition was held at the bridge of *Ock'*, i. e. at the hundred meeting-place, Ock bridge having replaced Ock ford (cf. VHBk IV. 334). It must have been on the Ock near Abingdon, on the boundary of the two original hundreds. In the 13th century the name of Ockford was replaced by that of the river Ock itself, on which see ERN 306.

Hormer hd

The tongue of land in the great bend of the Thames N. of Abingdon, bounded on three sides by the Ock and the Thames and on the fourth by

Ock hd, including the pars of Abingdon, St. Helen Without, Radley, Sunningwell, Wootton, Bessels Leigh (in Marcham hd in 1086), Cumnor, N. and S. Hinksey and Wytham. The hundred and all its vills belonged to the Abbot of Abingdon (DB f. 58b; FA I. 53). It seems to be identical with the hundred hides attached to the royal manor of Abingdon, the royal rights over which were granted to the abbey by Eadred (BCS 906: v. EHR 47. 371 and reference).

Hornemeres hundred 1047 (13) Abingdon, *Hornimere* 1086 DB, 1087—1100, 1100—35, 1189 Abingdon, *Hornimera* Hy I, Stephen, Hy 2 Abingdon, *Hornemerahdr*' 1175, *Hornimerehundredum* 1188 P, *Hornigmere* 13 Abingdon, *Hornemere* 1220 Fees, 1225 Ass 36 m 1d, 1228, 1230 Cl, 1242 Misc, 1261 Ass 40 m 22d, 1276 RH, 1316 FA, 1318 Ch, 1326 Ipm, 1346 Cl, 1348, 1353 Pat, 1428 FA, *Hormer* 1569 D, 1610 Speed: — OE **Horningamere* 'the pool (OE *mere*) of the dwellers in the tongue of land' (OE **horna*, on which see Ekwall, StNPh 2. 35, ODP s. v.), referring to the projecting corner of Berkshire surrounded by the Thames, N. of Abingdon. This explanation is suggested by the persistent *-i(g)-* of the earliest forms. In **Horningamere* the *-a-* would be lost early, and the *-ng-* would be assimilated to the *-m-*.¹ Cf. *Horninga mere* BCS 1230 in the OE boundaries of Witney O, which is referred here by Skeat (80). But Witney is a considerable distance from Hormer hd, so that this does not seem possible, except in so far as these *Horningas* may have been people coming from Hormer hd.

Wantage hd

Mainly E. and N. of Wantage and S. of the Ock in White Horse Vale. bounded on the south by the crest of the downs, containing the pars of Wantage, Grove, Charlton, E. and W. Lockinge, Ardington, E. and W. Hendred, E. and W. Hanney, Denchworth and, detached, Sparsholt and Childrey. The hundred was held with the manor of Wantage by Fulk fil. Warini in 1251 (Cl), and the same or another tenant of this name held the hundred in 1316 (FA); cf. VHBk IV. 267.

Wanetinz hd' 1086 DB, *Hundr' de ... Waneting* 1130, *Waneting'hdr*' 1175, *Wanetingehundredum* 1188 P, *hundredum de Wanetingia* 1219 Fees, *Hundred' de Waneting'* 1220, 1241 Fees, 1276 RH, *Hundredum de Wanetinge* 1248 Fees, 1274 Pat, 1327 SR 73/6, *Hundredum de Wantinge* 1316 FA.

Called after the royal manor of WANTAGE, apparently the *caput* of the hundred: (æt) *Waneting* 880—5 (c 1030), 955 (14) BCS 553, 912. c 995 BM.

¹ For similar early reduction of *ing* to *i*, cf. Codicote PNHrt 109.

Uuanating c 894 Asser, *Wanetinz* 1086 DB, 1157 P, *Wanatinge* 1166 RBE, *Waneting'* 1169, 1173, 1177 P, 1212 Cur, 1231, 1232, 1238 Cl, *Wanetinge* 1187 P, 1236 Bracton, *Wanetinges* 1214 Cur, 1232 Cl, *Wanetingh'* 1234, *Wanetunge* 1247, *Wanting'* 1255, *Wanetigg'* 1258 Cl, *Wantenges* 1316 Pat, *Wantynch* 1393 Cl.

An original stream name (the old name of Letcombe Brook); v. PNing 163, ERN 433.

Compton hd

A downland district surrounding E. Ilsley consisting of the pars of E. and W. Ilsley, Farnborough, Catmore, Chilton, Compton and Aldworth. This is identical with the Domesday hd of *Nachededorn*, which also included Brightwalton, now in Faircross hd. The hundred was appurtenant to the royal manor of Compton (in 1228 (Cl) the bishop of Salisbury held an estate in 'Compton with the hundred of Compton (quadam terra in Compton', cum hundredo de Cumpton'); v. also FFH 142 and VHBk IV. 2), and in the 12th century it exchanged its early name for that of its *caput*.

Nachededorn(e) hd' 1086 DB, *Lachetornehdr*' 1130, *Nakedesthornhundredum* (var. *Nakedethorn-*) 1183 P: — 'Bare thorn-tree' (OE *nacod* 'naked', 'bare' and *porn* 'thorn-bush', 'thorn-tree'). Stevenson (Asser 238) identifies this with the 'unica spinosa arbor', round which, according to Asser, the battle of Ashdown was fought, but there does not seem to be much ground for this. The site of the place is unknown, but Domesday mentions a manor of *Nachededorne* of twenty hides. This is conjectured in VHBk IV. 16 to have been amalgamated with the manor of Compton.

Comton'hdr' 1169, *Cumtonehundredum* 1195 P, *hundredum de Cumptona* 1219 Fees, *Hundredum de Cumpton'* 1220 Fees, 1225, 1241, 1248, 1261 Ass 36 m 4, 37 m 30d, 38 m 25, 40 m 24d, *Hundr' de Cumton'* 1225 Ass 36 m 7, *hundr' de Compton* 1276 RH, 1316 FA.

The name is taken from the manor of COMPTON, the *caput* of the hundred: *Contone* 1086 DB, *Comtun* e Hy 2 BM, *Cumton'* 1195 P, 1205 Cl, *Cumpton'* 1195 P, 1220 Fees, 1233 Cl, *Comton'* 1212 Fees, *Cumtun* 1230 BM, *Est-, Westcumpton'* 1242 Fees.

'Homestead in a valley' (OE *cumb* 'a narrow valley' and *tūn* 'homestead', 'village').

Moreton hd

On the Thames NW. of Reading. It corresponds to the two Domesday hds of *Blitberie* (Blewbury), W. of Wallingford, containing Blewbury, Aston Upthorpe and Tirrold, Harwell, N. and S. Moreton, E. and W. Hagbourne,

Upton and Didcot, bounded on the south by Bleobury Down; and *Esliteford*, on the Thames S. of Wallingford, containing Cholsey, Basildon, Ashampstead, Brightwell, Sotwell, Clapcot, Streatley and Moulsoford (DB; Fees 293). The two hundreds were often combined from the beginning of the 13th century onwards. *Blitberie* disappeared in the 13th century, perhaps as a result of the inclusion of Blewbury itself (with Cholsey) in Reading hd (q. v.), and was replaced by Moreton, but the name of *Esliteford* survived longer, and is occasionally mentioned (in the form *Slottisford*) on the Subsidy Rolls as late as 1625, so that the definite amalgamation of the two original hundreds seems to be fairly recent. In 1177 f. P there occurs a *Bastedene-hundredum* (Basildon), no further mention of which has been found.

Heslitesford, *Esliteford*, *Eletesford* hd' 1086 DB, *Sletesford* 1130, *Slotesf'* 1162, *Seletesfordhdr'* 1169, *Seledesfordhdr'* 1175, *Sletesford* 1176, *Scletesfordhundredum* 1177, *Sletesfordhundredum* 1180, 1188, *Scletesford'hundredum* 1192 P, *Slotesfordia* 1219, *Slote(s)f'* 1220 Fees, *Sloteford'* 1225, 1241 Ass 36 m 1d, 37 m 27, *Slotesford'* 1225 Ass 36 m 5, 1230 P, 1261, 1284 Ass 40 m 24, 44 m 8, *Slutesford* 1225 Ass 36 m 7, *Slotteford* 1241 Ass 37 m 31d, 1284 QW, *Snoteford* 1248 Ass 38 m 21, *Sloteford* 1276 RH, *Slottesford* 1284 QW, 1316 FA, *Slotisford'* 1307 Ass 50 m 4d, *Slotesford* 1325 Ipm, 1332 SR 73/7, *Slotesforde* 1327 SR 73/6. — The site of the ford from which the name is taken is not known with certainty, but it was probably in Moulsoford (v. VHBk III. 448), Symon, Nicholas and Agnes de *Slotesford(e)* being assessed in that parish in 1327 and 1332 (SR 73/6 m 17, 73/7 m 16).¹ The *E-* of the Domesday forms is prosthetic, and for the form *Heslitesford* cf. the Domesday form *Heslinbruge* of Slimbridge Gl. The forms in *Sel-* are also due to Norman influence, v. IPN 103. The variation between forms in *Slet-*, *Slot-* and *Slut-* points to an OE base in **Slēot-*, the *-o-* forms being due to a shift of stress in the diphthong; cf. Ock hd above and Redbridge hd Ha. This is to be derived from the PrG base **sleut-*, the first el. being connected with *slot* 'bar', 'bolt', *sloat*, *slote* 'bar', 'cross-bar' (NED), cognate with G Schloss 'bolt', 'castle' etc.; cf. especially MLG *slēt* 'slender branch', 'thin stick' etc., originally 'cross-bar' (< **sleuta*), LG *sleten* 'the shafts of a wheelbarrow'; v. Torp 541. Hence the meaning may be 'ford with a bar (or bars)'.

Blitberie hd' 1086 DB, *hundr' de Bleoberia* 1130, *Blebirihundre-*

¹ In 1340 NI, however, Symon, Robert, Bernard and John de *Slotesford* are said to be parishioners of Cholsey. Cholsey and Moulsoford pars adjoin.

dum 1188 P, *Hundred' de Slotesf' et Blebir'* 1220 Fees, *Hundr' de Blebir'* 1225 Ass 36 m 6, 1228 Fees, 1230 P, 1241 Ass 37 m 31d, *Hundr' de Blebyr'* 1248, *de Blebery* 1261 Ass 38 m 21, 40 m 24d, *hundredum domini Regis de Bleber'* 1276 RH, *Hundr'm de Bleburye* 1284 Ass 44 m 9.

The name is taken from BLEWBURY 5 m. SW. of Wallingford: *Bleoburg*, (to) *Bleobyrig* 944 (13), (ofer) *Bleobyrig dune* 964 (13) BCS 801, 1143, *Blidberiam*, *Blitberie* 1086 DB, *Bleubiri* 1091 Sarum, *Bleberia* 1144—7 BM, *Blebiri* 1156, *Bliberia* 1176, *Blieberia* 1177 P, *Bleoberiam* 1202 (1227) Ch, *Bleiburi* 1207 Pap, *Blubir'* 1212, *Blebir'* 1220, 1242 Fees, *Blebur'* 1255 Cl, *Blebury* 1273 AD IV, 1305 Cl.

OE *blēo* 'colour' and *burh* 'fortification'. The name may refer to the variegated aspect of a hill-side scarred by the earthen ramparts of an ancient fortress; cf. Ekwall, ODP s. v. Bleadon, but also Skeat PNBk 20. The map marks a 'Camp' at Blewburton Hill E. of the village, on the boundary of Aston Upthorpe par, but according to VHBk I. 254 the terraces which have been looked upon as the ramparts of an earth-work have probably been formed by the continued ploughing of the hill-side. However, the name itself probably refers to an earth-work, which may have been the meeting-place of the hundred.

Hd of Morton 1265 Misc, *Hundr' de Morton* 1276 RH, *Hundr'm de Morton'* 1284 Ass 44 m 22, 1327 SR 73/6, *hundr'm de Suthmorton' et Slottesford*, *hundr'm domini Regis de Suthmorton'* 1284 QW, *Duo Hundr' de Morton' et Slotisford'* 1307 Ass 50 m 4d, *Hundreda de Mortone et Slottesford* 1316 FA, (the King's) *hd of Morton* [alias *Mourtone*] 1324 Ipm, *Hundreda de Mortone et Comptone* 1428 FA.

Named from the vil. of SOUTH MORETON, 3 m. W. of Wallingford, near the boundary of *Slottisford* hd: *Mortun* 891 (12) BCS 565, *Mortvne* 1086 DB, *Mortun'* 1174 P, *Morton'* 1177 P, 1212 Fees, 1253 Cl, *Sudmorton'* 1220 Fees, *Suthmorton'* 1241 Ass 37 m 31d, 1242 Fees, *Suthmorton'* 1242 Fees, *Suthmorton* 1255 Cl, 1290 Ipm.

'Marsh homestead' (OE *mōr* 'swamp', 'moor' and *tūn* 'homestead', 'village'). In 1273 AD IV, there is mention of 'the sheriff's tourn at Morton', this being apparently the meeting-place of the joint hundreds of Blewbury and Slottisford.

Oxfordshire

The ancient hundredal organisation of Oxfordshire has been considerably rearranged. Judging by the evidence of Domesday, Oxfordshire in 1086 contained 21 hundreds and two half-hundreds, while at the present day the county contains 14 hundreds only, one of which was a half-hundred. According to Domesday (f. 154 b) seven royal manors had the jurisdiction (*Soca*) over a varying number of hundreds attached to them, 4½ hundreds being annexed to Benson, 2 hundreds to Headington, 2½ hundreds to Kirtlington, 3 hundreds to Upton, 3 hundreds to Shipton under Wychwood, 2 hundreds to Bampton and 2 hds to Bloxham and Adderbury (cf. Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, 92), the remaining three hundreds being annexed to manors of the see of Lincoln. In only four cases, however, does Domesday mention the names of these early hundreds (Dorchester, Benson, Lewknor and Pyrton). Later documents supply a few more of the early hundred names: Langtree and Binfield belonged to the 4½ hds of Benson, the two hds of Headington were Bullingdon and *Soterlawa*, and one of the three hundreds annexed to Shipton is given the name of *Kinwardesberge* in 12th century Pipe Rolls; but the names of several of the ancient hundreds enumerated in Domesday are never mentioned. Only two of the royal manors to which the jurisdiction over hundreds was attached gave their names to modern hundreds, *viz.* Bampton and Bloxham. The 2½ hds of Kirtlington correspond to the modern hd of Ploughley, the three hds of Upton to the modern hd of Wootton, and the three hds of Shipton to the modern hd of Chadlington. The geography and arrangement of the early hundreds are otherwise unknown, except for those of the extreme south-east of the county. The modern hundreds of N. Oxfordshire are generally very large, which is natural, as they represent amalgamations of two or more early hundreds. The Cherwell separates Ploughley and Bullingdon hds in the east of the county from Wootton hd, and Bullingdon hd is in part bounded on the SE. by the Thame. In the SE. of the county the hundreds are smaller, the original hundredal division being more or less preserved. The Chilterns separate Binfield hd from Ewelme and Langtree hds, but the latter, as well as Pyrton, extends on either side of the Chilterns. Though they have preserved their separate identities, the four hundreds and a half occupying the SE. extremity of the county have always been grouped together, in Domesday as the 4½ hds dependent on Benson, and later as the 4½ hds of Chiltern (*Manerium de Bensintona... cum iiii. hundredis et dimido de Ciltre* 1219 Fees, et *passim*). The Chiltern hundreds were Lewknor, Pyrton, Langtree, Binfield and Benson (now Ewelme; a half-hd); v. Fees 1398, RH II. 30, NED s. v. Chiltern.

Langtree hd

On the Thames NW. of Reading, at the southern extremity of the Chilterns, consisting of the pars of Mapledurham, Whitchurch, Goring, Checkendon, Ipsden, N. Stoke, Mongewell, Newnham Murren and Crowmarsh. S. Stoke is in Dorchester hd.

Langetriehdr' 1160, 1198, *Langtrehdr'* 1162, 1180, 1188, 1192, 1195 P, *Langetroe* 1219 Fees, *Langetre* 1220 Cl, 1224 Pat, 1241 *Ass* 697 m 6d, 1247 Fees, 1255 RH, 1261, 1268 *Ass* 701 m 31, 703 m 6, 1285 QW, 1300 Ipm, 1327 *SR* 161/9, *Laungetre* 1261 *Ass* 701 m 27d, *Langhetre* 1276 RH, *Landgetre* 1285, *Langtre* 1316 FA, *Langtree* 1539 LP: — 'Tall tree' (OE *lang* 'long', 'tall' and *trēo* 'tree'); cf. Longtree hd Gl, above, and (ǣt) *Lange treow* BCS 682 (Brk).

Binfield hd

In the extreme SE. of the county, W. of Henley on Thames and E. of the Chilterns, containing the pars of Henley on Thames, Badgemore, Bix, Rotherfield Greys and Peppard, Harpsden, Shiplake, Eye and Dunsden and part of Caversham (mostly in Reading).

Hundredum de Benifeld' 1177 (*Beinfelddundredum* (sic) 1178, *Benflethundredum* (sic) 1179), *Benetfeld'hundredum* 1188, *Benesfeldhdr'* 1189, *Benifeldhundredum* 1192, 1195, *Benetfeldhundredum* 1200, 1201 P, *Benefeld* 1199 P, 1255, 1276 RH, 1268 *Ass* 703 m 5, 1300 Ipm, *Benefeld'* 1220 Cl, 1247, 1285 *Ass* 700 m 1d, 705 m 4, 1327 *SR* 161/9, *Benifeld* 1224 Pat, *Benefeud'* 1241 Fees, *Benefeud* 1261 *Ass* 701 m 28, 1285 FA, *Bunefeud* 1279 RH, *Benefelde* 1316 FA, *Bynfyld* 1539 LP.¹ — The name is preserved in BINFIELD HEATH (*Bunefeld* 1272, *Benefeud* 1276 AD III (p), *Benefeld* 1276 RH, 1457 BM), 1½ m. W. of Shiplake, in the south of the hundred, on the boundary between Shiplake and Eye and Dunsden pars. It is on high ground commanding a wide view of the Thames valley. Ekwall suggests (ODP s. v.) that *Beonan feld* 963 (13) BCS 1123 is identical with Binfield. The localisation of the former is, however, uncertain, and some P forms point to OE **Beonetfeld* 'bent field', identical with Binfield Brk (Skeat 38; ODP).

Pyrton hd

The district surrounding Watlington, N. of Binfield hd, extending on both sides of the Chiltern Hills, containing the pars of Watlington, Pishill with Stonor, Shirburn, Pyrton, S. Weston, Wheatfield and Stoke Talmage.

Peritone, Peritvne hvnd' 1086 DB, *Pyritonhundredum* 1182, *Periton'hundredum* 1192 P, *Hundredum de Perinton'* 1199 P, 1247 Fees, *hundredum de Puritona* 1219 Fees, *hundredum de Periton'*

¹ *Hunifeldhundredum* 1180 f. P may belong here (for *Buni*-?).

1220 Cl, 1241 Fees, 1276 RH, *Hundred' de Pyriton'* 1261, 1268 Ass 701 m 28d, 703 m 4d, *Hundr' de Piriton'* 1276 RH, *Hundredum de Piriton* 1285, 1316 FA, *hd of Pyritone* 1300 Ipm, *Hundr' de Piritone* 1327 SR 161/9.

Named from the vil. of PYRTON, 1 m. N. of Watlington: *Pirigtun* 766 (11) BCS 221, *Peritone*, *Piritone* 1086 DB, *Periton'* 1163 P, *Peritun'* 1220 Fees, *Periton* c 1220 Bodl. *Piriton* 1227 Ch, *Perinton'* 1247 Ass 700 m 1d. *Perenton* 1269 Grav, *Pirytun* 1272 Ipm, 1282 Pat, *Pyrinton'* 1285 QW, *Puryton* 1316 Pat, 1326 Ipm.

'Pear-tree homestead' (OE *pyrige* 'pear-tree' and *tūn* 'homestead').

Lewknor hd

In the SE. of the county, on the Bucks border and on the western slopes of the Chilterns, S. of Thame, containing the pars of Lewknor, Adwell, Aston Rowant, Crowell, Chinnor, Emington, Sydenham and, detached, Britwell, also (formerly) Stokenchurch, now in Bucks.

Levecanol(e) hd' 1086 DB, *Luuectonhadr'* (sic) 1162, *Leukenorahdr'* 1169, *Leukenorehundredum* 1180, 1182, 1184, 1188, 1189 P, *Hundredum de Leukenore* 1199 P, 1285 Ass 705 m 1d, 1300 Ipm, *hundredum de Luuekenor* 1219 Fees, *hundredum . . . de Leukenor'* 1220 Cl, 1261 Ass 701 m 29, *de Leukenor* 1224 Pat, 1275 Ipm, *Hundredum de Leukenore* 1241, 1247 Fees, 1276 RH, 1285 QW, 1316 FA, 1327 SR 161/9, *Hundr' de Leweknore* 1255 RH, *Hundr' de Lukenore* 1268 Ass 703 m 11, *Lewknor* 1539 LP.

Named from LEWKNOR in the south of the hundred, 2½ m. NE. of Watlington: (æt) *Leofecan oran* 990—4 KCD 693, *Levec(h)anole* 1086 DB, *Leuecnore* Hy I, *Leovechenoram* Hy 2 Abingdon, *Leukenore* (p) 1176 P, *Leouetanor'* (sic; t for c) 1184 Bodl (p), *Loukenore* (p) 1195 P, *Leukenor'* 1200 Cur (p), 1255 Cl, *Louekenor'* (p) 1210 Cur, *Leukenor* 1228 Pat, *Leucanor'*, *Leukenor'* (p) 1230 Cl, *Leukenore* 1241 Ass 697 m 1, *Leukenouere* 1242 Gross.

'Lēofeca's hill-slope' (OE *ōra*). *Lēofeca* is a known man's name (v. Crawford p. 122, Redin 157). The Domesday form shows AN influence. Lewknor is just below the western scarp of the Chilterns.

Ewelme hd

SE. of Oxford, between the Thames and the Chilterns, containing the pars of Benson, Ewelme, Swyncombe, Nuffield, Nettlebed, Brightwell Baldwin, Cuxham, Berriek Salome, Warborough, Newington, Chalgrove and Great Haseley. The hundred corresponds to the half-hundred of

Bensington of Domesday, and is called a half-hundred as late as the 16th century in spite of its being larger than the rest of the Chiltern hundreds.

Dimid' Besintone hd', *Dimid' Besenton hd'* 1086 DB, *dim' hundr' de Besintona* 1130, *Hundr' de Bensinton'* 1165, *dimidium hundredum de Bensinton'* 1188, 1192, 1199 P, 1220 Cl, *dimidium hundredum de Bensenton'* 1193 P, *dimidium hundredum de Bensinton* 1219 Fees, 1224 Pat, *Dimidium hundredum de Bensington'* 1247 Fees.

Named from the royal manor of BENSINGTON or BENSON, on the Thames N. of Wallingford, *caput* of the four hds and a half of Bensington (cf. DB f. 154 b, Fees 251): (in) *Banesinga villa* 726—37 (13) BCS 155, *Bænesingtun* 891 (s. a. 571) ASC(A), *Benesingtun* E, *Benesingtūn* 891 (s. a. 777) ASC(A), (villa regia in) *Beonsincgtune*, (from) *Bysincgtune* 880 (11) BCS 547, *Besintone* 1086 DB, *Besentun'* 1156 P, *Bensinton'* 1160, 1190 P, 1200 Cur, 1215 Cl, 1242 Fees, *Besenton'* 1166, 1192 P, 1209 Fees, *Besintun'* 1212 Fees, 1221 Cl, *Bunsinton* 1272, *Bensington* 1275 Ipm.

OE **Benesinga tūn* 'homestead of the people of *Benesa'*, **Benesa* (**Bænesa*) being a derivative of *Bana*; cf. Stenton, IPN 172, Karlström 68, Ekwall, ODP s. v. The OE spellings in *-eo-*, *-y-* are inaccurate.

Hundr' del Ewellm 1255 RH, *Dimidium hundredum de Ewelme* 1261 Ass 701 m 28, 1279 RH, 1285 Ass 705 m 2d, 1300 Ipm (half hd of), 1316 FA, 1327 SR 161/9, *hundr'de Lewelm'* 1261 Ass 701 m 25d, *Dimidium hundredum de Ewelme* 1285 FA, *Ewelme half hundred* 1539 LP.

The name is taken from EWELME, 2 m. E. of Benson: *Lavelme*, *Lawelme*, *Auuilma*, *Auuilme* 1086 DB, *Ewelme* 1198 Fees, *Lewelme* 1199 Cur II (p), 1204 Cur, 1219 FF, 1242 Fees, *Lealwelme'* (sic) 1200 P, *Ewelme* 1218, 1227 FF, 1235 Ch, 1236 Fees, 1249 Cl, 1261 Ch, 1297 Pat, *Eawelme* 1219 WellsR, *Lewelme'* 1220 Fees, 1249 Cl, *Ewelme'* 1235 Cl, 1236 Fees, 1268 Ass 703 m 7d, *Ewellm'*, *Ewelle*, *Hewelme* 1236, *Euwelme*, *Lewellme*, *Le Ewelme* 1242, *Lewelme'* 1247 Fees.

OE *æwielm* 'spring', 'source of a river'. The village is named from a great spring, the source of a small stream, which gushes up at the foot of the hill on which the church stands. Ewelme was no doubt the meeting-place of the old hd of Bensington. The *L-* is the prefixed French article.

Thame hd

Consists of two distinct portions, one S. of Thame itself containing the pars of Thame and Tetsworth, the other lower down the Thame consisting of Gt. and Lt. Milton and Waterstock, separated from the first by a strip of Ewelme hd. The hundred and the manor of Thame were

held by the bishop of Lincoln (Episcopus Lincoll' tenet illud hundred' cum manerio. RH II. 820, A. D. 1279) and was probably annexed to the manor (cf. EHR 47. 364 and note).

Tamehundredum 1184, 1188, 1192 P, *Hundr' de Tama* 1241 Ass 697 m 7d, *hundredum de Tham'* 1242 Fees, *Hundr' de Thame* 1247, 1261 Ass 700 m 13, 701 m 26, 1276 RH, 1285 QW, 1327 SR 161/9, 1428 FA, *Hundr'm de Tame* 1247 Fees, 1285 Ass 705 m 10d, 1316 FA.

Named from the manor of THAME: *Thamu* a 675 (13), *Tamu* 675 (13) BCS 34, 39, (æt) *Tame* c 1050 (s. a. 971) ASC(B), *Tame* 1086 DB, 1198 P, 1219 Cl, 1227 Ch, *Tama* c 1130, 1139 Reg Ant, 1158, 1162 P, 1241 Ass 697 m 5, *Thamam* 1149 Reg Ant, *Thame* 1219 WellsR, 1226 Bracton, 1241 Pat, *Thome* 1305 Pat.

Identical with the name of the river Thame, on which see ERN 390.

Dorchester hd

A small hundred on the Thames E. of Abingdon, consisting of the pars of Culham, Clifton Hampden, Dorchester, Burecot, Drayton, Stadhampton and Chislehampton, Fifield in Benson and, detached, S. Stoke nr Goring. The hundred belonged to the bishop of Lincoln and was appurtenant to his manor of Dorchester (*Dorcestria cum suo hundreto* 1139 Reg Ant I. 191; cf. EHR 47. 364).

Dorchecestre hd' 1086 DB, *Dorkecestr'hundredum* 1182, 1184, 1188 P, *Hundr' de Dorkecestr'* 1241 Ass 697 m 6d, 1242 Fees, 1245 Cl, 1247 Ass 700 m 3, 1276 RH, 1285 Ass 705 m 7, *Hundred' de Dorkcestr'* 1261 Ass 701 m 27, 1327 SR 161/9, *hundr' de Dorcestre* 1285 QW, *Hundredum de Dorkcestre* 1316 FA, *hd of Dorchester* 1346 Cl.

Named from the episcopal manor of DORCHESTER, in the south of the hundred on the Thame: *Dorcic*, *Dorciccaestra* (gen.) c 730 (8) Bede, (in) *Dorceceastre* 891 (s. a. 635), 897, (in) *Dorcesceastre* 891 (s. a. 636, 639) ASC(A), (æt) *Dorceastre Myrcumme* 955 (14) BCS 912, (on) *Dorceceastre*, *Dorceceastre* 1121 (s. a. 635 f.) ASC(E), (on) *Dorkacestre* 1067 ASC(D), *Dorchecestre*, *Dorkecestre* (Brk) 1086 DB, *Dorchecestriam* 1126, *Dorcestria* 1139, *Dorcesttram* 1146, *Dorcesttram* 1149 Reg Ant, *Dorkecestr'* 1190 P, 1206 Pat, 1211 Cur, 1215, 1235 Cl, *Dorkecestre* 1212, *Derkecestr'* 1236 Fees.

The first el. is a Brit name of the place, to which was added OE *ceaster* 'city', 'fort', etc. On the etymology v. Ekwall, ODP s. v. The meaning may be 'bright or splendid place'.

Bullington hd

E. of Oxford, N. of Dorchester hd, between the Cherwell, the Thames, the Thame and the Buckinghamshire border, containing on the north the pars of Wood Eaton, Beckley and Horton cum Studley, but also an isolated portion further north including Piddington, Arncot, Merton, Ambrosden and Blackthorn, also, detached, Albury nr Thame. It consists of the two old hundreds of Bullington and *Soterlawa*, the former of which comprised the southern portion of the modern hundred while *Soterlawa* included its northern portion, though there is no means of determining the exact boundary between them. The two old hds both belonged to the royal manor of Headington nr Oxford (Hedintone... Duorum hundredorum Soca pertinet huic Manerio, DB f. 154 b, and cf. RH II 30, 39 and H. M. Cam, Oxoniensia I (1936), 115 f.), whence the name *hundredum regis de Hedindon'* 1248 Cl. In the 12th century and later there is also mention of a new hundred associated with this district, the hundred outside the North Gate of Oxford (*Hundredum extra portam borealem Oxon'* 1247 Ass 700 m 9), on which see H. M. Cam, l. c.

(Buleden'hundredum et) *Soterlawahundredum* 1188, (Bulesdon' et) *Schotelawahundredum* 1192, *Hundredum de Buleden' et Toteslaw'* (sic) 1199 P, *hundredum de Bulenden' et de Soteleu* 1219 Fees. — This is doubtless to be connected with SHOTOVER, 4 m. E. of Oxford (*Scotorne* 1086 DB, *Sotora* 1130 P, *Sotore*, *Shottore* 1222, *Sothore* 1229, *Shotor'* 1230, *Shotovr'* 1231 Cl); v. H. M. Cam, Oxoniensia I. 117 and n. 2. The hundred name seems to be composed of the name of Shotover itself and OE *hlāw* 'hill', 'mound', hence it may be a precursor of the modern Shotover Hill. Shotover itself is derived by Ekwall, SPN 147 f., from an OE **scēot* 'steep slope', and *ofer* 'hill', 'ridge', perhaps also 'hill slope', the meaning being 'hill with a steep side'.

Bulesden'hundredum 1180, *Buledenehundredum* 1181, *ij hundreda de Bulesden'* 1182, *Buleden'hundredum* 1188, 1189, 1190, *Bulesdon'* 1192, *Buleden'* 1199 P, *Bulenden'* 1219, 1220, 1241, 1247 Fees, 1255 RH, *Bullendon* 1223 Oseney, *Bolendena* 1231 Bracton, *Bulinden'* 1233 Cl, 1279 RH, *Bolesden'* 1236 Cl, *Bolendene* 1240 Oseney, 1261 Ass 701 m 25, *Bolenden* 1242 Fees, 1306 Ipm, *Bulenden* 1242 Fees, 1285 FA, *Bolendon* 1247 Misc, *Bulendon'* 1268 Ass 703 m 11, *Bul(l)ingdene* 1276, *Bolenden'*, *Bulendon'*, *Bolingdene* 1279 RH, *Bolendan* 1283 Misc, *Bullenden* 1283 Cl, *Bolendon'*, *Bolindon'* 1285 Ass 705 m 8 (d), *Bolinden* 1316 FA, 1324 Inq aqd, *Bolin(g)den* 1317 Fine, *Bolynden* 1318 Ipm, 1330, 1380 Cl, 1428 FA, *Bolyndene* 1327 SR 161/9, 1330 Ipm, *Bolyng-*

den 1337, 1360, 1375 Pat, 1387, 1393 Cl, *Bolyngdene* 1340 Pat, *Bolyndon* 1343 Pat, 1354 lpm, *Bolyngdon* 1375 Cl, 1393 Pat, *Bolingdon* 1539 LP: — 'Bula's valley' or 'bull valley', the first el. being OE *bula* 'bull' or **Bula* pn (v. Abdick and Bulstone hd So, above), the second OE *denu* 'valley' (with later confusion with *dūn* 'hill').¹ The traditional meeting-place of the hundred was at BULLINGDON GREEN 3 m. SE. of Oxford, at the junction of the pars of Horsepath, Headington, Cowley and Forest Hill with Shotover, on the line of the Roman road to Dorchester. The site is on fairly high ground with several tracks leading to it, but near a hollow which may be the 'dene' referred to in the name. The sheriff's tourn at *Bolenden*' is mentioned in 1279 (RH), and in 1240 the meeting took place at 'the sheepfold of Cowley' (H. M. Cam, op. cit. 117). As Bullingdon Green is only a mile S. of Shotover Hill, the probable meeting-place of the ancient hd of *Soterlawa*, Miss Cam suggests (l. c.) that the hundred of Bullingdon should rather be associated with Bullsdown, a hill above Wheatley, at which latter place the hundred court sometimes met. But the early forms of the hundred name clearly connect it with Bullingdon Green.

Ploughley hd

In the NE. of the county, E. of the Cherwell and N. of Bullingdon hd, including, on the south, the pars of Launton, Bicester, Wendlebury, Charlton on Otmoor, Fencot, Murcot, Noke and Islip. Caversfield was formerly in Bucks. The hundred was largely separated from Bullingdon hd by Ot Moor. It corresponds to the two hundreds and a half belonging to Kirtlington in 1086 (Cherielintone...de II hundredis et dimidio Soca pertinet huic Manerio, DB f. 154b), but no Domesday name of these hundreds is preserved unless (in) *primo, secundo Gadre hvnd'*, DB f. 159, is one, which seems doubtful, the use of *primus, secundus* with a hundred name being unique; cf. H. M. Cam, op. cit. 115 n. 3.

Pokedelawahdr' 1169, 1175, 1184, 1188, 1189, *Pochkedelawahdr'* 1170, *Pokkedelawahundredum* 1176, *Pochedelawahundredum* 1178, *Pokedelehahundredum* 1182, *Pokelawahundredum* 1185, *Pokedelawahundredum* 1193, *Pochedelaw'* 1199 P, *Pokedelaw* 1219, *Pokedelowe* 1220, *Powedel'* 1237 Fees, *Pokedelawe* 1241 Ass 697 m 4, *Poghedelawe* ib m 4d, 1261, 1268 Ass 701 m 20, 703 m 6, *Pokhedelowe*, *Pokedoloe* 1242 Fees, *Powhelawe*,

¹ The form *Bolendan* 1283 Misc if correct contains the form *dane* of OE *denu*, common in PNs of the SE. counties.

Powedelawe, *Powhedelawe*, *Pochedelawe* 1247 Ass 700 m 9(d), 10, 13, *Pokedelawe* 1259 Cl, *Poucedelowe* 1265 Misc, *Powwedelowe* 1276 RH, *Powedelowe* 1276 RH, Ed I Misc, *Ploudhleggh* (sic) 1279 RH, *Powhedel'* 1280 Oseney, *Powedlowe* 1285 FA, *Pouhhedelowe*, *Poughhedelowe*, *Poghhedelowe* *Pouhghedelowe* 1285 Ass 705 m 15d, 16(d), 30, *Pochedelowe* 1293 Cl, *Pochedelogh* 1293 Misc, *Poghedlo* 1315 Inq aqd, *Poghedelowe* 1316 FA, *Poughedelowe* 1327 SR 161/9, 1341 Cl, *Poughley*, *Poughleye* 1539 LP. — The name is taken from PLOUGHLEY HILL at a cross-road on the boundary of Fritwell and Souldern pars in the extreme NW. of the hundred. The name originally denoted a barrow just S. of the Bear Inn (the name being marked on the wrong side of the road on the OS maps); this is gone (the site is marked on the 6" OS), but is described by Dr. Stukeley (Itinerarium Curiosum, 2nd ed., London 1776, p. 43¹) as 'a curious barrow, neatly turned like a bell, small (i. e. narrow) and high'.² The site is on high ground, with a wide view to the west and south, and just S. of the crossing of four different roads, one of which is the old turnpike road from Banbury to London. The first el. of the name is OE *pohhede* (**poccede*) 'baggy', a derivative in *-ede* of OE *pohha*, *pocca* 'bag' (Mod. *pough*), the second being OE *hlāw* 'barrow'. As the latter is generally coupled with a pn for a first el., **Pohhede-* might be taken to be a pn derived from *Pohha* pn, like *Luhhede* from *Luhha* and *Lullede* from *Lulla* (cf. Redin 161), but in that case we should expect some trace of gen. -s. I have no doubt that the first el. is the adj. *pohhede* (**poccede*) itself, alluding to the strange, bell-like shape of the barrow noted by Dr. Stukeley, the name meaning literally 'baggy barrow'.

Wootton hd

NW. of Oxford, W. of the Cherwell, bounded on the south by the Thames, extending northwards as far as Deddington, Worton and S. Newington (inclusive), containing, on the west, the pars of Heythrop, Gt. and Lt. Tew, Sandford St. Martin, Weston Barton, Glympton, Stonesfield, Wilcote, N. and S. Leigh, Cogges and Stanton Harcourt, bordering on Bampton and Chadlington hds. This district originally consisted of three hundreds the soke of which is stated by Domesday to be appurtenant to the royal manor of *Optone* (*Optone*... Soca trium hundredorum pertinet huic

¹ I owe this reference to the courtesy of Miss H. M. Cam.

² Cf. also A. Beesley, History of Banbury, London 1841, p. 16, 38.

Manerio, DB f. 154h). In 1175 and 1182 P there is mention of 'the three hundreds of Wootton' (*III hundreda de Wuttona*). The town and hd of Wotton were granted to Steph. Bauchan in 1251 (Pat).

Wutton' hdr' 1169, *Witton'hdr'* 1171, 1187, *III hundreda de Wuttona* 1175, *iiij hundreda de Wutton'* 1182, *Wutton'hundredum* 1184, 1189, 1192, 1195, *Wotton'hundredum* 1193 P, *Hundredum de Wotton'* 1199 P, 1219 Fees, 1255 RH, 1261, 1268 *Ass* 701 m 21, 703 m 8, 1276 RH, 1285 QW, *Wuttun'* 1204 Cur, *Hundredum de Wttun'* 1220, *de Wutton'* 1241 Fees, *Hundredum de Wotton* 1242 Fees, 1316 FA, *Hundred' de Wottone* 1327 SR 161/9.

Named from Wootton 2 m. N. of Woodstock: (æt) *Wudutune* 958 (12) BCS 1042, *Wuttona* 1163 P, *Wotton'* 1198 Fees, *Wutton'* 1232, 1234, 1236 Cl. 1241 *Ass* 697 m 5d, *Wutton* 1235, *Wottone* 1246 Ch, *Wottun* 1263 Ipm.

'Forest homestead' (OE *wudu* (*widu*) 'wood' and *tūn* 'homestead').

Bampton hd

In the SW. of the county on the Thames, W. of Witney and Wootton hd, containing, on the east, Standlake, Hardwick, Ducklington, Witney and Hailey, and on the north Crawley, Curbridge, Asthal, Shilton and Burford, being in part bounded by the Windrush. The district originally contained two hundreds, annexed to Bampton (*Bentone*... *Soca duorum hundredorum pertinet huic Manerio*, DB f. 154 b; in 1236 (Fees 588) Ph. de Albinaco held the manor of Bampton with the hundred; cf. also QW 668). In 1182 (P) the two hundreds of Bampton (*ij hundreda de Benton'*) are mentioned.

Benton'hdr' 1169, 1192, *ij hundreda de Benton'* 1182, *hundredum de Benton'* 1187, *Banton'hundredum* 1188, *Baenton'hundredum* 1195, *Hundredum de Beinton'* 1199 P, *hundredum de Bampton'* 1219, 1242 Fees, 1247 *Ass* 700 m 7d, 1279 RH, *Hundredum de Bauntun'* 1220, *de Bauntun'* 1247 Fees, *hd of Bampton* 1265, *hd of Bamton* 1268 Misc, *Hundr' de Bampton* 1327 SR 161/9.

Called after the royal manor of BAMPTON, 5 m. SW. of Witney: (æt) *Bentune* c 1070 Earle, *Bentone* 1086 DB, *Bentona* Hy I (1267) Ch, *Bentun'* 1156, 1168, *Bentona* 1173, *Banton'* 1174, 1190, *Benton'* 1194, *Beanton'* 1195 P. *Bamton* c 1200 Bodl, 1233 Ch, *Bamton'* 1208 Pat, 1217, 1238 Cl, *Bampton'* 1212 Fees, 1236 Cl, *Bampton'* 1212 Cl, 1242 Fees, 1250 Cl, *Bauntun'* 1220 Fees, *Bampton* 1232 Pat, *Bauntun'* 1248 Cl.

OE **Bēamtūn* 'homestead with a beam' or 'homestead by a beam or footbridge'; cf. ODP s. v. Bampton, *bēam*, and Alexander 47. Bampton is on a small stream.

Chadlington hd

On the Gloucestershire and Warwickshire border, mainly S. of Chipping Norton and W. of Wootton hd, containing on the south the pars of Taynton, Fulbrook, Swinbrook, Leafield and Ramsden, and on the east the pars of Wychwood, Chilson, Spelsbury, Kiddington, Enstone, Chipping Norton, Rollright, Hook Norton and Swerford, also, detached, Minster Lovell nr Witney and Northmoor nr Oxford. The hundred is composed of three old hundreds, the sokes of which are stated by Domesday to belong to the royal manor of Shipton under Wychwood (*Rex tenet Sciptone... Soca trium hundredorum pertinet huic Manerio*, DB f. 154 b). Originally only two of these formed the hd of Chadlington, the third of the early hundreds, which included the southern portion of the present hundred, surrounding Shipton, being mentioned by name in 12th century Pipe Rolls, viz.:

Cheneward'bergeh' 1156, *Kenesward'hdr'* 1162, *Kenewardeshdr'* 1163, *Kaneswardesbergahundredum* 1192, *Kineswardesburghundredum* 1195, *Kinewardesburchundredum* 1197, *Hundredum de Kinewardesberg* 1199 P. — This has been identified, doubtless correctly, by Miss Cam (*Oxoniensia* I. 115) with KENNERS BARROW, the seventeenth century name of what is now called Shipton Barrow, a large tumulus of peculiar construction on the hill above Shipton under Wychwood, a mile and a half S. of Shipton village. The barrow is called Kenners Barrow by R. Plot (*Natural Hist. of Oxfordshire* (1676), p. 326), and is shown by his map to be identical with Shipton Barrow. For a description of the latter, v. also VHO II. 346. The meaning of the name is 'Cyneweard's barrow', from OE *Cyneweard* pn and *beorg* 'mound', 'barrow', 'hill'; -e- for OE -y- (-i-) (common in DB) is due to Norman influence; cf. Alexander 35 and reference, v. Feilitzen 55 f.

II hdr' de Chedelinton' 1169, *Chedelintonehdr'* 1175, *ij hundreda de Chedelington'* 1188, *Chedelington'hundredum* 1192, *Chadelinton'hundredum* 1195, *Chadelington'hundredum* 1197 P, *Hundredum de Chadelinton'* 1199 P, 1241 *Ass* 697 m 8d, 1242 Fees, 1268 *Ass* 703 m 3d, 1279 RH, *hundredum de Chadelintona* 1219, *de Chadelintun'* 1220 Fees, *hundredum de Chaderington'* 1242 Cl, *Hundredum de Chadelington'* 1247 Fees, 1268 *Ass* 703 m 4, 1276 RH, *hd of Chadelinton* 1248 Pat, 1303, 1316 FA, *Hundr' de Chedelington'*, *Chadelenton'* 1268 *Ass* 703 m 1, 3, *hundr' de Chedelinton'* 1279 RH, *Hundr' de Chadelyngton'* 1285 *Ass* 705 m 6, *Hundr' de Chadelyngtone* 1327 SR 161/9.

Named from CHADLINGTON, 3 1/2 m. S. of Chipping Norton: *Chedelintone*, *Cedelintone* 1086 DB, *Chedelinton'* 1163 P, *Chadelington'* 1196 FFP, 1200 P (p), 1247, 1285 Ass 700 m 5, 705 m 6, *Chedlington'* 1196 FFP, *Chadelinton'* 1199 Cur II (p), 1229 Cl, 1236, 1242 Fees, *Chiadelinton'* 1201 Cur, *Chadelintun'* 1220, *Cadelinton'* 1236 Fees, *Chadelintone* 1261 FF, 1268 Ass 703 m 3, *Chadelingtone* 1262 FF, *Chadelington* 1293 Ch, *Chadelyngton* 1304 Pat.

'Homestead of *Ceadela's* sons or dependants', the first el. being a derivative in *-ingas* of OE **Ceadela* pn, the second OE *tūn* 'homestead', 'village'; the name is identical with Chillington Dv (above). **Ceadela* occurs in *Ceadelamwyrð* BCS 1055 (Chaddleworth Brk).

Bloxham hd

In the north of the county, W. of Banbury, containing the pars of Bloxham, Bodicote, E. and W. Adderbury, Milton, Barford St. John and St. Michael, Milcombe, Wigginton, Tadmarton, Broughton, N. Newington, Drayton, Wroxton, Hanwell, Horley, Hornton, Alkerton and, detached, Mollington and Sibford Gower and Ferris. In 1086 this district contained two hundreds, annexed to the royal manor of Bloxham and Adderbury (Rex tenet Blochesham et Edbvrgberie... Soca duorum hundredorum pertinent huic Manerio, DB f. 154 b). In 1284—5 (FA) Amariacus de Sancto Amando held a third part of the manor of Bloxham with the hundred (terciam partem manerii de Blexham (sic) cum hundredo); cf. also Ipm II. 350.

Blockishamhdr' 1175, *Blocheshamhundredum* 1176, *Blokeshamhundredum* 1188 P, *Bloskeham* 1204 Cur, *hundredum de Blockesham* 1219, 1220 Fees, 1233 Cl, 1241 Ass 697 m 8 (*ham*), *hundredum de Blokesham* 1237, 1242 Fees, 1245 Cl, 1268 Ass 703 m 7, 1276 RH, *Hundr'm de Bloxham* 1261 Ass 701 m 31, 1285 FA, 1327 SR 161/9.

Named from the royal manor of BLOXHAM, nr Banbury, the *caput* of the hundred: *Blockesham* 1067 BM, 1219, 1220 Fees, 1229 Pat, 1234 Cl, 1236 Fees, 1269 Pat, 1282 Misc, *Blochesham* 1086 DB, 1156 (*-ham*), 1181 P, *Blokesham* 1181, 1194, 1200 P, 1212 Fees, 1218, 1231 Cl, 1242 Fees, 1251 Pat, 1261 FF, *Bloxham* 1235 FF, 1242 Fees, *Bloxham* 1286 Pat.

'*Blocc's* homestead', the first el. apparently being a man's name **Blocc*, a variant, not on independent record, of the weak name **Blocca* recorded in *Bloccanleah* BCS 488 (Blockley Wo); cf. Alexander 58, PNWo 98, Fägersten 65 (s. n. Bloxworth) and ODP s. v. Second el. OE *hām* 'homestead'. Fägersten notes the surname *Bloc* 1199.

Banbury hd

At the northern extremity of the county, consisting of three different portions, the largest N. of Banbury, including Banbury itself, Bourton, Cropredy, Wardington and Clayden; the second W. of Banbury, containing Epwell, Shutford and Swalcliffe; and the third nr Woodstock, consisting of Charlbury, Fawler and Finstock. The hundred belonged to the bishop of Lincoln, and was annexed to his manor of Banbury (*Baneberia et Croperia cum suo hundredo* 1139 Reg Ant I. 191).

Banneb'r hundredum 1193, *Hundredum de Banneberi* 1199 P, *Hundr' de Bannebir'* 1241, 1247, 1261 Ass 697 m 7d, 700 m 6d, 701 m 19d, 1276 RH, 1285 Ass 705 m 17, *hundredum de Bannebur'* 1242 Fees, *hundredum de Banneber'* 1242 Fees, 1285 QW, *hd of Bannebir* 1265 Misc, *Hundr'm de Bannebyr'* 1268 Ass 703 m 1, *Hundredum de Bannebury* 1316 FA, 1327 SR 161/9.

Named from BANBURY: *Banesberie* 1086 DB, *Banebiriam* 1126, *Baneberia* 1139, *Baneberia* 1146 Reg Ant, *Banneberi* (p) 1166, *Banneberi* 1178, 1182, *Banneberia* 1180 P, *Banebir'* 1203 Pat, 1235 Gross, 1294 Abbr, *Bannebir'* 1206 Pat, 1212 Cur, 1214, 1222, 1224, 1229 Cl, 1241 Ass 697 m 7, *Banebir'*, *Baunebir'* 1235 Cl, *Bannebury* 1253 Pat, *Banebur'* (p) 1277 Grav.

'*Ba(n)na's* fortress'; first el. an OE pn **Bana* or **Banna*, second el. OE *burg* 'fortress', etc.; cf. ODP s. v. Banbury, Banningham. If the form was *Bana*, the name is identical with OE *bana* 'slayer'.



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THE
ENGLISH HUNDRED-NAMES
THE SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

BY

O. S. ANDERSON

LUND
C. W. K. GLEERUP

LEIPZIG
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ