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## Saxons in the Meon Valley: A Place-Name Survey

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### Introduction

The Meon Valley in southern Hampshire is defined by the River Meon, a chalk river, which rises at the village of East Meon and flows to the Solent at Titchfield Haven. The Meon Valley area contains the parishes of East and West Meon, Warnford, Exton, Corhampton, Meonstoke, Droxford, Soberton, Wickham and Fareham (for Titchfield); also associated with this region are the parishes of Shedfield, Swanmore, Privett, Froxfield, Steep, Langrish and East and West Tisted.

Place-names preserve information about topographic, linguistic and cultural conditions at the time of their formation, and therefore are a useful resource for investigating the past. The toponymic survey presented below is intended to compliment the 'Story of the Saxons in the Meon Valley' project, and to provide a general synopsis of the region's Anglo-Saxon history through place-name evidence. This survey covers the geographical scope of the field-work carried out in the project.

Firstly, an introduction to the Jutes of southern Hampshire is presented, followed by a discussion of the Meon River and the *Meonware*. The following toponymic survey adheres to the structure of the English Place-Name Society county survey volumes. The place-names are organised hierarchically by hundreds, then parishes. Major settlements are discussed first in each parish, followed by minor names of etymological interest arranged alphabetically. Other minor names, for which we have only late forms, are listed at the end of each parish. Bounds in the Meon Valley region recorded in Anglo-Saxon charters are discussed where applicable, in general following the parish. The Meon charters are discussed last.

The groundwork for this survey is based on the 1958 unpublished typescript of J. E. B. Gover, 'The Place-Names of Hampshire'. As Gover's typescript is not easily available, I have included the early place-name forms from his work for the convenience of the reader. This source is simply cited as Gover, followed by the page number. The remaining abbreviated citations follow standard English Place-Name Society conventions. These can be searched on [The Historical Gazetteer of England's Place-Names](http://www.place-names.org.uk/) website.

### The Jutes and the Meon Valley

The post-Roman history of the Meon Valley region is of particular importance in the study of early Anglo-Saxon Britain. In his *Historia Ecclesiastica* (c. 731), Bede describes the Anglo-Saxon migration as consisting of three peoples, the Saxons, Angles and the Jutes (*Iutae*). According to Bede (I.15), 'From the Jutes are descended the people of Kent, and the Isle of Wight, and those also in the province of the West Saxons who are to this day called Jutes, seated opposite the Isle of Wight'. Yorke (1989: 90) demonstrates that the location of the mainland 'Jutish province' of Hampshire lay between Lymington and Hayling Island (see Insley 2001: 475). The River Hamble was in the territory of the Jutes (Bede IV.16), and place-names containing the ethnic name \**Yte* 'Jutes' allow us to

visualise the probable extent of Jutish territory in Hampshire. Place-names with \**Yte-* are found near the proposed boundaries of the ‘Jutish province’, suggesting they were coined by neighbouring Saxons (Yorke 1898: 91-2; Sørensen 1999: 238). This element is preserved in *Yting stoce*, modern Bishopstoke on the River Itchen (Insley 2001: 475), and also in the early name of the New Forest, recorded in the twelfth century chronicle of John of Worcester (attributed to Florence of Worcester) as *prouincia Iutarum in Noua Foresta* and *Ytene*, meaning ‘of the Jutes’ (Insley 2001: 475; Yorke 1989: 90-1). The Meon Valley, therefore, was in Jutish territory (Sørensen 1999: 238). This is further suggested by the lost place-name *Ytedene* ‘valley of the Jutes’, which was located near East Meon (Yorke 1989: 90), and which likely marks their eastern border (Sørensen 1999: 238). Bede refers to the people of the Meon Valley as *Meonware*, for which see below; Klingelhöfer (1992: 103) observes that valley names were often ‘the identifying part of the territory/folk name’. Bede’s use of *prouincia* also implies that the *Meonware* formed an early political territory (Yorke 1989: 91). The Jutish region of Hampshire, including the *Meonware*, came under West Saxon control in the later part of the seventh century, although the evidence suggests that the Jutish identity of the region persisted for some time (Insley 2001: 474).

### River-Names and Regional Names

#### **River Meon**

(*flumen quod appellatur*) *Meonea* 786 x 794 [Sawyer](#) 269, BCS 258, Kemble 158  
*æt Meone*, (*juxta ‘amnem’ ubi incole appellant*) ‘*Meone*’, (*ofer, in*) *Meóne* 924 for ?824 [Sawyer](#) 283, BCS 377, Kemble 1031  
*and lang Meone*, *utt on Meóne* 826 [Sawyer](#) 276, BCS 393, Kemble 1038  
(*æt, innan, to, and lang*) *Méone*, *æt Meonæ* 932 [Sawyer](#) 417, BCS 689, Kemble 1107  
(*juxta dirivativos aquarum cursus*) *Meone*, (*on, and lang, utt*) *Meone* 939 [Sawyer](#) 446, BCS 742, Kemble 1122  
(*be, of, ofær, and lang*) *Meóne* 940 [Sawyer](#) 463, BCS 758, Kemble 1131  
*æt Meonæ*, *æt Meone* 956 [Sawyer](#) 619, BCS 982, Kemble 1190  
*utt on Meone* 959 [Sawyer](#) 600, BCS 953, Kemble 1181  
(*æt, to, of*) *Meóne* 959 x 963 [Sawyer](#) 811, BCS 1319, Kemble 597  
(*æt, to, on*) *Meóne* 967 [Sawyer](#) 754, BCS 1200, Kemble 535  
*Estmain ryver* c. 1540 Leland (Ekwall 1928: 288)

The River Meon, from which the Meon Valley and the villages of Meonstoke and East and West Meon are named, rises south of the village of East Meon and flows to the Solent. The early forms of the name are *Mēon* and OE *ea* ‘a river, a stream’ (Insley 2001: 476). The name *Mēon* is Celtic or pre-Celtic, but the meaning and etymology is obscure (Mills 2003: 324). Ekwall (1928: 288) suggests that the name may be related to the Main in Germany (Gaulish *Moenus*; see Holder 1904: 606), but this creates phonological difficulties. Insley (2001: 476) suggests that it may be better to regard the name as an n-extension of the root \**meu-*, \**meuǵ-*, \**mǵ-* meaning ‘damp, musty, to moisten’ and also ‘to wash, to clean’. Meon Hill in the parish of Quinton, Gloucestershire (*Mene*, *Mena* 1086 DB, *Meone* 1221 Ass) may have had a similar early development to the river-name Meon ([PN GI](#), pt. 1: 254).

#### **Meanuoarorum prouincia**

*Meanuoarorum prouincia* c. 731 Bede, *HE* (IV.13)  
*Meanware mægð* (var. *Meonwáre* B, *Meanwara* O, Ca) c. 890 (c. 1000) OE Bede (Ekwall 1928: 288)  
*Meonwara snaðe* 826 [Sawyer](#) 276, BCS 393, Kemble 1038

*meon wara snadæ* 939 [Sawyer](#) 446, BCS 742, Kemble 1122

‘People of the Meon’ (with OE *-ware*, genitive plural *-wara* ‘dwellers, inhabitants, defenders’ suffixed). The *Meonware* represent an early territorial and political entity, further supported by Bede’s description of the *Meonware* as a *provincia* (Yorke 1989: 90). In his analysis of smaller Anglo-Saxon territorial divisions with *-saetan* and *-wara*, Klingelhöfer (1992: 93-4) observes that OE *-saetan* ‘inhabitants, settlers’ may have retained a sense ‘inhabitants of a frontier’, suggesting that place-names with this element represent later Anglo-Saxon expansion westward into Britain (e.g. the *Wilsaet*, the people of the Wyle valley in Wiltshire, or the *Elmetsaetan* referring to Anglo-Saxon settlers in the former post-Roman British kingdom of Elmet). In contrast, *-wara* is a very old term, attested in Continental tribal names as Latin-Germanic *-vari(i)* (Insley 2001: 475), and *-wara* indicates a regional difference, ‘as it does not seem to have been used in Anglian areas, and is most frequent in districts traditionally considered to have been settled by Jutes—Kent, the Isle of Wight, and southern Hampshire’ (Klingelhöfer 1992: 94): see above. The early charter forms with OE *snād* (see above *Meonwara snadæ*, *meon wara snadæ*), ‘a detached piece of woodland’ in the Droxford charters, indicates that the *Meonware* area of influence extended outside the Meon Valley (Insley 2001: 475).

### **Meonstoke Hundred**

#### **Corhampton**

CORHAMPTON

*Quedementvne* 1086 DB

*Cornhamton* 1201, 1215 Cur, *Cornhampton* c. 1225 BM *et freq* to 1428 FA (all Gover 49)

*Cornhameton* 1218 EcclComm, 1220 Cur, 1242 Fees (all Gover 49)

*Corhamtune* 1232 EcclComm, *Corhamtone* 1296 IPM (both Gover 49)

*Cornehampton* 14<sup>th</sup> cent. Grundy 1924, 89

*Corehampton* 1598 FF (Gover 49)

The earliest reference to Corhampton is the *Domesday Book* of 1086, which records:

‘*Quedementvne*. Alwin held it from King Edward. Then it answered for 3 hides; now for 1 hide. Land for 3 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs; 2 villagers and 6 smallholders with 1 plough. 4 slaves; a church; 2 mills at 22s; meadow, 1 acre; 1 house in Winchester at 5s. Value before 1066 and now £8; when acquired 5s.’

The *Domesday* form *Quedementvne* has received little comment. The place-name is a compound of OE *cwēad* ‘dirt, dung’ and *hām-tūn* ‘a home farm’, the precise interpretation of which is obscure. It may denote a farm with a significant quantity of manure, or perhaps it is an insult. Quidhampton in Overton Parish, Hampshire has an identical *Domesday* spelling and etymology (Klingelhöfer 1992: 172; Gover 138). For other place-names preserving the element *cwēad*, cf. Quidhampton in [Bemerton](#) and [Wroughton](#) Parish, Wiltshire (PN Wi: 226, 279) and Quither, Devon ([PN De](#), pt. 1: 216).

The later forms are derived from OE *\*Cornhāmtūn* meaning ‘corn estate’ (Coates 1989: 59) or ‘corn farm with a house’. The element *corn* is rare in Old English place-names, as corn was not a crop typically grown by the Anglo-Saxons, though Corhampton may be an exception (EPNE, pt. 1: 108). *Hām-tūn* is composed of two elements, suggesting the interpretation ‘the enclosure in which

a homestead stood, the home farm', and occurs most frequently in the South West (EPNE, pt. 1: 232). Coates (1989: 59) suggests that *hām-tūn* 'denotes a place of considerable significance'.

Corhampton is not attested in Anglo-Saxon charters, though early place-names within Corhampton Parish occur in Droxford and Exton charters (Grundy 1924: 40; and see below). The church recorded in the *Domesday* account refers to the present-day church, which preserves late Saxon architecture and a sundial (Taylor 1965, v. 1: 176-8).

ST CLARE'S WOOD (OS 1810), ST CLAIR'S FARM (OS Index 1895) *olim* BENSTEAD

*Benstede* 1086 DB

*Benestede* 1201 FF, *Estbenestede juxta Soberton* 1275 Ass (both Gover 50)

*Benestud* 1235 Castle (Gover 50)

*Benstede Senclere* 1350 *EcclComm*, *Benstede Saintclere* 1391 FF (both Gover 50)

*Seynclers* t. Hy. 6 Add (Gover 50)

*Sinckles* 1610 Speed (Gover 50)

From OE *bēan* 'a bean' (both 'broad-bean' and 'horse-bean') and *stede* 'a place, site, locality', meaning 'place where beans are grown'. The modern name is derived from the manorial suffix, from the family of Robert de Sancto Claro who held the manor in 1201 (Gover 50).

CORHAMPTON DOWN (OS). FRANKLIN FARM (OS). LITTLETON COPSE (6" OS). STAINS COTTAGES (6" OS).

### Meonstoke

MEONSTOKE

*Menestoche* 1086 DB

*Menestok* 1202 P, 1236 Ass, 1263 Pat, 1282 lpm (Gover 50)

*Meonestok* c. 1200 *StCross*, *Meonestoke* 1388 FF, 1392 lpmR (both Gover 50)

*Munestok* 1202 P, 1242 Fees *et freq* to 1330 lpm (Gover 50)

*Monestok* 1237 Cl (Gover 50)

*Mynestoke* c. 1270 EpReg (Gover 50)

(*ecclesia de*) *Moenestok (cum capella)* 1291 Tax

*Mundestok* 1376 Seld xxxii (Gover 50)

*Meanestoke* 1503 FF, *Mean Stoke* 1577 FF (both Gover 50)

From the river-name *Meon* (see Meon above and East and West Meon below) and OE *stoc* 'outlying farmstead', meaning 'farm dependent on the River Meon' (Coates 1989: 116; Gover 50). The *Domesday Book* describes Meonstoke as:

*Meonstoke*. It was of King Edward's revenue. Then it answered for 1½ hides; now for nothing. Land for 4 ploughs. In lordship 1½ ploughs; 3 villagers and 16 smallholders with 1½ ploughs. 4 slaves; 4 freedmen; 1 mill at 10s; meadow, 3 acres; woodland at 10 pigs; from grazing 10s.

SHEARDLEY FARM

*Shuddesly* 1352, *Shuddele*, *Shudle* t. Hy 4, *Shudle*, *Shydeley* t. Ed 4, *Shydeley*, *Shidley* 1509 *WinchColl* (all Gover 50)

The name is possibly from OE *scydd* ‘hovel, shed’ or ME *schudde* ‘hovel, pig-sty’, although the medial –s in the earliest form *Shuddesly*, unless this is an error, may indicate a different etymology. The second element is OE *lēah* ‘a wood, clearing in a wood’, and the name might mean ‘clearing of the shed’ or ‘clearing of the pig-stye’. Cf. discussion of *Palshuddes* for Limbo Farm, Sussex (PN Sx, pt. 1: 117).

FREELAND COTTAGES. OLD WINCHESTER HILL (1810 OS). STOCK FM. STOKE DOWN (1810 OS). STOKE FARM (1810 OS). STOKE WOOD (1810 OS).

### Soberton

SOBERTON

*Sudbertune* 1086 DB

*Suthberton* 1280 Ass (Gover 50)

*Subertune* 12th *Durford*, *Suberton(e)* 1166 RBE, 1168, 1175 P *et freq* to 1316 FA, *Subereton* 1199 Cur, *Schuberton* 1280 For, *Suburton* 1383 FF, *Souburton* 1490 FF (all Gover 50)

*Soberton* 1291 Tax

*Soberton* 1296 lpm, 1327 SR (Gover 50)

*Subburton* t. Hy 4 *WinchColl* (Gover 50)

The earliest spellings indicate this is from OE *suð* ‘south’ and *beretūn* (*bær-tūn*) ‘barley farm/enclosure’, rather than from OE *burh-tūn*, ‘fortified farmstead’ (Gover 50; Coates 1989: 151). In 1205 Soberton became a grange of Beaulieu Abbey (Coates 1989: 151). The first reference to Soberton is in the *Domesday Book* of 1086, which records:

Soberton. Leofman held it from Earl Godwin. Harold took it from him when he was reigning and put it in his revenue; and so it is still. Leofman himself could not withdraw whither he would. They state that he was in Chalton jointly. Then it answered for 4 hides; now for nothing. Land for 2 ploughs. In lordship ½ plough; 6 villagers and 3 smallholders with 2 ploughs. 2 mills at 15s; meadow, 1 acre. The value is and always was £3.

Soberton. Godwin held it from King Edward jointly; he could not withdraw elsewhere. Harold took it from him and put it in his revenue; it is so still. Then it answered for 3 hides; now for nothing. Land for 2 ploughs. In lordship ½ plough; 3 villagers and 2 smallholders with 1 plough. 1 mill at 5s; meadow, 3 acres. The value is and always was 40s. These 2 lands pay 40s more.

CHARLES WOOD

‘is probably identical with’ *Chorlewod*’ 1234 CI (Gover 51)

From OE *ceorl* ‘churl, peasant, an ordinary freeman’ (here *ceorla* in the genitive plural) and *wudu* ‘wood, forest’, meaning ‘churls’ wood’. Compare with the place-name Charlwood, Surrey ([PN Sy: 287](#)).

HOE, HOE CROSS (1810 OS)

*Hou* 1086 DB

*Ho* 1236 Ass, *Hoo* 1280 For (both Gover 51)

From OE *hōh* ‘a hill, a spur of land’. Coates (1989: 94) identifies this with the hill separated from Windmill Down by a valley. The use of *hōh* as a simplex name occurs frequently (Gelling 1984: 167).

## HUNTBOURNE

*Hunteburne* t. Hy 3 For (Gover 51)

‘A stream in the hunting district’, from OE and ME *hunte* ‘a hunt’, or later ‘hunting district’ and OE *burna* ‘a spring, stream’. Huntbourne is located in the centre of the Forest of Bere (Gover 51).

## INGOLDFIELD FARM (*olim* FLEXLAND)

(*la*) *Flexland* 1207 Obl (p), 1212 Fees (Gover 51)

*Engfeld in Soberton* 1495 Castle (Gover 51)

From OE *fleax* or ME *flax, flex*, ‘land where flax was cultivated’ (Gover 51). The modern place-name Ingoldfield is derived from a manorial suffix; Roger de Engelfeld held the manor in 1326 (*ibid.* 51).

## MISLINGFORD

*Maslyngfeld* (sic) 1280 For, *Maslyngefford* 1298 *ib.*, *Maslyngford* 1363 *lpm* (all Gover 51)

*Mestlyngford* 1290 Ch (Gover 51)

*Mastlyngford* 1298 *Harl* (Gover 51)

This name refers to a ford on the River Meon. It is an *-ing* or *-inga-* name (see EPNE, pt. 1: 282-298), but the first element is obscure. Gover (51) suggests that it may mean ‘ford of the people of Mastley’, perhaps a lost place-name from OE *mæst* and *lēah* meaning ‘beech-mast or nut, clearing’, within the Forest of Bere. The Forest of Bere is derived from OE *bere* ‘pasture or woodland for feeding swine’ (Watts 2010: 51).

## WATTON

*Wadedene* c. 1300 *Add*, *Wadden*, *Waddon* t. Hy 4 *WinchColl* (Gover 51)

Gover (51) suggests that the earliest forms point to a personal name *Wada* and OE *denu* ‘valley’, rather than OE *wād* ‘wood’; therefore the name would mean ‘*Wada*’s Valley’. For the personal name *Wada* see Searle (1897: 472).

BERE FM. BROOM FARM. BUSHYDOWN FM. CHIPHALL FARM. CLAMP. CUT BRIDGE. DEANS HOW. EAST HOE FARM. EAST HOE MILL. FODDERHOUSE COPSE. GREENFIELD COPSE. HOME DOWN. SHERE COPSE. HOME COPSE. KINGS MEAD FM. NEWTOWN. POPPYHILL COPSE. RUDLEY MILL. RUSSELLS FARM. SOBERTON HEATH. SOUTHEND. WALLOPSWOOD FARM. WEBSGREEN FARM. WEST WALK. WEST LODGE. WOODEND.

## Warnford

### WARNFORD

æt *Wernæforda* 1053 [Sawyer](#) 1476, BCS 980, Kemble 1337

*Warneford* 1086 DB

*Warneford(e)* 12<sup>th</sup> Montacute, 1199 Cur, 1217 Cl *et freq* to 1341 NI, *Up Warneford* 1346 FA (both Gover 51)

Warnford is a ford on the River Meon. Ekwall (DEPN: 498) speculates that the first element may be from an OE personal name \**Wærna*, \**Werna*, OE *wærna*, *wrænna* ‘wren’, or OE \**wræna* ‘stallion’. Gover (52) suggests OE \**wræna* ‘stallion’ is an unlikely explanation for Warnford since this word is not recorded, and that OE *wærna*, *wrænna* ‘wren’ or a personal name are more plausible. Coates (1989: 171) supports the later view, suggesting the name likely means ‘ford of *Wærna*’. A personal name *Wærna* is possibly preserved in the place-name Warningcamp, Sussex (*Warnecham* 1086 DB; [PN Sx](#), pt. 1: 173-4), and is also likely attested in *Wærnan hylle* (c. 958 [BCS](#) 1028) in Berkshire.

The second earliest attestation of Warnford is in the *Domesday Book* of 1086, which records:

*Warnford*. Wulfric and Wulfward held it from King Edward jointly. They had 2 halls. Then it answered for 4 hides; now for 2 hides less 1 virgate. In Hound there are 3 hides and 3 acres of land which belonged to Warnford; they paid tax in Mansbridge Hundred. In total there are 7 hides. Land for 9 ploughs. In lordship 3 ploughs; 31 villagers and 9 smallholders with 6 ploughs. A church; 6 slaves; 2 mills at 20s; meadow, 20 acres. Value before 1066 and now £14; when acquired £8.

#### RIVERSDOWN FARM

*bryfes dene* 961 [Sawyer](#) 693, BCS 1077, Kemble 1231

*Ryvesden* 1337 *lpm*, *Rivers deane feild* 1650 *ParlSurv*, *Riversdeane* 1669 *Recov* (all Gover 52)

The development to *Rivers-* is due to analogy. The second element is OE *denu* ‘valley’. The first element is unexplained, although the earliest reference suggests it is a genitive singular noun. It is possibly an unattested OE personal name \**Pryf*, and therefore the name means ‘*Pryf*’s Valley’.

#### WHEELY FARM, WHEELY DOWN (1895 OS Index)

(*of ðam beorga*) *on weoleage* 1045 [Sawyer](#) 1007, Kemble 780

*Weoleghe*, *Weleg*’ 12<sup>th</sup> Montacute (Gover 52)

*Weleye* 1325 *MinAcct* (Gover 52)

From OE *wēoh* ‘an idol, a shrine’ and *lēah* ‘clearing, clearing in a wood’, denoting a clearing or grove with a pre-Christian shrine or temple (Gover 52). Wheely is one of five examples of OE *wēoh* and *lēah*, others being Weoley, Worcestershire; Whiligh, Sussex; Willey, Surrey and *Weilei* in Hertfordshire (Gelling 1961-2: 8). Gelling’s (1961-2: 15) study of compound names containing words meaning ‘a heathen site’ or ‘shrine’, or the name of a Teutonic God, found that the most common second element was *lēah*. The association of religious sites with groves or woodland clearings is also found in other early cultures and reflected in place-names, such as Old Norse *lundr* ‘oak grove’ and Celtic *nemeton* ‘sanctuary, shrine’, which is sometimes linked with pre-Christian worship in groves (see Kilpatrick 2010: 7-8).

The conversion of the *Meonware* is likely to have taken place in the late seventh-century. King Æthelwealh of the South Saxons was converted and baptized under the influence of King Wulfhere of Mercia (658-675), as Bede (IV.13) described:

In token of their relationship, Wulfhere gave him [Æthelwealh] two provinces, the Isle of Wight and the province of the Meanwaras in the territory of the West Saxons. With the king’s approval ... the bishop baptized the leading thegns and soldiers of the province.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* dates Wulfhere’s conquest of the Isle of Wight and the transference of these provinces to Æthelwealh to the year 661. Later, between 681 and 686 Bishop Wilfrid (c. 634-

709) baptized the noblemen of the provinces (Bede IV.13; Stephanus, *Vita S. Wilfridi*, § 41). There is a possibility, however, that the *Meonware* were converted before 681 by the West Saxons (Hinton 1989: 61; see also Yorke 1989: 62-3). Importantly, Gelling (1961-2: 20) argues:

[A] pagan place-name is to be regarded as factual evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement in a given region by the time the kingdom in question was converted to Christianity.

The place-name Wheely Farm is testament to a pre-Christian site of worship in the Meon Valley, and therefore must have originated before the Christian conversion of this region. This place-name also provides further evidence that the Germanic settlement of the region had early origins (see above 'The Jutes and the Meon Valley').

BERE FM. BEACON HILL. BLACK HO. PEAKE FARM. ROOKSGROVE FM. SHEEP BRIDGE. WARNFORD PARK.

### **Bishops Waltham Hundred**

#### **Droxford**

DROXFORD

*Drocenesfordæ* 826 [Sawyer](#) 276, BCS 393, Kemble 1038

*Drocenesforda* 826 [Sawyer](#) 276 (x3), BCS 393, Kemble 1038, 939 [Sawyer](#) 446 (x2), BCS 742, Kemble 1122, 956 Sawyer 600 (x3), BCS 953, Kemble 1181

*Drocenesford* 939 [Sawyer](#) 446, BCS 742, Kemble 1122

*Drokenesford* 956 [Sawyer](#) 600, BCS 953, Kemble 1181; *Drokenesford(e)* c. 1127 WinchCart, 1205 *Pap et freq* to 1342 lpm (Gover 46)

*Drocheneford* 1086 DB

*Drokeneford* 1203 *EcclComm* (Gover 46)

*Trokenesford(e)* 1236 *Ass*, 1316 *FA*, *Trokeneford(e)* 1236 *Ass* (both Gover 46)

*Drokkysford* 1541 *MinAcct*, *Droxenford alias Droxford* 1722 *Recov* (both Gover 46)

Grundy (1924: 74) suggests this contains an OE personal name *\*Drocen*, but this has not found acceptance elsewhere. Ritter (1922: 193, n. 2) proposes that the early forms of Pensham, Worcestershire (*Pedneshamme* 972 (c. 1050) [Sawyer](#) 786, BCS 1282) show a personal name with an n-derivative, and to this example Mawer (PN Wo: 221-2) adds Droxford. Ekwall (DEPN) suggests the first element is OE *\*drocen* meaning 'dry place' (Gover 46; Coates 1989: 67). The second element is OE *ford* 'a shallow place, natural or artificial, across a stream, river or other water, by which a crossing can be made' (EPNE, pt. 1: 180). The first element is more likely to be used as a descriptive adjective, the entire name meaning 'dry ford', or perhaps a ford with firm banks.

Droxford was formerly the name of a hundred in the *Domesday Book* (*Drocheneford Hundred* 1086), to which the parish of Droxford belonged. The *Domesday* survey records:

In *Droxford* Hundred. *Droxford*. It was always in the (lands of the) Church. Before 1066 it answered for 16 hides; now for 14 hides. Land for 16 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs; 32 villagers and 13 smallholders with 14 ploughs. 6 slaves; a church at 20s; 2 mills at 15s 2d; for the profit of the land 12s; meadow, 10 acres; woodland at 40 pigs pasturage. Value before 1066 and now £26; when acquired £20.

HAZELHOLT PARK (HAZELHOLT FARM 1810 OS, HAZELHOLT 1895 OS Index)

(to) *hæsael holt* 826 [Sawyer](#) 276, BCS 393, Kemble 1038, *hæsel holt* 939 [Sawyer](#) 446, BCS 742, Kemble 1122 (for both see Droxford charters below)

*Haselholt(e)* 1228 *FF*, 1245 *EcclComm*, 1256 *Ass*, 1269 *For* (all Gover 46)

‘Hazel Wood.’ From OE *hæsel* (West Saxon dialect), and *holt* OE ‘wood’.

MIDDLEINGTON 1810 OS, MIDLINGTON HO 1895 OS Index

*Midlinton* 1203 *Cur* (p), *Middlynton* 1327 *SR* (p) (both Gover 46)

*Midlington* 1207 *Obl* (p), 1242 *Fees*, 1248 *Ass* (all Gover 46)

*Midelinton* 1218 *FF*, *Midelington* 1248, 1272 *Ass*, *Mydelynton* 1391 *Seld xxxii*

*Middelington* 1272 *Ass*, *Middelyngton* 1395, 1453 *EcclComm* (all Gover 46)

*Midlington* 1233 *EcclComm*, 1236, 1280 *Ass*, *Middlington* 1291 *lpm*, *Midlyngton* 1316 *FA*, 1434 *FF*  
(all Gover 46)

The final element is OE *tūn* ‘enclosure, farmstead, village’. Gover (46) suggests that this name may be an *-ingas* derivative of OE *middel* ‘middle’. If so, this would be a geographical *-ingas* name (EPNE, pt. 1: 300), perhaps meaning ‘farmstead of the inhabitants of the middle (district)’, but this is uncertain.

PHRYMPH COPSE 1895 OS Index

*la Frenthe* 1292, 1301, 1350 *EcclComm* (Gover 46)

*la Fernthe* 1307 *EcclComm* (Gover 46)

*la Fremphthe* 1395 *EcclComm*, *la Fremthe* 1447 *ib.*, *la Fremph* c. 1500 *ib.* (Gover 46)

‘Place of bracken’, from OE *fearn* ‘fern’. Cf. Fareham below. Gover (46) points out that Phrymph Copse is identical in origin to Frant, Sussex (*fyrnþan* 956, *Fernet* c. 1105, 1176, *Ferneth(e)* 1230, 1298, *Frenthe* 1332, 1517, etc. ; [PN Sx](#), pt. 2: 373).

BROCKBRIDGE (BROCK-BRIDGE 1810 OS, BROCK BRIDGE 1895 OS Index)

Gover (46) suggests this may be associated with the family of Peter *le Brocke* 1318 *EpReg*, and that it may be identified with *pont’ de Bradebrigge inter Menestok’ et Drokenesford* 1280 *Ass* (*Bradebrigge* meaning ‘broad bridge’, cf. Broadbridge Farm, Sussex, earlier *Bradebrigge* 1267 *FF* [[PN Sx](#), pt. 1]). Ekwall (DEPN) identifies the *proc briggæ* and *procbrygæ* in charter bounds (see below) with a Drockbridge, but Grundy (1924: 77) notes that the bridge was where the Shedfield-Fareham road crosses the stream, several miles from Brockbridge (Gover 47).

GROVE. HILL FM. PEAK DOWN. MAYHILL FM 1895 OS Index. YEW TREE DOWN 1810 OS. SHEPHERDS COPSE 1810 OS. SHEPHERDS DOWN 1895 OS Index.

#### DROXFORD: ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS

I. [Sawyer](#) 276, BCS 393, Kemble 1038. This charter reputedly dates to AD 826 in the reign of King Egbert (dated from Hampton in the 24<sup>th</sup> year of Egbert’s reign). The charter is directed to the minster of Saints Peter and Paul, Winchester, and grants twenty hides (*manentes*) at Droxford, free of all dues except military service and bridge-work (Finberg 1964: no. 13). The bounds of the charter, however, are spurious (Finberg 1964: no. 13; Forsberg 1973: 12 [4]): the episcopal witnesses (with two exceptions), six of the ealdormen, thirteen of the *ministri*, and the bounds

themselves are all copied from the charter Sawyer 446, BCS 742, Kemble 1122. This latter charter (for which see II below) is authentic.

The place-names and topographical features in the charter are italicised. For the bounds of these charters see Grundy (1924: 74-8). General notes appear in the translation in brackets.

*Ærest æt clefer dæne on þæt del · of þam dælle 7 lang wæges · on þa hwitan floda · on norþ healfæ hærepaðes · on ðone litlan þorn · þæt on swalwan þórn · þonne on þæs hlinces norþ ændæ · swa and lang hlincæs suð on ðæs cumbæs heafod · þonne on ðæs hlincæs west ænde æt þæm hwitan fox holum · þonne on stan burg · þonne and lang díc utt on hwitan forð · swa and lang Meone on midnæs stream on þa díc on nordhealfæ þæs fordæs · þonne on þanæ ealdan þórn · swa æft utt on Meóne · and lang streames oð ða díc · and lang díc to ðem heþenum birigelsum · þonnæ suð and lang hling ræwe to ðæs niðær langan hlincæs east ænde · and lang hlincæs eft utt on eá · þonnæ swa oð þæt wæst mæste how · þonon wæst for þonæ seal stub · oð ðæt yrdland · syð bæ þæ landæ on ðes willes heafod · þonne utt on ea · swa forð suð on wuda · 7 þonnæ git oð wíc hæma mearce · þonon wæst bæ hagan on Cyneburgan hyrstæ · supæ weardæ oð ðet scirhiltæ · on þonæ greatan beam · þonne on þunres lea middæ weardæ · swa gæ rihtæ to Proc briggæ on þonæ fulan bróce · þonne utt on bitnan burnan · and lang burnan on þæs bisceopæs mearcæ · swa norð to filæ leage geatæ · þonnæ on bromburnan · and lang burnan on bromfæld · þonne upp bæ tweonæ þa twægen bromfeldas and lang þæs alar sceatæs on þonæ fulan bróc · þonne to þæs cumbæs heafdæ · þonne to þære stigelæ to þæs bisceopæs mearcæ · þonne utt on langan leagæ · þæt þweores ofer þa leage norð to wuda · þonon to þære stigelæ oð Meonwara snaðe · Swa to domnes hlincæ · þonnæ to þæm wulfpyttæ · swa on ge rihna to hæsel holt · þonnæ to clæfær dæne æft on þæt del.*

First at *Clover Valley* to the *dell* (part of this name is preserved in *Cleverly Wood*. This survey begins at the north-west corner of the parish, north-west of *Hazelholt Park* [Grundy 1924: 74]) · from the *dell* along the *path* · to the *White Channel* (perhaps ‘white’ because of chalk) · to the north half of the *highway* · to the *little thorn-tree* · then to *Swalwan Thorn-tree* · then to the *bank* · thus along the *bank* south to the *head of the valley* · then to the west end of the *bank* at the *White Fox-holes* · then to the *Stone Fort* (preserved in the field-names *Great Stanbury*, *Stanbury Hanger* and *Long Stanbury*: this refers to the north boundary of the parish [Grundy 1924: 74-5]) · then along the *ditch* out to the *White Ford* (both charters I and II have *forð* here, but from context this is on the River Meon, so *ford* ‘ford’ must be what is intended) · so along the *Meon* to mid-stream, to the *ditch* on the northern half of the *ford* (Grundy 1924: 75 suggests this ford was where Brockbridge now stands) · then to the *old thorn-tree* · so again out to the (*River*) *Meon* · along the *river* to the *ditch* · along the *ditch* to the *Heathen Burial-ground* (*hæðen* in place-names refers to things made ‘by the inhabitants of England before the conversion of the English to Christianity’; EPNE pt. 1: 220. Grundy 1924: 76 suggests this site must have been near the north-east corner of the park at *Middlington*) · then south along the *boundary line formed by a bank* to the east end of the *lower long bank* · along the *bank* again out to the *river* · then so to the *west-most hill* (see *Hoe* below) · then west before the *willow stump* · to the *ploughed-land* · south along the *land* to the *head of the spring* (Grundy

1924: 76 identifies this as the holy well on the river in the parish of Swanmore) · then out to the *river* · then onwards south to the *wood* (in charter II ‘then along the *stream (Meon)* south to the *wood*’; Grundy 1924: 76 identifies this as Bishop’s Wood) · and then further to the *Wickham boundary* · then west along the *hedge* to *Cyneburgh’s Copse* · southward to the *Shire Wood* (this name is still preserved in Shirrell Heath, see below) · to the *Great Tree* · then mid-way (?) to *Punor’s Clearing* (Punor means ‘thunder’; this is a pre-Christian name, for which see Insley 2001: 475) · so straight on to *Beam Bridge* (*broc* means ‘beam, support, trestle, post’, probably here in the sense ‘a bridge made out of beams’) to the *dirty brook* (charter II below: ‘to the *clearing* straight to *Beam Bridge* on the *dirty brook*’; Grundy 1924: 77 identifies the *dirty brook* as the brook that rises south of Shedfield village) · then out to the *valley bottom stream* · then along the *stream* to the *Bishop’s Boundary* · so north to *gap of Filæ clearing* (perhaps a personal name, meaning *Fila lēah* ‘Fila’s clearing, Fila’s wood’; Grundy 1924: 77-8 suggests this may be an error for *Syle lēah* ‘miry clearing’ or ‘willow clearing’, as this is close to *syle ford* found in the Curdrige charter) · then to *Broom Stream* (identified by Grundy 1924: 78 as the brook called Shawford Lake between Curdrige and Shedfield) along the stream to *Broomfield* (literally ‘open country covered with broom grass’) · up between the two *broom-covered open lands* along the *alder-grown strip* to the *dirty brook* · then to the *head of the valley* (Grundy 1924: 78 suggests this is about ¼ mile south of Nation’s Farm as marked on the 1” OS) · then to the *stile* to the *Bishop’s Boundary* (the boundary of Bishop’s Waltham) · then out to the *Long Clearing* · then crosswise over the *clearing* north to the wood · then to the *stile* as far as the *detached piece of woodland of the Meonware* · so to the *Lord’s Bank* · then to the *Wolf-pit* · so straight on to *Hazel Wood* · then to *Clover Valley* again to the *dell*.

II. [Sawyer](#) 446, BCS 742, Kemble 1122. The bounds of this charter are authentic. This charter is dated AD 939 and is a grant from King Æthelstan to his sister Eadburh, granting her seventeen hides (*mansae*) at Droxford (Finberg 1964: no. 57). See also Grundy (1924: 79). For a translation of this charter see Droxford charter I above.

Ærest æt clefer dæne on þæt del · of þam dælle and lang weges · on þa hwitan flodan · of þære flodan on norþ healfæ hærepaðæs · on þone litlan þorn · þonon on swealwan þorn · þonon on þæs hlincæs norþ ændæ · þæt and lang hlincæs · sup on þæs cumbæs heafod · þonon on þæs hlincæs wæst ændæ æt þam hwitan fox holum · þonne on stan burg · of stan byrig 7lang dic utt on hwitan forð · þonon and lang Meone on midnæ stream on þa dic on norð healf þæs fordas · 7 lang dic on þone ealdan þorn · þam þorne æft utt on Meone · 7 lang streames oþ þa dic · 7lang dic to þem æþænan byrigelsum · þonon suð and lang hling ræwe to þæs niþær langan hlincæs east ændæ · 7 lang hlincæs æft utt on ea · 7 lang ea oð ˘æt wæs[t] mæste how · þonon wæst for þonæ seal styb · oð ðæt yrð land · suð bæ þam landæ on þæs wyllæs heafod · þonon æft utt on ea · þæt and lang streamæs sup on wuda · 7 þonne on giet oþ wichæma mæarcæ · þonon west be hagan for cyneburgæ hyrstæ · supe weardæ oþ þæt scir hiltæ · on þonæ greatan beam · of þam beamæ on þunres lea middæ weardnæ · of þam lea on ge rihtæ to þrocbyrgæ on þonæ fulan broc · and lang fulan brocæs utt on bytnan burnan · 7lang burnan oþ þæs bisceopæs mearcæ · þæt norð to filæ lea

*geata* · þonon on *brom burnan* · þæt and lang *burnan* oþ *bromfælda* · þonnæ upp bæ tweoh þa twægen *bromfældas* 7lang þæs *alar sceatæs* of ðone *fulan brocc* · 7lang *brocæs* to þæs *cumbæs heafdæ* · þonnæ to þære *stigelæ* to þæs *bisceopes mearcæ* · þonne utt on *langan leagæ* · þæt þwæoræs ofær þa *leage* norð to *wuda* · þonon to þære *stigelæ* oþ *meon wara snadæ* · þonne forð. to *domnæs hlincæ* · þonon to þam *wylf pyttæ* · þonnæ on gærihta þurh *hæsel holt* · to *clæfær dæne* æft on þæt *dell*.

III. The third charter ([Sawyer](#) 600, BCS 953, Kemble 1181), dated to AD 956, records a grant from King Eadwig to the noble lady Æthelhild of twenty hides (*mansæ*) at Droxford (Finberg 1964: no. 80). The bounds cover the parish of Swanmore and part of Droxford, for which see Grundy (1924: 79-80).

*Ærest of Droccenesforda to biene stede* · of *biene stedæ* to *scida felda* · þanan utt to *langan leagæ* middæ wærdræ · þanon upp to þære *stigelæ* · þanaon utt to *wulf pyttun* · þanon utt on *Meone*.

First from *Droxford* to the *place where beans are grown* · from the *place where beans are grown* to *scida felda* (Shedfield, for which see below) · then out mid-way to the *Long Clearing* (Grundy 1924: 80 suggests this is ‘almost certainly at the south-west angle of Swanmore parish’) · then up to the *stile* (Grundy 1924: 80 identifies this as the site where the Swanmore-Hoe road crosses the parish, north-west of Swanmore) · then out to *Wolf-pit* (see charters I and II above) · then out to the (*River*) *Meon*.

## Shedfield

### SHEDFIELD

(to) *scida felda* 956 [Sawyer](#) 600, BCS 953, Kemble 1181 (see Droxford charter III above)  
*Sidefeld* 1233 *EcclComm*, 1256 *Ass*, *Schidefeld* c. 1270 *EpReg et freq* to 1350 *EcclComm* with  
variant spellings *Schydefeld*, *Shydefeld*, *Schydefeud*, *Shydefeud* (all Gover 47)  
*Shedesfeud* 1272 *Ass* (Gover 47)  
*Shidfelde* 1579 *Sax* (Gover 47)

The first element is likely to be the genitive plural of OE *scīd*, meaning ‘a shingle, a split piece of wood, a board, a beam’ (EPNE, pt. 2: 108; Gover 48; DEPN, 415). This may refer to a wooden footbridge on the Roman road, which crosses a number of small streams in this area (Watts 2010: 541; see Margary 1967: no. 420). The element is also found in the place-name Shide, Isle of Wight (DEPN: 417). Coates (1989: 146), however, points out the slight possibility that the first element is OE *scydd* ‘shed’. The second element is OE *feld* ‘open country’.

### SHIRRELL HEATH

*oð ðet scirhiltæ* 826 [Sawyer](#) 276, BCS 393, Kemble 1038 (see Droxford charter I above)  
*oþ þæt scir hiltæ* 939 [Sawyer](#) 446, BCS 742, Kemble 1122 (see Droxford charter II above)  
*Sherrill heath* 1695 *EcclComm* (Gover 48)

The first element is OE *scīr* ‘shire, an administrative district, a jurisdiction’, rather than *scir* ‘bright’ and the second element is OE *hylte* ‘a wood, a wooded place’, a derivative of OE *holt* ‘managed wood’ (Gover 48; Coates 1989: 149). Gover (48) notes that Shirrell Heath is on the border of the Bishop’s lands.

SILFORD COPSE

*to Syle forda, of Syle forda* 900 [Sawyer](#) 360, BCS 596, Kemble 332

From OE *syle* ‘a bog, miry place’ and *ford*, meaning ‘boggy or muddy ford’.

BISHOP’S WOOD (*on wuda* 826 [Sawyer](#) 276 and 939 [Sawyer](#) 446; see Droxford charters I and II above).  
GRANGE FARM. HALL COURT. MOOR HILL. ROW ASH. SHEDFIELD HO.

### Swanmore

SWANMORE

*Suanemere* 1205 Cur, 1210 P, 1234 SelbCh, 1233 *EcclComm*, *Swanemere* 1207 Obl (p), 1218  
*EcclComm*, 1236 *Ass et freq* to 1327 SR (both Gover 48)

*Swannemere* 1272 *Ass* (Gover 48)

*Swanmere* 1316 FA, 1496 *FF* (Gover 48)

Probably ‘swan pool’, from OE *swan* and *mere* ‘a pool’. Alternatively, the first element could be the personal name *Swain*, from ON *Sveinn* (cf. *Swegen*, Searle 1897: 435-6), meaning ‘Swain’s pool’.

BISHOPS INCLOSURE. COT STREET. DAMSONHILL. HAWKS NEST. HILL GROVE. HILL PLACE. HILL POUND. HOLY WELL.  
HOLYWELL HO. MAYHILL FM. ST CLANS FARM. SWANMORE HO. UPPER SWANMORE. WALTHAM CHASE.

### Fawley Hundred

#### Exton

EXTON

*East Seaxena tunes* 940 [Sawyer](#) 463, BCS 758, Kemble 1131, (*æt*) *East Seaxnatune* 940 *ibid.*, (*to*)  
*east seaxna tunæ* 940 *ibid.*, (*to*) *east seaxnatune* 940 *ibid.*

*Estsexentun* c. 1127 *WinchCart* (Gover 69)

*Essessentune* 1086 DB

*Esetenon* 1180 P (Gover 69)

*Esetenon* 1199 *FF*, 1207 P, 1230 P, *Essettentonn* 1207 P (all Gover 69)

*Estenon* 1219 Cur (Gover 69)

*Eseton* 1229 Pat, *Esetetun*’ 1245 *FF* (both Gover 69)

*Exton(e)* 1291 Tax, 1316 FA *et passim* (Gover 69)

‘Farm of the East Saxons’ (Gover 69; Coates 1989: 74), from OE *ēast* ‘east’, *Seaxne* (*Seaxna* genitive plural) ‘Saxons’, and *tūn* ‘farmstead, estate’. The significance of this name has not been discussed in great detail, but calls for further attention. This place-name highlights a distinct group of people or settlers within the Meon Valley. The name was only likely to have been coined when Essex was an

established kingdom (see PN Ex: 1), and the place-name Exton is an exonym. It is possible that the name was coined to distinguish the East Saxons of Exton from the local population, who may have identified themselves as Jutes, West Saxons or *Meanware* (see above). The Jutish lands in Hampshire came under control of the West Saxon kingdom in the latter part of the seventh century (Yorke 1989: 92). Jutish identity in the region, however, appears to have lasted for a considerable time afterwards (Insley 2001: 474). In place-names, the element *Seaxe/Seaxna* usually denotes isolated settlements of Saxons amongst other tribes (EPNE, pt. 2: 116). Other place-names preserving this element are: Saxton, West Riding of Yorkshire ([PN WRY](#), pt. 4: 70-1), Sixpenny Farm (Mills 1989: 104-5) and Pensax, Worcestershire ([PN Wo](#): 67). The place-name Exton is indirect evidence that the local people who coined the name (*ante* 940 AD) did not identify themselves as (East) Saxons.

LOMER, LOMER F. 1810 OS

(*to lammeres geate* 710 [Sawyer](#) 242, BCS 102, Kemble 997, (*to lammeres geate* 824 x 833 [Sawyer](#) 284, BCS 398, Kemble 1039, *to lammære* 961 [Sawyer](#) 693, BCS 1077, Kemble 1231 *Lamere* 1086 DB, *Lamere* 1201 Cur, 1221 FF, 1236 Ass, 1291 Tax (both Gover 70) *Lomere* c. 1270 EpReg, 1280 Ass, 1316 FA, *Lommere* 1329 Cl, 1331 Ipm (both Gover 70) *Loomer* 1537 LP

Gover (70) suggests this is probably 'loam pool', from OE *lām* 'loam, clay' and *mere* 'pool'. Grundy (1924: 115) also points out that there is a Lomer Pond nearby (over the Warnford boundary). Lomer Beacon (1575 Saxton) is modern Beacon Hill (1810 OS). Compare also with Lamarsh, Essex (*Lamers* 1086 DB, *lām* + *ersc* 'stubble field'; [PN Ex](#): 444); Lambourne, Essex (*Lamburnā* 1086 DB, *lām* + *burna* 'spring, stream'; [PN Ex](#): 60) and Lampool Farm, Sussex (*Lampol(e)* 1295 MinAcct, *lām* + *pol* 'pool'; [PN Sx](#), pt. 2: 350).

OLD WINCHESTER HILL

*on eorð burge geat* 940 [Sawyer](#) 463, BCS 758, Kemble 1131

Old Winchester Hill is probably a fanciful name (Grundy 1924: 116), and Gover (70) states that the name is obscure. The earliest reference to the fort noted above means 'gate of the earth fort', and Grundy (*ibid.* 114) identifies this as the east gate of the camp on Old Winchester Hill.

PEAKE FM

Possibly identified with *to lytlan weac* and *utt purph weác* 940 [Sawyer](#) 463, BCS 758, Kemble 1131. Grundy (1924: 112-3, and 112 n. 3) notes that *weac* is not listed in the dictionaries, and does not attempt to translate this word in his survey. However, Gover (70) suggests the OE letter *wynn* (*p* 'w') in the charter here is mistaken for 'p', and therefore the name is identical to Peak in East Meon (see below), from OE *pēac* 'a knoll, hill, a peak'. This identification also fits the context of the charter bounds (see Exton charter below) in which this occurs (see Grundy 1924: 113, nos. 18 and 19).

PRESHAW (LOWER PRESHAW, LIT. PRESHAW F. 1810 OS, PRESHAW HOUSE 1895 Index, PRESHAW DOWN 1810 OS, 1895 Index)

*Presagh'* 1207 Obl (p), *Preshaghe* 1236 Ass, 1353 FF, *Preshawe* 1266 Abbr (all Gover 70)

*Preishaghe* 1236 Ass, *Prieshawe* 1388 Pat, *Preysaghe* 1329 GDR, *Presher* 1759 Map (all Gover 70)  
*Presthawe* 1272 Ass, 1360 FF (Gover 70)

Gover (70) suggests this may mean ‘wood of the priests’, from OE *prēosta* ‘priests’ and *sceaga* ‘small wood, copse’, but also notes that early forms in general do not agree with this etymology. Another, albeit unlikely suggestion, is that the name is composed of Primitive Welsh *prês* ‘brushwood’ (Welsh *prys*, Cornish *prys*, *prysk* ‘copse, thicket’) and OE *sceaga* (Gover 70; Watts 2010: 482). The second element, however, may be OE *haga* ‘a hedge, an enclosure’ and later ‘a messuage, property’ (EPNE, pt. 1: 221) rather than *sceaga*, in which case the name means ‘priests’ enclosure’ or ‘priests’ property’. Cf. the historical forms of Priesthaus, Sussex ([PN Sx](#), pt. 2), and Higher and Lower Pressham Wood, Dorset ([PN Do](#), pt. 2).

DOWNLEAZE COPSE, DOWNLIES 1810 OS

#### EXTON: ANGLO-SAXON CHARTER

Dated to AD 940. [Sawyer](#) 463, BCS 758, Kemble 1131. ‘A grant from Edmund, king of the English and of the other peoples round about, to his thegn Æthelgeard. 12 *mansae* at Exton, free of all but the three common dues’ (Finberg 1964: no. 58). For the bounds of this charter see Grundy (1924: 110-115).

*Ærest of Meone and lang slædæs to gæcges stapole · fram gæcges stapolæ on cynæ beorhtæs graf · fram cynæ beorhtæs grafæ to wan wæge · þonon wæst to rocggan campæs geatæ · þonan wæst ofær stærfing hyrstæ · þonan to miclan dænæ stigelæ · þonan wæst on gerihtæ to bisceopæs mearcæ · þonne þonan norð ⁊ lang hlinc ræwæ to scitæræs stigæle · þonnæ east and lang hegæ rewæ on þa hola · of þam holum to wudan ærscæ · fram wudan ærscæ to byrnfæring hammum · þonan east binnan æfisc to seal hyrstæ foræ weardræ · þonnæ east and lang hæropaðæs be þam yrð landæ to þam stapolæ · þonnæ east bæ þæs cumbæs upp æcgæ to þam holam wægæ · þonan east to þam littlan þornæ bæ stænt on þam yrð landæ · þonam east to lytlan weac supweardan · þæt þonan east ofær Meone to mæarh þorne · þonan east to mearc hangran supæ weardan · utt þurh weac to trind lea · þurh trind lea on þonæ hære pað · þonnæ suð and lang hærae paðæs · þonan wæst on þonæ mærae · þonan wæst on eorþ burge geat · ⁊ lang paðæs on norþ hand þærae beorga · wæst and lang paðæs to stacg inwicum · þonan wæst on trindæl graf · of trindæl græfæ wæst on bibban hlincg norþæ wearðnæ · þonan wæst bæ þara æcere hand heafdum to twitælingæ · utt on scealdan ford · þonnæ sup and lang lea to tiggæl beorgæ · sup on þonæ miclan hlinc · of þam hlincæ on þonæ forð · suð and lang meone þær hit ærest on fænc.*

First from the (*River*) *Meon* along the *valley* to the *Cuckoo’s Post* (Grundy 1924: 110 notes that the starting point of the survey is near Exton Farm) · from *Cuckoo’s Post* to *Cynebeorht’s Grove* · from *Cynebeorht’s Grove* to *wan path* (perhaps *wann* ‘dusty’? Or a mistake for *þan* ‘the’: the *weg* was a ridgeway which ran down the west side of the Meon river [Grundy 1924: 111]) · then west to the *gate of Rocga’s Open Country* · then west over *Stærfing Copse* · then to the *stile* of the *Great Valley* (Grundy 1924: 111 identifies this *Great Valley* as Betty Mund’s Bottom, where St Clair’s Farm is

located) · then west straight on to the *Bishop's Boundary* (Grundy 1924: 111 identifies this with the boundary of Upham, which was a dependency of Bishop's Waltham) · then north along the *boundary line formed by a bank* to the *Archer's Stile* (or perhaps *sewer stile*) · then east along the *hedge-row* to the *holes* · from the *holes* to the *stubble wood* · from the *stubble wood* to *Byrnfæring Enclosure* · then east into the *edge (of the wood)* to *Willow Copse* forward · then east along the *highway* to the *ploughed land* to the *post* · then east by the *valley* up the *edge* to the *sunken path* · then east to the *little thorn-tree* which stands on the *ploughed land* · then east to the south side of the *little knoll* (*peac/weac* is likely an error for *peac*; see Peak Fm above) · then east over the (*River*) *Meon* to the *Boundary thorn-tree* (from the context of the following line, *mæarh* is an error for *mearc* 'boundary'; Grundy 1924: 112 suggests this relates to the northern boundary of the parish at the southern edge of Warnford Park) · then east to the south side of *Boundary hangra* ('a wood on a steep hillside') · out through the *knoll* (see 'little knoll' above) to *Trind Clearing* (perhaps *trinda* 'a round lump, a ball'?; *Trind lēah* is also mentioned in the West Meon charter. Grundy 1924: 113 identifies this as the place where East and West Meon, and Exton parishes meet) · through *Trind Clearing* to the *highway* (the *highway* refers to the ridge-way [Grundy 1924: 113]) · then south along the *highway* · then west to the *pool* (Grundy 1924: 114 interprets *mæræ* as *mearc* 'boundary', but this is *mere* 'pool') · then west to the *gap of the Earth Fort* (i.e. Old Winchester Hill) · along the *path* on the north side of the *barrow* (the barrow is on the western edge of the camp on Old Winchester Hill [Grundy 1924: 114]) · west along the path to *Stacg inwicum* · then west to *Round Grove* · from *Round Grove* west to the north side of *Bibba's Bank* · then west by the *headlands of the cultivated land* to the *Twitelingas* (a folk-name) · out to *Shallow Ford* (identified with Shawford [Grundy 1924: 114; Gover 240]) · then south along the *clearing* to the *Tile Barrow* · south on the *Great Bank* · from the *bank* to the *ford* (from context *forð* should be *ford* 'ford'; Grundy 1924: 115 suggests this may have been where Exton Bridge now stands) · south along the *Meon* where the survey first began.

## West Meon

WEST MEON

æt *Meonæ* 932 [Sawyer](#) 417, BCS 689, Kemble 1107 (see below)

*Menes* 1086 DB

*Westmunes* c. 1270 EpReg, *Westmune* 1316 FA, 1327 SR, 1376 Seld xxxii (both Gover 72)

(*ecclesia de*) *Westmenes* 1291 Tax

*Westmeones* 1331 For (Gover 72)

*Westmoene* 1341 NI, 1354 Pat, 1383 lpmR

*Westmeane* 1607 FF, *Westmean alias Westmeon* 1701 Recov (both Gover 72)

Named from the River Meon (see above), on which this place is situated. Early forms of the name refer to the old district (Gover 63), and East and West Meon were not distinguished as separate places until the later thirteenth-century (Coates 1989: 69). For the *Domesday* record of Meon, see East Meon below.

## HAYLING WOOD

*Lytelhayling* 1379 Cor, *Esterhaylyng'*, *Westerhaylyng'*, *Haylynghyll* 1548 *EcclComm* (all Gover 72)

This place-name may contain the OE folk-name *\*Hæg(e)lingas* 'the people associated with Hægel', which is preserved in the name Hayling Island in south Hampshire (Coates 1991: 25-6; Watts 2010: 290; Coates 1989: 89). Early forms of Hayling Island indicate that this name is derived from the OE personal name *Hægel*, + *-ingas* and *īeg* 'island', meaning 'island of the Hæg(e)lingas' (Coates 1991: 25-6). There is no known connection between Hayling Wood in West Meon and Hayling Island, though Coates (1991: 26-7) notes that West Meon was a manor of the Bishop of Winchester at the time of the Conquest, and the monks of Winchester held much of Hayling Island. The prefix *Lytel-* in *Lytelhayling* is presumably used to distinguish this place from Hayling Island manor (Coates 1991: 27). It is conceivable that Hayling Wood may represent a separate branch of the *\*Hæg(e)lingas*, but in the absence of earlier evidence this is speculative.

## PUNSHOLT FM

*Poneshoult* 1167 P (Gover 72)

*Punesholte* 1238 *SelbCh* (Gover 72)

The first element is likely to be an OE personal name, *Pūn(a)*, which is also found in both Pounhurst, Surrey (*Punesherst* c. 1170; [PN Sy](#): 80) and Poynings, Sussex ([PN Sx](#): 287). The second element is OE *holt* 'wood', and the name may mean 'Pūn's Wood'.

BROCKLANDS FM. GADSFIELD. HALL PLACE. HIGHFIELD. INWOOD. LIPPEN COTTAGES. LIPPEN WOOD. LYNCH HO. MARLANDS. MARLDELL. MOON'S COPSE. PURSERS FARM (1895 OS Index). RATS CASTLE. SELBOURNE LAKE. SHUTTS COPSE. SOURDOWN. UPR HOUSE FARM (1895 OS Index). WESTBURY HO. WEST END. WHITEWOOL FM. WOODLANDS.

## WEST MEON: ANGLO-SAXON CHARTER

Dated to AD 932. [Sawyer](#) 417, BCS 689, Kemble 1107. Bounds are authentic. 'Æthelstan, king of the English and ruler of all Britain, to his thegn Æthelgeard. 12 *cassatae* at Meon, free of all service' (Finberg 1964: no. 49). For discussion of the bounds of this charter see Grundy (1926: 224-230).

*Ærest of mearc beorge weste weardum · and lang here paðes norð innan Meone · þanon and lang hege rewe on ðone hlinc easte weardne . æt þære efisc · þonne þurh þone lea on þam leage · ðurh þone lytlan lea weste weardne · þanon norð on ðone wudu · on an del weste weard · 7 þanon norð on oðer del eac weste weard · norð to eaces stede midde weardum · þanon on ge rihte to brom dæne on þæt bec · þonne east and lang þæs becæs · of þæm bæce ofer þone ham on þone scagan ute weardne · to hure ðes treowe · þonne east and lang dic to þam eastram bæce · þonne norð and lang bæces on hnut leage bære · easte wearde . þanon norð on lin leage easte wearde . to ticces stede · þonne east be efisc · þurh þone lea norðe weardne · 7 þanon on risc mere · of þæm mere to þæm wege · and lang wegges on sciteres flodan · þanon on crute brece leage weste easte wearde · swa to weawan hocan · þanon on þa heafod stoccas · þanon on worres sol · of worres sol to Meone · up and lang meone on seolesburnan · and lang burnan . on ðone æwylm · of þam ewylme . and lang*

*weter weges* up to *strete* · and . lang *strete* on *himan beorgas* · *ðanon* on *trind lea* · and lang *hære paðes* · þonne betweox *ða twegen wegas* . þurh þone *lea* · 7 ofer *fearnleage* · þonne on west healfe *weges* · on *gerihste* to *cyrðan heale* · *ðonne* and lang *hlinces* . on *tollan dene* ufe wearde . þonne and lang *hlinces norð* to *mearc beorge*.

First from the west side of the *Boundary Barrow* · along the *highway* north to the *Meon* · then along the *hedge-row* to the east side of the *bank* at the edge of the *wood* · then through the *clearing* (or *wood*) to the *clearing* (or *wood*) · through the west side of the *little clearing* (or *wood*) · then north to the *wood* · into the west side of the *dell* · and then north to the other *dell* also on the west side · north to the middle of *Eaces Place* (Grundy 1926: 225 translates this as ‘Farmsteading of the Oak-Trees’) · then straight on to *Broom Valley* (modern Bramdean, the valley in which Bramdean Village is located [Grundy 1926: 226]) to the *stream* · then east along the *stream* · from the *stream* over the *homestead* to the *copse* outward · to *hure ðes tree* (Grundy 1926: 226 amends this to *hyrdes* ‘Herdsman’s Tree’) · then east along the *ditch* to the *easterly stream* · then north along the *stream* to the east side of *Nut Clearing Woodland* (for *hnut leage* cf. Nutley, Sussex in [PN Sx](#), pt. 2; *bære* is ‘woodland for feeding swine’. Grundy [1926: 227] suggests that the name survives in Bere Farm in Hinton Ampner) · then north to the east side of *Flax Clearing* · to *Ticce’s Farmstead* (or *Farmstead of the Goats*; *Ticces Stede* is modern West Tisted, and this refers to where the West Tisted and West Meon parishes meet [Grundy 1926: 227]) · then east by the *edge* (of the *woodland*) · through the *wood* northward · and then to *Rush Pond* (also mentioned in Meon charters III and IV below; this is the small pond beside Alton Road near Filmore Hill [Grundy 1926: 227]) · from the *pond* to the *path* · along the *path* to the *channel used as an open sewer* · then to the east/west side of *crute brece clearing* (this name is obscure; the form is repeated in Meon charters III and IV as *crutte bracca* and *crute brace leage* respectively. This is perhaps *brēc* ‘land broken up for cultivation’, *bracu* ‘bracken, fern’ or *bræc* ‘brake, brushwood, thicket’) · so to *Weawa’s Hook* (cf. Searle 1897: 481) · then to the *heafod stoccas* (‘stocks or posts on which the head of a criminal was fixed after beheading’) · then to *Worr’s Slough* (see Searle 1897: 505; this place-name is also mentioned in Meon charters III and IV as *uorres sol* and *wores sol(e)* respectively. Grundy 1926: 228 suggests this was north of Westbury House) · from *Worr’s Slough* to the *Meon* · up along the *Meon* to *Seolesburnan* (see Sulscombe below; recorded as Selbourne in the Tithe Award [Grundy 1926: 228]) · along the *burne* to the *river-spring* (i.e. the source of the burne; this is south of Whitewool [Grundy 1926: 228-9]) · from the *river-spring* along the *water-way* (a channel connecting two pieces of water? Grundy 1926: 229 identifies this with the track which runs south from the spring to the ridge) to the *road* · along the *road* to *Hima’s Barrow* (see Searle 1897: 298; this refers to one of the tumuli on Tegleaze Down [Grundy 1926: 229]) · then to *Trind Clearing* (see Exton charter above) · along the *highway* · then between the two *paths*, through the *clearing* (Grundy 1926: 229 identifies this with the area where the ridgeway forks into two branches) · and over *fern clearing* · then to the west side of the *path* · straight on to *Cyrda’s Nook* (or perhaps from *cyr* ‘curved’, meaning ‘curved

nook') · then along the *bank*, to the upper side of *Tolla's Valley* · then along the *bank* north to *Boundary Barrow*.

## Privett

PRIVETT

*æt Pryfetes flodan* 755 ASC

*Prevet* 1207 Obl (p), 1208 *EcclComm*, 1210 P, 1318 EpReg, 1329 lpm, 1348 ib., 1364 SelbCh,  
*Prevyt* 1544 SR (both Gover 74)

*Privet* 1248 Ass, 1331 Cl, *Pryvet* 1391 Pap, *Pryvat* 1545 LP, *Privat* 1573 ParReg (all Gover 74)  
(*capellis de*) *Privietis et de ....* 1304 EpReg (Gover 74)

*Preyvet* 1306 Ass (Gover 74)

Meaning 'place where privet grows', derived from OE *pryfet*, the plant-name 'privet' (*Ligustrum vulgare*). The first reference to this place-name in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records that Cynewulf (757–786) deposed Sigeberht (756 to 757), king of Wessex; Sigeberht retained Hampshire until he slew the ealdorman Cumbra. Sigeberht was later stabbed by a herdsman at Privett in revenge for the death of the ealdorman. The first recorded form of the name refers to a *flōde* 'channel of water, a gutter'. Though there is no stream in Privett, Grundy (1927: 190) identifies this *flōde* with the *sciteres flodan* recorded in the Meon charters (for which see below), noting, 'It ran, and still runs in rainy weather, down the Alton road from a pond just above where the road, running west from Filmore Hill, joins it'. Klingelhöfer (1992: 174) identifies the *flōde* with the dry head of the Tichborne.

FARNFIELD FARM

*to Fearnfelda* 967 [Sawyer](#) 754, BCS 1200, Kemble 535 (see Meon charters below)

*Farnfelde* 1306 Ass (Gover 74)

From OE *fearn* 'fern, bracken' and *feld* 'open country' (later developing the sense 'field'), meaning 'open land with bracken' (Gover 74).

FAWLEY FM

*falod leah* AD 924 for ? 824 [Sawyer](#) 283, BCS 377, Kemble 1031 (see Meon charters below)

From OE *falod* 'a fold, a small enclosure for animals' and *lēah* 'a wood, a clearing in a wood', meaning 'clearing with a fold'. Compare with Valley End and Valleywood in Surrey ([PN Sy](#): 117), which is composed of the same elements (first attested as *Falelye* t. Henry 3).

MERE POND

*plutan mære, plutan mere* 959 x 963 [Sawyer](#) 811, BCS 1319, Kemble 597 (see Meon charters below)

The word *plutan* is obscure. Grundy (1926: 198) speculates that this is an otherwise unattested personal name. The second element is OE *mere* 'a pool', and if the first element is a personal name, it may mean 'Pluta's pool'. Gover (74) observes that the name *Pluthull* (1257 *EcclComm*) must have been in the near vicinity.

BROADMORE COPSE. BROOM FARM (1895 OS Index). FILMORE HILL. HEMPLAND LANE. HURST FARM. MEREPOUND COTTAGE (1895 OS Index). NEULANDS COPSE. STOCK FARM.

### East Meon Hundred

#### East Meon

##### EAST MEON

(*æ*t) *Meone* 873 x 888 [Sawyer](#) 1507, BCS 553, Kemble 314 (Old English), 1067 (Latin); 956 [Sawyer](#) 619, BCS 982, Kemble 1190

*Kingesmeon* 1203 FF (Gover 63)

*Menes* 1086 DB, 1171 WinchCart, 1208 *EcclComm*, *Mene* 1086 DB, *Est Mene* 1283 EpReg, *Est Menes* 1327 Banco (all Gover 63)

*Mienes* 1158 ff P, 1195 P (Gover 63)

*Muenes* 1161, 1178, 1193 P (Gover 63)

*Estmunes* c. 1270 EpReg, 1320 ib., 1327 *SR*, *Estmune* 1317 FA, 1327 Banco (both Gover 63)

*Estmoene* 1280 Ass, *Estmoenes* 1283, 1317 EpReg, *Moenes* 1332 Pat, *Estmoen* 1390 Pat (all Gover 63)

*Estmeones* 1291 Tax (Gover 63)

*Estmoyne* 1417 Pat (Gover 63)

*Estenean* 1543 FF, *East Meane* 1610 Speed (both Gover 63)

Named from the River Meon; see also West Meon (both above). East Meon and West Meon were not distinguished as separate places until the later part of the thirteenth-century (Coates 1989: 69). Meon was a royal vill in the Anglo-Saxon period (see Sawyer 1983: 282, 295). At the time of the *Domesday* survey, East Meon is described as:

(East) Meon. Archbishop Stigand held it before 1066 for the use of the monks; later he had it for his life-time. Then there were 72 hides; it paid tax for 35 hides and 1 virgate. Land for 64 ploughs. In lordship 8 ploughs; 70 villagers and 32 smallholders with 56 ploughs. 15 slaves; 6 mills at 40s; meadow, 8 acres; woodland at 200 pigs from pasturage; from grazing 7s 6d. Value before 1066 £60; later £40; now £60; however, it pays £100 by weight in revenue but it cannot bear it.

Bishop Walkelin holds 6 hides and 1 virgate of this manor's land with a church. These hides of the Bishop paid tax; now (for) 3 hides and 1 virgate; the others did not pay tax.

##### BERELEIGH (BERELEIGH HOUSE 1895 OS Index)

*Barlithe* 1263, 1288, *Barelithe* 1350, *Barelythe* 1395 *EcclComm* (all Gover 64)

Gover (64) suggests this name may derive from 'bare' and Old English *hlip* 'a slope, a hillside', meaning 'treeless hill slope'.

##### DRAYTON (DRAYTON DOWN 1895 OS Index)

*Drayton* 1248 Ass (Gover 64)

From OE *dræg* ‘a drag, a portage, a slipway, a dray’ and *tūn* ‘an enclosure, a farmstead’, indicating a settlement at a place where loads have to be dragged. Literally ‘farm at the steep ascent’ (Coates 1989: 67, cf. Drayton in Farlington).

#### HILHAMPTON

*Hulhampton* 1350, 1395 *EcclComm* (Gover 64)

From ME *hull* ‘hill’ (OE *hyll*) and *hām-tūn* ‘a home farm’, meaning ‘hill homestead’.

#### HOCKHAM

*Holecumb(e)* 1245, 1263, 1288 *EcclComm* (Gover 64)

*Holecombe* 1307 *EcclComm* (Gover 64)

From OE *hol* ‘hollow’ and OE *cumb* ‘valley, a hollow’, a loan-word from British *cumbo* ‘valley’, denoting a ‘deep or hollow valley’ (see EPNE, pt. 1: 119). Cf. with Hollycombe in Sussex, which has the same etymology ([PN Sx](#), pt. 1).

HYDEN (HYDEN HILL, HYDEN WOOD, HYDEN COTTAGES, HYDEN FARM 1895 OS Index)

*Hydon*’ 1248 *Ass*, *Hyden(e)* 1257, 1263, 1350 *EcclComm* (Gover 64)

‘High Valley’ (Gover 64). The second element is OE *denu* ‘valley’.

#### NUZBURY

*Notesbergh* 1263, 1301, 1350 *EcclComm* (Gover 64)

*Nuttburgh* 1307 *EcclComm* (Gover 64)

The first element may be the OE personal name *Hnott*, from OE *hnot* ‘bald headed’. Cf. [Natsworthy Manor](#) (*Noteswrde* 1086; ‘*Hnott’s worpig*’, i.e. ‘Hnott’s enclosure’), [Nottiston](#) (*Noteston* 1227, ‘*Hnott’s farm*’) and [Natsley](#) (*Nottesleye* 1330 ‘Hnott’s clearing’), all in Devon. The second element is OE *beorg* ‘a hill, a mound’, and the name may mean ‘Hnott’s Hill’.

#### OXENBOURNE

*Oxeburne* 1200 *FF*, 1231 *EcclComm* (Gover 64)

*Oxeneburne* 1208, 1233, 1257 *EcclComm* (Gover 64)

‘Oxen stream’, from OE *oxa* and *burna* ‘a spring, a stream’.

#### PEAK FM

*Pek* 1311 *FF*, *Peek* 1326 *FF* (Gover 64)

From OE *pēac* ‘a knoll, hill, peak’, as Gover (64) observes, probably referring ‘to the hill south east of the farm’. Cf. with Peake Farm in Exton Parish above.

#### RIPPLINGTON

*Rippledon* 1195 P (Gover 64)  
*Riplinton* 1287 Obl (p) (Gover 64)

This is unlikely to derive from a folk-name *Rippelingas* and *tūn* 'farmstead, enclosure' (cf. Gover 64 where this is suggested). This name is more likely to contain OE *ripel*, *rippel* 'a strip of land', 'a strip of woodland' or 'a thicket' (see EPNE, pt. 1: 296, 6c; pt. 2: 84). Coates (1989: 138) suggests this is from *\*Rippelingtūn* meaning 'farm of the elongated thicket'. Compare with the lost tithing of Rypling (*Rippling* 1236) in the Candover Valley (Klingelhöfer 1992: 168).

SULSCOMBE

*Seolescumb*, *innan Seolescumb* 1042 [Sawyer](#) 994, Kemble 763 (cf. *Seolesburnan* 1042 [Sawyer](#) 994, Kemble 763)  
*Selescumbe* 1233, 1257 *EcclComm*, *Selescombe* 1307 ib., *Sellescombe* 1350 ib. (all Gover 64)

This is the valley through which *Seolesburnan* flowed, a stream mentioned on multiple occasions in the West Meon and Meon charters (see above and below). The second element is OE *cumb* 'valley', a loan-word from British *cumbo* 'valley'. Gover (64) suggests that the first element in this valley- and stream-name may be an OE personal name, derived from OE *seolh* (genitive singular *seoles*) 'seal' (see Searle 1897: 414). Cf. Selsey, Sussex (*Seolesige* 683, *Siolesaei* 780, *Seolesiae*, *Soelasia* c. 720; [PN Sx](#), pt. 1: 82), which is from OE *seolh* 'seal' and *eg* 'an island'; Selsey is described by Bede (IV. 13) as *insula vituli marini*, 'the island of the sea calf'.

TIGWELL FM (TIGWELL FARM 1895 OS Index)

*Tygehale*, *Tigehale* 1235 Ass (p) (both Gover 64)

The first element may be an OE personal name *Tigga* (Gover 64), which is also postulated for the place-name Tigley in Devon (*Tiggele*, *Tiggelegh* 1399; [PN De](#) pt. 1: 297). The personal name Tigga is also attested in a witness list at Clofesho (699 x 716 [Sawyer](#) 22). The second element is OE *healh* 'a nook'.

WESTBURY

*Wesberie* 1086 DB  
*Westberia* 1167 P (Gover 64)

From OE *west* 'west' and *burh* 'fort, a fortified place'. In the *Domesday* account Westbury is described as:

Westbury. Jocelyn holds it from him. Wulfnoth held it from King Edward. Then and now it answered for 3 hides. Land for 4 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs; 5 villagers and 6 smallholders with 2 ploughs. 2 slaves; meadow, 3 acres; woodland at 4 pigs. Value before 1066 and now £4; when acquired 40s.

BLAGDEN. BURROW PLANTATION. COURT FM. LEYDEAN. WETHER DOWN. YEW DOWN. CHALK DELL. HEN WOOD. COOMBE. COOMBE CROSS. DUNCOOMBE WOOD. FROGMORE. GARSTON. GREENBOURNE DOWN. HOLE HOUSE. LEYDEAN BOTTOM. LOWER HO. FARM. LYTHE HO. MASCOMBE. NEW LODGE. OLD DOWN. OLD DOWN FARM. PARK FARM. PRESTON. ROOKHAM. ROUNDABOUT COPSE. SMALL DOWN. SOUTHMILL FM. STOCK FM. STONYLANDS FM. TEGDOWN HILL. WASCOMBE. WOODBRIDGE COPSE. UPPER BARNS.

## **Titchfield Hundred**

### **Titchfield**

#### TITCHFIELD

(*on*) *ticcefelda*, (*to*) *ticcanfelda* 982 Hyde (Gover 32)

*Ticefelle* 1086 DB

*Tichesfeld* 1182, 1201 P, 1219 Cl, *Tychesfeld* 1241 FF, 1242 Fees (both Gover 32)

*Tychefeld(e)* 1218, 1243 FF, c. 1220 WinchCart, 1232 Ch, 1235 Selbch, 1242 Fees, *Ticchefeud* 1291

Tax, *Tycchefeld* 1327 SR (all Gover 32)

*Tychenfeud* 1256 Ass (Gover 32)

*Tuchefeld* 1280 For (Gover 32)

From OE *ticcen* 'a kid, a young goat' and *feld* 'open country', meaning 'open lands where kids were kept' (Gover 33; Coates 1989: 164). Cf. with Ticehurst, Sussex from OE *ticcenes-hyrst* 'kid's wood', [PN Sx](#), pt. 2: 13). Titchfield parish church, dedicated to St Peter, is dated by Taylor and Taylor (1965 v. 2: 619) to 800-950 AD. According to the *Domesday Book* in 1086:

The King holds Titchfield. It is an outlier belonging to Meonstoke. King Edward held it. 2 hides but they did not pay tax. Land for 15 ploughs. In lordship only 2 beasts; 16 villagers and 13 smallholders with 9 ploughs. 4 slaves; a mill at 20s; a market; toll 40s.

#### BIDDENFIELD

*Buthnefeld* 1219 FF, *Buttnesfeld* 1488 lpm (both Gover 33)

From OE *bytme* 'the head of a valley' and *feld* 'open country', meaning 'open land at the head of a valley', or as Gover (33) suggests 'open land at the valley bottom'.

#### BOWOOD (lost)

*Bouewode* 1256 Ass (Gover 33)

Gover (33) suggests that this is probably from OE (*on*) *bufan* 'above' and *wudu* 'a wood', meaning 'place above the wood'.

#### FONTLEY

*Funtelei* 1086 DB

*Funtelye* 1251 lpm, *Funteleghe* 1256 Ass, *Funtelighe* 1305 lpm (all Gover 33)

'Clearing with a spring', from OE *funta* 'spring, stream', and *lēah* 'a wood, clearing in a wood'.

#### MEON

*Mene* 1086 DB

*Mune* c. 1300 Harl, *Meon* 1538 AD ii (both Gover 33)

The hamlet which derives its name from the River Meon (see above). See East Meon (above) for discussion of this name.

POSBROOK (GT. POSBROOK 1810 OS, LITTLE POSBROOK 1895 OS Index)

*Possebroc* 1202 Cur (p), 1203 *FF et freq* to 1336 Pat with variant spelling *Possebrok* (Gover 33)

The first element is possibly an OE personal name *Possa*, also attested in Portsmoorhall Wood in Essex (*Possemor(e)* 1240; [PN Ex](#): 254) and also Postwick, Norfolk (*Possuic*; DEPN: 372). The second element is OE *brōc* 'brook, stream, water meadow'. The name may mean 'Possa's Brook'. Coates (1989: 134) notes that the farm is beside the smaller channel of Titchfield Haven.

QUOB FARM, QUOB F. (1810 OS)

(*la*) *Quabbe* 1199 *FF*, 1236, 1248 *Ass*, 1243 *Cl*, 1310 *lpm*, 1362 *Cl*, *la Quabbe in Ticchefeld* 1279 BH (both Gover 33)

'The marsh, the bog', from OE *cwabba*. Compare with Quab Hill in Berkshire, which has the same etymology (*Le Squabbe* 1410, *Le Quabbe* 15<sup>th</sup> century; [PN Berks](#), pt. 2: 481).

SEGENWORTH FARMS (SEGENSWORTH)

(*to*) *Suggincgwyrðe* 982 Hyde

*Sugion* 1086 DB

*Sugginwrth* 1242 Fees (Gover 33)

*Suckyngeworth* 1325 *Ass*, *Sokyngeworth* 1327, 1339 *FF* (both Gover 33)

*Suggyngeworth* 1329 *Cl* (Gover 33)

From the OE personal name *Sucga* and *worþ* 'enclosure'. The personal name *Sucga* is attested in a number of place-names. Compare Sugworthy, Devon (*Suggeworth* 1244, from OE *Sucga* + *worþig* 'Sucga's Farm'; [PN Devon](#), pt. 2: 119); Sugworth Farm, Sussex (*Suggewrth*, *Suggewerth* 1279 and 1327, from OE *Sucga* + *worþ* 'Sucga's farm'; [PN Sx](#), pt. 2: 265); Sugnell Copse, Berkshire (*Suggenhull* 1284, from *Sucga hyll* 'Sucga's hill'; [PN Bk](#), pt. 2: 460); and Sugham Farm, Surrey (*Suggeham* 1332, 'Sucga's homestead'; [PN Sy](#): 331). The earliest attested form, *Suggincgwyrðe* (perhaps OE \**Suggingwyrð*, see Coates 1989: 145), compared with similar place-names preserving the personal name *Sucga*, suggests the name contains either *-ing*, meaning 'Sucgas farm', or more likely *-inga*, the genitive plural of *-ingas* 'people of', meaning 'farm of *Sucga*'s people' (see EPNE, pt. I: 282-303 for a complete discussion).

The *Domesday Book* describes Segenworth as:

*Svgion* (Segenworth). Erleald holds from him. Wulfrid held it from King Edward. Then and now it answered for 1 hide. Land for 3 ploughs. In lordship 1; 5 villagers and 2 smallholders with 2 ploughs. 3 slaves; a mill at 20s; meadow, 5 acres; woodland at 5 pigs. Value before 1066 and now 60s; when acquired 30s.

TAPNAGE (GT TAPNAGE, LT TAPNAGE 1810 OS)

*Topenhache* 1256 *Ass*, *Topenhache* 1327 *SR* (p) (both Gover 34)

'*Toppa*'s hatch or gate', from the OE personal name *Topp(a)* and *hæc(c)* 'a hatch, half-gate, a gate'. Compare with Topleigh, Sussex (*Topely* 1249; [PN Sx](#), pt. 1: 99).

ABSHOT (1810 OS). BROOK LANE (1810 OS). CHILLING (1810 OS). DIMMOCKS MOOR. DUNMOCK MOOR COPPICE (1810 OS). GREAT BROOK (1810 OS). GREAT FONTLEY FARM. FERNHILL FM. HILL COPPICE (1810 OS). HONEYCROFT ROW. LIT. BROOK (1810 OS). LITTLE PARK (1810 OS). LOCK'S HEATH (1810 OS). LYE GROUND COPPICE (LYE GROUND F. 1810 OS). MAIDS GARDEN (1810 OS). PARK F. (1810 OS). PEGHAM COPPICE (1810 OS). PLACE HO (1810 OS). RIDGE COPSE (RIDGE COPPICES 1810 OS). ST MARGARETS. SAWPIT COPPICE (1810 OS). SMITH'S WOOD. TITCHFIELD COMMON (1810 OS). TITCHFIELD HAVEN. TITCHFIELD LODGE (1810 OS). TITCHFIELD PARK FARM. WEBBS LAND F. (1810 OS). WHITELEY.

## Wickham

WICKHAM

*oð wic hæma mearce* 826 [Sawyer](#) 276, BCS 393, Kemble 1038 (see Droxford charters above)

*op wichæma mæarcæ* 939 [Sawyer](#) 446, BCS 742, Kemble 1122 (see Droxford charters above)

*æt Wicham* 955 x 958 [Sawyer](#) 1491, BCS 652

*Wicheham* 1086 DB

*Wicham* 1167 P, 1291 Tax, *Wikham* 1236 Ass, 1242 Fees, *Wykham* c. 1270 EpReg, 1287 FF, 1316

FA, 1327 SR, 1330 Ipm (all Gover 34)

*Wickham* 1341 NI (Gover 34)

From OE *wīc-hām* 'homestead near a *wīc* (a dwelling, a building or buildings, a dairy farm)'. OE *wīc-hām* names frequently denote Roman settlement sites or towns. Evidence of Roman activity is found nearby, and the village lies on the Roman road (Coates 1989: 175). Wickham is recorded in the *Domesday Book* as:

4 brothers held it [Wickham] from King Edward as 2 manors. Then and now it answered for 12 hides. Hugh acquired it as 1 manor. Land for 7 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs; 15 villagers and 6 smallholders with 7 ploughs. 5 slaves; 2 mills at 20s; meadow, 8 acres; woodland at 5 pigs. Value before 1066 £10; later £4; now £7.

BERE FM. CASTLE FARM. COLD HARBOUR. FRITH FM. MAYLES FM. BIRCHFRITH COPSE. CLOSE WOOD. COLD HARBOUR. NORTHFIELD FM. REDHILL COPPICE. ROOKSBURY. TANKERHILL COPPICE. TURKEY ISLAND. WICKHAM COMMON.

## THE MEON CHARTERS

The Meon Anglo-Saxon charters are complicated as the boundaries follow tithings as well as parishes, and there is considerable overlap (Grundy 1926: 192-6). The Meon charters cover the whole of the modern parishes of West Meon, Privett, Froxfield, Steep, Langrish and East Meon (ibid: 193). Furthermore, though the charters are authentic, much of the material is anachronistic (ibid: 195). The first charter is a grant from King Edgar to his grandmother Eadgifu, to replace an earlier charter that was lost (Finberg 1964: no. 92).

I. Dated between AD 959 x 963. [Sawyer](#) 811, BCS 1319, Kemble 597. King Edgar to Eadgifu, his grandmother, 'replacing an earlier charter which she gave into his keeping, but which he lost. 65 *mansae* at Meon, free of all but the three common dues' (Finberg 1964: no. 92). For discussion of the bounds, see Grundy (1926: 196- 205). The bounds include land in East Meon, Farnfield in Privett, Froxfield, Steep and Langrish (Finberg 1964: no. 92). The bounds in the latter part of this charter are also recorded in Meon charter II (see below).

ærest on *Seolesburnan* · 7lang *seolesburnan* on *clænan forð* · of *clænan ford* on *hincstes grefan* · of *hincstes grafan* andlang *ric weges* on þone *litlan beorh* be *westantune* · of þam *beorhe ðeowres* of *Meone* hut to *þære strete* · 7lang *strete* up to *line stode* · of *line stede* be þon *herpoðe* butan *writeles þorn* · of *writeles þorne* 7lang þæs *grenan weges* to *wuda how* on butan þæt hit *cymð* hut æt *beorhtulfes treowe* · of *beorhtulfes treowe* 7lang þæs *grenan weges* be þære *efisc* hutan *plutan mere* · of *plutan mære* andland *heðburge dene* hutan *ceola get* · of *ceola gete* 7lang *strete* on ðæt *nyrðre geat* · of *ðon nyrðan gate* on ðac *sele heal* · of *ðac sele heal* on *wigið mere* · of *wigið mere* on *sædeles streat* · of *sædeles steorte* innan *dosaburnan* · 7 lang *dosaburnan* hutan *esc forð* up to *acsceates geate* · of *acsceates gate* on *scaefles oran* fore weardne · of *scaefles oran* on *hwoburnan* · 7lang *burnan* huton *heofes brycce* · 7lang *scyre* on *hweðeles heal* · of *hweðeles heale* 7 lang *burnan* on *ludeburnan ford* · of *ludeburnan ford* and lang *weges* butan *wenne* · of *wenne* be þam *wyrt trumman* hutan *waccan ham* · 7lang þære *litlan alh rewe* hutan *wopbinc* · 7lang *wopbinc* oð *tychel leache* west ende · of *tychel leahe* west ende on þone *greatan mearc beam* · on þam *wuda lace* · 7lang þam *wuda lace* hutan *groot burnan* · 7lang *groot burnan* on *wiðig ford* · of *wiðigford* innan *circsumbe lace* · of *circsumbe hracan* hutan on þone *mearcam* · of þæm *mearcam* on þæt *heow bec* · 7 lang *heowbeces* huppan *byrhtes oran* · of þæm *mearc lea* on *medeman oran* myðer weardne · of þæm *greatan helebeame* on *lang ganlea* fore weardne · 7lang *gan lea* hut on *finces stapel* · of *fincces stapele* west · 7 lang *wuda* on ða *greatan apeldre* · of þære *greatan apeldre* on *æsc stede rode* · 7 lang *wuda* on *cyrt wara bæc* · 7 lang *cytwara bæcce* of *þeofacumb* · 7lang *weges* on þone *norð langan hlinc* · of þone *norð langan hlinc* on þonne west *langan hlinc* · of ðes west *langan hlines* ende on þonne *mearc grefan* · on *seolesburnan*.

First to *Seolesburnan* (see *Sulscombe* above; the valley in which *Sulscombe* is located is west of *Westbury House* and the *Park* [Grundy 1926: 196]) · along *Seolesburnan* to *Clean Ford* (*clæne* ‘clean, clear, clear of weeds’; Grundy 1926: 197 suggests the ford was located where the road at *Whitewool* crosses the burne) · from *Clean Ford* to *Hengest’s Thicket* · from *Hengest’s Thicket* along the *path of the narrow strip* to *Little Barrow* by *Westantune* (perhaps ‘from the west of the farm’?) · from the *barrow* crosswise from the *Meon* out to the *road* · along the *road* to *place where flax is grown* · from the *place where flax is grown* by the *highway* (along the line of the *Winchester-Petersfield road* [Grundy 1926: 198]) against *Writel’s Thorn-tree* · from *Writel’s Thorn-tree* along the *green path* to *wood hill* (?) outside until it comes out at *Beorhtulf’s Tree* · from *Beorhtulf’s Tree* along the *green path* by the *edge (of the wood)* outside *Plutan Pond* (see *Mere Pond* above) · from *Plutan Pond* along *Heðburgh’s Valley* outside *Ceola’s Gap* · from *Ceola’s Gap* along the *road* to the *lower gap* (Grundy 1926: 199 identifies the *nyrðre geat* with the *luhhes geates* of the third *Meon* charter; this was in the valley beginning at the north-western side of *Privett Parish*) · from the *lower gap* to *Nook of the Thatched House (or hall)* · from the *Nook of the Thatched House* to *Wigið Pond* (perhaps for *wiðig* ‘willow’?) · from *Wigið Pond* to *Saddle Road* (see *EPNE*, pt. 1: 92) · from *Saddle Steorte* (*steort* is ‘a tail, a tongue of land, a projecting piece of land’; this is the same as *sædeles sceate steorte* and *sceadeles sceates* in *Meon* charters II and III) within *Dosaburnan* (this name is

still possibly preserved in Doscombe Pond [Grundy 1926: 200]) · along *Dosaburnan* outside *Ash Ford* up to *Acsceates Gap* (from *ac* ‘oak’ + *sceat* ‘a corner of land, an angle, a projecting piece of land’, perhaps in the sense of ‘Oak Corner’; the place-name is still preserved in Oakshott Tithing [Grundy 1926: 201]) · from *Acsceates Gap* to *edge of the (boundary) post* (read *sceafl* as *scaft* ‘shaft, pole, post’; see Meon charter II below) forward · from the *edge of the (boundary) post* (the *oran* is the escarpment on the east edge of Froxfield Parish [Grundy 1926: 201]) to *Hwoburnan* (‘the stream which forms the southern boundary of Liss and the northern boundary of Steep’ [Grundy 1926: 201]) · along the *burne* out to *Heofes Bridge* (*Heof* is perhaps a personal name from OE *heáf*, *heóf* ‘sorrow, lamentation, grief’; this was the site of Prince’s Bridge [Grundy 1926: 201]) · along the *Scyr* (‘bright’) *River* (the old name of the Rother River) to *Hweðel’s Nook* · from *Hweðel’s Nook* along the *burne*. to *Loud Burne Ford* (*Loud Burne* is Ashford Stream [Grundy 1926: 202]) · from *Loud Burne Ford* along the *path* outside the *fold* (for *wenne* read *penne*; see Meon charter II below) · from the *fold* by the *wyrt-truma* (‘root, origin, source’, here probably ‘foot, lower side’) outside *Wacca’s Homestead* · along the *Little alh rewe* (*alh* ‘[heathen] temple, or a shelter’ is a possibility; *rewe* is perhaps for *ræw* ‘row of trees’?) to *wopbinc* (see *wowbincg* in Meon charter II; the -p- is probably a mistake for *wynn* [p ‘w’], and perhaps should be read as *wōh* ‘twisted’ and *bing* ‘hollow’) · along *wopbinc* up to the west end of *Tile Clearing* (read *tigel* ‘tile’; the place-name survives in Tilmore [Grundy 1926: 202]) · from the west end of *Tile Clearing* to the *great boundary tree* · to the *stream (læc) of the wood* · along the *stream of the wood* out to the *gravel stream* (Grundy 1926: 203 identifies this burne with the brook which flows past Stroudbridge Farm) · along the *gravel stream* to *Willow Ford* · from *Willow Ford* in *Cherry Valley Stream* (for *cyr* ‘cherry’ see EPNE, pt. 1: 95; this is recorded in later sources as Chiscombe [Grundy 1926: 203]) · from *Cherry Valley Pass* out to the *boundary* (perhaps *boundary marker*) · from the *boundary* to the *Heow Stream* · along *Heow Stream* up *Bryht’s Edge* (Grundy 1926: 203 notes this name is preserved in Butser Hill) · from the *Boundary Clearing* to *Middle Edge* (? going downwards) · from the *Great Elm Tree* (cf. *elebeam* in Meon charter III) to *Long Clearing* (read *langan lea* ‘long clearing’, see Meon charter II) forward · along *Long Clearing* out to *Finch’s Post* · from *Finch’s Post* west · along the *wood* to the *Great Appletree* · from the *Great Appletree* to *Ash Place Clearing* · along the *wood* to *Stream of the Cyrtware* (*Cyrtware* is a folk-name referring to the people of Chidden; see discussion of *Meonware* above) · along *Stream of the Cyrtware* to *Thieves’ Valley* · along the *path* to the *north long bank* · from the *north long bank* to the *west long bank* · from the end of the *west long bank* to the *boundary thicket* · to *Seolesburnan*.

II. Dated AD 956. [Sawyer](#) 619, BCS 982, Kemble 1190. A grant from King Eadwig to his thegn Eadric (Finberg 1964: no. 84). For a discussion of the bounds, see Grundy (1926: 205- 209). The bounds include part of East Meon, with Steep, Langrish, and Oakshott in Froxfield (Finberg 1964: no. 84). The bounds in the latter half of this charter are also covered in Meon charter I (for which see above).

ærest of *cit wara beca* on *hremnes beorh* · be þære *fyr* on *spedige ðorn* · 7lang *weges* to *luhesforda* · of *luhesforda*. 7lang *weges* ut to *lang port* · 7lang *dæne* ut on þa *ealdan rode* · ofer *bord dene* on

*wunces hyl* · of *wungces hyl on ryþæres heafod* · of *ruðeres heafde on rindesele* · þonan on *sædeles sceate steorte* · utan *clað heale* · of *clað leahe utan ac sceates forð* · of *ac sceates forða* up on *sceaftles oran* · of *sceaftles oran* ut to *heofes bricge* · andlang *scire on hweðels heal* · of *hwæðeles heale* ƿlang *hlude burnan* · of *hludeburnan forð* ƿlang *weges* up to *penne* · of *penne* be *wyrtruman* ut to *wowbincg* · ƿlang *wowbincg* ut an *tihel leahe* · of *tihel leahe* utan ham *wudelace* · ƿlang ham *wudelace* utan *groot burnan* · ƿlang *groot boernan* · to *cirscumbe lace* · of *cirscumbe lace* on *mearc ham* · on þæt *heow bæc* · of ðam *heow bæce* up on *bryttes oran* · on *medeman oran* nyþe weardne · ðonan and *lang lea* fore weardne · ƿlang *langan lea* on *finces stapel* · of *finces stapole* ƿlang *wuda* of *æscstedeget* · of *æscstede geate* ƿlang *wuda* on *citwara mearce* · ƿlang *bæces* to *citwara becon*.

From *Stream of the Citware* (see Meon charter I; this stream ran east of Hyden Farm [Grundy 1926: 205]) to *Raven's Barrow* (this may correspond with the *reofnes beorges* of Meon charter III; Grundy 1926: 205 suggests it may be identified with the tumulus on Wether Down) · by the *fyr* (perhaps 'fire beacon'?; Grundy 1926: 205 interprets this as *fyrh* 'fir-tree') to the *Prosperous Thorn-tree* · along the path to *Luh's Ford* (perhaps a personal name, see Searle 1897: 341; cf. with *luhhes gaetes* in Meon charter III) · from *Luh's Ford* along the *path* out to *long gate* (? perhaps from Latin *porticus*) · along the *valley* out to the *old clearing* (or *old cross*) · over *Brorda's Valley* (or perhaps *bord* 'plank', but see EPNE pt. 1: 42 for the difficulty in distinguishing *bord* 'plank' from the personal name *Brorda*; this is modern Bordean) to *Wunc's Hill* (Grundy 1926: 207 identifies this with the hill north-east of Lower Bordean) · from *Wunc's Hill* to the *head of the clearing* · from the *head of the clearing* to the *house of the ridge* (or perhaps *sele* 'willow copse', meaning 'willow copse by the ridge') · then to *Saddle Corner on the projecting piece of land* (this is the same as *sædeles steorte* in Meon charter I) · outside *Clað Nook* (perhaps *clað* 'cloth'?; Grundy 1926: 207 interprets this as *clāte* 'burdock') · from *Clað Clearing* (or perhaps *leahe* is an error for *heale* in the line above) outside *ac sceates ford* (see *Acsceates* in Meon charter I above; this name survives in Oakshott Tithing) · from *ac sceates ford* up to *edge of the (boundary) post* (see Meon charter I) · from *edge of the (boundary) post* out to *Heofes Bridge* (see Meon charter I above) · along the *Scyr* (the old name of the Rother River) to *Hweðel's Nook* (see Meon charter I above) · from *Hweðel's Nook* (this nook was at the point where Ashford Stream meets the Rother [Grundy 1926: 207]) along *Loud Burne* (see Meon charter I above) · from *Loud Burne Ford* along the *path* up to the *fold* · from the *fold* by the *wyrt-truma* ('root, origin, source', here probably 'foot, lower side') out to *wowbincg* (see *wopbinc* in Meon charter I) · along *wowbincg* outside *Tile Clearing* (see Meon charter I; the name survives in Tilmore) · from *Tile Clearing* outside the *stream (læc) of the wood* · from the *stream of the wood* outside *gravel stream* (see Meon charter I) · along *gravel stream* · to *Cherry Valley Stream* (see Meon charter I; this is recorded in later sources as Chiscombe) · from *Cherry Valley Stream* to *Boundary Homestead* · to the *Heow Stream* · from the *Heow Stream* up to *Bryht's Edge* (modern Butser Hill; for both names, see Meon charter I) · from the *middle edge* (? going downwards) · from the *long clearing* forward · along *Long Clearing* to *Finch's Post* (see Meon charter I) · from *Finch's*

Post along the wood to Ash Place Gap (see *æsc stede rode* in Meon charter I) · from Ash Place Gap along the wood to the boundary of the Citware · along the brook to the brooks of the Citware.

III. Dated AD 924 for ? 824. [Sawyer](#) 283, BCS 377, Kemble 1031. ‘Egbert, king of the West Saxons, to his *prefect* Wulfheard. 22 *manentes* on both sides of the River Meon’ (Finberg 1964: no. 10). The bounds belong to parts of East Meon and Froxfield, for which see Grundy (1926: 209-217), who notes (ibid: 209) that this charter ‘is the most difficult of the very difficult Meon charters’. Where applicable, fixed points identified in Grundy’s analysis will be mentioned in brackets in the translation.

on uestan þan *londe æt risc mere* · eastan and land ðes *weges* on ðone *ge mer hagan* · and lang *hagan* on ðone *elebeam* · ðanon and lang þæs *hagan* betuen *falod leah* ⁊ *siladæne* · swa an lang *hagan* þiðon *ceorles beame* · ðonne on west eal be *strete* · and lang *sleades* þið *luhhes gaetes* · ðanon on þone *boc hagan* þið ðere *boc stigele* · ðonne and lang *hagan* wið *wiðig meres* · ðueres ober ðone *mere* · swa ford and lang *hagan* wið *sceadeles sceates* · fore weardes · þanan east up suae ðet *ealden faestan scaðe* · and lang ðes *faestenes* on *readan cumb*. ub an weardne . þæt hit stent on þam *sieran boc hagan* · And lang ðes *sieran* hagan on *rindgesella* · þeores ofer done *mere* · ðanon on *readen bexean* · þonne and lang *hagan* on þan *bæces weaste heafod* · on *oðeres east heafod* · þanon wið eastan *hriðres heafod* · þanon on *timber hricges snad* fore weardne þær he ut cymeð · þonne on *synd hilde mere* · þonne an on re *eadburge geat* · þonne þweores ofer *beor done* ut on þa *rode* · þæt up and lang norð be eastan *hyblea* on ðone *ealdan her pað* · ðreores ofer *Meone* · on *granan treou* · and lang þæs *hlinces* on þara *þreore acra ende* · up on *uecær hege* · sioððan *hege rauue* · on gaen da *furh* · up wið *reofnes beorges* · þanon on þona *cumb* al swa seo *forg* scaðeþ on þat cymed in *sceolles uuille* · and lang *seolesburnan* eft in *Meone* · on ge rihta · up on *uuorres sol* · inne on *restes lea* · þanon and lang *bæces* ut to *bromdene* · þreores ofer *bromdene* · on ðone *here pað* · on *crutte bracca* · on *weodu* · on þone *healf* · þonne on þone *hagan* · up to *tycc ham stede* · þonan on *rihc mere* eastan weardne.

To the west of the *ploughland* at *Rush Pond* (also mentioned in the West Meon charter; the pond north-east of Filmore Hill) · east along the *path* to the *border hedge* (read *ge mer* as *gemære* ‘boundary, border’) · along the *hedge* to the *elder tree* (*elebeam* means ‘olive tree’, but *elle* ‘elder’ is more likely here) · then along the *hedge* between the *fold of the clearing* (modern Fawley Farm, see above) and *Siladæne* (possibly ‘willow valley’, from *\*syle* ‘willow’) · then along the *fence* to *Churl’s Tree* (cf. with Charles Wood above) · then to west eal (perhaps for *ealh* ‘a shelter, a temple’) by the *road* · along the *valley* to *Luh’s Gap* (*luhhes gaetes* may be identified with *nyrdre geat* in Meon charter I; cf. *luhesforda* in Meon charter II) · then to the *beech-tree hedge* (*enclosure*) thither to *beech-style* · then along the *hedge* thither to *Willow Pond* · crosswise over the *pond* · so forth along the *hedge* thither to *Saddle Corner* (*sceadeles sceates* should probably be read as *sædeles sceates*, attested in Meon charter II. cf. *sædeles steorte* in Meon charter I) forward · then east upward as the *Old Fortification* runs · along the *Fortification* to the *Red Valley* from the upper side · to where it stands on the *Withered Beech Enclosure* · along the *Withered Enclosure* to the

*house of the ridge* (or perhaps *sele* ‘willow copse’, meaning ‘willow copse by the ridge’; see *rindesele* in Meon charter II) · crosswise over the *pond* · then to the *Red Box-Trees?* · then along the *hedge* to the *west head of the stream* · then to the *other head on the east* · then thither to the *eastern hriðres head* (Grundy 1926: 213 identifies this as the head of the valley where the boundaries of Steep, Langrish and Froxfield parishes meet) · then to the *detached woodland of timber ridge* forward where it projects · then to *Syndhild’s Pond* · then to *Eadburgh’s Gap* (or perhaps for *read burge geate* ‘gap of the red fortified place’?) · then crosswise over *beor done* (Grundy 1926: 214 identifies this as modern Bordean; see *bord dene* in Meon charter II) out to the *clearing* (or *cross*) · then up along the north by the eastern side of *Hyblea* (the second element is *lēah* ‘wood, clearing in a wood’) to the *old highway* · crosswise over the *Meon* · to the *green tree* (for *granan* read *grēnan*) · along the *bank* to the end of the *three plots of cultivated land* · up to the *hedge of the cultivated land* (for *uecær* read *æcer*) · ? until the *hedge-row* · towards the *furrow* · up against *Raven’s Barrow* · then to the *valley* as the *furrow* goes until it comes to *Sceoll’s Spring* (the spring of *Seolesburnan*, west of the park at Westbury House [Grundy 1926: 215]) · along the *Seolesburnan* again to the *Meon* · straight on up to *Worr’s Slough* (cf. this name in the West Meon charter and Meon charter IV) · in to *restes Clearing* (perhaps *restes* is a personal name?) · then along the *stream* out to *Broom Valley* (modern Bramdean; see West Meon charter) · crosswise over *Broom Valley* · to the *highway* · to *crutte bracca* (see *crute brece leage* in the West Meon charter and *crute brace leage* in Meon charter IV) · to the *wood* · to the *half* .... (something has been omitted) · then to the *hedge* · then to *tycc homestead* (either as a personal name, or from *ticcen* ‘goat’) · then to the eastern side of *Rush Pond* (read *risc* for *rihc*; cf. West Meon charter and Meon charter IV for this name).

IV. Dated AD 967. [Sawyer](#) 754, BCS 1200, Kemble 535. King Edgar to the Lady Wynflæd; grant of 8 *mansae* at Meon, and Farnfield in Privett (Finberg 1964: no. 107). For a discussion of the bounds, see Grundy (1926: 217-220). The place-names and landmarks in this charter are discussed in the West Meon charter above.

ærest þær Seolesburna sliht on Meone · of Meone · 7lang herepaðes on wores sol · of wores sole · on weawan þorn · of weawan ðorne on crute brace leage · of þære leage on scyteres flodan · of scyteres flodan on hriscmere · of þam mere on ðone twisledan beam · of þam twisledan beame on ceorla geat · of ceorla geate on ðone hagan æt hæð burge dene · 7 lang mearce on þa twisledan ac · of þære æc 7lang dene on coggan beam · of coggan beame on wytlehe · of wytleage to brunes hamme · of brunes hamme 7lang mearce to read lefan becan · 7 lang mearce on cealf hanggran · of þam hanggran on þorn wic · of þornwycan to wyrteles ðorne · of ðam ðorne to lyne stede · of lyne stede on mearc beorh · of þam beorge on ðone stapol · of ðam stapole on clenan ford · of ðam clenan forda 7 lang seolesburnan eft ut on Meone.

First where *Seolesburnan* meets the (River) *Meon* · from the (River) *Meon*. along the *highway* to *Worr’s Slough* (see Meon charters III and IV) · from *Worr Slough* to *Weawa’s Thorn-tree* (cf.

*weawan hocan*, West Meon charter) · from *Weawa's Thorn-tree* to *crute brace Clearing* (cf. *crute brece leage* in the West Meon charter and *crutte bracca* in Meon charter III) · from the *clearing* to the *channel used as an open sewer* · from the *channel used as an open sewer* to the *Rush Pond* · from the *pond* to the *forked tree* · from the *forked tree* to the *gap of the churls* (cf. Charles Wood above) · from the *gap of the churls* to the *enclosure* at *hæð burge valley* (possibly 'valley of the heath [covered] fort', or perhaps, as Grundy suggests, a personal name *Hæðburg*; see Searle 1897: 287. This valley is identified by Grundy 1926: 218 as the valley from Privett station along the north boundary of Privett) · along the *boundary* to the *forked oak* · from the *oak* along the *valley* to *Cogga's Tree* · from *Cogga's Tree* to *White Clearing* · from *White Clearing* to *Brun's Enclosure* (or perhaps *brun* 'brown') · from *Brun's Enclosure* along the *boundary* to the *red-leaved beech* · along the *boundary* to *Calf Wood* ('a wood on a steep hillside') · from the *wood on the hillside* to the *Thorn Farm* · from the *Thorn Farm* to *Wyrte's Thorn-tree* · from the *thorn-tree* to *place where flax is grown* · from *place where flax is grown* to the *boundary barrow* · from the *barrow* to the *post* · from the *post* to *Clean Ford* (where the road at Whitewool crosses the burne) · from the *Clean Ford* along *Seolesburnan* out onto the *Meon*.

V. Dated AD 1042. [Sawyer](#) 994, Kemble 763. King Harthacnut to Ælfwine, bishop of Winchester, 1 *mansae* in *Seolescumb* (Finberg 1964: no. 158). See Sulcombe in East Meon parish above. For a discussion of the bounds in East Meon see Grundy (1926: 220-1).

Ærest of *Seolesburnan* andlang ðæs *beces* · of ðam *bece* suð andlang ðæs *weges* on *Leofwines dene* · of *Leofwines dene* east andlang ðæs *weges* on *bradan lea* · of ðam *lea* suð andlang *weges* on *Citware mearce* · of *Citware mearce* west innan *Seolescumb*.

First from *Seolesburnan* along the *stream* · from the *stream* south along the *path* to *Leofwine's Valley* (Grundy 1926: 221 suggests *Leofwine's Valley* may have been the hollow south-east of Coombe Cross) · from *Leofwine's Valley* east along the *path* to *Broad Clearing* · from the *clearing* south along the *path* to the *boundary of the Citware* · from the *boundary of the Citware* west into *Seoles Valley* (Sulcombe).

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### Abbreviations

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DEPN	Ekwall, E. (1936; repr. 1980), <i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names</i> .
EPNE	Smith, A. H. (1956; repr. 2008), <i>English Place-Name Elements</i> , 2 parts.
Gover	Gover, J. E. B. (1958), 'Hampshire Place-Names' (unpublished typescript).

Ho	House
ME	Middle English
OE	Old English
OS	Ordnance Survey Maps
(p)	personal name
PN Bk	Gelling, M. (1974), <i>The Place-Names of Berkshire</i> .
PN De	Gover, J. E. B., et. al. (1931-2), <i>The Place-Names of Devon</i> .
PN Do	Mills, A. D. (1989), <i>The Place-Names of Dorset</i> , pt 3.
PN Ex	Reaney, P. H. (1935), <i>The Place-Names of Essex</i> .
PN Gl	Smith, A. H. (1964), <i>The Place-Names of Gloucestershire</i> .
PN Sx	Mawer, A., et. al. (1929-30; repr. Nottingham 2001), <i>The Place-Names of Sussex</i> .
PN Sy	Gover, J. E. B., et. al. (1934), <i>The Place-Names of Surrey</i> .
PN Wi	Gover, J. E. B., et. al. (1939), <i>The Place-Names of Wiltshire</i> .
PN Wo	Mawer, A., et. al. (1927), <i>The Place-Names of Worcestershire</i> .
PN WRY	Smith, A. H. (1961), <i>The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire</i> , pt. 4.

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