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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

NOTES ON WILTSHIRE NAMES.

NOTES

ON

WILTSHIRE NAMES

BY

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VOL. I.—PLACE-NAMES.

PREFACE.

THESE Notes on Wiltshire Names set forth no new discoveries; they merely bring together in one volume information which hitherto has had to be sought in the works of a dozen different writers. Hence the volume is little more than a compilation, not written for scholars, who it may be assumed already possess the information contained herein, or know where to obtain such information should they need it. Indeed many of them could have done the work much better than the present writer, had they found time for such a task.

This book then has been prepared for the ordinary reader—the man in the street, the youth of studious disposition, the senior school-boy,—who may desire to know the origin and meaning of his own name and of the names of his fellows, as well as the history of the town- and village-names that meet his eye as he looks at the map of Wilts.

Borrow in his " Wild Wales," tells us that he frequently met those to whom it had never occurred to find out the meaning of the name of the village

in which they were born and bred. Surely there
are few educated people among us to-day, who are
so indifferent to these things. Men pride themselves
on "calling a spade a spade," but do they pause to
enquire *why* it was called a spade? If the present
volume should lead some to enquire into these matters,
it will not have been written in vain.

In the preparation of this book the following writers
have been consulted :— Dr. I. Taylor, Prof. Skeat,
Mr. Duignan, John Brittain, Aubrey, Camden, and
Dr. H. C. March, as well as editions of the Saxon
Charters by Birch, and Thorpe ; Canon Jones' edition
of the Wilts Domesday Book ; Searle's Onomasticon
Anglo Saxonicum ; Bosworth & Toller's A.S. Diction-
ary, together with miscellaneous papers in the Wilts
Archæological Society's Magazine, chiefly by the late
Canon Jones and the late Canon Jackson. Much
valuable information has been gathered from the
" History of Bradford-on-Avon," by Canon Jones,
revised and annotated by Dr. Beddoe. The writer
has also consulted articles on " Names " in Blackie's
and Chambers's Encyclopædias. But more than all,
he desires to acknowledge the sympathy and generous
assistance of an anonymous friend, who has advised
on difficult points, and has kindly revised the author's
MSS. But for such invaluable assistance, these
sheets had never seen the light. They are now
issued with much diffidence, in the hope that the

reader, while not perhaps agreeing with all the
conclusions arrived at, will find the subject as
interesting and instructive as it has proved to the
writer.

It may be well to add that the meanings set forth
herein, are such as appear satisfactory to the author.
In some cases alternative meanings are given, but in
no case is the presentation of one meaning to be held
as excluding all others.
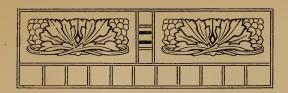
Volume II

SURNAMES

will be published shortly.

CONTENTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

———

D.B.—Domesday Book.

N.V.—Nomina Villarum. Sheriffs' returns made in
1316, stating what hundreds, cities, townships,
etc., were in their Bailiwicks.

B.A. Roll.—Battle Abbey enshrined the names of
those who followed William from Normandy
to conquer England.

B.C.S.—Birch's Edition of Saxon Charters.

T.C.S.—Thorp's Edition of Saxon Charters.

K.C.D.—Kemble's Edition of Saxon Charters.

L.V.D.—Swete's Liber Vitæ Dunelm.

Gen.—Genitive Case.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Keltic, Roman, Saxon, Scandinavian and Danish Elements.

CHAPTER I.

WILTSHIRE, one of the south-western counties of England, is an entirely inland shire, though only separated from the English Channel on the south by a narrow strip of Hampshire and Dorsetshire.

The county is particularly rich in features of great interest, though it will be scarcely necessary to speak of them at any length here. Certainly, no other English county contains within its limits, objects more dear to the eyes of the Archæologist and Historian than are to be found within the bounds of this south-western shire. Avebury, Stonehenge, and Silbury Hill, for long years the wonder and admiration of learned men, tell a tale of the far-distant past, but alas even the wisest among us feel that they can only very imperfectly understand the story.

The Wans Dyke and Grims Dyke remind us of the
mighty gods of the old pagan days, while Marlborough
suggests associations with the Great Enchanter—Merlin,
whose name it is said to bear. Then we have numerous
British trackways, camps, dykes and barrows, not to
mention remains of Roman roads and villas.

At Old Sarum, one of the early seats of English
Christianity, William the Conqueror in 1085 gathered
together his knights and before a huge concourse of
people caused them to swear fealty to him. Clarendon
has given us its famous Constitutions which lie at the
very foundation of our English jurisprudence, and
Malmesbury and Bradford-on-Avon have associations
with one of the greatest of early churchmen and
teachers—St. Aldhelm.

Salisbury Cathedral, a most striking example of
English architecture also belongs to a county which
justly boasts several fine abbeys and many stately
mansions.

Nature has divided our county into two well-defined
portions. The north-west is occupied by a lowland
division, low lying and fairly level; while the south-
east, for the most part, consists of high table-land
of chalk formation. The boundary between these two
divisions, follows a line drawn from Bishopstone in the
N.E. through Wanborough, Wroughton, Cliff Pypard,
Calne, Devizes, and thence on towards Westbury and
Maiden Bradley in the S.W. The low-lying division
of the county is well wooded, with rich meadows and
pastures, while the south-eastern portion is generally
dry and bare of trees, with soft springy turf on which
large flocks of sheep are reared. In the vales of Pew-
sey, Warminster and Wardour the chalk has been worn

away and the "Upper Greensand" and the Gault have been brought to the surface. The rocks in the north-west are Oolitic. They are not porous like the chalk, hence this part of Wilts is less dry than the great table land. The softer beds of the rocks occupy the lower levels while the harder beds :—Coral Rag, Forest Marble and Limestone, form ridges running from N.E. to S.W. across the north-western corner of the county.

That Wiltshire was inhabited thousands of years before the Roman invasion led by Julius Cæsar, admits of no doubt whatever. Remains of rudely chipped flints (tools and weapons) found in the gravel beds of Salisbury and Savernake Forest, take us back to what is known as "The Old Stone Age," when our island still united to the continent, was roamed over by fearful beasts from the forests of Central Europe, and was the abode of men perhaps scarcely less savage.

In course of time however there arrived a race who had learnt how to make good tools and had acquired the art of polishing them. Such tools are found in the "long barrows"—burial places of the mighty dead. Barrows of this shape are not by any means common in Wilts, though a good specimen may be seen at Winterbourne Stoke and another near Silbury Hill. This brings us to "The New Stone Age."

But not only have the barrows given up the flints, arrow-heads, daggers, axes and hammers which they contained, they have also furnished us with remains of the people who actually lived in that remote period, and the skulls which they have yielded, point to a race of men with "long heads," dark hair and eyes, and square foreheads and of moderate stature.

Much more numerous than the long barrows, are those that are round, and these are found all over the Downs, both in the north and the south of the county. These last, formed the burial places of men with round heads and harsh bony prominent features, who lived in what is now known as "The Bronze Age" (say from 1600 B.C. to 600 B.C.) for then the art of mixing copper and tin had been discovered and the stone axe and hammer had given place to the implement of metal.

Of the above two races of men, little is—or indeed can be—certainly known. They have left no written records, and consequently no word of their speech has, so far as we know, come down to us in these times. And even when the barrows shall have fully given up the secrets that are in them and we know as much as we can hope to learn from that source, of the men of the two Stone Ages and the Bronze Age, our knowledge of them can hardly be other than meagre and scanty.

But now we come to a race of men concerning whom our knowledge is fuller and more exact—the Kelts. Western Europe in very early times appears to have been subjected to two Keltic invasions—an earlier and a later one.

On the Continent these invasions are represented by the Keltic of Gaul and Spain, as compared with the Gallic tribes to the east of them, towards the Rhine and the Alps. And these last, being located nearer to the ancient home of the race, may be taken to represent a later invasion.

The same relative positions were taken up in the British Isles by two branches of the great Keltic

family—the Goidels and the Brythons. We find the Goidelic Kelts occupying the Isle of Man, Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, and the Western Islands; while the Brythons possessed Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany. From this, it is inferred that the Brythons coming later, and finding the Goidels already in occupation of the land, either subdued them, or drove them out of their hunting grounds. This, too, is supposed to have been the case on the Continent, where the later comers—the Galli, forming a fresh horde of invaders, drove the earlier settlers northward and westward before them, and taking possession of the lands of their dispossessed brethren, themselves formed another Keltic population.

During the Neolithic period and long before the first Kelt had set foot on these shores, the British Islands were the hunting grounds of the Ivernians or Iberians, who are sometimes spoken of as Pre-Kelts. Unlike the Kelts they were a non-Aryan people and it is by no means improbable that in face of a common danger they would make common cause with their ancient enemies the Goidels against the invading hordes of Brythons. These Pre-Kelts were probably small men with dark hair and coal black eyes, while the later invaders—the Kelts—must have borne a strong physical resemblance to our own Anglo Saxon forefathers, for they were tall well-built men, with light hair and blue eyes.

The second or perhaps the third Century, B.C., witnessed a further Keltic invasion, the newcomers being a more civilized and progressive people than the earlier invaders. They were the Belgae, a tribe of warlike Gallic Kelts, who had been long settled in the territory lying between the Seine and the Marne on the south, and the Rhine on the north. The name Belgae,

originally designated a powerful tribe in the basin of the Seine, but later it seems to have been extended to neighbouring tribes of kindred origin. The Belgae had entered South Britain from Gaul before the coming of Cæsar and were settled in Kent and Sussex, having driven the inhabitants into the interior. Spreading still westward, they stoutly resisted the invading Romans for 100 years, Wiltshire at that period being included in the Belgic kingdom. Cæsar said that from all enquiry he could make, those on the coast (the Belgae) had passed hither from Belgium, while those in the interior were born in the land.

THE KELTIC ELEMENT. Most of the oldest place-names in Wiltshire are almost certainly of Keltic origin. These have been handed down to us through many centuries, and though Roman and Jute, Angle, Saxon and Dane, Norman and Fleming have come, and in some cases gone, the Keltic names which they found on entering Britain remain to this day; are still seen on every county map; and frequently fall from the lips of little children.

These Keltic names in most cases belong to Hills, Rivers, Woods, Fords and Valleys, though in a few instances they have been employed as the designations of towns and villages.

It is a well-known rule that a conquering people borrows from the conquered, the names of natural features such as those just mentioned. Thus Englishmen conquered India in the latter part of the 18th Century and they rule that great empire to-day; but the names Himalaya, Ghats, Ganges, Indus, etc., applied to mountains and rivers in our great eastern possession, though etymologically sprung from the same parent

stock as Anglo-Saxon, nevertheless exhibit differences which unmistakeably point to their belonging to an older member of the family of languages than the Teutonic sister, the explanation being, that when our forefathers conquered India, they adopted the names for the natural features above referred to, which they found already in use among the people whom they had brought into subjection.

And this is exactly what had happened centuries before in these British Isles—hence the justice of the remark of a writer on the subject, that a town in this country may be known by a Teutonic name, but the hill that rises behind it, and the river that silently steals beneath it probably bear names of Keltic origin.

Further, it should be remembered that the coming of hordes of invaders into Britain, from about the beginning of the Christian era, right onward through several successive centuries, did not result in the annihilation of the Keltic inhabitants, who probably were not even driven out,—if we may except the leaders, chiefs, and other fighting men, who doubtless *were* compelled to take refuge in the mountain recesses of the West and North. Thus a Keltic element remained behind, mingling with the invaders from Central and Northern Europe, and this remnant kept alive the ancient British tongue.

And while doubtless the invading Saxon seized that portion of the country which in his greedy eyes was "fair as the Garden of the Lord," yet he was probably indifferent as to the ownership of bare hills, wastes, swamps, marshes, &c., and these would naturally remain the possessions of their former owners, so that no change of name was called for in their case.

From this it follows that districts, bleak, bare, and unfruitful were more likely to retain their Keltic names than other stretches of country, where the land was more productive. Hence a rugged, mountainous county like Cumberland would retain a greater proportion of old names than, say, the county of Wilts.

On the other hand our county lies at no great distance from the Welsh and Cornish borders, across which the defeated leaders of the Britons were driven, and where the old tongue continued to form the everyday speech of the people. Hence this proximity to Wales and Cornwall would tend to keep alive in Wiltshire and the intervening counties, some elements of the ancient tongue. This may account in some measure for the fact that among the place-names of Wiltshire (especially in certain districts) there exists a goodly proportion of British or Keltic words, of which a few examples may be given.

HILLS. The word " Pen " (Welsh *Pen*, a head) as is well-known occurs in Wales, Scotland (as *Ben*) and Italy (*Appenine*) as well as in England. We find the word in our own county in *Pen Hill* now Pennell's Hill, which is Pen (Welsh), Hull (Teutonic), Hill (Teutonic), literally Hill-Hill-Hill.

Hack Pen (A.S. heag=high). *Penzlewood*. *Ink Pen* and *Tory*, a high part of Bradford-on-Avon from Keltic *Tor* or *Twr*, a high hill or tower. This word it is supposed was borrowed by the Anglo-Saxons from the Kelts. *Clay Hill*, near Warminster, is supposed to derive its name from the Welsh *Cleg*, a hill.

RIVERS. It was only to be expected that our local rivers would bear Keltic names, since it is well known that such is the case with the rivers of the

British Isles generally. We have two *Avons*. This word has many forms as Æfene, Afen, Afone, and Abon, all meaning stream, running water or river, and it is a purely Keltic word.

Ebbe or *Ebel* is *Ab-el* or *Eb-el*, viz.: little river.

Deverel is probably connected with Keltic *dubr* or *dur*, and Welsh *dwfr*, water.

Wyly perhaps from W. *gwili*, winding or full of turns,—connected with *gwy*, a flood.

Kennet, Keltic *cyn*, head, and *nedd* (plural neth) from W. *neidr*, an adder or snake.

Were, W. *gwyr*=crooked.

Also connected with rivers we have names derived from Keltic *dwr* or *dour*, water. Thus *Durleigh*= the watered meadow, *Durnford*=river ford or water ford, and perhaps *Durrington* and *Wardour*.

WOODS. Connected with the Welsh *coed*, and Cornish *coit* and *cuit*, wood, we have Chute, Coate, Codford (the ford by the wood), Catley (the meadow by the wood), Catcombe (the valley by the wood), Chittoe (the way by the wood), Chitterne (the dwelling by the wood) and some others.

VALLEYS. Closely allied with Welsh *cwm*, a valley, we have Tidcombe, Castle Combé, Elcombe, &c. It may be noted that the words "ford" (Welsh *fordd*) and "wick" (Keltic *gwic*) were common to both Keltic and Teutonic languages, so that some of the names which terminate in "ford" and "wick" may also be of Keltic origin.

ROMAN OR LATIN ELEMENT. Next in point of time, though certainly not in importance, we must consider the influence of the Roman conquest, (to which passing reference has already been made)

upon the place-names of Wiltshire, and it may be said at once that although the Romans have left us some few traces of their 400 years' occupation, yet the permanent influence of these invaders on the place-names of our county or indeed of our country has been of the slightest possible character.

Three, and probably six Roman roads intersected the county of Wilts, and on these, Stations were fixed, but the latter have long since lost the names bestowed upon them by their Roman builders.

A few names, however, survive which may be traced to these intrepid warriors from the south of Europe. Thus we have several Strattons, and Stratfords, all of course on the great roads, and Foxcote, viz., Foss-cote near the Roman road called the Fossway. And it may be here remarked that the Strattons and Stratfords enable us to trace with greater certainty the old Roman roads, while the various places designated Cold Harbour (rough shelters on the Roman roads or streets, for the protection of soldiers on the march, or perhaps refuges for travellers), also afford assistance in the same direction. Thus Cold Harbour near Warminster was probably a Military halting place; and a cottage near Neston called Medleys is supposed to have received its name from the Romans by reason of its being situate half-way between their station Verlucio and Bath. It may be noted that there were in England as many as 70 Cold Harbours and that these have been described as " unroofed enclosures or caravansaries."

No struggle of importance took place in Wilts between the Romans and the Britons. Indeed the Belgae with their Sub-tribes the Ancalites and Bibroci

who lived in (modern) Berks and Wilts were treated as tribes of no account and perhaps as a consequence, the Romans established no great Military centre in this county.

THE ANGLO-SAXON ELEMENT. A glance at the Map of Wiltshire will show that a very large number of its place-names end in *Ham, Ton, Ford, Ley,* or *Leigh, Bury,* or *Borough,* and *Wick.* With the possible exception of Ford (which of course is chiefly met with as we follow the courses of the two Avons, and which also occurs in the Keltic language) these may be regarded as the characteristic terminations of names which have come down to us from our Anglo-Saxon forefathers (the men of the *Seax,* a short kind of knife, though some say the word is derived from *Sassens,* settlers; and the men of the *Angol,* a kind of hook) who conquered Britain in the 5th and 6th Centuries, drove out the Britons and gave their own names to many natural features, as well as to the settlements which they founded in their newly-acquired territory.

The Saxon invasion began in the South East of the county and spread from the neighbourhood of Salisbury along the river valleys which radiate from that locality. Hence their earliest conquests and settlements in Wilts would appear to have been effected in the district lying around Sarum, probably on the banks of the Wiley near Wilton. Later, Wiltshire was invaded from the North-East by Ceawlin, who mastered all the Upper Thames Valley; sacked and destroyed Cirencester and Bath; and colonized the Gloucester and Wiltshire borders. About this time Marlborough, Highworth, Swindon, Cricklade, and perhaps Corsham and Chippenham fell before the invaders and were

occupied by them. The Pewsey valley may not have
fallen into Saxon hands until later, though it is pro-
bable that Mere and Winklebury were now held by
them. In one portion of Wilts, however, the Britons
appear for the time to have maintained their position,
viz., along the Middle Avon Valley from the Biss to
Malmesbury, though Chippenham, Corsham, and
Laycock would seem to have fallen at an early period,
before the invading hosts. Still, very considerable
districts were retained by the Britons in the neigh-
bourhood of Malmesbury, Calne, Bradford, Trowbridge
and Devizes. (It must be understood that the *district* is
here referred to and not the town which in at least one
case did not as yet exist.) With the exception of this
" Wedge " of country and perhaps one other, the
Saxons soon became masters of the whole of Wilts.

I think it will be found on examination that place-
names having the suffixes before mentioned, viz :—*Ley*,
Bury, *Ham*, *Ton*, &c., are not only very numerous in our
county but are more in number than all the other
place-names of Wilts taken together, though many of
these last are also undoubtedly of similar origin. Hence
it will be seen that the place-names of Wilts with
their oft-recurring *Tons*, *Hams*, *Leighs*, *Wicks* and *Burys*,
are not merely Anglo-Saxon in the main, but are
overwhelmingly so. The old Rhyme has it that :—

" In Ford, in Ham, in Ley, in Ton,
The most of English Surnames run."
And again :—

" Ing, Hurst and Wood, Wick, Sted and Field.
Full many English Surnames yield."

And what is true of English surnames is equally
true of place-names of Anglo-Saxon origin. Indeed
these affixes were attached to place-names long before

they were appropriated for the more personal purpose of a surname.

Now the lines above quoted, contain the terminations by which names (whether of persons or places does not matter) that are truly Anglo-Saxon in their origin may be readily recognized, and with the exception of Hurst and Sted—which are not frequently met with in this county—they confront us wherever we go. Hurst is however represented by Holt and Shaw, while Sted can hardly be much missed in a county where Stocks and Stokes abound, and Holt, Stock and Stoke are good Anglo-Saxon words, while Shaw = D. *skov*, a wood.

It is also worthy of note that the names most frequently affixed to places, by the Saxon invaders, were words which signified enclosures or portions of land fenced in. They are closely connected with the house or homestead and the land adjoining, as in the numerous Tons and Hams, and the less numerous Worths. Every dwelling with its surrounding and protecting stockade seems to have had its distinctive name, which was well known in the neighbourhood, and this appellation still survives after long centuries, in the name of some town, village or hamlet—sometimes, indeed, in the name of a single farm which to-day bears the name given to it many years before the coming of William the Norman. Around these homesteads stretched forest and marsh, with here and there a woodland-clearing called a " *Feld* " from the " Felling " or cutting down of the trees ; or a " *Lye* " or " *Leigh* " because the cattle were wont to assemble there to lie down (A.S. *Liegan*, to lie down). These open spaces where the herds reposed became pastures, and were subsequently known by the name which they bear to-day :—*Leighs*, *Leas* or *Leys*.

Though the Saxon invaders also gave names to woods, hills and other natural features, yet it still remains true, that England before the Norman Conquest must have been largely a land of enclosures, or hedges, and it is well worthy of note that the Teutonic suffixes that do not denote enclosures such as *Gan, Dorf, Stadt* and *Stein*, so numerous in Germany, are not reproduced to any great extent in this country. From this it has been inferred that the love of enclosures was due to Keltic influence exerted upon the Saxons by those Britons who remained, and were gradually absorbed by their conquerors.

It has also been suggested that where a place-name ends in *Ing*, we have the original settlement of the tribe, and where *Ham* or *Ton* has been added, it indicates a settlement by an off-shoot or branch of the main stock.

THE DANISH AND SCANDINAVIAN ELEMENT. As early as 866 A.D. we find the Danes contending with the Saxon settlers in the neighbourhood of Chippenham, and for the next 150 years this county in common with Eastern, Southern and Central England suffered terribly at the hands of these ruthless invaders. But though the Danes ravaged England during two centuries they appear to have made no permanent settlements in the South and hence have left no distinctive mark upon the place-names of Wilts.
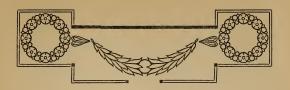
The Danish place-names of England seem to radiate rom the Wash, and as an illustration of the frequency with which they occur in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and neighbouring counties it may be mentioned that between Ripon and Thirsk, over an area of less than 10

miles square the following village names are met
with:—Firby, Gatenby, Crosby, Mannby, Sowerby,
Birkby, Ainderby, Kirkby, Newby, Roxby, Sinderby,
Norby, Melmerby, Baldersby, Southerby, Leckby and
Asenby. In Lincolnshire there are about 300 place-
names of Danish or Scandinavian origin, while in
Bucks, Beds and Warwick, the number falls to about 6.

Thorp is Danish and the name occurs in Wiltshire
in the villages of Westhorp, Easthorp and Salthorp.
Grim, also of Danish origin is found in Grimsdyke and
Grimstead. *Beck* occurs in both the Danish and Nor-
wegian languages and we may have an example of it
in Beckhampton, though this is open to doubt, as there
is no brook there. *Side* (Scan) a settlement appears
in Corshamside, and *Garth* (Scan) an enclosure, corres-
ponding to the Saxon *Worth*, may also be met with.

But such Norwegian words as the following, which
are frequently encountered in connection with the
place-names of the North of England, are almost if
not wholly absent from the place-names of our own
county:—*Toft*, a homestead; *Force*, a waterfall;
Thwaite, a field or forest clearing; *Stackr*, a pillar-like
rock; *Haugr*, a sepulchral mound; *Scar*, a cliff; *Skôg*,
(= M.E. *Shawe*) a wood; and many others.

It may be mentioned that the Norwegian immigra-
tion proceeded from the neighbourhood of Morcambe
Bay on the West, so that while Norse suffixes are
found chiefly in the North-West of England (as *Gill*,
Garth, *Haugh*, *Thwaite*, *Force*, *Fell*, &c.) the pure
Danish forms (*Thorpe*, *By* and *Toft*), are found chiefly
in the eastern counties mentioned above.

The Saxon soon after his settlement in this country
became a convert to Christianity, while the Dane

through long years, maintained a bitter and relentless persecution against the former, largely on account of his having embraced the Christian religion in place of the idolatrous practices of his pagan forefathers. And in this connection, a friend of the present writer's has noted the effect of the paganism of the one compared with the Christianity of the other as evidenced in the construction of their respective villages. The Saxon village had the Church for its centre, the streets radiating therefrom, somewhat after the fashion of the spokes of a wheel, in many directions. The Dane, on the other hand, cared nothing for the protection of the Church, his village was probably without any such building, if we may except his heathen *Hof* or temple of wood, and hence his houses were arranged end to end so as to form one long street. My friend states that having examined scores of Yorkshire villages, he finds that those bearing Saxon names are more or less circular in shape, while those having such name-endings as *By* or *Byr*, a proof of their Danish origin, consist of a single street.

NAMES DERIVED FROM ENCLOSURES.

(i) Tún or Ton.

CHAPTER II.

IT has been already remarked that England is the land of fences and enclosures. It is not surprising therefore to find that the suffixes which most frequently recur in connection with our place-names are those which denote something hedged in or enclosed.

Ton. Of these terminations *ton* is by far the commonest in our own county, as indeed it is throughout England. It is a Teutonic word and signifies a place surrounded by a hedge, or rudely fortified by a palisade, being connected with the Old Norse *Teinis* and Frisian *Têne*, a twig, and is also related to the A.S. *tynan=* to hedge. The word Têne still survives in "the *tine* of a fork," and "the *tine* of a stag's antlers." Wherever we go—North, South, East or West, this word confronts us as a termination of some place-name, and it is neither more nor less than our well-known English word *town*, though the pronunciation should be "toon" as indeed it still is in the North of England and in Scotland. The question may be asked "Should a village of a dozen or a score of houses be spoken of as a town?" A glance at the origin of the word will at once make

clear to us, that this use of the word is not only perfectly legitimate, but is in closest agreement with its original meaning. *Tún* in Old Norse and also in A.S. originally signified *a hedge*, and nothing more, this sense of the word being still retained in the German *Zaun*. Later it was applied to a hedged or fenced plot or enclosure on which a house had been erected. Next it came to mean a farmhouse with its surrounding buildings,—a farm-stead or home-stead, and later still we find the name bestowed upon a single house or dwelling, whether surrounded by a hedge or not. In Old Norse deeds the word "tûn" is of frequent occurrence, and each single farm is called *a town*, while in our own country the enclosure where the corn ricks stood was in early times called the Barton (A.S. *Bere*, corn or bread, W. *Barylls*, the bread plant; and tún) hence the tún of the *Bear* or crop which the land bears.

The Ancient Scandinavians like other Teutons had no towns as we understand the term to-day. Towns were not founded in Norway until the eleventh Century. *Ton* is not only of frequent occurrence in Teutonic languages but is said to be widely diffused through the whole Aryan family.

SHERSTON was in 1014 *Sceorstane*, in D.B. it was *Sorstain* and *Sorstone*. It occurs in the Nomina Villarum of 1316 as Sherston, the name which it still bears. It is probably "the boundary town" from A.S. *scir*, the share or part cut off, as in shire, ploughshare, shears, &c. Or the latter part of the word may have been A.S. *stan*, a stone. Hence "the boundary stone" or séir-stún. Sherston may have been the Sceor-stane of the Saxons. It stands to-day near the boundary of two counties, as formerly it stood near the line dividing

Mercia from Wessex. In this county we have Great Sherston or Sherston Magna, and Sherston Parva or Sherston Pinkney. The latter occurs in D.B. as Sorestone and in the N.V. (1316) as Sherston Parva. *Pinkney* is probably a name derived from a former lord of the manor. In the Battle Abbey roll occur Pinkenie and Penkeny. Ralph de Pinckeney held a Knight's fee here under the Barony of Castle Comb in the reign of Henry III.

NORTON is north-tún, the north enclosure. There are no less than 65 Nortons scattered throughout the length and breadth of England.

NORTON BAVANT, in D.B. Nortone ; N.V. (1316) Nortone. *Bavant* is a family name, derived from the village of Bavent, four leagues from Caen in France. The same family have given their name to Eston Bavent in Suffolk. In 1316 Johnnes Bavent was lord of Norton in Wiltshire.

SUTTON is south-tún. There are in England, no fewer than 73 villages, which bear this name.

SUTTON BENGER receives no separate mention in D.B. but in the N.V. of 1316 it appears as Sot-tone. The latter part of the name is probably derived from a former lord of Sutton. At an early period Sutton was the property of the Bengers or Berengers. One Berengarius is mentioned in D.B. as the sub-tenant of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert who held Sudtone of the king.

SUTTON MANDEVILLE occurs in D.B. as Sudtone and in the N.V. of 1316 as Sut-tone. A Mandeville was lord of Sutton, hence the name. Goisfred de Mandeville was a Domesday chief tenant in

many counties. His descendants were the famous Earls of Essex. From a younger branch of the family came Sir John Mandeville, the celebrated traveller of the 14th Century. In charters the name sometimes appears as *de Magna Villa*, and sometimes takes the form of "de Mandeville." Galfidus de Mandeville held Sutton under the Earl of Clare in 1270.

SUTTON VENEY has also been known as Sutton Magna and Sutton Fenny. The family from which Sutton derives the latter portion of its name has been variously known as Veness, Venes, Venis and Venus. These are forms of a name which was early imported from the continent. Probably a Veney was Lord of Sutton.

EASTON is the east-tún or the east enclosure. There are at least 7 Eastons in Wiltshire.

EASTON GREY occurs in D.B. as Es-tone and in the N.V. of 1316 as Estone Grey. In the latter year the owner was Johnnes Gray from whom doubtless it derived its name. Sir John De Grey (time of Henry III.) was founder of the house of Grey of Wilton-on-Wye, county Hereford.

EASTON MYSEY was at the D. survey Et-tone and in 1316 Eton Meysy. The latter is probably derived from the family to whom the manor belonged.

EASTON BASSETT. Like Wootton Bassett, &c., this place probably derived its name from the Bassett family.

EASTON PIERCE or EASTON PIERCY belonged at an early period to the family of Peres or Pierce whence it derived its additional denomination.

EASTERTON. This appears to be merely a variation of Easton. We have also Castle Eaton, Water Eaton, and Nun Eaton. In these cases however it is probable that the name is derived from Ea=water. Hence the "water town." Castle Eaton stands on the Isis, and Water Eaton is near the Thames.

Weston does not appear as a place name in this county though we find it just over the Wilts border.

LITTLETON occurs several times and is of course "the little enclosure."

LITTLETON PANNEL was in 1316 simply Lytelton, and William Paynell was lord of the manor, hence its name. A Panell was one of the followers of the Conqueror, and the name occurs in the R.B.A.

LITTLETON DREW appears in D.B. as Littletone and in the N.V. of 1316 as Littleton Drew. Its suffix is derived from Drogo, the name of a former lord. Both Druell and Drury were followers of William and doubtless both received grants of lands. In the church is an altar tomb with recumbent effigy, supposed to be that of a lady of the Drew family. Remains of a supposed Druidical Temple have been found in a field near Littleton, and it has been suggested that like Stanton Drew (in Somerset), and Drews Teignton (in Devon) this place derived its name partly from the Druids. But Jackson says that the Druids have never given their names to any parish in England. Moreover, it was not called Littleton Drew until it came into the possession of the family of that name, Walter Drew being Lord of Littleton about 1290 A.D.

GRITTLETON is not great-tún. It was Grutelingtone—in D.B. Gretelintone—the tún or enclosure of

the tribe or family of one Gretel or Grutel. The *ing* which signifies " sons of " and is an indication of former tribal ownership, has now disappeared from the name.

ALDRINGTON or **ELDRINGTON** was the tún or enclosure of the Aldrings (probably the sons of the alder tree), who also owned Aldrington in Sussex. Mr. Kemble has enumerated nearly 200 clan names from early English charters, besides over 600 others, inferred from local names in England at the present day. A man would be described among the Saxons as Wulf the Holting, or as Creoda the Escing, &c.

Thus the Æscings were sons of the Ash.

,,	Earnings	,,	,,	Eagle.
,,	Hartings	,,	,,	Hart.
,,	Wylfings	,,	,,	Wolf.
,,	Thornings	,,	,,	Thorn.

We also find traces of the Oak at Oakington (Kent), the Birch at Birchington (Kent), the Boar at Evington (Yorks), the Hawke at Hawkinge (Kent), the Horse at Horsington (Lincs.), the Raven at Raveningham (Norfolk), the Sun at Sunning (Berks), and the Serpent at Wormingford (Essex).

LUCKINGTON in D.B. Lochintone and in 1316 Lokyntone, was the enclosure of the sons of Lokr, Loki, or Lok. Hence the enclosure of the Lockings or Luckings, a Saxon family who took their name from the Teutonic deity—Loki, and have given it to Locking in Somersetshire. Loki was the calumniator and backbiter of the gods, the grand contriver of deceit and fraud. Once the friend and associate of the gods, like Lucifer he had fallen, and though fairer than any of human mould his mind is evil, and in acts of perfidy and craft he hath no equal. The *Hof* or temple

of the gods was found in every Teutonic settlement, but being made of wood, as indeed were the idols themselves, temples and divinities alike have perished.

NETTLETON was at the D. Survey Niteletone or Neteling tún, the enclosure of the sons of one Netel or Nitel.

EDINGTON. D.B. Eden-done; N.V. of 1316 Edyngton, was the enclosure of the Saxon tribe of Edings who have given the same name to places in Berkshire and Somerset. The place is also called Ethandune from *éthan*, the dative defective of *éthe*, desert, desolate or waste, and A.S. *dun*, a hill. Hence "the desolate hill," a name not inappropriate, as those who have looked upon the bare hill rising above the village will agree. Ethandune was left by Alfred to his wife (Saxon Charters ii., 178), and in 968 King Edgar granted Edington to Romsey Abbey. Clearly it was in Saxon times a royal possession.

BISHOPSTON, (near Shrivenham), was in 1316 Bysshopes-ton, the enclosure of the Bishop. It belonged to the Bishop of Sarum.

BISHOPSTONE (near Salisbury), is not separately mentioned in D.B. In the N.V. of 1316 it appears as Bysshopes-ton, and the Bishop of Wynton was in that year lord of the Hundred of Downton to which Bishopstone belonged. Hence it is "the enclosure of the bishop"—in this case—of Winchester.

KINGSTON is the tún or enclosure of the king. Occasionally the word is contracted to Kington, as Kington West, &c. Just across the border in Gloucestershire was an ancient forest called Kingswood, of which the constable of Bristol Castle was keeper.

KINGSTON or **COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON**, was at the D. Survey Coleburne, and Collingeburne. In the N.V. of 1316 it appears as Colyngeburne. Later it was Collingbourne Abbas, from the fact of the estate forming part of the possesssions of the Abbey of Hyde. It stands on the Bourne which is only a winter stream. The name Collingbourne may be derived from the Collings, who according to one authority took their surname from De Chalons in France, and according to another are the sons of an old Norse chief, Kollr or Cole. Canon Jones thought that the stream may have been known at one time as the Cole, and hence the Collings would be the settlers on the Cole, but he also thought that the name may have been derived from the chief referred to above.

KINGSTON DEVERILL is the enclosure of the king on the river Deverill, which here comes to the surface, after having run five miles underground from Kilmington. The Roman Road from Uphill in Somerset to Old Sarum passed through Kingston Deverill and thence over the Downs. The name *Kingston* may have been bestowed on this place from the fact that in 1316 Margareta, Queen of England, was chief tenant of Mere Hundred, of which it formed a part. Much has been written as to the origin of the name Deverill. The following theories have been advanced: (1) That it is derived from A.S. *delfan*, to dig; and rill (German *rille*, a rill). It is the rill that digs into the earth, runs underground five miles and then returns to the surface, hence its name. Against this theory it is urged that the name Deverel was in use before the word *rill* had been introduced into this country. (2) Another writer traces the word to D'Evereux (the name borne in early times by the Earls of Salisbury), of which it is supposed to be a corrupted form. (3)

The theory that seems to find most support is that the word comes from W. *dwfr*, connected with Celtic *dubr* or *dur*, water, the final *el* being a diminutive. According to this, the name Deverel signifies "the little stream." With reference to the various statements to the effect that the Deverill flows underground, a local gentleman, who has made a careful geological study of the whole district, writes to the Author:—"They are relics of an old tradition. The Deverill is a stream of water issuing at the Deverills from the zone of *Ammonites varians* and *Catopygus Columbarius*."

KINGTON LANGLEY or **LANGLEY FITZURSE.** In D.B. it is Lange-leghe, "the long meadow," and at one time it was Langley Fearne. Fearne is A.S. for fern, and would indicate that fern or bracken grew among the grass. Probably Langley was at one time a royal manor. The name Fitzurse is derived from the family of that name. Fitzurse farm in the neighbourhood, once belonged to the same family.

KINGTON ST. MICHAEL was Kington Monachorm or Kington Moine. In D.B. it appears under the name of Langhelei. The latter part of the name is doubtless derived from the ancient Church of St. Michael, the chancel arch of which is said to be a fine example of Norman work. The register under date 1582 contains the following:—"Here the plague began 4th May," and "Here the plague ended 6th August." Ethelred II. gave in 987 to the monastery at Glastonbury forty messuages with woods and meadows at King tone. Michael of Ambresbury, who was Abbot of Glastonbury from 1235 to 1252, added a spire to this church, after which he dedicated it anew to the Archangel Michael.

KINGTON WEST in D.B. is Chintone, and in the N.V. of 1316, Kington. Chintone is probably from A.S. *cynn* (O.H.G. *chunni*), race or lineage; and A.S. *cyning* (O.H.G. *chunning*), king. At one time the manor may have been held by the crown. (See *Kington* or *Kingston* above.

BRIXTON DEVERILL. This is the Deverill that at the time of the D. Survey belonged to one Brictric. In 1316 it was called Bryghtes-ton. Originally it was Brightrics-tone (1291), Brictrices-tun or Brightriches-ton, viz. :--the enclosure or town of Brictric. Three out of the five Deverills take their names from their early owners. Ecgbrightes-stan, or the boundary stone of Egbert has also been suggested but with less probability, as it would have been shortened (by dropping the unaccented syllable) into Egston, or Exton and not Brixton. (For *Deverill* see above).

MONKTON DEVERILL is the tún or enclosure that belonged to the monks (A.S. *monec*). A Benedictine Monastery was founded here some time previous to 1086. It formed a Cell subordinate to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, Monkton Deverill belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury.

MONKTON FARLEIGH (A.S. *Fearn-leigh* or *Fearnledge*, the fern meadow; though it may be *Fair ledge*, the fair meadow), derives its prefix from there having been formerly a settlement of Cluniac monks of the Order of St. Benedict at this place, forming a "Cell" subordinate to the Priory of St. Pancras at Lewis. It was founded by Maude, daughter of Edward of Salisbury about the year 1125 and endowed with an estate called "The Buries" at Bishopstrow, near War-

minster. The spring which supplied the convent is sheltered by a little stone building with pointed stone roof of the Early English Period called "The Monk's Conduit." In the N.V. of 1316, Monkton Farleigh appears as Farley Monachorum and the owner was the Prior of Farley. A house called Monkton, near Broughton Gifford is said to have been erected by the Earl of Hertford, son of the Lord Protector Somerset, to whom the manor of Monkton came on the suppression of the Priory of Monkton Farleigh. Ilbertus de Chai gave Brocton (Brotona, Broctona or Broughton Gifford) with other possessions to this monastery. *Monkton* a tithing of Broughton Gifford was formerly Broctune Parva or Little Broughton. It was given by Ilbert de Chat, or Ilbertus de Chai, its 12th Century owner to the Prior of Monkton Farleigh. Hence its present name.

WINTERBOURNE MONKTON is the enclosure of the monks on the winter stream. In 1316 the Abbess of Winton held lands in this same Hundred of Selkley, and probably Monkton was similarly held. At Avebury, about one mile to the South, a Benedictine Monastery was founded in 1100. It formed a Cell subordinate to the Abbey of St. George at Bocherville in Normandy.

NUNTON is the tún or enclosure of the nuns. It belongs to the Hundred of Downton which in 1316 was held by the Bishop of Wynton. The nearest Nunnery would appear to be that of Wilton founded (as a Nunnery) in 800.

BROUGHTON GIFFORD. There are no fewer than 44 Broughtons in England, hence this is one of our commonest village names. In D.B. it is Broc-ton

and in the N.V. of 1316 it appears as Broghton. According to some authorities it is the tun or enclosure by the brook (A.S. *Bróc*, to break forth, from which we get our word "brook.") Others however suggest that it derives its name from the Broc or Badger, hence the tun of the Badger. A friend suggests Burgh-ton. A third authority says that the name signifies a place where bucks or goats were kept. Hence Brocket-ton, the haunt of young stags. Probably however the name is derived from the broc or badger. Gifford or Giffard is doubtless a personal name derived from a former lord of the manor. How the Giffords came to hold Broughton is by no means clear, but this at any rate is certain—that John, Baron Gifford was the owner in the time of Richard I. This John Giffard was hanged and his lands forfeited, but it would appear that they were afterwards restored to the Giffards, for Canon Jones in his Edition of D.B. states that from 1269 to 1322 the Lords of the Manor were members of the Giffard family. Three Giffords are named in D.B. and all are connected with Wilts. (1) Walter, a favourite of William the Conqueror his third cousin, by whom he was created Earl of Longueville in Normandy, and from whom he received grants of land in ten counties. (2) Berenger, who obtained Fonthill, and (3) Osberne, the chief proprietor in Wilts at that time. He held 12 manors and was succeeded by Elias Gifford. The name Giffard appears on the B.A. Roll.

STAVERTON is said to have been *Stán-ford-ton*, i.e., the village by the stone ford. It stands close to the Avon, on an important road from Bath to Devizes. The name may, however, have been *Staff-ford-ton*, i.e., the village near the ford, crossed by means of staffs (A.S. *stoef*=a staff). *Stafford* has this latter meaning, and *Staffa* signifies the island of staffs. This latter

derivation receives some support from an entry in the records of Quarter Sessions for Wilts, A.D. 1658 :— "James Bartlett of Devizes deposes that one Bayley of *Stafferton* came to him, &c."

NEWTON, A.S. *Newan-tun*, the new tun or enclosure, is perhaps our commonest English village name, there being at least 129 Newtons scattered over the country, and this computation takes no account of the many Newntons. In Wilts we have Newton, South Newton, Newton Tony and at least two Newntons.

SOUTH NEWTON was, at the D. Survey *Newentone*, and in 1316 *Newe-ton*.

NEWTON TONY was in the D.B., *Newentone*, and in the N.V. of 1316, *Nywentone*. It derives its distinctive name from Alice de Tony, Countess of Warwick who held the manor in 1316.

NEWNTON. Long Newnton was called *Newetone* in the D.B., while North Newnton was *Newen-tone*, but later (1316) it became *Newen-ton*. It will be seen that the form Newn-ton more closely approximates to the original than the commoner Newton. The village of *Newnton* between Malmesbury and Tetbury is said to have stood in former times higher in the field, where foundations of houses are supposed to have been ploughed up. Tradition says that the old village was burnt and then rebuilt on a new site, hence the name. But this is doubtful.

CHARLTON (of which we have at least four examples) is the tun or enclosure of the churls (A.S. *Ceorl*, a country man ; Ice : *Karl*, a man ; German, *kerl*). Charlton (near Downham) is not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 we find it as Cherle-

ton. Charlton (by Malmesbury) is met with in the
D.B. where it is Cercle-tone, and also in the N.V. of
1316 where it appears as Cherltone. The same word
occurs in place-names as Chorl-ton and Carl-ton. We
also have Charlcote—Churl cottage, the dwelling of a
villan. The various Charltons were probably the
enclosures of the churls, ceorls or villans.

HINTON is often the tun of the hinds. It is
derived from A.S. *hina*, *hine*, Scot.: *hyne*, a person or
a servant, and is connected with Ice.: *hion*, a family.
When Hinton occurs in D.B. as Han-tóne or Hen-tone
it is derived from A.S. *heán*, *heáh*, high. Hence the
high enclosure or village. *Hinton* (near Steeple Ashton)
is not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V.
of 1316 it occurs as Hentone. Probably it is the High-
tun rather than the Hind's tun.

HINTON PARVA (L. *Parvus*, small or little), or
Little Hinton appears in D.B. as Hantone. Hence it
is " the high tun or enclosure."

BROAD HINTON occurs in the D.B. as Hentone
and also as Hantone, the former spelling being repeated
in the N.V. of 1316 (see above).

STANTON is A.S. *stán*, a stone, and *tún*, an enclo-
sure. It is the enclosure or tun near some well-known
stone—the latter, a Druidical stone, a stone cross, or (in
most cases) a boundary stone. Indeed villages so named
often mark the position of ancient boundaries.

STANTON FITZWARREN derives its suffix
from one Fulco Fitz-waryn who held lands here in
1299. At different times it has also been known as
Stanton Fitz Herbert and Stanton Fitz Brynde. In the
reign of Henry II., Herbert Fitz Herbert made over the

manors of Calston and Stanton to his son Reginald, but later they returned to the father's hands. This manor of Stanton was a portion of the present manor of Stanton Fitzwarren.

STANTON ST. QUENTIN. Stanton St. Quentin or Lower Stanton appears in D.B. as Stan-tone. It was held in 1316 by Herbert St. Quentin or St. Quintin, from whom it doubtless received its suffix. A St. Quentin was one of the followers of William the Conqueror, and the name is found in the Roll of Battle Abbey. By the marriage of an heiress with Lord Dacres it was transferred to the latter.

STANTON ST. BERNARD should be Stanton Berners or Bernard. Berners like St. Quentin was a follower of the Conqueror who doubtless received lands for his services. Hence the name Berners or Bernard is derived from a former owner of Stanton. In D.B. it was Stan-tone, and in the N.V. of 1316 it appears simply as Staun-ton. It is said that Berners like the place-name Berne (capital of Switzerland) signifies a *bear*.

ALTON is from A.S. *ald* or *eld*, old and *tūn*. It is the old enclosure. But it has also been suggested by Canon Jones that in some cases Alton is A.S. *æwel-tun*, the village by the springs, and he mentions Alton near Devizes.

ALTON KEYNES was at the D. Survey, Eltone, and in 1316, Aleton. Probably the suffix is derived from the name of former lords of the manor who have given their name to several other Wiltshire villages. Robert de Keynes held part of the estate of Ashton Keynes at the time of his death in 1280. The surname Keine is found in Battle Abbey Roll. Pool Keynes appears in

D.B. simply as Pole, which name is repeated in the N.V. of 1316. It is derived from the Welsh *pwl*, a pool, as in Ponty pool (in South Wales), the bridge by the pool, or the bridge of the pool.

ALTON BARNES or **BERNERS** (see above). The names Barz, Barre, and Berners, all appear in the Roll of Battle Abbey. The men who bore them were followers of the Conqueror and received grants of land for their services. From one of these, or a descendant, this village derives its suffix. In D.B. it is simply Aultone, but in the N.V. of 1316 it has become Aultone Berner.

ALTON PRIORS was at the time of the D. Survey, Awl-tone, and in 1316, Aulton. It is in the Hundred of Elstub which in 1316 belonged to the Prior of St. Swithin, Winchester, it having been given to the monastery by King Egbert in 825 ; hence the addition of Priors.

MARSTON occurs as a village name at least 26 times in England. It signifies a tun or enclosure by the mere, marsh or ford and is derived from A.S. *mære mere*, a mere or lake. From mere we obtain the adjectival form marsh which is A.S. *merse* for *merise* (= mere-ish), a marsh or bog. Mere, the name of a Hundred and also of a town in Wilts, marks the meeting-place of the Moot of Hundred at a spot by the water. We have also Marsh, Marsh Lane, South Marston, Marston (near Worton) and Marston Maisey. Is the name Maisey due to the fact that the living is in the gift of the Vicar of Meysey Hampton? Perhaps however both parishes have derived the name from the same owner. It should be added that marshes often served as boundaries in ancient times.

NORTH MERSHTON is the tun by the marsh or boundary.

MARTIN appears in 1316 as Mer-ton, though at an earlier date it was Maer-tun. It is the village by the mere, or the boundary village.

MARTON }
MARTEN } are like Martin, forms of Maer-tun or Mer-tón. In Asser (the Saxon Chronicler) it was Mere-tune, in D.B. Mertone, and in 1227 Mere-tone.

COMPTON is Combe-tun from A.S. *combe*, W. *cwm*, a hollow or valley. It is the tun, enclosure, or village in the valley, or hollow. The same word occurs in *Castle Combe*.

COMPTON BASSET is in D.B. Con-tone, and in the N.V. of 1316, Compton. It was held in 1233 by Gilbert Basset, hence it came to be known as Compton Basset.

COMPTON CHAMBERLAIN was also Con-tone at the D. Survey. Chamberlain is a personal name which originated in an office. " The estate (of Compton) was held in the time of Richard I. by the Sergeantcy of being one of the King's Chamberlains." Geoffry de Chamberlang was lord of Compton, Wilts, in the reigns of Henry III. and Richard I.

BARTON is A.S. *bere*, corn ; W. *barllys*, the bread plant ; Celtic *bara*, bread. From the same root we get *bere* (grain) and barley (the bread plant*)*. Hence Barton is the corn enclosure, as Berwick is the corn village. A barton is a farm yard where corn is stored.

LAVINGTON was at the D. Survey Laventone. Here again we have the family or tribal *ing*. Lavington was the enclosure of the tribe of the Leafings, who were

also found in Kent and Somerset where the name
occurs. In Wilts we have West Lavington and Market
Lavington, the latter sometimes being called East Lav-
ington, though it was formerly Lavington Forum and at
one time Steeple Lavington. Thus it has been known
successively as Laventone, (D.B.) Stupel Lavington,
(1316) Lavington Forum and Market or East Lavington.
The prefix Steeple or Stupel may be thus explained :—
In olden times when the privilege of holding a market
was granted to a town or village the name Stapol, Sta-
pel, Staple or Steeple was sometimes prefixed, and it is
probable that a stapol or post was set up at the place
to indicate the exercise of the privilege. A market was
formerly held here on Wednesdays but is now discon-
tinued. West Lavington sometimes called Bishop's
Lavington was in the Hundred of Cannings, of which
the Bishop of Sarum was chief tenant in 1316.

HULLAVINGTON was in D.B. Hunlavingtone
and in 1316, Hundlavyng-ton. Probably it belonged to
the tribe of Hunlaf, as Wulavington in Somerset takes
its name from a former Saxon owner Wulflaf, and
Anlaby in Yorkshire is Anlaf's by or town. Before
the Conquest the Manor of Hunlavintone belonged to
Harold, son of Earl Godwin, but at the time of the D.
Survey Ralph de Mortemer held it.

ALLINGTON. We have at least three places in
the county bearing this name. Allington, a hamlet two
miles N.W. of Chippenham is not separately mentioned
in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it appears as
Alynton. Near All Cannings we have another Alling-
ton, which was Adeling-tone at the time of the D.
Survey, and Alyngetone in the N.V. of 1316. The
third Allington (near Amesbury) appears in D.B.
as Alentone and Allentone, while in the N.V. of 1316

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we meet with it as Aldynton. If we regard this last as a mis-spelling (the *d* being intrusive) it will be seen that the compilers of the N.V. spell the three Allingtons in practically the same way, so that the three names are really one, as at the present day. (It may here be mentioned that the D.B. spelling is well-known to have been very inaccurate, the compilers probably doing their best with the unfamiliar Saxon names which came before them). Probably Allington derives its name from the Ælings, a Saxon tribe widely diffused through Devon, Dorset, Wilts and Kent, where villages of the same name occur. Taylor however derives the name from " ellen "—the elder tree, hence " the ton by the elder tree." Should this be correct the *d* mentioned above would not be intrusive, but the presence of the *ing* points to the first solution as the correct one.

ALDERTON. Two villages in Wilts bear this name, one near Chippenham and the other near Whiteparish. The former appears in D.B. as Aldrintone, and Aldritone, but in 1316 it appears as Aldryntone, and probably it is to be traced to the Saxon Aldrings, who have also given their name to the village of Aldrington in Sussex. Hence "the ton or enclosure of the Aldrings." Alderton or Alderston, near Whiteparish, is not mentioned in D.B. but we find it in the N.V. of 1316 as Aldreston. It is difficult to say whether it is " the ton by the alder tree " or " the enclosure of the Aldrings," and it may possibly be the enclosure of a Saxon named Aldred or Eldred, who it is known held estates here in the time of the Conqueror. The latter explanation seems the most probable. (See Allington above).

SEMINGTON may be derived from the Saxon tribe of the Simmings, from whom we get Simmington in Yorkshire ; or like Shemmington in Gloucester, it may be traced to another Saxon tribe, the Sceanings.

FIDDINGTON in the parish of Market Laving-ton, is probably "the ton or enclosure of the sons of Fidis," the latter being an 11th Century personal name derived from "fid," faith.

WITHERINGTON is the ton or enclosure of the Saxon tribe of the Widerings.

CORTINGTON is derived from the Corings, a Saxon tribe who have given the name Corringham to villages in Lincolnshire and Essex. In D.B. it was Cortitone and in the N.V. of 1316 it is contracted to Corton.

LIDDINGTON occurs in the D.B. as Leden-tone and in the N.V. of 1316 as Lyding-ton. It is "the ton or enclosure of the Ledings" who were also found in Somerset. It has however been suggested that the name is derived from an ancient stream the Lyden, though no stream in the neighbourhood is called by that name to-day.

HEDDINGTON, like the village of the same name in Essex, is "the ton or enclosure of the Heddings." In the N.V. of 1316 it is spelled Herdyng-ton. Should the latter be the correct form, the name would be derived from another Saxon tribe—the Heardings, from whom also we get the well-known Wiltshire surname Harding (see also Hardenhuish). Hedda was Bishop of Wessex in 676, and the Heddings were the sons of Hedda, though not necessarily of the Bishop. The Roman road from Bath to Marlborough ran through Heddington and for some distance followed the track of the Wansdyke. Heddington was a Roman settlement known as Verlucio.

YATTON KEYNELL is from A.S. *geat*, a door, gap or way. The Old English *yat*, signifies a gate. In D.B. it was Etone and Getone, and in 1316, Yat-ton, hence "the ton or enclosure by the way or gate." Canon Jones supposed Yatton to have been at one end and Yatesbury at the other extremity of the old borderline, between the Welsh and British races, and that these were yats, gaps, or openings in it—the one at a village and the other at a "berie," or open pasture. In the time of Henry II., we find that one knight's fee was held at Yatton by Henry Kaynel, and it is probable that the suffix is derived from this man or his family.

WEST YATTON (see above).

PARTON or **PURTON** was in D.B. Piri-tone, and in the N.V. of 1316, Pury-tone. It is derived from A.S. *pirige*, the pear and *tun*. Hence it is "the pear town" or "the pear tree enclosure."

PRESTON, a common name for an English town or village, is A.S. *Preast*, a priest and *tún*. It is "the priests' tun or enclosure."

BURTON. We have two Burtons and a Burton Hill in Wilts. It is A.S. *búr-tún*, a tun, enclosure or farmyard which contained a *bur* or *bower*—in Old Norse, a "store house," and in A.S. a "chamber," "sleeping place" or "building." In some cases, the early spelling is *búrh-tún*—the búrh being the dwelling of a more powerful man, protected by a ditch or a bank, while in *búr-tún*, it would only have a hedge for its protection. Burton is one of our commonest English place-names.

ASHTON is the tun, enclosure, or farm yard, by the ash trees, which were sacred to the Saxons.

STEEPLE ASHTON was in D.B., Ais-tone, and in 1316, Ashe-tone. In olden days when the privilege of a market was ceded to a town it often had Stapol, Staple or Steeple prefixed, and it seems probable that a stapol or post would be erected. A market cross of stone was erected here in 1679 and still stands. The prefix Steeple then signifies "market," and was probably derived from the circumstance of a weekly market having been granted by Charter in the reign of Edward III. This privilege has however been lost by disuse. An old deed refers to it as "Market Ashton," and Leyland remarks:—"'Tis a praty market town." In D.B. "Aistone" is reckoned among the possessions of the Abbey of Romsey in Hampshire. It may be remarked that the late Canon Jackson at one time referred the prefix Steeple to the Church, giving as his reason that the name Ashton having been appended to various sub-divisions of the Manor, it became convenient to distinguish the principal one by the prefix "steeple," the parish church being situated upon it. But later he saw reason to abandon this theory.

WEST ASHTON lies to the West of Steeple Ashton, hence the prefix.

ROOD ASHTON derives its prefix from A.S. *ród*, the cross. A monastery (some say a chapel) was founded at this place, so it is said, but no notice of any such establishment occurs in the pages of Dugdale or Tanner. The legend may however account for the prefix "Rood." Or the name may have been derived from some wayside "rood" or "cross" erected in the vicinity.

ASHTON GIFFORD (see Eliston, page 42).

ASHTON KEYNES appears in the D.B. as Essi-tone. It is A.S. *æsc*, G. *esche*, the ash; and tún, an

enclosure. Hence "the enclosure by the ash trees." The affix is probably derived from Robert de Keynes who died siesed of part of the estate of Ashton in 1280.

GRAFTON occurs in D.B. as Grafton and Graston, but in 1316 it is Grafton as to-day. Probably the name is derived from the A.S. *grafan*, to dig, from which come *groove*, that which is hollowed out; *gravel*, that which is dug out; and *greave*, a path in the forest cleared by the axe. It may be "the enclosure in the hollow or in the forest clearing," or (which is less probable) "the grassy enclosure."

HILPERTON occurs in D.B. as Helprintone and Helperintone. In the N.V. of 1316 it was Hulprington. There was a Saxon tribe of Porings, some of whom may have been known as the Hill-Porings. If so, this may have been "the enclosure of the Hill-Porings," or "the enclosure of the Porings on the hill" (A.S. *hyll* and *hul*, a hill).

ASHLINGTON derives its name from the Saxon tribe of the Æsclings, who have given their name to the village of Ashling in Sussex. These Æsclings were sons of the ash tree (A.S. *œsc* = the ash) which was held as sacred among the Saxons—hence the frequency with which it occurs among our place-names. Ashlington then is "the enclosure of the Æsclings" who called themselves sons of the ash.

BRATTON is not separately mentioned in D.B. but in the N.V. of 1316, it appears as we spell the name to-day. It is the "broad enclosure" just as Bradford is "the broad ford," Bradley "the broad-meadow," and Braden, "the broad-dene or hollow."

OVERTON. There are 13 villages called Overton in England. The name is probably derived from A.S.

ofer = a shore, this being no doubt the correct meaning in the case of the Wiltshire Overtons—East, West, and Overton Heath, standing as they do on the River Kennet. East Overton appears in D.B. as Ovre-tone, and in the N.V. of 1316, it is Overton as now. Overton then is " the ton or enclosure on the bank of the river."

WORTON is probably only Ufer-tún changed to Uver-tun and thence to Worton. This change was easy enough when there was only one character for *v* and *u* in early writing. Uver-ton is " the upper ton or village." In 1316, the name was Worton, as now.

CORSTON is said by some writers to be Corsan-tun, the home of Corson, the *n* having disappeared. Leo, writing many years ago believed that Corston was originally Cressantun (A.S. *Cressa*, the cress plant). A later writer (Preb. Jones) suggests Welsh *cors*, a marsh, hence " the ton in the marsh." We also have *Corsley*, " the meadow by the marsh."

WOOTTON BASSETT. Wootton is undoubtedly wood-tún, the enclosure by or in the wood, (A.S. *wudu*, wood). At the time of the Norman Conquest, Wootton Bassett was simply Wode-tone, and about a century later it became the property of the Bassets of Wycombe, a branch of the noble family of Bassets of Drayton, from whom it derived the affix Bassett. In the N.V. of 1316 it was as now Wootton Bassett, but in the D.B. it was Wde-ton.

WOOTTON RIVERS appears in D.B. as Otone, and in the N.V. as Wot-ton. The affix is undoubtedly derived from the Rivers family. Johannes de Ripariis was Lord of Wot-ton in 1316, hence the addition to the name.

CHADDENTON may be Chad's-tun. Chad was Bishop of Wessex in 676. Near is Bishop's Fowley.

CHADDINGTON may be derived like Caddington from the Saxon tribe of Caedings, hence "the enclosure of the Caedings." Another suggestion is that it is derived from W. *Coed* (= a wood). Coed it may be mentioned easily corrupts into Cat, Chat, &c. If this be the correct derivation the name would mean "the village or enclosure by the wood."

BULKINGTON is not separately mentioned in D.B. but in the N.V. of 1316 it appears as Bukkington. It may be "the ton of the Saxon Boc-ings," or perhaps "the ton or enclosure in the meadow frequented by the buck."

"The fourth and now generally accepted theory" says Clement Shorter "derives the name of Buckingham from a family of Saxon chieftains called Buck or Bock. Certainly a tribe called Buccinobantes or Bucci dwelt on the Rhine." Bulkington doubtless is of similar origin.

UPTON is A.S. Up and tún, the upper town or village.

UPTON SCUDAMORE appears in D.B. as Ope-tone, and in the N.V. of 1316 we find it as Up-ton. Scudamore is a personal name probably that of a former owner of Upton. "Walter De Scudamore was Lord of Upton, Co. Wilts, in the reign of Stephen" (Lower). The origin of the name is uncertain, but the O.F. *Escu d' Amour* has been suggested, and it is not unlikely that the surname originated in this way.

UPTON LOVELL is in D.B., Up-ton, and in the N.V. of 1316, Ube-ton. Probably the name was

originally Ubban-tun = the town of Ubba. Lovell (a
personal name) originated in a nick-name, from L.
Lupus, the wolf. Lovel was also a dog's name.
Collingborne (the poet) wrote of the favourites of
Richard III. Catesby, Ratcliffe, and Lovel.

"The Ratte, the Catte, and Lovell our dogge,
Rule all England under the Hogge."

SHERRINGTON was at the D. Survey, Scaren-
tone, and in 1316 it appears as Shentone. We find
Sherringham in Bucks, and Shering in Essex, both of
which derive their names from a Saxon tribe · the
Serings. Thus Sherrington in Wilts may be the ton
or enclosure of the Serings. Canon Jones suggested
however that the word was derived from the Welsh
sarn, a stepping stone or causeway, (and certainly the
Roman Road from Sarum to Bath must have come
within a short distance of this place). If that be so,
the true meaning of the name would be "the town or
enclosure by the sarn." Perhaps however the former
derivation is the more probable.

STOKETON or **STOCKTON** would seem at
first sight to come from A.S. *stocca*, the stem of a
tree, whence Stoke, a stockaded place. It may be the
enclosure by the wood.

But in the D.B. we find it as Stotune, and Stot-une,
which looks a little like stot, an ox. The spelling of
1316 (probably the more reliable) is Stok-ton, and hence
the former derivation appears to rest upon a surer
foundation.

ELSTON or **ELISTON** is not separately
named in D.B. but in the N.V. of 1316 it appears as
Elston. It was held in the reign of Edward I. by
Elias Giffard, and from him probably received the

name of Elia-ton, or Elias-ton. Probably this Elias was descended from Osbern Gifford, the chief proprietor of Wilts where he held 12 manors from the Conqueror.

POULTON was at the D. Survey, Pol-tone, and we find it in the N.V. of 1316, as Pol-ton. It is derived from Celtic and Welsh, *pwl*, a pool or marsh, as in Ponty-pwl or Ponty-pool, the bridge by (or over) the pool. Pill, a village near Bristol, bears a name of similar origin. It is simply Pwl.

STOURTON probably derives its name from the river Stour, hence the tun or village by the Stour. In D.B. it is Stor-tone, and in the N.V. of 1316 Stur-ton. The river rises at no great distance from the village. *Sar, Sor,* and *Sur,* are supposed to come from Sanscrit, *Sar, Sri,* (to move) and *Sra,* (to flow). The Celts have added the *t* making the word Stur or Stor. There are several rivers of this name in England. The family of the Stourtons at an early period possessed this and the surrounding property. They were settled here before the Conquest, but in 1720 the estates passed into other hands. It is said that an officer of Alfred's, named Sturton, much distinguished himself in a battle in this neighbourhood, and was made Baron of Stourton, (A.D. 879).

DINTON appeared in D.B. as Domnitone, and the manor in ancient times belonged to the Abbey of Shaftesbury. Probably the name is derived from L. Dominus, a Lord, and may have had reference to its forming part of the possessions of a religious house. In 1316 it was Donynton.

DOWNTON was in the time of the D. Survey, Dun-tone, and we find it in the N.V. of 1316 as Doun-ton. It is dun-tun, (A.S. *dun* or *down*, a hill, a

name which the Saxons borrowed from the Celts), the
enclosure by the hill; or the village by the downs.
Downton, a place of great antiquity, has an earth-
work of considerable dimensions, which is believed to
be British. It is an interesting feature commanding the
Avon and the valley through which it flows. Its name
The Moot, points to its having been the meeting place
of the Saxon Folk Mote (A.S. *Mot*, an assembly.)
Near Downton on a high hill is an entrenched area—
Clerbury Camp. Cerdic the Saxon gained the battle
of Charford or Cerdic's Ford in the meadows below
Downton, A.D. 519. The name has also been Dunk-ton
and Donke-ton.

NORRINGTON. The *ing* suggests a tribal name.
It may be derived from the Saxon Nollings, and so
would be their tun or enclosure. Or it may be
North-ing(meadow)-ton, = the enclosure in the north
meadow.

KNIGHTON appears in neither D.B. nor the N.V.
of 1316; without the name Kynserton or Kyn-ferton
refers to it in the latter document. It may however
be derived from A.S. *Cniht*, a youth or servant, hence
the enclosure of the servants, but this is doubtful.

WILTON is the tun or village by the Wily or
Willy. In D.B. it was Wiltune, and in 1316, Wil-ton
as to-day. Wilton is very ancient and is supposed to
have been the *Caer Guilo* or capital of the British prince
Caroilius, and later it was probably an important seat
of the Saxons. Asser says that Wilton stood on a hill
on the South side of the river Guilou, the British form
of the name Wily. In 871 Alfred fought the Danes
here; in 1003, Wilton was devastated by Sweyn; and
in 1143 it was burnt by Matilda. In Carmarthen is a

river, the Gwili—W. *gwili*, winding or full of turns, from *gwy*, a flood. Hence the river-name Wye. In Hampshire and Dorset we find the form Wey. Wily or Willy is certainly connected with the above river-names. Wiltshire is Wil-tun-schire. Wilton, it is said, was anciently called Ellandun = the hill of Ella, but this is improbable.

HORNINGTON is probably derived from the Horings who were also found in Somerset at Horrington It is the tún or enclosed place of the Horings.

LATTON was in D.B. La-tone, and in the N.V. of 1316, Lat-tone. It is probably A.S. *lád*, a canal, way, or course. Hence the ton by the water-course, the way, or in the hollow. Latton is on the river Churn. Another suggestion is that Latton comes from *Lay*=summer pasturage, and Ton=enclosure.

N.B.—Pastures were not generally enclosed till quite recent times.

ELINGTON (in the parish of Wroughton) occurs in D.B. as Elendune, but in 1316 it was Elynton. Probably the latter is the more correct form of the word as there does not appear to be any prominent hill or down from which the name may have been derived. It seems likely that in this name we have a trace of the Saxon Ellings who have given us the name Ellingham (the home of the Ellings) in both Hampshire and Kent. There is a possibility however that the name comes to us from A.S. *Ellen*,=the elder tree. Thus it may be "Elder tree hill," or the tun or village by the elder tree. It may be noted that Elstub, the Hundred in which it is situated, signifies "The Elder Stub" or "the Elder Stump."

DILTON is probably ditch-town, like Ditton. Old Ditch supposed to be an ancient British Road, ran from Westbury Leigh near Dilton and Knook Down (where there are remains of British villages) to Durnford on the Avon. Ditton, the name of eight villages in England signifies the tún by the ditch or dyke.

BEMERTON was in D.B. Bimertone and Bermentone, but in the N.V. of 1316, it occurs as Burmerton. This looks like the tón or enclosure of Beorm or Biarmer, from whom Birmingham (Beorm-inga-ham=the home of the sons of Beorm or Biarmer) takes its name.

CHILHAMPTON appears to be derived from A.S. *Cyli*, a well, and *heantún*=the hightun. Hence the high ton or village by the well.

DURRINGTON. Here we seem to meet the tribal *ing*, and the name is probably derived from the Saxon tribe of the Durrings. We find Durringtons (villages) in Suffolk, in Essex, and in France, which would appear to indicate that these Durrings were a numerous and powerful tribe. In D.B. the name occurs as Derintone and Durienton, while in the N.V. of 1316, it takes the form of Duryntone.

The situation of the village on the river Avon suggests, however, the possibility of the name having been derived from the Celtic *dur* or *dour* = water. Hence Dur-en-ton would be "the tún or village on the river."

ROLSTON or **ROLLESTONE** was not separately mentioned in D.B. but it is found in the N.V. of 1316, as Abbodes-ton=the tun of the Abbot, the village belonging at that time to the Abbot of Hyde, who held it from the king. Its present name signifies

the tun or enclosure of Rolf.   The personal names Rudolf, Radulf, (Ralph), and Randolph, are all connected.

BUSHTON in the parish of Cliff Pypard was not separately mentioned in D.B. but in the N.V. of 1316 it occurs as Bishoppeston,=the tun or village of the Bishop. The owner in 1316 was the Prior of St. Swithin, Wynton. Hence the name.

MADDINGTON is the tun of the Saxon tribe of the Mædings who gave their name to Medingley in Cambs., Medingen in Germany, and Medegny in France. In D.B. the place is called Wintreburne, but in 1316 it is Madynton.

ORECHESTON was in D.B. Orceston, and in 1316 Orcheston. It may be derived from the Gaelic, *or*, *oir*,=border, coast, brink, edge, and British *yoror*. *Ore* takes the forms *ór*, *ár*, and *óra*, and generally denotes secure, firm ground; a safe point on the coast; or a haven. The name was also bestowed on extensive woody flats, or a shore used for pasturage. The second syllable appears to resemble A.S. *ceosil*, gravel, pebbles, or sand. Hence it would be the tun on some sandy or flinty flat; or the name might have been bestowed on account of some real or fancied resemblance to a sea-beach. As bearing out the above, it may be noted that the stream which flows down the valley in winter forms a very broad shallow river, which runs over a flat meadow 200 yards wide. This is very favourable to the growth of the celebrated orcheston grasses. The soil is light and flinty—a bed of loose pebbles with a scanty covering of mould forms the immediate soil—and this together with the frequent winter floods explains the immense crops of grass.

The distinctive names of the two villages appear to be
derived from the Churches of St. George and St.
Mary respectively.

CHILTON FOLIATT. Chilton would seem to
be the tun or enclosure by the spring.   A.S. *cyli*=a
well or a spring.   The name Foliatt is derived from
the Foliot family into whose possession it came soon
after the Conquest.   Sampson Foliat held the manor
of Chilton towards the end of the 13th Century.   In
D.B it is Cille-tone and Cheltre, and in the N.V. of
1316, Chilton.

MILTON.   In no less than 32 cases in England,
the name Milton has been traced through A.S. Mid-
dletun, the dropping of the middle syllable leading to
Milton or Melton.

MILTON LILBORNE does not occur in D.B.,
but in the N.V. of 1316 it appears as Middleton (see
above).   The suffix is derived from a former lord of
the manor of Milton:—" Willus de insula bona."
The name originally " de L'ile bonne," and sometimes
translated " de insula bona," became later Lilbonne,
whence Lilborne, the family surname.

MIDDLETON (see above Milton).

MILSTON occurs in D.B. as Brismar-tone from
Brismar, its Saxon owner.   In the N.V. of 1316 it has
become Brightmersh-ton, and now it is Brig Milston or
Milston.

CHOLDERTON WEST was Celdrintone, and in
1316, Chaldrynton.   This may be Celtic *Cal-dwr*, curv-
ing or crooked stream, and its position on the winding
Winterbourne appears to support this supposition.

Hence it would be "the village on the winding stream." Or it may be a name of tribal origin as the middle syllable seems to suggest, in which case it would be "the enclosure of the Eldrings."

HOMINGTON appears in D.B. as Humitone, but in the N.V. of 1316 it is Homynton. Perhaps we owe this word to the Saxon Hemings, who have given their name to Hemingston in Somerset. The Hemings were "sons of the home" (A.S. *hăm*, home).

WROUGHTON was at the D. Survey Wer-tune and Werve-tune. In 1316 it was Werston. Ellendune, or the hill of Ella in A.S. Charters is supposed by some to refer to it. The first spelling suggests A.S. *Woer*, a fence or hedge (from this word we get the *weir* in a river). Hence, "the fenced or hedged ton." This seems improbable as in early times all tuns were fenced. The second form suggests A.S. *hwerf*, a turning or bank. This might refer to some embankment that turned the course of the stream. It is asserted however that it is Uver-ton, i.e., the upper town or village. (see Worton).

CROFTON is not separately mentioned in D.B. but in 1316 it occurs as we spell the name to-day, A.S. *croft*, a field; Dutch *kroft*, a hillock. Hence "the tun in the croft or field" (perhaps a hedged field).

STAPLETON was formerly—in 1316—Stapleham. The A.S. *Staple* is the same as Dutch and German *Stapel*, a post, prop, stocks, heap or emporium. Hence a market. The A.S. *Stapel* was a prop or trestle. Stapleton is "market town." See Steeple Ashton, Steeple Lavington, etc.

CROCKERTON. A crocker or croker was a maker of pots, from A.S. *croc*, Welsh *crochan*, a narrow-necked

earthen vessel. Hence the name may have some reference to the shape of the valley which at this spot is not unlike the neck of a vessel. But the village was from early times the home of potters or crockers. There is a Potter's Hill and a Clay Hill in the neighbourhood (though this last may be Welsh *cleg* = hill). Clay is found between Warminster and Crockerton. Between 1235 and 1260 there was a pottery and a mill at Crockerton, and a recent writer says that the potters' industry at Crockerton can be traced back to the 13th century. The ague, which was the common complaint there, was due mainly to the standing water of the potters' clay pits, and partly to the sunless situation of the valley. Hence Crockerton is " the enclosure of the potters."

FITTLETON was in D.B. Viteletone, in 1316, Fydelton, and in the reign of Edward III., Fytel-ton. The owner in the days of the Confessor was one Vitel, a name which Canon Jones suggested looks like Vitellius " writ short," and from this the place may have derived its name :—" The *tún* of Vitel."

FUGGLESTONE is probably derived from A.S. *fugol* or *fugel*, birds or fowl, from *fleogan*, to fly. The name may have been suggested by the abundance of (wild ?) fowl in the neighbourhood. Hence " the town or village of fowls."

The termination may possibly be *stan*, a stone. In this case it would be similar in origin to Gladstone, i.e., " the glede stone or the stone on which the glede or kite sat."

HONKERTON was A.S. *Hone-kyn-ton*, the enclosure of the sons of Hone.

SHREWTON. In D.B. this is Winterbourne, and in the Hundred Roll, Winterbourne Screvetone. The N.V. of 1316 has it Sherueton. It comes from *Scirgerefra*, the shire reeve, or Sheriff, and the name is thought to be a memorial of its Domesday owner.

TITHERINGTON or **TYTHERINGTON** is probably another form of Witherington, from the Saxon Widerings who are known to have had a settlement in Wiltshire. The name appears to have been variously spelled at different times. We find one Jordan de Tyderinton in the reign of Edward I.

TITHERTON KELWAYS appears in D.B. as Terintone, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Tuderyntone. The owner at that time was Johnnes Kaleway, and from him the village received its affix. Terintone looks like During-ton and it may have belonged to the Durings. Titherington Lucas was held under Robert Tregoz, at one time by Adam Lucas, hence the name.

FISHERTON DELAMERE was at the D. Survey, Fiser-tone, and in the N.V. of 1316, Fishirton. It stands on the Wylye and is probably "the ton of the Fishers." The Delamere family of Nunny owned Fisherton in 1390, and it is from this family that the suffix is derived. Leigh Delamere received its name from the same family. Sir. John de la Mere, was Sheriff of Wilts in the 49th year of Edward III. *Fisher* is thought by some to have been derived from Fitzurse, so that Fisherton would have been Fitzer-ton, i.e. Fitzurse-ton. The Fitzurse family held lands in Wilts and gave their name to Langley Fitzurse or Kingstone Langley.

FISHERTON ANGER probably derived its suffix from the family of Angers, one of whom was a

follower of the Conqueror, as the name in the Battle
Abbey Roll testifies.   The name Angers is traced to
the town of Angers in Anjou (France), and it is derived
from the ancient tribal name, Andecavi.   Anger in this
case however is said to be a corruption of Aucher,
several persons of that name holding Fisherton towards
the close of the 12th Century.   Fisherton Anger is now
a suburb of Salisbury.

CALSTONE was at the D. Survey, Calestone,
which name also occurs in the N.V. of 1316.   The
name may be derived from A.S. *ceald*, cold, but more
probably is A.S. *cealc*, lime, limestone or chalk, the
latter being found in the district.   Thomas Calston was
sheriff of Wilts in the 3rd year of Henry V.

**CALSTONE WELLINGTON or WILING-
TON** derives its affix from the family of that name
who once held it.   Ralph de Wylyton was in 1254
bound to find from his estate at Kalstone the service
of one haubergeon at Devizes Castle for six weeks
during war.

THOULSTON (near Warminster) was not separ-
ately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it
appears as Northrigge Tholneston.   The former a tithing
one mile S.W. of Upton Scudamore is "North ridge."
Tholneston, two miles N.W., is supposed to be "the
tun of a thane" or Saxon nobleman.   In 1342 it was
Thanes-stone.

BIDDESTONE, in D.B. Bedes-tone, is in the
N.V. of 1316, Budes-tone.   The writer has been informed
that a "stone" is pointed out in the village as being
the one supposed by some to be referred to in the name.
Without doubt, however, it was the tun of one Bede
or Budo.   The former is a name well known in early

English History and the latter occurs as early as the 8th Century. At the time of the D. Survey, it was the property of Humphrey de L'Isle, a Norman Baron.

CHIRTON, CHURTON or CHERINGTON was at the D. Survey, Ceritone, and in 1316, Churington. Perhaps it is the tun of the Saxon tribe of the Cerrings, or it may be connected with W. *cerrig*, a rock, but there appears to be nothing in the neighbourhood to support this latter supposition.

ALVEDISTON or ALVESTONE "may derive its name from Alwi, a brother of Brictric, who may have held Farlege in the time of William," (Dr. Beddoe). Alveston was once reckoned part of the Manor of Bradford-on-Avon, of which Brictric was tenant, and a brother of his presumably Alwi, held Farlege (Monkton Farleigh) as his under tenant. Thus Alvestone may have been the tun or enclosure of this same Alwi.

PITTON may be A.S. *putte* or *pyt*=a well, hole or pit. Hence "the tun or enclosure by the well or hole."

MANTON is probably Celtic, *maen*, a stone. Hence the ton by some boundry or druidical stone. The valley called the Devil's Den, in which huge Grey Weathers lie scattered about, is near Manton.

SEVENHAMPTON is A.S. *Seofen-ham-tun*, "the enclosure of the seven farms." The place is commonly called Sennington.

BUPTON near Cleeve, was Bubbe-ton from William Bubbe, who held a knight's fee at Clyve in the 39th year of Henry III.

PORTON was thought by Canon Jones to be of Latin origin, signifying "the village by the port or principal entrance to Old Sarum." (L. Porta=a door or gate).

STRATTON derives its name from its situation on one of the great Roman roads :—that from Cirencester and Cricklade, which forks at Wanborough about three miles S.E. of Stratton, one branch leading to Spene, and the other proceeding almost due south to Winchester. The Latin is *Strata*, a paved way, and the name of the place signifies a village or enclosure near the street or Roman Road. Stratton was originally divided into three tithings :—The Street, (now Lower Stratton), The Green, and Upper Stratton. Stratton St. Margaret derives its affix from Margaret, Queen of England, who, in 1316, held both Strattons in dower.

CHAPTER III.

(a) HAMS.

A NOTHER common termination found in Wiltshire place-names is Ham. In the Anglo-Saxon, there was Hām, an enclosure, meaning much the same as *ton* or *worth*, and Hām which involved something more mystical, more sacred. It is the home, the secret and sacred place of the Saxon family. On the other hand, hăm, which signifies an enclosure, literally means that which is "hemmed in,"—hemmed in of course by ditch, bank, and hedge. The word would appear to be connected with the hames:—that part of a horse's harness which *encloses* the collar. The suffix "ham" in the Saxon Charters appears in conjunction with the names of tribes or families rather than those of individuals. It will often be found in connection with the tribal "ing" or "inga," in which cases it means the home of the tribe mentioned in the former part of the word, as for example, Birmingham, "the home of the sons (or tribe) of

Beorm or Biarmer." The Gaelic *Mac*, the Irish *O*, the Welsh *Ap*, the Norman *Fitz*, and the Saxon *Ing*, are all indications of family names. It should be noted however that "*ing*" occuring as the final syllable of a local name is often the A.S. *ing* = a meadow or enclosure as Deeping, i.e. deep meadow. *Ing* sometimes also means a person of the place, as Leaming, the Leam people.

In the hundred of Elstub, on the Berkshire border and four miles south from Hungerford station, we have the village of Ham. In D.B. it was *Hame*, and in the N.V. of 1316 it occurs as *Hamme*. It is simply the "home or enclosure." Another Ham is found near Westbury station. Probably there are many portions of towns and villages called the Ham, and it is very likely that this is the oldest part of the village or town.

HARTHAM was in D.B., Hertham, in the N.V. of 1316, it also appears as Hertham. It is derived from A.S. *Heort*, a deer, and is "the home of the deer." Similarly in other parts of England we find Hart-ford, (the ford of the deer), Hartley, (the meadow of the deer), Hart-burn, (the stream at which the deer drink), &c.

CORSHAM occurs in D.B. as Cosse-ham, but in the N.V. of 1316, we find it Corsham as to-day. Several suggestions have been made but no explanation that is quite satisfactory has yet appeared. Is it the home of a man called Corsan, whose name is also traced in Corston? A better suggestion is that the origin is to be found in the Welsh *Cors*, a marsh. Hence "the home in the marsh." This however does not seem to fit the character of the surrounding country. Perhaps we may find the true meaning in the Cornish

Cos, a wood, a word which more closely agrees with the D.B. spelling of the name. If this be the correct derivation the meaning would be "the home in the wood." After the Conquest, Corsham became the possession of the Earls of Cornwall.

BROMHAM comes from A.S. *brom*, the broom-plant. It is the home of the broom-plant, or "the home among the broom." In the neighbourhood (near Devizes) we have South Broom.

LYNEHAM was not separately mentioned in D.B. and in the N.V. of 1316, it occurs as Lyneham as to-day. Probably it is Linden-ham, A.S. *Lind* = the lime tree, "the home by, or among the lime trees." If that be so it is similar to Lynd-hurst, the lime wood, and Lind-ford, the ford by the lime trees. *Lind* signifies the lime tree, not only in the A.S. but also in the languages of Iceland, Sweden and Denmark. Another suggestion is that the name may be derived from A.S. *line*, a cord or line, hence a boundary, and it may be mentioned that the old border line between the Welsh and British races is supposed to have passed near Lyneham from Yatton to Yatesbury. It is not impossible, however, that the word is of Welsh (or British) origin, like others in the same neighbourhood. In this case it may be Lynn-ham, the home by the lake, (W. Lynn, a lake.) This derivation, how-ever, transgresses a well known law of languages.

BECKHAMPTON was in D.B. Bac-hentune, and in 1316, Bakhampton. The middle syllable is evidently A.S. *héan*, high; hence the high tun. The former part of the word would scarcely be derived from Danish *bæk*, a brook, seeing that it is at some distance from the Kennet, and that Wiltshire rivers

are not called *becks*, but brooks or bournes.   More
probably it was "the high tun of Becco," whose sons
the Beccings have given their name to Beachingstoke
about six miles to the south.   We also have Becking-
ton just across the Somerset border.

CHIPPENHAM was in D.B., Chepeham, and
this gives us the clue to the origin of the name.
A place appointed for the sale of wares was called by
the Saxons a "chepe" from "cypan," "kauffan," to
buy.   Hence a "chap," was a customer, and a
"chapman," a pedler; "to chaffer," was to haggle, and
a "couper" was a dealer.   In Chippenham the prefix
is the "chepe" or market, and "ham" the home or
town.   Thus we have Chapmanslade, the glade where
the Saxon chapmen or dealers dwelt together.   Similarly
we have Cheapside, East Chepe and Chepstow, all
named from their markets.   As showing the relation-
ship existing between local and continental names it
may be mentioned that Copen-hagen is the market
haven, or merchants' haven.   Nord-kopping is north
market, and Suder-kopping, south market.   Asser in
878 gives the name Cippanham, which suggests *ciepa*
(gen. ciepan) = trader, though the double *p* might
indicate a personel name (*Cippa*).   "The ham at
Cippan-hamme," is a legacy in Alfred's will, (Sax.
Charters, ii, 178).

PEWSHAM is the home on the Pwe, the former
name of a small stream which flows into the Avon.

GRITTENHAM is probably the home of one,
Grutel.

TOKENHAM was in D.B., Tocheham, and in
1316, Tokkenham.   It is Toccan-ham, "the home of
Tocca."

INGLESHAM is a strange name, but we must remember that while the Saxons settled in the south and west of England, the Angles settled in the east. It would appear that an Angle adventurer had come west and settling among the Saxons gave his name to the settlement, viz. " the home of the Angle."

FOXHAM—The home of the fox, as Foxhyl (fox hill), Foxboec (the stream of the fox), Foxleáh (the meadow of the fox).

WEDHAMPTON looks like " the high tún of Woden," and some support may be given to this idea from the fact that the Wans Dyke (the Dyke of Woden) crosses Wiltshire about five miles to the north of Wedhampton. It is also spelt Quidhampton, and Canon Jones suggested that Wed-ham-ton was equivalent to Wood-ham-ton. He said that the name suggests three successive stages through which the place has passed : first, Wed (A.S. *wudu*), the woodland ; second, Ham, the clearing for the home ; and third, the ton or town, which sprang up in the clearing.

Quidhampton is supposed to be derived from Cornish *cuid* (= wood). Hence " wood-ham-ton " as above. Quidham would be " wood town."

NEWNHAM or **NEWHAM** A.S. *niwanham*, from A.S. *niwe*, Ger. *neu* = lately made. Hence " the new enclosure or the home lately made."

HORNINGSHAM occurs in D.B. as Horningsham and as Horningesham. In the N.V. of 1316 it appears as Hornyngesham. The " ing " or " inga " indicates a Saxon tribe or family, in this case the Horings. Hence it is the home of the Horings, who have given their name to Horrington in Somerset and Herringe in Kent.

HARNHAM (East and West). West Harnham is not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 we find it as West Harneham. Probably this is from A.S. *hara*, the hare. Thus " harena-ham," the home of hares.

CADENHAM comes from Welsh *coed, caid* = wood. " The dwelling by the wood."

NETHERHAMPTON is not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316, it appears as Northampton, which is plainly an error. If, as is sometimes the case, Hampton here means *héan* or high town, it is curious that Nether should have been prefixed to it. Possibly, however, Hampton in this case is " the home tún or enclosure."

Nether (A.S. *nithera*, camparative of nither) = below or beneath.   Hamptons are of course very numerous in England.

DICHAMPTON was Díc-hoema-tun.

A *dic* (masculine) was a dike, and a *dic* (fem.), a ditch. Dichampton was " the home (or high) tun near the ditch or dyke." The dyke was the Rugan dyke, near Wilton.

Taylor suggested " a tún or farmyard belonging to the Dichoem."

DAMERHAM was in D.B. Dobre-ham, and in the N.V. of 1316, Domerham. It may be derived from the Celtic *dubr* = water ; *Dwfr* is the Welsh word for water ; and Dover is the town above the water. Hence I take Dobreham or Damerham to be the home on the water (it stands on a trib. of the Avon). In D.B. there are places called Defer or Devere, probably from the Welsh *dwfr* = water.

ETCHILHAMPTON was at the D. Survey Ecesatingetone, and in 1316, Ethelhampton. The name of this place has been spelled in every conceivable way, and indeed in some almost inconceivable ones. It has been Ethelmerton, Hochelhampton, Echelinton, etc., etc. The meaning of the name, thanks to these caligraphic variations is wrapped in mystery, and all that can be said further is, that whatever it may mean, it is pronounced Ashelton. Dr. Beddoe however has suggested to the writer that the name may have been derived from Welsh or British *uchel*, high; and he refers to a high point so named one mile south of Yes Tor. Hence it may be "the high home ton."

BREMILHAM. Bremil is A.S. *Brom*, the broomf heather or heath. Hence Bremilham is "the home o, the broom or bramble." Bremel or Bremble comes from the stem *bram* or *brem*, *el* being simply a termination, and the *b* an inserted letter..

SEVENHAMPTON (see page 53).

WIDDENHAM⎫ The first near Colerne, and the
WYTHENHAM⎭ second, an ancient parish mentioned in the N.V. of 1316, but now merged in Farley Hungerford, may have derived their names from the Saxon Widerings who were found at Witherington near Downton.

LACKHAM appears in D.B. as Lac-ham, the owner being William De Ow or Eu. The name is derived from the Cornish *lacca*=a pit or well, A.S. *lac* or *lache*, a lake. Hence it is "the home (ham) by the lake."

(b) Bury, Borough, Barrow, &c.

A.S. BEORGAN and German *Bergen* signified to hide or to shelter and from them are derived borough, bury, burgh, brough, barrow and burz. The Saxon form of the word is *Burg*, the Teutonic *Bergh*, and the German *Berg*. The Saxon *Burg* or *Burh* meant primarily an earthwork, a tower, a mountain, or the home of a powerful man defended by a ditch or bank as contrasted with a *tún* which was less securely defended by means of a simple hedge or stockade. Later, however the meaning and scope of the word was extended so as to include a town or a city. At first a distinction was made between A.S. *beorh*, (German, *berg*), a hill and A.S. *burh* (German *burg*), a town, and for some time that distinction was preserved, but in the course of years it was lost and the words were applied indifferently to cities, and land elevations.

Dr. Isaac Taylor, has however pointed out that neither *bury* nor *borough* would in England be used in the same district to indicate both towns and hills. Thus if in a certain district we find the word "*bury*" applied to towns, we are pretty certain to find that in the same district *borough* and not *bury* is used to denote elevations of the land. On the other hand, where *borough* is used to denote the towns in a certain district, the word *bury* will be used in that same district in connection with the hills.

Thus in Wiltshire, Salisbury, Amesbury, Heytesbury, Westbury, Tisbury and Ramsbury are derived from *byrig*, an earth-work or a fortified town, while in the same region we have Wanborough, Risborough, Rodborough, from *beorh*, a hill. So that *bury* or *byrig* is used for a town, and *borough* for a hill.

Marlborough is an apparent exception. We should naturally have expected to find it written Marlbury, but it was originally *beorh*, a hill as indeed we find it in D.B., Merle-berge :—the lofty, noble or glorious hill.

Kemble thinks that the modern sense of the word *burg*, viz :—a fortress, was the Saxon one. In his opinion the town grew round the fort or castle, and from it derived its name.

BARROW is now usually applied to funeral mounds, and we have very many instances of that use of the word in our own county.

Canon Jones, in the Wilts Archæological Magazine, quotes Wishaw, who draws a distinction between burg, bury, borough, etc., on the one hand, and berie, beria and berry, which signify a large open field, on the other. As instances of this use of the word, the following are quoted :—Berry-field (lit. field-field), Hasel-bury (Hésel-beri), and Yates-bury (Etes-berie).

MARLBOROUGH occurs in D.B. as Merle-berg, in 1098 as Mœrle-beorg, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Marle-berge. The origin of the first syllable is doubtful. Some have sought to connect it with A.S. *Marl*, in consequence of the chalk "marl" found there. Others again trace the name to the great Enchanter, Merlin—hence Merlin's hill. A better derivation, however, is that given above, A.S. *Maerlic*, noble, glorious, lofty, and *beorh*, a hill. Hence the town derives its name from the noble, lofty or glorious hill, on the slope of which it stands.

WANBOROUGH, near Swindon, is Wem-berge in D.B., and Wamberg in the N.V. of 1316. It is derived from A.S. *wem*, a swelling, and *beorh*, a hill. Hence the name of the parish is derived from the hill.

Another explanation is that the present name is a corruption of Wodenes-burgh, but this does not seem to be supported by the spelling of the name in 1087, and in 1316 as given above. Some, however, have asserted that this is the Wodensburg, where in 590 the King of Wessex was defeated by a horde of Saxon rebels assisted by some Britons.

BROKENBORO is *Bracken* and *beorh*, a hill. The low German *Brake* = brushwood. Hence the name signifies the hill covered with bracken, or possibly with brushwood. In D.B. it occurs as Brochen-berge, and in 1316 it is Broken-borow. In an able paper in the Wilts Archæological Magazine the late Canon Jones suggested "broken barrow," as if the town had taken its name from some funeral barrow which had been desecrated. It does not appear that there is anything in the neighbourhood to support this theory, and let us hope that "body snatching" was then unknown. It is said that the Saxon kings had a palace here called Cairdurburgh, as early as the middle of the seventh century. *Cairdur* (British), would be "the town by the river." The river is the Avon.

WOODBOROUGH is not separately mentioned in D.B. but in the N.V. of 1316 we find it as Wood-berge. Consequently the name signifies "the wooded hill."

MALMESBURY—in D.B. Malmes-berie, and in the N.V. of 1316, Malmes-bury—is the place where Mailduf an Irish monk dwelt as a hermit. In 642 a monastery and church were erected on the site of Maildulf's cell by Eald-helm. Thus it received the name Maildulfes-burh, but it was also called Ealdelmes-byrig, and in the charter of 675 it appears as Mealdums-byrig, which looks like an attempt to combine the name

Mailduf and Eald-helm.   Thus it is Maidulf's town.
The form of the word in D.B. seems to indicate that
the spelling "berie" was not always reserved for a
field, as some have thought.

RINGBURY, near Purton, has a Roman camp with
a double ditch, the outer one being still in a very
perfect state.   Bury in this case has evidently the
original meaning of the word Burh or Burg, viz.: an
earthwork.   "Ring" is probably derived from the
shape of the mound.   Hence the name signifies "the
circular earthwork."

BUDBURY near Bradford-on-Avon, was anciently
Bode-berie, perhaps from A.S. *béd*, prayer, and *burh*,
a town or enclosed place.   Thus "*béd-hûs*" in A.S.
signifies prayer-house or oratory.

WESTBURY was in D.B. West-berie, and in 1316,
West-beric.   According to a theory mentioned above,
this is beria, berie, or berry—a large open field.   It is
well known however, that the compilers of D.B.
spelled the names of places strange to them, as best
they could, being guided mainly by the sound.   Thus
Westbury may possibly be W*est*, and *byrig*, a town or
earthwork, and the name may be due to its having
been one of the most important towns in the west, or
from its situation, west of some burgh (Searis-byrig) or
west of some Roman station.

YATESBURY.   The precise meaning of this name
has occasioned considerable discussion.   In D.B. it is
Etes-berie, but in the N.V. of 1316 we find it as to-
day, Yates-bury.   To take the second syllable first,
while some have suggested that it is derived from A.S.
byrig, an earthwork, or fortified town, there is nothing
in the neighbourhood to support such an idea,

certainly no traces of walls, gates or earthworks remain to-day. It seems, then, that the more probable derivation is A.S. *berie, beria, berry*, an open field. The first syllable has proved, however, still more difficult to deal with. Among the many suggestions are, that it is derived from :—*gat* (=a goat); *geat* or *yat* (=a door, a gap, a way); *yte* (=outermost); or the tribe of the Jutes. It may be *geat, yeat*. or *yate*, not however in the sense of a gate, but rather as meaning an approach, entrance, way, opening, or road, (leading perhaps to Avebury three miles away). Another suggestion of some weight is A.S. *yte*, outermost. Hence the outermost berry or bury. According to this, Yatesbury would be a sort of suburb of Avebury, to which according to a local tradition it was at one time joined. (See an interesting article in Wilts Magazine by Rev. A. C. Smith.)

HAYTESBURY. In D.B. this is Hes-tre-be and Has-tred-berie, but in the N.V. of 1316 it appears as Hegh-tre-bury, and is the name of the Hundred as well as of the Town. The name looks like High-tree-bury, and probably the last syllable is A.S. *byrig*, an earthwork or town, in which case the whole would signify "the town near the high tree." It may be noted that prominent natural objects or well known places were generally chosen as the meeting places of the Moot of Hundred, as for example, fords (Bradford), hills (Thornhill), boundary stones (Kin-ward-stan), etc. Another explanation is Hegtred's-bury, from a personal name.

RAMSBURY was in D.B., Rames-beric, and in the N.V. of 1316, Rames-bury. The name is perhaps derived from A.S. *hromsa*, the garlic or wild onion, and A.S. *byrig*, a fortified town or earthwork. The

town may have been so named (the town of onions or garlic) from the fact that wild onions (rhoms) were plentiful in the neighbourhood.   Ramsgreave and Ramsbottom (or meadow) are similar.   Canon Jones says, and probably he is correct, that the name was originally Hraefnes-byrig, from A.S. *hroefn*, the raven, and he points to the neighbouring Crow Wood. Should this supposition be correct, the name would signify " the raven's town."   Ramsbury was formerly the See of a Bishop, and it was Siric, Bishop of Ramsbury, who gave Ethelred the fatal advice to buy off the Danes.   During the 200 years (795 to 1009 A.D.) that the Bishops of Wiltshire had their See at Ramsbury, it was called " Ecclesia Corvinensis." The Lordship of the Hundred was given to the Bishop by Offa, King of Mercia, who died in 794 A.D.

ALDERBURY, in D.B., Alwareberie, and in 1316, Alwarebury, was formerly Alward-berie, " the field or estate of Alward."   At the Conquest it belonged to the Canons of Lisieux, the larger portion being held by Alward, a priest.   Probably, in this case the last syllable is properly *berie*, a field.

NEW-BURY is probably the new burg or town.

TISBURY was in D.B., Tisse-berie, and in the N.V. of 1316, Tyssebury.   A.S. *Ticce*, is the goat or kid, and perhaps the second syllable is *berie*, a field, rather than *byrig*, a town or earthwork.   Hence it signifies either the " field (or the town) of the goat." At the D. Survey " Tisse-berie " formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of Shaftesbury.

AMESBURY appears in 995 as Ambresbyri, and in D.B., as Ambres-berie.   It was also known in

early Saxon times as Amesburh, and Ambres-byrig. To the Welsh it was known as Caer Emrys, "the city of the Emrys." It was a fortress and capital of Ambrosius Aurelianus, Dux Britanniarium—a man of Roman Family who after the departure of the Roman legions headed the British against the advancing West Saxons. Hence it was the fortress of Ambrosius, as its name indicates. Ambrosius is a Greek word which became current among the Latins at a very early date.

SALISBURY is in D.B., Saris-berie. In Stephen's reign it was Sere-beric. Land burnt or dried was " sart " or " seared " from Saxon " searum, " to burn. Hence the phrase " seared with a hot iron," and " the sere and yellow leaf " (Byron). Sarum the old name for Salis-bury is said to mean Sere-ham (=home), and Salisbury was in Saxon times Searis-byrig or Searis-bury from " searum," and byrig. The latter which primarily meant an earthwork, or the home of a powerful man defended by a ditch and bank, later came to mean a town or city.

Another authority says that Sarum is the old Sorbiodunum of the Romans (Irish *Soirb*=easy, and perhaps level,) and that the later name was arrived at by a contraction of the older term. (Sorwiodūnon may have been the fortress beside the river Sorwios or Sorwia, now the Avon. It is known that Britain had a river Sarva.) It is further asserted, in the same connection, that the Normans changed the *r* and *l* (in Sarum) and so led the way to the modern form Salis. Thus Sarum became Salis.

There is reason for believing Old Sarum to have been a Stronghold of the Belgae who inhabited Hants, Wilts and Somerset. That it was a Roman station is proved by the coins discovered and by the great roads (probably six) which converge here. The See was

barrow. Canon Jones suggests Guthredes berg, or the
barrow of Guthred.

HASEL-BURY is in D.B., Hese-berie or Hase-berie,
and in the N.V. of 1316, Hasle-bury or Hésel-beri.
Probably this is A.S. *Berie, Beria*, or *Berry*, a large
open field. Hence "the field where hazels grow,"

ABURY or **AVEBURY** was in D.B., Averi-berie
and in the N.V. of 1316, Avebury. It has also
appeared at different times as Avenburi, Avensburi,
Avebury, Anebury and Enes-buri. Many attempts
have been made to find its meaning, but hitherto
without any very satisfactory result.

(1) Aubrey thought it was Au-bury or Auld (old)
bury.

(2) It has also been suggested that the name is
Avon-bury and is derived from the Avon or from a
brook, also called the Avon, some two or three miles
away. But this is very doubtful.

(3) Canon Jones suggested Aber-bury, viz:—the
town or perhaps burying-place at the mouth of the
stream. But what stream?

(4) Other writers have endeavoured to find its
meaning in Hebrew, and other eastern languages with
results more amusing than convincing. The matter is
wrapped in mystery.

BARBURY HILL is A.S. *beorh*, a hill, and
either Celtic *bar* (top or height) or *bwr* (= an
entrenchment). Hence "an enclosed or fortified hill.'
Some suppose this to be Beran-byrig, the scene of a
battle between the Britons and the Saxons in 556, in
which case it would be the hill-fort of a Saxon named
Baera (Bæra).

RODBOROUGH is probably A.S. *beorh*, a hill,
and A.S. *Reòd*, a reed. Hence "the reedy hill." The

name may, however, refer to some stone cross or rood which stood on this hill. (A.S. *rod* = the cross.)

BARROW. The name barrow, for a funeral mound occurs very frequently in Wiltshire. This is another word derived from A.S. *Burh* or *Burg*, which primarily meant an earthwork. The word burrow, which refers to the earthing of animals, is of similar origin.

CHISENBURY DE LA FOYLE was in the D.B. Chesige-berie, and in the N.V. of 1316, Chysynbury. May this be the town of the sons of Cissa? or is it derived from A.S. *coesil*, sand or pebbles? It was held in the 2nd year of Edward I. by Richard de la Foyle. Hence the affix "de la Foyle."

CHISBURY was Chese-berie at the time of the D. Survey, and in 1316, Chusse-bury. Lower remarks that Chisbury suggests the name of Cissa. Hence according to this it would be "the town of Cissa."

YARNBURY. Canon Jones suggested Welsh *carn* (= a heap of stones), remarking that *c* or *g* are often softened into *y* (c.f., German, garn, English, yarn). To this it may be added that in Welsh the initial letter is often varied without any corresponding variation of the meaning of the word. Thus Nant or Pant = a dingle; Melin or Velin = mill; Mawr or Vawr = great. Or it may be the bury by the sarn (W. *sarn*, a road), and some support is given to the latter theory by the fact that it lies a little to the north (perhaps a mile) of the old Roman Road connecting Old Sarum with Bath.

BADBURY, I take to be similar to Budbury (see above). This Manor formerly belonged to the Monastery of Glastonbury.

(c.) Worth.

The A.S. *worth*, *wurth*, or *weorth*, signifies a home-
stead, a fenced field or a farm. The Low German is
worthe. Sometimes the word takes the form *weorthig*
= worthy. It is closely allied to the A.S. *geard*, a
yard or garden, which was a place fenced with *yerdes*
(A.S. *gird*, a rod) or stakes, and is also connected
with the Norse *garth*. From the foregoing it will be
seen that very similar ideas were expressed by the
A.S. words :—*geard*, *worth* and *tún*. In each case an
enclosure was indicated, and generally a homestead or
a farm was included in the worth or tún. It has
been suggested that *worth* is connected with *forth ;*
that a *worth* was a fenced enclosure from which the
owner went *forth* from time to time, and hence its
name. Whether this is anything more than bare
supposition the writer is unable to ascertain.

The word *worth* enters into a number of Wiltshire
place names, and one of the County Hundreds
(Highworth) was formerly simply Worth.

HIGHWORTH was Wurde and Wrde in the
D.B., and in the N.V. of 1316 it appears as
Heyworth. As explained above, Wurde or Worth
signifies a fenced field, farm or homestead. The first
syllable is derived from A.S. *haga*, a hedge, and
consequently it adds nothing to the meaning of the
name. Another ancient spelling is Hyworthe, so that
the town may have taken its name from the eminence
on which it stands.

SHEBWORTH is probably the sheep worth, or
the fenced field or farm devoted to sheep.

BRINKWORTH occurs in D.B. as Brenche-wrthe or Breche-orde, but in the N.V. of 1316 it has become Brinkworth, as we have it to-day. It appears to be similar to Brenches-borow, as the Hundred of Branche was formerly called, and suggests a personal name:—Brench. This is supported by the frequent occurrence in A.S. Charters of such names as Brenches-berg and Brenches-cumb. Hence it was the enclosure or homestead of a man named Brench. Perhaps Branch may be derived (like the limb of a tree) from Welsh, *Braich*; Armoric, *Branc*; French, *Branche*, an arm; and if the name does not signify a wood, it may perhaps refer to some arm-like natural feature in the neighbourhood.

ATWORTH was Atten-wrthe or Atan-wurthe in old documents. In the N.V. of 1316 it occurs as Atte-worth. This may be from A.S. *Ata*, the oat and worth. Hence it would appear to be "the oat village" or "the oat enclosure." The village has sometimes been called Atford.

CADWORTH is Welsh *coed*, a wood, and worth. Hence the name signifies "the farm or dwelling near the wood." Cawdon is "the hill by the wood."

HAMPTWORTH appears to be Ham, an enclosure or a home, and worth. Hence the two syllables convey very much the same meaning. Perhaps the name may be taken to be the "home enclosure."

CHELWORTH was in D.B., Cele-wrthe, and in the N.V. of 1316, Chele-worth. It appears to be derived from A.S. *cyl*, coolness, and *cyle*, a well (see Norse *kel*, a spring). Hence it is "the enclosure or homestead by the well or spring."

TIDWORTH appears in D.B. as Tode-worthe, and in the N.V. of 1316 it is Tude-worth. The former part of the name is probably derived from the 6th century personal name, Tado, Tedo or Todo. Thus it would be "the homestead or enclosure of Todo, Tudo, or perhaps Tidulf." (See Tylshead.)

SOPWORTH; D.B., Sop-worde; 1316, Soppe-worth Welsh, *Swp*, (pronounced soop) signifies a heap; and *Sopen*, a mass squeezed together. Hence Sopworth may have been the enclosure on a heap, or small isolated elevation. Canon Jones considered it reasonable to look for names of Welsh origin in this part of Wilts, seeing that in the neighbourhood we have the Wansdyke, the old Welsh boundary.

(d) Wick or Wish.

WICK, a very common Wiltshire village name, is derived from A.S. *wic*, a village. *Wish* is also similarly derived in some cases, but in others it comes from Keltic *uisge* or *uiske*, water. *Wick*, however, is not to be traced in every instance to an A.S. source, for sometimes the word has had its origin in the Norse *vik*, an inlet, a creek, a bay, or an arm of the sea, as for example in Sandwich, the sandy creek or bay. The Norse sea-rovers were called Vik-ings, *i.e.*, sons of the Vik or creek. Consequently, we would look for *wicks* of Norse origin, by the sea-shore; while *wicks* of Saxon origin would be found inland. These last were stations,

abodes, or villages remote from the sea. One exception to the foregoing must, however, be mentioned. We have in Cheshire and Worcestershire several towns noted for the production of salt, and the names of these towns end with the syllable under consideration. Their salt mines or brine springs form a connection with the sea; hence we need not be surprised to find that in these cases the name is derived not from the Saxon, but from the Norse *wick*, as for example, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich and Droitwich.

Wiltshire furnishes the following instances in which the syllable *wick* occurs :—

WADWICK is " wood wick," the village by the wood. It is connected with *Weald*, *Wold* and *Wald* (A. Sax. *weald*, a forest ; Ger. *wald*, a wood or forest; and A.S. *wudu*, a wood).

PICKWICK is A.S. *pic*, a peak, or pointed hill, and *wic*, a village. Hence it is the village on the peak or hill.

The name William de Pikewike appears in the Hundred Roll of 1273, for the County of Wiltshire, and no doubt the surname which the genius of Dickens immortalized was derived from this village.

BARWICK BASSETT or **BERWIC BASSETT**. The name Barwick comes from Keltic *bara*, bread or bread corn—the bere, or crop which the land bears. The A.S. *bere* = corn. Hence this is the corn village. The suffix Bassett, a common one in Wilts probably indicates that the village was once the possession of the well-known Bassett family, who held Compton Bassett and Wootton Bassett.

BEKWICK ST. JOHN. ⎫ In these cases the
BERWICK ST. JAMES. ⎬ suffix appears to
BERWICK ST. LEONARD. ⎭ be derived from the
Churches dedicated to St. John, St. James, and
St. Leonard respectively.

CHADDENWICK is probably the village of
Chad. In 676 Chad was Bishop of Wessex.

STANDAWICK may be A.S. stán, a stone.
Hence the village by the stone. This may refer to
some boundary stone, or it may simply be the village
by the stones.

WICK. Several villages in the county are simply
Wick.

SOUTHWICK is the village south of Trowbridge
or perhaps Bradford.

FARLEIGH WICK.   ⎫ These are near the
POTTERNE WICK.   ⎪ larger villages of Far-
KEEVIL WICK.   ⎬ leigh, Potterne, Keevil,
KEMBLE WICK.   ⎪ Kemble and Hedding-
HEDDINGTON WICK.   ⎭ ton respectively.

NAMES DERIVED FROM OPEN SPACES:—

LEIGHS, FIELDS, WOODS, STOKES, COMBS,
DEANS, HILLS, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

(i) LEIGHS.

LEIGH or Legh (A.S.) is derived from another A.S. word, *liegan*, to lie down, and originally, as the word sufficiently indicates, it signified an open place in a forest where cattle would gather for repose (and it may be noted that the peasantry of Wessex pronounce the word as lye, to this day). Later, the meaning of the word was modified somewhat, so that it came to stand for a piece of land which afforded pasturage for cattle. The word exists to-day in several forms, the most common being *Leigh*, *Lea*, and *Ley*. Seeing that Wiltshire was until comparatively recent times almost entirely covered with forests, in which would be open spaces frequented by cattle, it was only to be expected that the word *Leigh* would often be met with in connection with the place-names of this county, and such is indeed the case. The Saxons had several words connected with land of this char-

acter, among which are the following :—*Feld* or *field*
(which will be referred to later). *Laesu*, pasture
(Wickliff has been quoted in this connection, "A flock
of many swyn lesewynge"). Opposed to the leigh or
pasture, was the land set apart for grass-cutting or
hay-making :—A.S. *mawan*, to mow, and A.S. *maed*,
that which is mown, a mead or meadow. Then the
acre, A.S. *aecer* from the root *ager*, land came in
course of time to signify land used for cultivating
grain, or corn land; *fealh*, the fallow; and *ing* and
botm, low-lying meadow ground.

The suffix *ley* is often found in connection with
surnames, in which cases these latter may generally be
regarded as having been derived from names of
places. But this rule has its exceptions, for in some
cases the final *ley* in a surname has merely the force
of a diminutive.

In Wiltshire we have several villages which are
simply Lea or Leigh, for example :—

    Lea, a village two miles south-east from
       Malmesbury.
    Leigh, near Bradford-on-Avon, formerly Lye.
    Leigh, two miles north-east from Minety Station, and
    Ley, half a mile south-west of Teffont Ewyas.

BRADLEIGH or **BRADLEY**, was not separately
mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316, it was
Brade-ley. It is "the broad leigh or meadow."

ASHLEY is "the open space in the ash-wood."
There are several villages or hamlets of this name in
Wilts. Ash trees were much prized by the Saxons,
and at an early period (viz :—in their old pagan days)
the ash was one of their sacred trees. In the time of
Edward IV. ash wands were in much favour with

archers for the making of bows. In D.B. it was
Esselie, Ash=A.S. *esc*. Ashley in north-west Wilts,
near the Foss Road, gave its name to a family who
held it:—Walter de Esselegh.

FOXLEY was "the leigh or meadow frequented by
foxes." In D.B. it was Fox-lege, and belonged to the
Berkeleys, but later to the De-la-meres, from whom the
neighbouring Leigh de-la-Mere takes its name.

The proximity of the Foss-way would suggest Foss-ley.

STOCKLEY is derived from A.S. *stocca*, the stem
of a tree, from which we get our common village
name:—Stoke. It answers to the "wood-leigh" of
the present day:—the meadow by the wood.

DURLEIGH comes from Celtic *dur* or *dour*,
Welsh *dwr*, water. Hence it is "the watered meadow."

CATLEY is derived from Welsh *coed*, *coat*, *coit*=
a wood. Hence it is "the meadow by the wood."
Note that Wood-ley, Stock-ley and Catley, are
identical in meaning.

HENLEY is probably A.S. *hean*, *heah*, high:—"the
high meadow." Some have suggested "the hen meadow,"
and a gentleman who has made a life-long study of
place-names, derives it from Keltic, *hen*=old. Hence
" the old meadow."

STUDLEY near Trowbridge, was in the N.V. of
1316, Stode-ley In a charter of 1351, it occurs as
Stode-leigh, and a little later it appears as Stod-leye.
It will be seen that for all practical purposes these
three forms are identical, and the name is clearly
derived from A.S. *Stód*, a stud, or herd of horses.
Hence it is "the horse meadow." Similarly we have

in other parts of the country Cowley (the cow meadow
or pasture), Cowlaghton (cow-leigh-ton, the town near
the cow meadow), Shipley (sheep meadow), &c.

Again one of the Wiltshire Hundreds was Stodfolde,
A.S. *stód*, *fald*=the fold, place, or enclosure for horses.
From A.S. *Stód* we get our English word *steed*.

There are at least two other villages named Studley,
in Wiltshire, viz:—one near Calne and the other near
Chippenham.

MONKTON FARLEIGH was in the N.V. of
1316, Farley Monachorum, and the owner was the
Prior of Farley.

It is probably A.S. *fearn*=fern, which may perhaps
be traced back to Sanscrit *parna*, a wing or feather.
Hence it is "the fern meadow."

"Fair meadow" has been suggested, and also *far or
distant-leigh* as opposed to the *home-lea*. But the A.S.
for "*fair*" was "*foeger*," consequently "fern leigh" is
more probable. For Monkton see page 26.

FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD is supposed by
one writer to take its name from the *fairness* of its
leas or meadows, but for reasons given above we
prefer "fern leigh," or "fern meadow." At the D.
Survey, it was "Fer-lege," and belonged to Sir. Roger
De Curcelle to whom it had been granted by William
I. Later it fell into the hands of Sir Henry De
Montfort and in the reign of Henry III. it was
designated Farleigh Montfort to distinguish it from
Monkton Farley. In 1369 it was sold to Sir Thomas
or Lord Hungerford whose family had taken their
surname from Hungerford in Berks where they lived
in the reign of Edward II. From this family the
name became Farley Hungerford.

WESTBURY LEIGH was in the N.V. of 1316, simply Lye—a form which carries us back to the source of the word—A.S. *liegan*, to lie down. It is "the meadow near Westbury."

TURLEY does not appear to be mentioned in D.B., as both Dr. Beddoe and Mr. H. P. Wyndham, in their respective editions identify Tuder-lege with Titherley in Hants.

Tuda, a personal name, occurs in A.S. Charters (B.C.S., p. 1289). Hence the name may have been Tudan leigh or Tudes leigh, viz., " the meadow of Tude or Tuda." A friend suggests that like Tory, the higher part of Bradford-on-Avon, about a mile away, it may be derived from Keltic *Tor* or *Twr* = a tower-like hill. Hence it would be "the meadow on the hill."

WINSLEY. It is doubtful if this place is mentioned in D.B. Certainly we find Wintres-lege, or Wintres-lei and Wintres-leu, but the authorities above mentioned identify these with Wintres-low, near Salisbury. In 1316 the name was Wynes-ley. It may signify "the cold or wintry leigh," and some support is given to this by the fact that a tract of ground in the parish is still called Winder Leaze or Winter Leaze. *Winter*, it may be mentioned, means the season of " wind and wet."

On the other hand the name may be derived from Whin (= the gorse), which is of Celtic origin. The Welsh word is "*Chwyn*," and signifies "weeds." Gorse grows freely in the neighbourhood, and one can easily imagine that in olden times the district was a " field of gorse," as its name may imply. Many English place names are derived from the Whin. But Win and Winter were A.S. personal names, and it is

most probable that this was Wines-ley, the field of a man named Win (see B.C.S., pp. 761 and 426).

WOOLLEY was formerly Wlf-lege. Among the holders of land at the time of the D. Survey was one Vlf, who held a hide of land in Bode-berie, now Budbury, adjoining Woolley and Bradford-on-Avon. The place may have been named from this man.

But Ulf is an Old Norse word (A.S. wulf), which signified a wolf. Hence the name of the person mentioned is really Wolf, and the name Woolley means "the meadow of Ulf (a person) or of the ulf (the wolf)." Biddulph (surname) means "wolf of battle." It may be mentioned that wolves frequented the English woods down to 1680, and they existed in Scotland till 1743.

FRANKLEIGH (in the same neighbourhood) is supposed to have been a foreign settlement. The term *Francigena* in olden times not only embraced Norman (or French) settlers, but included Danes and perhaps other aliens. The Franks were an old German tribe. Hence Frankleigh "is the Meadow of the Franks," (though these were not necessarily Normans but aliens.)

OXEN-LEAZE is Acces-leghe (legle) or farm, from A.S. *ac*, the oak. Then it becomes Oak's-leigh, and later, Ox-ley (Dr. Beddoe). It is "the oak, farm or meadow."

WITLEY or **WHITLEY** was Wit-lége (A.S. *Hwit*, =white; "wheat" means "the white grain.") Hence Witley is "the white meadow," or as some think, "the wheat meadow."

WARLEY was Wer-léghe. It looks like A.S. *waer*, a fence or hedge. Hence "the fenced leigh, or meadow." (N.B., Land remained generally unfenced until comparatively recent times).

But Canon Jones says that the Court Rolls of the estate prove the existence of a stream, the Weare, and from this the place may take its name.   Hence it may be " the meadow by the Weare."

CORSLEY was in D.B., Corse-lie and in 1316 it was Corse-legh.   The name may be derived from Welsh *cors* = a marsh.   Hence " the meadow by the marsh." Probably, however, it is Corsan-legh, " the meadow of Corsa " (B.C.S. p. 1287).

MAIDEN BRADLEY does not appear to have received separate mention in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it was simply Brade-ley.   Hence it may have been " the broad meadow "—A.S. *brád* = broad.   But (C. 723 A.D.) it was Bradan læh, and hence is " the meadow of Brada " (B.C.S. p. 877).

In 1154 (1180 ?) a hospital for leprous " maidens " was founded here by one Manasser Biset, and it appears that the addition of the prefix Maiden, sometime later than 1316, is to be traced to the Maiden Hospital for Lepers at Bradley, originated by one whose own daughter is said to have been afflicted with this terrible disease.   Two other suggested etymologies are perhaps worthy of notice :—(a) From W. *Maen*, a stone ; and (b) From the Virgin Mary, to whom it is said some neighbouring Church is dedicated. The latter derivation is improbable, and the former is not supported by the presence of any well-known standing stone in the neighbourhood.

SEMLEY was in 1316, Seme-legh.   It is said to derive its name from a stream, the Sem (German, *Seamh* = gentle or placid).   Hence " the meadow by the Sem."   In the same part of Wilts we have Sam-bourne, viz.:—the Sam brook.   The Sem is a small stream in the S.W. of the County.

CADLEY is probably derived from W., *coed, caid, coit, coat* = a wood. Hence "the meadow by the wood." But Cada and Ceada appear as personal names in Saxon Charters (B.C.S. 499), and hence Cadley may be "the meadow of Cada." There are at least two Cadleys in Wilts.

ROCKLEY was in D.B., Roche-lie, and in 1316, Roche-lie. It may be "the stony or rocky meadow," but this is by no means certain. *Rock* (Fr., Roc) is a word of Celtic origin, the Welsh form being *Ceiriog* or *Cerrig*, whence *crag*. *Roe* (A.S. rá or ráh) appears to be excluded. Rockley is surrounded by tumuli and other indications of Br. villages. In the neighbourhood is a fallen cromlech. "This river runs through fields all over which great stones like rocks rise out, whence a village there is called Rockley" (Camden).

CASTERLEY is from L. Castra, a camp. It is "the meadow by the camp."

STANLEY was in A.D. 940, Stan - leyghe, in D.B., Stan - lege, and in 1316, Stanley, as to-day. It is derived from A.S. *stan*, a stone, and *lege*, lea or meadow, and signifies "the meadow by the stone" (boundary or druidical), or possibly "the stoney meadow."

EVERLEY or **EVER-LEIGH** in A.D. 704 Ebur leagh, in 804 A.D. Ebur legh, and Ebur leagh was not separately referred to in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it is Ever - lee. Ebur comes from A.S. *eofer, eofor*, the wild boar. Hence "the open space or meadow frequented by the wild boar." This animal became extinct in England in 1620. Searle gives Ebur and Eofer as A.S. personal names, and "the meadow of Ebur" seems to be the best solution.

LEIGH DELAMERE was not mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it was simply Leigh. John de la Mare de Langeley was lord of this manor, and also held the neighbouring manor of Langley in 1316. From this family the place derives the affix Delamere. Some time previous to 1369 the Delameres sold the estate. Sir John de la Mere was Sheriff of Wilts in the 49th year of Edward III.

LANGELEY BURRELL. In D.B., it was Langhe-lie, and in the N.V. of 1316, Lange-le. It is A.S. *lang leáh*, or "long meadow." The tenant at the time of the D. Survey was one Borel or Burrell, who held the manor under Edward, Earl of Salisbury.

As early as 1240 it was known as Lang-legh Burel, and the Borel or Burrel family continued to hold it until the 14th century. A deed of agreement between Reginald Burel, Lord of Langeleygh, and the Abbot of Glastonbury, relative to the pasturage of cattle in the woods of Langley Burrell, is still preserved. It is dated 9th of Edward I.

LANGLEY FITZURSE. See Kington Langley.

DUNLEY is probably "the meadow by the hill." The Saxons borrowed the word dun (= a hill) from the Celts. Or it may have been " the meadow of Duna or Dunna," personal names which occur in the Saxon Charters (B.C.S., p. 924).

(ii) FIELDS.

FIELD is connected with two A.S. words, viz. :— *feld*, a place where trees have been *felled*, a clearing in a wood or forest ; and *fold* an enclosure made of

fell'd trees. It is connected with Dutch *veld*, Danish *felt*, and German *feld*. The word *fell*, a hill, is also related to the above. Field in its various forms frequently occurs not only in the place-names of England, but also in Germany (*Elberfeld*, etc.) and Scandinavia (*Doverfield*, *Hardanger Field*, etc.)

Other words used by the Saxons as previously mentioned are :—A.S. *land*, A.S. *med*, that which is mown, a mead or meadow ; A.S. *acer*, corn land ; A.S. *fealh*, a fallow ; A.S. *ing*, a meadow on low ground ; A.S. *botm*, low-lying ground ; and A.S. *leah* or *legh*, an open place in the forest. All these words enter into English village names.

Another word used in connection with land is *Hide*, derived from A.S. *hid*, which itself is a contraction of A.S. *higid*, a hide. A hide was an old measure of land, variously estimated at 60, 80, 100, or even 120 acres. According to one authority it was the land that could be enclosed by an ox-hide cut up into thin strips ; according to another the land that could be ploughed by a single team of oxen.

BEARFIELD (near Bradford-on-Avon), is also Berfield and Berri-field. In old deeds it was Berefield, which would be pronounced Bérè-feld. *Bere* = barley or corn (A.S. *bere* = barley ; Celtic, *bara* = bread). Therefore the name would signify " the corn land or arable land."

WINKFIELD or WINGFIELD was formerly Win-field. In D.B. it appears as Wine-fel ; and in the N.V. of 1316, it occurs as Wyne-feld. It has been suggested that it took its name from a brook (not identified) in the neighbourhood which was then called Swin-brook. Canon Jones suggested W. *chwyn* = weeds,

probably the same as whins or furze. If this be correct the meaning would be "the field of whins or furze." The writer believes it to be the field of Wina or Winter (see B.C.S., p. 760, for Wintres hlaew, and B.C.S., p. 426, for Winan beorh). In A.D. 964 it was spelled Wunt-feld.

CHALFIELD was in D.B., Calde-felle, in 1273 Chalde-feld, and in the N.V. of 1316, Chalde-felde. Probably the name is derived from A.S. *cald, ceald*, cold. Hence it would be the cold field, a suggestion which appears to be borne out by its exposed situation, sloping to the north. A less probable suggestion is that the name comes from A.S. *celde*, a spring ; Norse, *keld*, a fountain. Hence the field containing the spring. Some support is given to this by the presence of a spring at Great Chalfield, where water is abundant, and from which the neighbouring villages are supplied. It should be noted that the Norman scribes often wrote *ce* for *che*, and *felle* for *feld*.

DOWNFIELD is probably the field on the Down (Celtic and A.S. *dun*, a hill) ; or of a man—Dun. In A.D. 948 it was Done-feld.

FIFIELD BAVANT was in D.B., Fif-hide, which is repeated in the N.V. of 1316. It is a contraction of "Five-hide-field." For *hide* see above. Bavant is derived from Rogerus de Bavent, who held it in 1316, under the Abbey of Wilton.

FIFIELD near Marlboro', was Fif-hide in D.B., and in the N.V. of 1316, Overton Fifhide, (see above). Overton is doubtless the neighbouring parish of West Overton to which the living of Fifield is annexed.

FIFIELD—a tithing of Milton Lilborne. (See above).

COWLESFIELD or **COWESFIELD** is in D.B., Coles-felde, and in 1316, Coules-feld. Perhaps the field of Cole or Kol. It is also Cooles-tone in D.B., and Coole held lands in Wilts before the Conquest.

COWESFIELD ESTURMY was held by Richard Sturmid, at the time of the D. Survey. Hence the affix—Esturmy. Henry Sturmy was Sheriff of Wilts in the reign of Edward III.

BRADFIELD near Hullavington was anciently a separate parish, and at the D. Survey it was a distinct manor belonging to the same property as Hullavington. It is " the broad field," or the field of Brada.

BEAN-ACRE. A.S. *acer* = corn land. It may have been A.S. *beān*=Icel, *baun*, the bean. Hence " the bean land."

GOAT ACRE is supposed to be Cornish, *coit*, Welsh *coed*, wood, and acre. Hence "the wood land."

GOOSE-ACRE is a corruption of gorse acre—the land where gorse grows freely.

CHALLYMEAD, not far from Great Chalfield, may be the cold meadow, A.S. *med*, that which is mown. July was the *maed-monath*, when the hay having been got, the cattle were turned into the meadows.

CONEGARTH. Garth corresponds with the Saxon " worth," and is derived from Old Norse *gardr*, a fence. It was an enclosure. This name is of common occurence in the North of England. It is probably " the field of the coney or rabbit." (O.E. *coning*, Welsh *cwning*, Manx *conee* = rabbit).

CONEYGORE. Gore is from *gára*, a neck of land stretching into a plain, from *gár*, a javelin. Coney—see above.

GORE is in D.B., Gare, and in the N.V. of 1316, Gore, (see above). Gore is the name of an old Wilts family who held Alderton in the reign of Edward III.

HEWISH (near Pewsey) was A.S. *hiwise*, a hide of land. (See Fif-hide).

HARDEN-HUISH was in A.D. 854, Heregeard-ingc Hiwisc (B.C.S.), in D.B., Hardene-hus, and and in the N.V. of 1316, Hardenyssh. It was the "*hiwisc*" or hide of land owned by one Harding or Heregard.

TILSHEAD was in D.B., Theodulves-ide, and Tidulf-hide. In the N.V. of 1316, it was Fysshide (Tyss-hide?). It was the hide of one Tidulf or Theo-dulf. A hide varied, but was about 120 acres.

TINHEAD was not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316, it is Ten-hyde, which explains the meaning. It was the "ten-hide field."

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(iii) Woods.

HOLT is not only found in the A.S., but also in the Icelandic and Low German Languages. In German, it is "*holz*," wood or timber. In A.S., "*holt*" signifies a grove or wood. The following lines have been quoted in this connection:—

> "An huntynge wente Sir Lamfal,
> To chafy in holtës hore."

Villages bearing this name are by no means uncommon in England. Holt in Wiltshire was not separately mentioned in D.B. We find it however in the N.V. of 1316, where it occurs as Holte. It was part of the great Braden Forest which extended westward across Wilts to Bradford-on-Avon.

POULSHOT appears in the N.V. of 1316 as Paules-holt—a manner of spelling the name which makes its meaning perfectly plain. It is " the holt or wood of Pol," and it is interesting to note that to this day the houses stand in irregular detached groups, interspersed with trees, on the edge of an extensive green of an oblong form, with the high road running through the centre.

BAGSHOT, a hamlet near Shalbourne, is probably "the holt or wood of the badger," just as Broughton was Broc-tun, the tún of the broc or badger.

SHAW. In the county we have at least two villages of this name, and one named Shaw Hill. Shaw in Selkley Hundred was *Essage* in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it appears as Shawe. The name is derived from A.S. *scuva* or *scaga*, a shady place, and comes from Swedish " *skog*," a wood or grove.

Dr. Marsh quotes the following line from Gower :—

" I woll abide under the Shawe."

WOODSHAW, near Wootton Bassett, is of course, a re-duplication, and signifies " wood wood."

BRAMSHAW, on the Hants border, is probably derived from A.S. *brom*, the broom plant, heath or heather. The Low German equivalent is *brâm*, and the Dutch *brem*, broom. From this stem we obtain the A.S. *bremel* or *brem-bel*, the *el* being simply a

termination, and the *b* an inserted or intrusive letter.
Bramshaw was in D.B., Bram-es-sage (A.S. bremele-
scága = bramble wood), and in the N.V. of 1316,
Bremble-shawe. It is " the broom or bramble wood."
Brember wudu in an ancient charter (B.C.S., A.D. 826)
may refer to it, also Bremeles sceage (B.C.S., p. 677).
Hence it may be the wood of Brem or Bremel (a man).

BREM HILL was in A.D. 937 Broemel and
Bremel, in D.B., Breme, and in the N.V·
of 1316, Bremele. It is derived from the old
stem, *brom*, *brem* or *brám*, the broom plant ; and
the village has its name from the abundance of
broom in the vicinity (see Bramshaw).

Broome, a tithing in the parish of Swindon, and
South Broom, to the east of Devizes, are names of
similar origin.

BOX probably derives its name from the box
tree. (Latin, *buxus ;* Greek, *pyxos* = the box
tree.) *N.B.* A *box* was so called because it was made
of this kind of wood. The village of Box was not
separately mentioned in D.B., but it appears in the
N.V. of 1316 as Boxe. The Wilts family of Boxe
derived their surname from this village. In 1243, we
find Henry de la Boxe, and in 1270, Sir Sampson
de la Boxe.

ASHGROVE appears to take its name from some
neighbouring wood. In the charters it is Æscgraf
(T.S.C.), and may be the trench of Æsc (a man).

HEYWOOD is derived from A.S. *Haga*, a hedge
or fence ; and *wood*. In early times it was very
unusual for woods or even fields to be enclosed. The
divisions between the latter were generally marked by
a baulk or raised bank of earth. Heywood is " the
hedged or enclosed wood."

BOWOOD is not separately mentioned in the N.V. of 1316, but in the reign of Henry III. it was Bunewood. Probably it is derived from A.S. *buan*, to dwell, whence we obtain "*bur*," a chamber, and the well-known *bower*. Hence Bowood is "the dwelling in or by the wood." In the neighbourhood is Bowden Hill.

BURWOOD would appear to be of similar derivation. A.S. *bur* a chamber or dwelling.

OXENWOOD, I take to be "acces-wood" (A.S. *ac*, the oak). Then it would become oak's wood, oxwood, and finally oxen-wood. It is the "oak-wood" (see oxen-leaze).

FAIRWOOD is probably "the fern wood" rather than the fair or beautiful wood.

CROOKWOOD. I take this to be "Crekke-wood" (A.S. *crecca*, a creek). It is the wood by the creek or watercourse.

WESTWOOD. As in the case of most of the above, this name takes us back to a time when there was considerably more woodland than in these days. It refers to a wood which existed to the west of Bradford. In the 13th century it was West-wode, which is identical with the word in D.B.

MELKSHAM FOREST. In the winter of 1229, Matthew Fitz Herbert, Lord of Erlestoke, had a grant of four old and dry oak trees from the Forest at Melksham. Matthew Fitz John, in 1287, was granted by the king, for life, the manor of Erlestoke and the castle and manor of Devizes, with the forests of Chippenham and Melksham. Hence the village takes its name from the ancient forest and the neighbouring town.

WANSTROW is Woden's tree or the tree of Woden, a Saxon deity. A.S. *treow*, signifies a tree.

BISHOPSTROW was in D.B., Biscopes-trew and in the N.V. of 1316, Bysshpes-trowe. It is the bishop's tree (A.S. *treow*, a tree, and A.S. *biscop*, a bishop). Canon Jones suggested that the " tree " may have been a wooden cross (see New Testament) under which service was held, but surely there is no need to pass by the natural object. Another writer suggests that the Bishop was St. Aldhelm, who may have preached here under a tree.

COATE. There are at least two villages so named in this county. Coate in the Hundred of Canning was not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it was Cotes. It is probably M.E. *cotes*, plural of *cote*, a cottage. Hence a collection of cottages.

CHUTE appears in D.B. as Cat-um. Probably this is derived from Welsh *coed*, or Cornish *cuit* = a wood. Thus Chute, may be simply " wood." In that case Chute Forest would be a re-duplication, amounting merely to " wood wood."

SAVERNAKE (village) was A.S., *Säfernoc*. Isaac Tayler's explanation is appended in a slightly condensed form :—Probably there is a close connection between Savernake and Severn. The latter comes from A.S. *Saefern*, and is connected with W. *Hafren* and Roman *Sabrina*. Some scholars connect the last with *Sabhrann*, a boundary, and consider that the river obtained its name because it formed the western boundary of the Belgic kingdom of Cumbelin (Cunobeline ?). The Romans would take the Celtic name and transform it into Sabrina, while in Welsh it would become Hafren, the *s* being softened into *h* according to phonetic law.

Safernoc points to a British *Sabrinacon*, signifying " a
border or boundary forest." The River Lee at Cork
which divided two tribes was called Sav-er-ennus,
" the boundary river."

(iv) Stoke.

The Saxons built much with wood called *beam, bam,
stoc* or *stocca*, the last signifying the stem of a tree,
a stick or a block. Hence the various place-names
into which the words Stoke and Stock enter. The root
is that of *stick* (verb and noun), the primary notion
being, that which is *stuck* into the ground and remains
fast. It is perhaps rather singular that the place
names of Wiltshire afford so few examples of the use
of the Saxon words *Stoc* and *Stocca*, and also that
the A.S. *Bam* or *Beam* does not appear to be
represented at all.

It is asserted by some that *Stóc* and *Stow* are two
distinct words meaning place or habitation, but even
if this be so, it appears to the present writer that the
root idea is the " stem " of a tree, or that which is
" stuck " into the ground. And if later, the words
signified a place, it was a " stockaded place," and was
so called for that very reason.

ERLESTOKE was formerly Stokes, from A.S.
stoc, "the stem of a tree," or, as some say, " a
place." It is supposed to have been taken from the
De Mandevilles by Henry I and bestowed upon some
Erle who has not been identified, and from this
unknown Erle it is conjectured that it obtained its
prefix. The manor would seem to have been restored
to the De Mandevilles by Henry III. In 1316 it was
Erle-stoke. Hence it is " the (stockaded) place of
the Erle."

PURTON STOKE. Purton is " pear town " from A.S. *pirige*=the pear, and tún. Stoke (see above). When in the 5th year of Charles II., Braydon Forest was disafforested, in lieu of the right of feeding heir cattle in the Forest, and also of picking wood, the rent of 25 acres of land at Purton Stoke was given to the poor.

BRADEN STOKE was formerly Stoche. In 1260 A.D. it was Bradene Stoke. Probably the name is derived from the forest of that name, which at one time covered a large part of Wiltshire, extending eastward from Bradford. It is the Broad dene or hollow. A writer in the Wilts Archæological Magazine has suggested, however, that the name is derived from a clan or tribe. It may have been the stockaded place of Brada—a man (see Bradan-ham—the home of Brada, B.C.S. 877).

BIRCHINGSTOKE or **BEACHINGSTOKE** was in D.B., Bichene-stoch, but in the N.V. of 1316 it is simply Stoke, which some assert was a Saxon name for a village. The name is probably derived from the Saxon tribe of the Bœcings, or Beccings. [Perhaps they called themselves Beccings—sons of the beech tree, A.S. *béce*, which had been introduced by the Romans ; as the Ashlings were sons of the ash—although it is possible, however, that they were sons of the axe (Becca, an axe)]. In that case it would be " the stockaded place of the Beccings." A.S. (*Stóc*, the stem of a tree). Or it may simply be the beechen wood. An old Wiltshire family bore the surname de la Beche.

LIMPLEY STOKE was once Stoke, which some say meant a place or village — though probably a stockaded village, or a village near a wood. At one time it was Winsley Stoke, but towards the end of the 17th century it obtained its present name, probably to distinguish it from the neighbouring village of Winsley. The meaning of Limpley in this connection is uncertain.

STOKE FARTHING. In the Saxon Charters, Fyrdinges-lea (see B.C.S., A.D. 932, and again in A.D. 948). Farthing is said to be Verdoun (corrupted, first to Vardon, and then to Farthing). The name is supposed to have been derived from one Theodore de Vardoun, who held it in 1316 under the Abbey of Wilton, but this is impossible. Another explanation is as follows :—Farthing lands are supposed to have derived their name from the fact that they paid a farthing scot or quit rent. Yet another suggestion is that they were feórthlings, or fourth parts of an estate in culture.

BAVERSTOCK may be the stockaded place of Babb. Babbe and Babbing appear as personal names in B.C.S., pp. 768 and 1289. Thus it was probably Babbes - stoche. It may, however, be simply the home or place of the beaver (A.S. *beber*, *befer*, *beofer*=the beaver), from which the Beofings may have taken their name—"sons of the beaver." In D.B. it was Babestoche, and is enumerated among the lands of the nuns of Wilton. Baverstock is near the river Nadder. Beverley, in Yorkshire, is " the bever's lac or lake." (A.S. *f*=*v*.)

ODSTOCK appears in D.B. as Ode-stoche, and in the N.V. of 1316 it was Odde-stoke. It is probably derived from a personal name, Ode or Odo, and hence it would be the stockaded place of Odo.

LAVERSTOCK may have been the stockaded place of the Saxon tribe of the Lœferings. In D.B. it is Laverte-stocke, and in the N.V. of 1316, Laver-stoke. It has been suggested, however, by a writer in the Wilts Magazine, that the name signifies "the place or home of the lark " (A.S. *lawerc* or *lauerc*=the lark, O.E. *lavrock*

or *laverock*). In early writing there was only one character for *u* and *v*, hence the change from *lauere* to Laverte and Laver was by no means difficult.

In a charter of A.D. 949 it is referred to as Laverstock on the R. Laefer (see B.C.S.), which may explain the name.

WINTERBOURNE STOKE is probably the place or wood by the river Winterbourne. In D.B. it was Wintreburne Stoch, and in N.V. of 1316, Wynterburne Stoke. The Winterbourne, as explained elsewhere, is the winter stream.

(v) COMBS AND DENES.

Comb is a word which the Saxons borrowed from the Britons. In the Welsh it is *cwm*, and signifies a hollow among the hills or a narrow valley. The same word meets us in honey-comb, *i.e.*, the hollow to contain the honey. As might be expected from its British origin, this word is found as a place-name in many parts of England, especially the S.W., and it is frequently met with in Wales. Cumberland is supposed by some authorities to signify " the land of combs or valleys," though it is more probably " the land of the Kymry or Kumry," a tribe of Kelts. Welsh, Cwm dwr = the watery comb. Welsh, Cwm carn = the comb of the stone-heap (cairn). Welsh, Cwm bach = the little comb ; Cwm du = the black comb ; and Welsh, Cwm twrch = comb of the hog. The A.S. *cam* appears to have some affinity with *comb*, and signifies bent, curved, or crooked.

ELCOMBE was in D.B., Ele-combe, and in the N.V. of 1316, Ele-come. It may be the comb of the elder (A.S. ellen). But it may be Ella's comb, or Elles-comb, the comb of Elle—probably the last.

CASTLE COMBE was in D.B. Come or Cumbe. The prefix is derived from its feudal castle, built by Walter de Dunstanville in the reign of Stephen, which still remains. It was the head of the barony of the Dunstanvilles, the ancestors of the Badlesmeres, who held it in 1316, but in the reign of the Confessor the manor of Cumbe was a royal demesne. Castle Combe, in a deep but narrow valley, is one of the loveliest of West Country villages.

RAINSCOMBE is probably the valley where was the home of the tribe or family of Ram. It has been called Ramscomb and Rammerscomb:—Rames cumb (B.C.S. p. 356), the comb of Ram.

COMBE BISSET was in 1316 simply Combe, and its owner was Johnnes Bisset, from whom doubtless its affix is derived.

CATCOMBE. Cat sometimes is derived from Welsh *coed*, *coat*, or *coit* = a wood. Hence it is "the combe in or by the wood." But Catta and Cetta are personal names found in the Saxon Charters (see B.C.S., p. 210, Cettantreo, the tree of Cetta). Hence Catcombe may be the Combe of Catta, or even of the cat.

ASHCOMBE is the hollow by the ash trees—ash tree hollow, or the comb of Æsc (a man) see B.C.S. p 908.

BURCOMB appears in D.B. as Brede-cumbe, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Brude-combe. It is said to have been A.S. Brydan-cumb. (See B.C.S., 826 A.D.) Hence it was the hollow of a Saxon chieftain named Brede, Brude, Bryda, or Bryt. *N.B.* Britford—was the ford of Brit, and Bridlington was the tún of the sons of Brid or Brit.

TIDCOMBE occurs in D.B. as Tidi-come, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Tyde-combe. It was the valley of one Tid, Tode, Tude, Tedo, or Tidulf (see Tylshead). These names, with others very similar, have been traced to the 6th Century. Tidworth was Todeworthe (1087) and Tudeworth (1316). "The combe of Tod—the fox" has also been suggested as an explanation. Tiddan-cumb, —the comb of Tidda occurs in Saxon Charter (see B.C.S. p. 1002.)

WESTCOMBE is the west valley.

BOSCOMBE is A.S. Bobes-cumb, and is supposed to be derived from a personal name—probably Bub, which is an 8th Century name. The charters have Buban-dun (the hill of Buba), and Bubban-cumb (the combe of Bubba).

STINCHCOMB appears in D.B. as Stote-combe. In the N.V. of 1316 it is Scutes-combe. A *stot* or *stott* was a young horse or ox (Swedish *stut*, Danish *stud*=a bull). Hence "the comb of the ox or horse." Or it may be the comb of the stoat (Armorican, *stôt* or *stoat* = the stoat). But this is less probable. Stut and Stutta are personal names found in the charters. Hence Stutes combe, the combe of Stut is most probable.

WIDCOMBE was in D.B., Wide-combe, and in the N.V. of 1316, Wyde-combe. It is the wide combe. In A.D. 901 it was Widan-cumb, and may have been the comb of a man Wida (see B.C.S., pp. 164 and 870).

WINS-COMBE. Many places take their name from *(a)* A.S. *win-berie*, the wine berry or grape. It was the twining plant, and the name *win* or *wine* is akin to *wind* and *wire* ; or *(b)* The *whin*, which signifies gorse, and is derived from Welsh *chwyn* = weeds. It is probable that Wins-combe is the gorse valley. But it may have been Wines-comb, the comb of a man called Win, Winter or Wintar (see B.C.S. 761).

BELCOMBE is the combe or valley of Bel or Belin, a Celtic deity whose symbol was fire. He gave his name to many places in Britain, chiefly rivers and hills. May there not be some connection here with the ancient *bail or watch fires*, which may have been a survival of the *Beltane Fire*—fire offered in worship to a god ? It may, however, be the comb of Bella (see B.C.S. 454—Bellanford—the ford of Bella).

WEXCOMBE is not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it is Wex-combe, as to-day. It stands near the Old Roman Road from Cricklade to Winchester, and hence it would appear to be " the comb by the *waeg* or way" (A.S. *waeg*, a way ; plural, *waegas*). Probably however it is Weges-combe, the comb of Wege (a man).

HIPPENS-COMBE may be the combe in which the Hip or Briar Rose (A.S. *hiop, heop,* or *heap*) was found. But more probably it is the comb of Ippa (see Ippan beorh, B.S.C. 917). Places called Heap Fold, Hipping Holm, and Hippings are known to be similarly derived.

Other place-names in which we find the word under consideration are Combe (near Enford), and Higher, Lower, and Middle Combe (near Donhead St. Mary).

(vi) Den or Dene.

Of all the words which the invading Saxons borrowed from the Celts whom they conquered, two of the most important are *dun* and *dene*. The similarity of sound and of form existing between these words has frequently led to confusion. Like *dike* and *ditch*, they are masculine and feminine correlatives. The land elevation is the

dun; the depression or hollow is the *dene*, for Den or Dene to the Anglo-Saxons signified a hollow or valley, deeply wooded. But a Den or Dene often denoted a forest district for the pasturage of swine and goats, the number being regulated by the Court of Deans. Hence, for example, Dean Hill would be a forest after the surrounding country was cleared, and thus an apparent contradiction between Dean and Hill is explained.

Wiltshire is not by any means a land of hills and valleys, hence such words as Comb and Dene are not of frequent occurrence in our list of place-names. The following instances, however, occur in the county :—

CHISELDEN or **CHISLEDON** appears in D.B. as Chiseldene and in the N.V. of 1316 as Chusel-dene. The A.S. *coesil* signifies gravel, pebbles, or sand, and it must be admitted that a place with both soil and sub-soil of chalk hardly seems to meet the case, but the name looks strikingly like Chesil-ridge. In A.D. 900 it was Ceolsel-den, in 958 A.D. Cysel-dene, and it appears as Ceosel-dene in B.C.S., p. 902. Thus the meaning is clear :—the sandy or pebbly dene.

GARSDEN is A.S. *goers* or *gêrs*, Scot. *girs* = grass. Hence the grassy valley. Gêrs-dun, however, has been suggested, and this would be the grassy hill, which is correct, for it appears as Iserdun and Iserdon (Garsdon or Gersdune) in B.C.S., A.D. 940.

BRAYDON was Braden, the broad dene or valley. Braydon or Braden Forest was " the forest having broad valleys." It was disafforested in the 5th year of Charles II., and in lieu of the right of feeding their cattle in the forest, and of picking wood, the rent of 25 acres of land at Purton Stoke was given to the poor. Braden Forest is supposed to have extended to Bradford-on-Avon.

WEST DEAN, a parish 8 miles from Salisbury, was Duene in Domesday Book, and Dune in the N.V. of 1316. The spelling in 1316 seems to have been confused with *dun*, a hill. I take it to be "the west valley." Dean was held at the Domesday Survey by Waleran the Huntsman, one of whose descendants gave East Dean to the Church at Salisbury.

MARDEN appears A.D. 758 as Mear-dene, in D.B. as Meres-dene, and in the N.V. of 1316 it is Mere-den. It is " the boundary valley."

WHADDON in Alwardbury Hundred was Wate-dene in D.B., and Whad-don in the N.V. of 1316. Here we have another instance of the confusion between *dene* and *dun*. Canon Jones took the first syllable to be A.S. *wudu*, a wood or timber, and hence he suggested " the hill or dean by the wood." Probably it is A.S. *hwaētē-dūn*, the wheat hill.

(vii) HILLS AND DOWNS.

The Saxons also borrowed from the Celts the word *dun* = a hill, a word which was found in the Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic dialects. The word signified not merely a hill, but often a hill fort. In Wales we have Snowdon (the snow hill) ; in France, Dunkirk, the hill by the church ; in Ireland, Dundrum, the hill ridge ; and in Scotland, Dunkeld, the hill by the spring. It should be remarked, however, that the British name for Snowdon was *Eryri*, an eyrie or breeding place of eagles. Eryrie also signifies a scrofulous eruption.

Dun is frequently met with in Wiltshire, not however as the name of a town or village, but in almost every case

in the form of Down, a hill or a hill ridge. Indeed, a tract of bare (of tress) hilly, grassy land used for pasturing sheep, is commonly called a Down in the southern counties of England, as indeed are many of the prominent hill ranges :—North and South Downs, Marlborough Downs, etc. Hill is A.S. *hylla* and *hul* ; Ice., *hol* = a hill. Knoll or Knoyle is A.S. *cnoll* = a hill top.

MARDON is Mere-dun (A.S. *mære*, a lake, and *dun*), the hill by the lake, or perhaps the boundary hill.

SWINDON is A.S. Swin-dun. In the N.V. of 1316 it was Alta Swyndon (L. Altus, high). Swin or Swyn is A.S. *Swin* ; German, *Schwein*=swine. Hence the hill of swine. Similarly in other parts of England we have :—Swynes-well (the well of swine), Swyn-burne (the brook of the swine), Swyn-ford, and Swan-legh (the swine meadow). In "Wiltshire Collections" by Aubrey and Jackson, it is suggested that the name Swindon may have been derived from an owner named Sweyn, a name often met with in old Wiltshire documents.

BAYDON does not appear in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it occurs as Be-don. This may be the bee hill (A.S. *beo* = the bee), or Bel-don from Bel, a Celtic diety whose name was often given to hills and rivers.

BLUMSDON ST. ANDREW (Little Blumsdon) appears in D.B. as Blountes-done, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Bluntes-don Sci Andreæ. It is derived from the personal name Blunt, and is " the hill of Blunt." This name occurs in the Battle Abbey Roll, and as early as 1400 we find the name of John Bluntsham, doubtless

John of Bluntsham. In the H.R. of 1273 we find Richard le Blunt or Richard le Blont (the blond or fair) settled in Wilts. The name Le Blunt is supposed to have originated in a nickname, from the first bearer's fair complexion (le blonde). The affix appears to have been given given to distinguish this from the neighbouring parish of the same name, and is derived from the ancient Church of St. Andrew.

BLUMSDON ST. LEONARD (Broad Blumsdon) was in D.B. Bluntes-done, and in 1316, Bluntes-don Sci Leonardi, the affix being derived from the Church (see above).

BURY BLUMSDON is so-called from an ancient Burgh or Camp (Roman), of which traces still appear.

HANNINGTON occurs in D.B. as Hannin-done, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Hanyngdon. This may be the dún or hill of the Saxon tribe of Hanings, who were the sons of Hen=the Aged (see Chapter 2).

WHADDON (near Holt) is A.S. *hwoed*, little, and A.S. *dun*, a hill. Hence " the little hill." " The wheat hill " has also been suggested (see page 102).

ETHANDUNE (now Edington) is perhaps from *éthan*, the dative defective form of *éthe*, desert, desolate, or waste. It may be the "desolate dun or hill," an apt description of the hill that rises above the village. In A.D. 468 it was Edyndon (B.C.S. iii., 495), and Ethan dun, probably from Etha—a personal name.

HAYDON looks like A.S. *haga*, a hedge or fence. Hence " the fenced hill."

HINDON may be the hanging hill (A.S. *henge-clif=* hanging cliff; *Stonehenge=*hanging stones) from *henge*, hanging, and *dun*, a hill. Dr. Beddoe suggests *hên-dun* (Welsh), the old hill fort, or *hean dun*, the high hill or fort. The hill of the hind, or female deer is not improbable (A.S. *hind*).

BOWDON HILL I take to be O.N. *bôl*, a dwelling, which is often corrupted into *bow*. If this be correct the name would signify " the hill slope on which are dwellings," a meaning which seems to agree with the situation of the village. It is suggested in " Wiltshire Collections " (Aubrey and Jackson) that the name Bow-don may signifiy " the winding hill," and certainly the hill winds very considerably. The name is some-times written Bowden, and on this it may be remarked that Den and Dene in place-names are not infrequently confused with Dun and Don.

STAPLE HILL, on the Wilts and Somerset border, derives its name from A.S. *stapol*, a post or pillar of stone or wood—in this case a boundary post.

CANE HILL or **CAEN HILL** is supposed to derive its name from the Cannings, a Saxon tribe, who have given their name to the neighbouring villages of All Cannings and Bishop's Cannings.

DERRY HILL. Canon Jones suggested the Welsh *derw=*an oak, but Canon Jackson supposed that the name was of French or Latin origin, and suggested " dairy hill," saying that the monks at the neighbouring Abbey of Stanley had a farm on the hill, which in the deeds of that house is spoken of as their Daeria, or dairy farm.

LARKHILL appears to need no explanation. It is the hill where larks abound.

GORSE HILL also would appear to present no difficulty (A.S. *gorst*, furze). It is a hamlet adjoining New Swindon. A tithing of Old Swindon is called Broom.

RIDGE (near Chilmark) is derived from A.S. *hrycg* = a ridge or back. The Ridge-way may have passed S. from Lavington in this direction. At any rate a British trackway (the "tin road") passed near this place from Teffont through Chicklade and by White Sheet Hill to Cornwall.

RUDGE is A.S. *hrycg*, German *rucken*, a ridge or back, and of course refers to a hill. The same word is seen in Ruge-ley. It may be connected also with A.S. *ruge* or *rûh*, rough or hoar. Probably an ancient British trackway passed near, certainly the Wans dyke did.

SEDGEHILL. A.S. *secg*, the sedge. "The sedgy hill."

NORRIDGE is not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it was North-rygge (A.S. *hrycg* = a ridge). Hence like Rudge and Ridge (see above) the village derives its name from the hill.

EAST RIDGE (near Ramsbury) derives its name from the neighbouring hills. In 1316 it was East-rygge. In the H.R. of 1273 we find William De Este-rygge, Co. Wilts.

HAWKERIDGE (near Westbury) is "the back or ridge frequented by hawks." (A.S. *hafoc*, Icel. *haukr*, a hawk). It has been suggested that this is Hayt-ridge, perhaps "the boundary ridge." Thus it may derive its name from the fact of the ridge being near the boundary of Somerset and Wilts.

LOCKERIDGE appears in D.B. as Locke-rige, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Loke-rugge (see Ridge and Rudge above). It appears to be the ridge or back of Lok or Loki, a Norse god or a man. The name of this deity was adopted by a Saxon tribe, the Lockings (= sons of Lok). From Lok or Loki we get many surnames :—Lock, Locker (A.S. Locar), Lockett, &c.

DITCHERIDGE or DITTERIDGE is 6 miles N.E. of Bath. It probably takes its name from the Wans-dike, a great entrenchment designed perhaps to protect Bath from the incursions of the Welsh. It began at the Severn and passed through Spy Park, eastward to Heddington. Ditcheridge is " the hill ridge or back near the Ditch or Dyke " (names often confused.)

SANDRIDGE (near Bromham) is the sandy ridge, the name being derived from the sandy soil. Not far away are Sandy Lane and Seend, having names of similar origin.

SWALLOWCLIFT or SWALLOWCLIFFE appears in a Charter of 940 A.D. as Swealewan Clif, in D.B. it is Svolo-clive, and in the N.V. of 1316 Swale-clyve. *Cliff* or *Cleeve* signifies a hill or dun, and the first part of the name may be A.S. *swalewe*, the swallow. In that case the genitive would be swalewes-clif :—" the cliff of the swallow." But Swelu is an old personal name found on a burial pyramid at Glastonbury. And thus the name may have been Sweluan-clif :—" the cliff of Swelua." (There was no *v* in A.S.)

CHAPEL KNAP (near Corsham). Knap is A.S. *cnaep*, the top of a hill. I take it to be the Chapel at he top of the hill. The use of the word Chapel as

the name of a village appears to be more common in
Wales than in England, thus such names occur as :—
Capel Cynon, Capel Evan, Capel Mair, Capel Sion, etc.

KNOOK appears in D.B. as Cunuche, Kunuc in
1210, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Knouk.   It is the
Keltic *cnoc* (Gaelic and Irish, *cnoc* ; Welsh, *cnwe* = a
round hill)=a hill or mound.   We have Knook Down
(literally hill-hill) and Knook Castle, an earthwork on
the brow of an eminence 2 miles north of Heytes-
bury (*c*=**k**).

CONOCK (near Chirton) appears in D.B. as Cowic,
about 1250 it is Cynnoc, and in the N.V. of 1316,
Conick.   I take this to be Keltic—*cnoc*=a hill or
mound (see above).

WEST KNOYLE was in 948 A.D. Cnugel, in
D.B. Chenuel, and in the N.V. of 1316, Knowel.   It is
derived from A.S. *cnoll*, Welsh *cnol*, a hill top or
a round hillock.

EAST KNOYLE appears in D.B. as Chenuel, and
in the N.V. of 1316 as Cnowell, in which form it looks
more like the A.S. *cnoll*, from which the name is
derived.   Originally it was Knoyle Regis, but in 1180
it was purchased by the Bishop of Winchester and
given to the Church at Winton.   After this it was
known as Knoyle Episcopi or Bishop's Knoyle.   The
Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor.

SEEND CLEEVE.   Cleeve occurs in the H.R.
as Clive, and means dun, hill, or cliff.   Hence Seend
Cleeve is the village on the hill.   Seend village is about
¼ mile away.

REDLYNCH.   A.S. *hlinc* signifies a hill ridge.
Seebohm (" Village Communities ") says that the

" lynches " on hill sides were due to open field strip-culture, and especially to the method of ploughing across one way only, the plough being unused on the return journey. Thus the lower part of the strip was gradually raised, and the higher part was gradually lowered. The banks between these plough - made terraces were called *lynches* or *lincs*, and this name was later applied to the ploughed strips themselves.

Redlynch may be the linc where was the stone pillar (A.S. *ród*, a stone pillar), but more probably it is the linc of a man called Raed, Hrad, or Rada—names which actually occur in the Charters.

STANDLYNCH is probably the *linc* of some boundary or other stone (A.S. *stan*, a stone).

CLIFF PIPARD was held in early times by Bigod, the Earl Marshal of England, and under him by the family of Columbars, from whom the Pipards held it. The latter is a Norman name found in the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Devon, and Oxford. At Freshford, near Bath, it is corrupted into Pipe-house. One Philip Pipard, of Cliff, was Rector of Trowbridge in 1347. The affix is then derived from the Pipard family.

CLEVANCY was Cliff Wancy, and was held under the Earl Marshal Bigod by the family of Wancy. William and Godfrey de Wancy held lands here under Bigod in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.

EURIDGE. I take to be Celtic, *Eudan*, the brow of a hill and *ridge*. Thus it is a reduplication, made up of a Celtic and a Saxon word. Euridge is an ancient manor with two or three cottages, near Colerne, which itself stands on the brow of a hill ridge. Or it may be the ridge of Eudo (a man).

N.B.—The above are town or village-names derived from hills. Marlborough, Woodborough, etc., properly belong to this section, but for the sake of convenience they have been classified under " Bury."

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CHAPTER V.

(i) FORDS.

FORD is connected with A.S. *Faran*=to go, to fare. The word occurs in connection with both Anglo-Saxon and Norse names, but with different meanings. To the Saxons, Fords were passages across rivers for men or cattle, and sometimes they were roads or tracks through a wood. The Scandinavian *fords* are passages for ships up arms of the sea, as in the *fjords* of Norway and Iceland, and the *firths* of Scotland. A Saxon *ford* was not so much a place of permanent settlement, as a spot visited from time to time for crossing a river on foot or by wading, or for passing through a wood. Later, settlements were established at these points, and they took their names from the way or passage. The Welsh word is *Ffordd*=ford or road, but their *Rhyd* also signifies a ford.

The Wiltshire fords are chiefly found along the courses of the two principal rivers—the Avons ; and these fords were in actual use in some instances until

comparatively recent times. Thus Canon Jones tells us that that the ford at Bradford was used until a comparatively modern date for all carriages, the bridge being originally much narrower than now, and probably only intended for foot passengers.

FORD. We have two villages called Ford, one near North Wraxhall on the Box Brook, the other near Laverstock on the Bourne.

BRADFORD was in the 8th Century, Bradan-ford, in D.B. it is Brade-ford, and in the N.V. of 1316 it occurs as Brade-ford. It is the " broad-ford ' from A.S. *Brád*, broad. It has been suggested that the name was originally derived from the Bray-den (Broad-dene) Forest, which stretched from this place over a great part of Wilts. The A.S. Chronicle represents Cenwalh as fighting a battle at *Bradan forda be Afne* in 652.

But Brada occurs in the Charters as a personal name, viz., Bradan-ham, " the home of Brada" (B.C.S., p. 877.) Thus Bradan-ford may be "the ford of Brada."

AXFORD (near Ramsbury) was Ashrugge in the N.V. of 1316 (it is not separately mentioned in D.B.) *Rugge* is from A.S. *hrycg*, German *rücker*, a ridge or back. Hence "the ridge covered with ash trees." Thus it would appear that Axford is " the ford by the ash trees. Axford is, however, sometimes derived like Exe (river) from Celtic *uiscè*, *wisk*, and *wish* = water. Hence it is said to signify " water ford," which is somewhat unmeaning.

BOTTLESFORD is probably derived from O.N. *Búa*, to dwell, and German *büttel*, a dwelling, through A.S. *Bóld*, *Botl*, that which is built, an abode. Hence " the building, dwelling, or abode by the way or

passage," but it may have been the way of Boll, Bote, or Botta (personal names found in the Charters).

IFORD (near Bradford-on-Avon) was Ig-ford, viz :— the island ford. (A.S. *ig*, *ea*, or *eg* = an island).

STOFORD or **STOWFORD** (in the parish of S. Newton) was Stán ford :—" the stone ford." (A.S. *Stán* = a stone).

WILSFORD (near Amesbury) appears in D.B. as Wifles-ford, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Willesford. The personal name, Wivell, is found in the Battle Abbey Roll, and this ford may have been the possession of the Wivells. Or it may have been the property of the Vili or Wilsetas, the early settlers in the district (see Willesford).

CHRISTIAN MALFORD appears in a Charter of A.D. 937 as Christe-male-ford. In D.B. it is Christe-mele-ford and Christe-mal-ford, while it appears in the N.V. of 1316 as Chrste Malleford. A.S. *mael* signifies a mark, sign, or cross. Hence it is supposed to be the ford where Christ's sign (the cross), or image (the crucifix) was exhibited. In the village are the steps and shaft of an old stone cross. (Britton's " Beauties of Wilts."

But the middle syllable may be A.S. *mylen*, a mill ; *melew*, meal, and hence it may be " the ford by Christ's or the Church's mill." The manor of C.M. was given to Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, in 940 A.D. by King Edmund, and in 1287 the Prior of Bradan Stoke held a mill here for which he agreed to do homage to the Abbot. The first explanation seems, however, the more probable.

CODFORD (ST. MARY and **ST. PETER)** appears in a Saxon Charter (A.D. 901) as Codan ford. In D.B. it was Cote ford, and in the N.V. of 1316, Coteford. It is probably the ford of Coda (a man), though it may be the ford by the cottage (M.E. *cote*, a cottage). Keltic *coed*, a wood, has also been suggested, but the first explanation appears more satisfactory. The affixes, St. Mary and St. Peter, appear to be derived from the respective churches.

HUNGERFORD is A.S. *hund*, a dog, and *ford*. Hence " the dog's ford." Farley Hungerford took its affix from the Hungerford family who formerly held it. They in their turn had originally taken their surname from Hungerford in Berks.

SOMERFORD appears in 683 A.D. as Smer ford, in 935 A.D. as Summer ford, in D.B. as Sumre ford, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Somer ford. A writer in the Wiltshire Archæological Magazine says that here was no bridge until quite recent times, and that in seasons of flood, particularly in the winter, the river often covered a wide space of flat meadow land, so that the ford could not well be passed except in summer.

But Somer ford may be the ford of a man whose name (Sumar) occurs in the Saxon Charters. It was at one time called Somerford Maltravers from the family of that name, who held it from early times until the reign of Edward III., when the estates of John Maltravers were confiscated. There are three Somerfords :—Great Somerford, Little Somerford, and Somerford Keynes, the latter (transferred to Gloucester in 1896) took its affix from Ralph De Keynes, who had this manor presented to him on his marriage.

WISHFORD occurs in D.B. as Wiche-ford, but in the N.V. of 1316 it is Wishford Magna. The name

is supposed to be derived from Celtic *wisk, uiscè,* or *uisgè*=water. Hence it is "water ford," though it may be simply "the ford by the witch-elm." (See Axford). There are two Wishfords—Great and Little.

DEPTFORD is Depeford in D.B., and also in the N.V. of 1316. It is "the deep ford."

ENFORD appears in D.B. as Ened-ford, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Eu-ford. Thus it seems to be "duck ford," (A.S. *ened,* a duck or moor hen,) though a writer in the Wilts Archæological Magazine suggests the Welsh:—" y nedd forth " = " the ford in the dingle or hollow."

WILSFORD or **WILLESFORD** (near Pewsey) appears in 892 A.D. as Wivels ford and Wifels ford, in 934 A.D. as Wifels ford, in D.B. as Wivels-ford, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Wyvels-ford. Wivell, a personal name, is found in the Roll of Battle Abbey. Hence this was " the ford of the Wivells." (In A.S. *v*=f). Skeat says that Wivel is perhaps Yiulf or Wifle (A.S. personal names.)

DURNFORD was in D.B. Diarne-ford, and in the N.V. of 1316, Dern-ford. M.E. *dern* signifies secret, private, known to few. Hence this was " the private or secret ford." Durnford was a Roman Settlement.

LANGFORD is "the long ford" (A.S. *lang,* long). About 946 A.D. it appears in a Charter as Lange forth (A.S. crossed *đ*), and in 1270 it is Lange ford.

STEEPLE LANGFORD was originally Stapel Langeford and Steppul-langeford. In the reign of Edward III., John de Steeves held Staple Langford in return for military service. The prefix Staple some-

times indicates that to a town was granted the privilege
of a market. Probably a stapol or pole was set up to
show this to all who passed through. Or the ford
may have been protected by stakes (see also Staple-
ford).

CLATFORD, 2 miles from Marlborough, was
Clatford both in the D.B. and in the N.V. of 1316. I
think it is the ford of Clyte (Clytes-combe appears in
a Wilts Charter of A.D. 850) or of Clacc. Its near-
ness to the Wansdyke suggests the Welsh Clawdd = a
dyke, but the first explanation appears more probable.
Chat, a wood, has also been suggested.

STAPLEFORD. There are at least nine Staplefords
in England. They were fords protected by piles or
stakes (A.S. *stapel*, a post or prop). In D.B. and in
the N.V. of 1316 the name is Stapleford as to-day, so
that unlike many of our place-names it has undergone
no change through seven centuries.

WOODFORD. There are three villages of this
name on the Avon :—Woodford, Upper Woodford, and
Lower Woodford. In A.D. 961, Wuduforda occurs in a
Charter. They were not mentioned in D.B., but
in the N.V. of 1316 we find Wodeford Magna (Great)
and Wodeford Parva (Little). The name is derived
from A.S. *wudu*, wood or timber. Hence " the river
passage near the wood."

MILLFORD appears in D.B. as Mele-ford, and in
the N.V. of 1316 as Mule-ford. The A.S. *myll* and
mylew signified a mill, and *melew* signified meal. Mill-
ford may be " the ford by the mill," or " the meal ford."

LANDFORD, on a branch of the River Test, was
in D.B. Lange-ford, and in the N.V. of 1316 it was
Laneford. It is " the long ford." (A.S. *lang* = long).

LONGFORD (near Britford) was in D.B. Lange-
ford, which was repeated in the N.V. of 1316 (see
above).

MANINGFORD was in D.B. Maniford or Mane-
ford, and in 1316, Manningford and Maningford. This
ford probably took its name from the powerful Saxon
tribe of the Mannings, who also named Manningham
in Norfolk, Manningtree in Essex, Mannington in Dorset
and also in Norfolk, and Manninghem in France.   The
name would signify "the ford of the Mannings," or of
Mann.   The form may have been Mannesford, the ford
of a man called Mann.

MANINGFORD ABBOTS in 1316 was Manning-
ford Abbatis.   In the 14th century it formed part of the
possessions of the Abbot of Hyde, but at the Domes-
day Survey it had belonged to the Abbot of St. Peter,
Winchester.   Hence the affix.

MANINGFORD BRUCE appears in the N.V.
of 1316 as Maningford Brewose, though in D.B. it had
simply been Maniford.   At the later date it belonged
to Maria de Brewose, who held it under the King.
Bardsley believes that the name Bruce originated in
Sussex, but Lower says that it came originally from
Broase, a castle in Normandy.   The name Bruce in
Maningford Bruce dates from 1275-6, when this manor
was given by Reginald Fitz Peter to William de Broase
as part consideration for his renunciation of all claim
to some disputed Welsh property.

MANINGFORD BOHUN was in 1316, Manyn-
ford Boun, and it derived its suffix from Bohun, Earl
of Hereford, who held it under the King in that year.
The surname, Bohun, occurs in the Roll of Battle
Abbey.   The suffix, Bohun, dates from the time when

Humphrey Bohun exchanged Weston Juxta Salisbury for Maningford and Wilsford. Humphrey had acquired Weston by his marriage with Matilda, the daughter of Edward of Salisbury,

BULFORD was in D.B., Boltintone, but in the N.V. of 1316 it is Bolt-ford. It may have been derived from a personal name, Bölla. Hence the tribe of Bollings or Bullings (sons of Böll or Bull), who can be traced in Lincolnshire and Oxford. The D.B. form gives support to this. Thus it may have been "the enclosure of Bölla," Bollan tone, and later, "the ford of Bölla," Bollan ford. Bolle was a Wilts landowner in the days of Edward the Confessor. The best explanation, however, appears to be found in A.S. *bolt*, a dwelling. Thus it almost certainly was "the ford by the house."

BRITFORD. In a Charter (B.C.S., A.D. 672) we meet the expression, " Britfordingea land scaere " :—the share estate or boundary of the Britfordings. The name Brut forda appears in A.D. 826. In 1065 it was Brytanforda, in D.B., Bret-ford, and in the N.V. of 1316 it again appears as Brutford.

It would seem that the sons of an old chief Bryt (so called because he was a Briton) formed a settlement here, and were called Britfordings. Hence it is " the ford of Brit, or perhaps of the Britons," who are spoken of as Bryts in the Saxon Chronicle.

UGFORD (on the Nadder near Wilton) was in A.D. 958, Ugford, and in A.D. 961, Ucing forda. It may be " the ford of Ucca " :—Uccanford, or perhaps of Ughtred, but the former is the more probable.

CHARDFORD. Close by Britford is Chardford, originally Cerdices-ford, " the ford of Cerdic," one of

the West Saxon chiefs, who there defeated the Britons.

PLATFORD. Plat (French, *plat* ; German, *platt*, akin to German, *platys*, flat) = a plot or piece of flat ground. Hence Platford is the river passage by the flat ground. Thus we have land called Farthing-plat or Penny-plat, according to the quit rent paid.

BARFORD ST. MARTIN was in D.B. Bérè-ford, which is repeated in the N.V. of 1316. The name is derived from A.S. *bérè* = corn or bread (Welsh, *bara*, bread). Barton (farmyard) is the corn enclosure, and Barton (town) is the corn or bread town. Hence Barford is " the ford by the corn lands, or the ford across which corn was carried." The suffix, St. Martin, appears to be derived from the ancient Church of St. Martin.

It is probable, however, that the original form of Barford was Beran ford (B.C.S. 627), in which case it would be the ford of a man—Baera.

STRATFORD is the ford or river passage on the Roman road to Silchester (the Ichnield St.) In old documents the name occurs as Stret ford (A.D. 672), Straet-ford (A.D. 948), or Strét-ford (A.D. 826). The various Stratfords help us to trace the old Roman roads. In D.B. it is not separately mentioned, but in 1316 it was Stratforde, and to-day Stratford Sub Castro. Stratforde is " the river passage on the Roman road or street," and the phrase, " under the castle," refers to its situation at the foot of the hill on which the citadel of Old Sarum, guarded by deep fosse and bold rampart, was placed.

STRATFORD TONY (see above) was Stret ford in A.D. 932, Stradford in D.B., and Strat ford in the

N.V. of 1316. This ford was probably on the Roman road from Salisbury (Old Sarum) to Dorchester. The suffix is derived from Alice de Tony, Countess of Warwick, who held the manor in 1316.

QUEMERFORD may have been Combre-ford— the ford by the Combes. Another interpretation is Cynemere's ford, the scene of a battle recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, though this is not proved. Yet another writer traces the name from " conber " (= confluence), through *kemper*, a name often found in Keltic districts as *Cummer* or *Cumber*.

SLAUGHTERFORD (4½ miles from Corsham), on a brook called the Wavering, was in 1316, Slagh-terford. Tayler says it is simply Sloe-tree-ford (A.S. *slá*, the sloe). Whitaker imagined that the name commemorates a battle—the battle of Ethandune between Alfred and the Danes—but I have not discovered any foundation for this suggestion, except that at Bury Wood the remains of a large encampment, supposed to be Danish, have been discovered.

(ii) BROOKS.

A common name for a small stream in Wiltshire is *Bourne*, which is derived from Provincial Eng. and Scot. *burn*, A.S. *burna*, a stream. This word is found in a slightly modified form in the languages of Holland, Iceland, Sweden, and Germany, in which it signifies a well or spring.

Sometimes we meet with the word *Brook*, derived from A.S. *bróc*, a spring, from *brecan*, to burst forth.

Perhaps it is connected with our words *breach*, an opening, etc., and *breeches*, a article of clothing. This word may be compared with the Dutch *brock*, and the German *bruch*, which signify a marsh. A *brook* is literally a breaking forth of water, and is equivalent to a *spring*, a springing forth.

In the North of England the word *Bourne* takes the form *Burn*, which, it will be seen, is a closer approximation to its original form than the word used with us.

Beck, probably a word of Danish importation, is also frequently met with in the N.E. of England, but so far as the writer knows it is not found in this county. The Icelandic form is *bekkr*, and the Danish is *boek*, a brook.

REDBOURNE (near Malmesbury). Red burne, A.D. 701, Reodburne, A.D. 758, and Rodburne A.D. 844, was not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it was Rodbourne. It is derived from A.S. *hroed*, a reed, and signifies " the reedy brook,"—the brook which

> " Choked with sedges
> Works its weary way."

RODBOURNE CHENEY was in D.B. Redborne, and in the N.V. of 1316, Rodbourne. Cheney is a family name occurring as Cheine in the Roll of Battle Abbey, and persons of this name have held the manor of Rodbourne. The Cheney family owned lands in Wiltshire. They obtained the estates of John Paveley, who was lord of the Hundred of Westbury, but by her marriage Anne Cheney transferred them to the Willoughby family. The affix has been spelled Chanew, Chaneu, and Chancw. Hence some have supposed that it came from the Chaneux family, and

not from that of Cheney. In the reign of Edward I., Ralph le Chanu was lord of Rodborne, under Richard, Earl of Cornwall.

OGBOURNE. The three Ogbournes were simply Oche-borne in the D.B. In the N.V. of 1316 they appear as Oke-bourne Magna, Parva, and Meysy respectively. Og appears to have been the name of the stream. It is probably A.S. *ac*, Ice. *eik*, the oak, though it may have been the stream of Ocga or Occa, or the water in which swine or hogs wallowed. St. Andrew and St. George appear to be taken from the respective churches. Meysy is probably the name of a former lord of the manor. The brook is a small tributary of the Kennet. At Ogbourn St. George an Alien Priory was founded in 1149.

ALDBOURNE was in D.B., Alde-borne, and in the N.V. of 1316, Ald-burne. It is A.S. *ald*, old. Hence '' the old brook ''—a tiny tributary of the Kennet.

BEVERSBROOK was in D.B., Bevers broc, and in the N.V. of 1316, Bevers brook. It is A.S. *Befer*, which is equivalent to the Dutch *bever* and the Danish *Bæver*, the beaver, and A.S. *broc*, a spring or brook. It is '' the brook of the beaver,'' just as Beverley in Yorkshire (Bever-lac) was '' the lake of the beaver.'' These names carry us back to a time when the beaver was a common animal in England. (A.S. *v* = *f*.)

SMALLBROOK, between Warminster and Bishop-strow, was in D.B., Smale-bróc, '' the little stream.''

SHALBOURNE, on the R. Bourne, is '' shallow bourne.''

WINTERBOURNE DANTSEY or **DAUNT-SEY** appears in D.B. simply as Wintre-burne (Winter,

and A.S. *burn*, a brook). This is a common name, denoting a stream that flows only in winter. The Winterbourne, after being dry during the summer months, commences to flow about October in each year.

The affix is derived from the name of a former lord of the manor, Richard de Dauntesey, who held it in 1316. The family took their name from the village of Dauntsey, 6 miles S.E. of Marlborough. Miles de Danteseia, Sir John Dauntesey, and John Dauntesey were Sheriffs of Wilts in the reigns of Henry II., Edward III., and Richard IV., respectively.

WINTERBOURNE EARLS. In D.B. Wintreburne, and in the N.V. of 1316, Wintreburne Comitis The affix, Earls, is derived from the Earls of Lancaster, who were formerly lords of the manor.

WINTERBOURNE GUNNER once formed part of the estate of Gunnorda de la Mare. Hence the affix Gunner.

WINTERBOURNE STOKE was in D.B. Wintre-bourne Stoch, and in the N.V. of 1316, Wynterbourn Stoke. Stoke is A.S. *Stocca*, the stem of a tree, and indicates that which is *stuck* or fixed in the ground. Probably this is the stockaded place on the Winterbourne, or perhaps the Winterbourne by the wood.

WINTERBOURNE BASSET was in D.B. Wintrebourne, and in the N.V. of 1316, Wynterbourne Basset. It is about 6 miles from Wootton Bassett, which came into the possession of the Bassett family about a century after the conquest. Probably Winterbourne was also held by them. Near, are Compton Bassett and Berwick Bassett.

WINTERBOURNE MONKTON. In the 10th century, Wynter bourne. The manor was given to the Abbey of Glastonbury by Elfrida, Queen of Edward the Elder. Hence the name Monkton. At Avebury, about a mile to the south, was a Bened. Mon. founded in 1100.

WINTERBOURNE FORD is on the Bourne where the Roman road leading E. from Salisbury crosses the river. Hence its name.

COLLINGBOURNE was in A.D. 931, Collinga burnan and Colling burnan, in D.B., Coleburne and Collingburne, and in the N.V. of 1316 it was Colyngeburne. The river on which Collingbourne stands is the Bourne which is only a winter stream. The name may be derived from the Collings, who were the sons of an old chief Col, Cola, Coll, or Cole. Canon Jones thought that the stream may have been formerly called the Cole, and that the Collings were the settlers on the Cole. At the same time he agreed that the name may have been derived from the chief Cole. (Such names as Col, Cola, etc., are found in the Saxon Charters).

COLLINGBOURNE ABBAS derives its affix from the fact that the estate once formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of Hyde.

COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS was once part and parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. Hence the name.

COLLINGBOURNE SUTTON. Sutton is South tún village or enclosure.

EBBESBOURNE WAKE. Ebbesbourne frequently occurs in the Charters :—Ebbles burnan A.D. 672, Ebles burnan, A.D. 806, Ebbles burna and Ebbesborne Wike, A.D. 902, Ebles burn, A.D. 948, and Ebbes

bourne Wake, 956 A.D. It takes the first portion of
its name from the Ebele (A.S. *Ab-el* or *Eb-el*, the
little river), though Searle (the author of the standard
book on A.S. personal names) suspects that Ebbes and
Ebes are names of persons. That the suffix, *Wake*, was
derived from former lords of the manor is doubtful.
It was granted in the 6th year of King John to
Galfrid de Wake, and was held by several of that
name in succession, but I suspect that they derived
their name from the place. I fancy that Wike is A.S.
wic, signifying (a) a village or house, (b) a monastery
or convent, (c) a place of security for boats by the
sea *or the winding bank of a river*, etc. Hence Ebbes-
bourne Wake was " the village on the stream or the
place where boats were moored." (A.S. *c* = *k* and
Wike = Wice or Wic.)

WILY or WYLYE, 901 A.D. Wilig, appears in
D.B. as Wilgi and Wili. In the N.V. of 1316 it is
Wyly. Probably the town took its name from the
river on which it stands. That name is supposed by
some to be derived from Welsh *gwili* = winding or
full of turns, which itself comes from *gwy*, a flood. In
Wales we find the river Gwili (in Carmarthen), and
the Wye. In the south of England the word takes the
form Wey (a tributary of the Thames and others).
Probably the names Wilton and Wiltshire were also
derived originalled from the R. Wily. Wilton is the
" tún on the Wily," and Wiltshire is " the shire of
Wilton " (Wilsaete, Wilsaetan, Wiltún - scir). The
saetas were settlers, and A.S. *scir* is the share or
part cut off.

KENNET (East and West) was in A.D. 939,
Cynete, in D.B., Chenete, and in the N.V. of 1316,
Kenete. The village name is without doubt derived

from the river on which it stands. It appears to be traceable to Celtic *cyn*, head or chief, and Welsh *neidr* ; A.S. *noeddre*, an adder or snake (a term applied to a river for obvious reasons), leading to the name *Nedd* and its plural *Neth*. Neath (town in S. Wales) takes its name from the R. Neth or Nedd on which it stands. See further R. Nith (Scotland), R. Nidd (Yorks), R. Nidda (Germany), and Welsh, nedd, a dingle. Hence Kennet signifies " the head or chief river." It gave its name to the Roman station of Cunetio, 20 miles from Verlucione (Wans.)

DONHEAD ST. MARY was in A.D. 863, Dun-heved, in D.B., Duneheve, and in 1316, Dounhead. Donhead appears to be " *dún heafod*," the head or starting point of the Downs (Celt. and A.S. *dun*, a hill, and A.S. *heafod*, head), or less probably of the Don, which rises in this parish and flows through Donhead St. Andrew to join the Nadder. The affixes appear to be derived from the ancient churches of St. Mary and St. Andrew respectively, the former being originally a rude Norman structure.

UPAVON was in D.B. Opp-avrene, and in the N.V. of 1316, Uphavene. A.S. *up*, *upp* = up, and Avon (Celtic), a river. Avon has many forms—Aune, Inn, Afon, Aven, etc.—and literally means " water water." Upavon is the upper village on the Avon.

NETHERAVON is the lower village on the Avon (A.S. *nither*, comparative of *nithe*, under or downward).

AVONING was in A.D. 896, Æfeningum, which appears to be the home of the tribe or family on the Avon. Avon is sometimes Æfene (see above), and *ing* or *inga*, = sons of ; hence applied to a family or a clan.

AVON, a parish 3½ miles N.W. of Chippenham, takes its name from the Avon, on which it stands.

BISS (near Upton Scudamore) takes its name from the Biss which rises here (O.N. *bisa* = to strive).

SAMBOURNE may have derived its name from that of a brook. The German *seamh* signifies gentle or placid. Hence " the gentle or placid brook."

YARNBROOK. This name is not easy to explain. It may be W. *gwern*, an alder or a marsh. In Welsh the initial letter of a word is frequently varied without changing the meaning. Hence *Bach* and *Fach* both signify little, and *Bryn* and *Fryn*, a hill.

WOBURN is A.S. *Wo-burn*, from A.S. *wó* or *wóh*, bent or crooked, and A.S. *burn*, a stream. Hence " the crooked or winding stream."

WARDOUR in A.D. 924, Weardoran and Weardora, was in D.B. Werdore, and in the N.V. of 1316, Verdure. It may have been derived from A.S. *ófer* or *óra*, the shore of a sea or river, which (word) appears often as *or* or *ore*. Probably it was a " look-out station on the bank of the river " (A.S. *weard*, a guard or watch). Canon Jones derived the word from Cornish *war* or *var* = upon or against, and Celtic *dour* or *dur* = water. Hence " the place upon or near to the water."

(iii)   WELLS, FOUNTS, LAKES.

LOCKSWELL (near Bowood) signifies the well of Lok or Loki, a Norse deity. The site of the ancient well from which the place takes its name has

been discovered. Lockswell was also known as Drown-font, "the font or fountain of Drogo," who was Chamber-lain to the Empress Matilda. A monastery was founded here in 1151 by the Empress, but three years later it was transferred by her son, Henry II., to Stanleigh, where a fresh grant of land had been made to the brethren within the king's manor of Chippenham. The water of Lokes-well was then made to follow the monks to their new settlement by an underground channel.

CRUDWELL was in A.D. 854, Crodden welle Crodde-welle and Criddan well; in A.D. 901, Crudde welle; in D.B., Cred velle, and in the N.V. of 1316, Crud-well. Other ancient spellings are :—Crede-well and Credan - well. It is supposed to have been originally Creodan-well, the well of Cridda, King of Mercia, who was slain in the neighbourhood in A.D. 573. *Well* is A.S., and *vell*, Icelandic. Opposite the Church are the remains of an ancient gateway, and near it is "a fine walled spring now called Bery-well," which is said to quench the thirst better than other waters.

Aubrey conjectured that the name of the village was derived from the property said to be possessed by this water, of turning milk into *curd* !

STOWELL, I take to be Stán-well :—" the well by the stones."

WESTWELLS needs no explanation.

LUDWELL may be *Lund-well* :—the well by the sacred grove, or it may be *Lade-well*, the well near the water course (A.S. *lad, gelad* = a way or course). Canon Jones suggested A.S. *hlid*, lid or cover, or *hlúd*, loud, noisy. Hence according to him it would be

either the covered or the noisy well. Probably, however, it was the well of a man called Luda, Lude, or Ludegar (names of persons in B.C.S.)

ERCHFONT or **URCHFONT** was in D.B., Ierches-fonte, and in the N.V. of 1316, Erches-fonte. The name is variously written Erches-font, Ierches-fonte, and Urches-font. The first syllable may be Celtic *Iwrch* = the roebuck, and the latter A.S. *funt, funta,* a foaming or frothing fount. Hence " the fount of the roebuck." I think it probable, however, that the first syllable represents an A.S. personal name.

FONTMELL is A.S. *Funtamel* or *Funtemal* (A.S. *mylen,* a mill, and *melew,* meal). In A.D. 863 it was Funte mel. Fonta was an A.S. personal name found in the Charters (see B.C.S., p. 469). Hence the name would be Fontan-mylen, " the mill of Fonta " (O.E., *miln*).

FONTHILL was in D.B., Font-el, and in the N.V. of 1316, Font-ell. Perhaps it is A.S. *Funt-geal* or *Funt-ial* (see B.C.S., A.D. 901). Canon Jones suggested *Funt-weal,* " the spring or fount of a Welshman or foreigner." But Fonta was a personal name, and the last syllable is probably A.S. *well,* a well ; *weallen,* to well up; or A.S. *weall,* a wall or rampart. Hence the well, fountain, or rampart of Fonta.

FONTHILL GIFFORD. The Gifford family held this, with 14 other manors in Wiltshire, soon after the Conquest. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held by one Berenger Giffard. Hence the affix. (See Broughton Gifford).

FONTHILL BISHOP or **BISHOP'S FONTILL** is in the Hundred of Downton which the Bishop of Wynton held from the king as far back

as the year 1316. The Bishop of Winchester is still lord of the manor of Fonthill Bishop. Hence the affix—Bishop.

CHALFONT is A.S. *Ceadeles funta.* "The fount of Ceadel."

FOVANT was Fobbe funte in the Saxon Charters (ii., 232), in D.B., Febe-fonte, and in the N.V. of 1316, Fovente. Probably it was originally A.S. *Fobbes-funt*, the fountain (Fr., *fontaine*) of or belonging to Fobbe. (See B.C.S., p. 469, for Fobbanwyl, the well of Fobba). A.S. *fob* signified foam or froth, hence perhaps the foaming well.

TEFFONT MAGNA was in D.B., Te-fonte, and in the N.V. of 1316, Teffont, but in the Saxon Charters (iii., 385) it appeared as Teofunten (A.D. 964), Teo-funte, Te-funt, and Teffont (A.D. 860). Several suggestions have been made as to the meaning of this name, but all are more or less unsatisfactory. Canon Jones suggested that the name was that of a tribe called the Teofuntingas, but the writer has looked in vain in the list of Saxon tribes for any name answering to the above. He further suggested that the stream may have been called the Teff or Tef, and that later the name was lost. He compares it with the Welsh river-name :—Taff.

According to Professor Skeat, Teow and Tiw were A.S. personal names. Consequently it is the fountain of Teow or Tiw, and Teowes-funten or Tiwes-funte may probably have been the original form.

TEFFONT EWYAS or **EVIAS**. When the Domesday Survey was made the lordship of " Tefonte " belonged to Alured de Merleberg, and not long after it came into the possession of the family of Owe, Eu, or

Ewias, Lords of Liddiard, another manor which had been held by Alured. Another authority says that Teffont Evias, like other estates belonging at D. to Alured, were held as of the Barony of Ewyas.

MERE was in D.B., Mere, and in the N.V. of 1316, Meyre. It is the name of one of the Wiltshire Hundreds, and was the meeting place of the Saxon Mote at a point by the water or mere (A.S. *mere*, a lake —allied to moor, marsh, morass, etc.) Meres were often used as boundaries. Hence this is the place " on the boundary," or " by the water." It is near the Dorset boundary.

LAYCOCK was in A.D. 854, Lacok and Lacoc ; in D.B., Lacoc and Lacoch. In the N.V. of 1316 it is Lacock. Cornish, *lacca* = a pit or well ; French, *lac* = a lake. The Welsh ending *og* or *oc* (Cornish, *ic* or *ick*) is probably diminutive. Hence " the place by the (little) lake or lakes." Beverley, in Yorks, was Beverlac (the lake of the beaver).

CRICKLADE was in D.B., Criche-lade, and in the N.V. of 1316, Crekke-lade. In A.S. *crecca* is a creek, and *lad* or *gelad*, a way or course ; also a lode or water course. The name means either a road over the creek, or lodes or passages dug to allow the water from a small creek or stream to enter the Thames. The town is of great antiquity, and the A.S. Chronicle records that in 905 Æthelwald ravaged " Mercia as far as Creccagelade " (Cricklade).

BURBAGE was in A.D. 961, Burh-beche ; in D.B., Burberge and Burbete ; and in the N.V. of 1316, Borebach. The two spellings given in D.B., *berge* and *bete-* seem to have little in common, and hence it is not easy

to say what the name may have originally been. The spelling of 961 seems to suggest A.S. *Burh-beca* (A.S. *burh*, an earthwork or a town, and Teu. *beck*, a brook). But this is doubtful. It may be Burh-béce (A.S. *béce*, a beech tree. Hence " the enclosure or tun by the beech tree."

CHAPTER VI.

DEVIZES. This name is of Latin origin, and first appears as Divisae, Ad Divisas, Diviso, or De Vies. The word seems to indicate " that which divides," or the boundary line. One explanation is that the boundaries of three parishes (Rowde, Cannings, and Potterne) meet at one point, and here Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, built a castle " at the boundaries " about 1103. Another explanation is that the name originated in a supposition that the place *had been divided* between the king and the bishop. Devizes is of great antiquity, some believing it to be of Roman origin, though, strange to say, its name does not appear in D.B.

They think, however, that it was formerly called Kanningham, which would be the häm or home of the Kannings, and the chief town of their manor, but this is by no means certain. William of Malmesbury seems to refer to it as the Castrum ad Divisas (the castle of the boundaries), which supports the explanation of the name given above. In A.D. 1311 it was Devyses.

CALNE appeared in D.B. as *Cauna,* and in the N.V. of 1316 as Calne. *Cauna* is supposed by some to have been derived from the Celtic *col-aun* = a current of waters. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, says that the Colnes in Lancashire and Yorkshire, as well as the Calne in Wilts, have the above derivation. It is supposed to take its name from the neighbouring stream formerly the Calne, now the Marden. Other explanations have been offered, but the above appears to be the most satisfactory.

TROWBRIDGE. In D.B. it is called Straburg, and it belonged to Brictric; but in 1100 it is Trobrege; in 1316, Trowbrigg; and in 1351, Trowbridge. The present name appears to have been derived from a place ½ mile west of Trowbridge, in the direction of Bradford-on-Avon, to reach which, on leaving the former, a bridge must be crossed :—the Trowle Bridge, and it is from this last that the present name is derived. Trowle is variously spelt in old deeds :—Trol, Tral, and Treowle, and *bridge* is O.E., *brig, brigge* (A.S. *bricy, brycg*).

WARMINSTER occurs in D.B. as Guer-minstre, but in the N.V. of 1316 it is Were-minster. Its name was originally A.S. *Worge-mynster* (about A.D. 01). Some have sought to identify it with the Verlucio of the Romans, but this theory has little to support it. Others, again, have sought its derivation in the A.S. *weorc, worc* = work.

Probably, however, the true derivation is found in Were (the stream), and A.S. *mynster,* a monastery. Hence it is "the monastery on the Were or Worge."

BEDWYN (Great and Little) appears in the A.S. Chronicle for the year 675 as Biedan Heafde ; in A.D. 778, Bedewinde ; in A.D. 968, Bedewinde ; in A.D. 993,

Bedewind ; in D.B. as Bed - vinde ; and in the N.V. of 1316 as Bede-wynd. This name presents considerable difficulty. It is said by some that it signifies " white grave " (Welsh, *bedd-gwŷn*), though there is no large barrow or funeral mound in the immediate neighbourhood which might lead to such a name.

Another suggestion is that Bedwyn is Beadan-heafod, the site of a battle fought in 675. A.S. *heafod* signifies head, and Beadan-heafod would be the head (town ?) of Beda. It may be noted that it was in Saxon times the metropolis of Cissa, who acted as Viceroy of Wilts and Berks under the King of Wessex.

ALL CANNINGS was in D.B., Caningi ; in the N.V. of 1316, Alcanynges ; in 1361, Alle canyngges ; and in 1366, Olde cannynges. The name is probably derived from the Saxon tribe of Cennings, who have named Kennington in Kent. It is evidently a family name. *Al* beginning the name is probably A.S. *Æld* = old. Canon Jones says the name comes from the Can-ingas, a tribe who derived their name from some old chief, settled here. Cane Hill is in the neighbourhood, and is also supposed to be connected with the Cannings. It has been said that in very early British times (say three centuries prior to the arrival of Cæsar) the northern part of the county was the home of the Cangi, a class of men selected from the principal tribes and deputed to keep their flocks and herds. This, however, is by no means certain.

BISHOP'S CANNINGS appears in D.B. as Cainingham (the home of the Cainings), but in 1316 it is Canynge. Bishop's Cannings is in the Hundred of Cannings, which in 1316 was held by the Bishop of Salisbury as chief tenant from the King. In D.B. it

was rated among the lands of the Bishop of Sarum, who
had a palace here. Hence the preffix.

LYDIARD MILLICENT. In A.D. 924 this was
Lidgeard ; in D.B., Lediar and Lidiarde ; and in the N.V.
of 1316, Lyde-yerd. It may be derived from A.S. *lyt*, little;
geard, a yard or garden from A.S. *gird*, a rod. This
is a place enclosed by means of yerdes or stakes.
Hence Lydiard would be '' a little place enclosed by
means of yerdes or stakes.'' A.S. *hlidgeat*, M.E.
lidyate, is a swing gate.

Another explanation connects it with Welsh *Llidiard*
from *clywd*, literally '' a hurdle opening.'' It is sup-
posed to have been on or near the old border line
between the Welsh and British races. Similarly Canon
Jones thought Yatton at one end of this border and
Yatesbury at the other were yats, gaps, or openings in
it, the one a village, and the other open pasture land.

It may, however, be only the enclosure of Lid or Lida,
a personal name found in the Charters (see B.C.S., p.
1282), and this is certainly more probable than the
Welsh explanation.

'' Lidiart '' is the name of a mountain in Anglesey
mentioned in Borrow's '' Wild Wales.''

'' Millicent '' is from a lady who held the manor
in the time of King John. '' Hugh, son of William,
granted to his brother Richard the vill (town) of Lidiard
after the death of Milisent his mother.'' Her *own*
family name is lost.

LYDIARD TREGOOSE. In D.B., Lediar, and
in the N.V. of 1316, Lydeyard. It was given by William
I. to William de Ow, Eu, or Ewias, whose descendant,
Robert, in the reign of Richard I., left an only
daughter, Sybilla. She married Tregoze, and in this
way it passed into the Tregoze family, who still held
it in the reign of Edward I. Soon after, however, it

passed out of the family, and eventually became the possession of the St. Johns.

DAUNTESEY was in 850 A.D., Domeces-ige ; in A.D. 854, Domecces-ige and Dantes-ie. In the D.B. it is Dantes-ie, and in the N.V. of 1316, Dauntes-ey. A.S. *ig* takes such forms as *ea* and *ey*, as in Angles-ea and Angles-ey, and signifies an island. Hence Domeces-ige is the island of Domec or Damic. The Danteseys of Dantesey and Lavington, a well-known Wilts family, took their surname from this place.

CHAPMANSLADE is probably A.S. *chepe*, a market, whence we get chapman, a pedlar, and A.S. *gelad* or *lad*, a way or course. Hence the way of the pedlars. This seems to suggest that the Saxon chapmen lived together as a community.

PEWSEY. In A.D. 958, Pefes-igge ($f = w$) ; in D.B., Peusie ; and in the N.V. of 1316, Peues-eye. It is supposed to be A.S. *Pevis-igge* = the little island. It stands on the Avon. More probably it is the island of a man named Peu or Pew.

PATNEY is supposed to be A.S. *Paeten-eye*, the peaty island. In Saxon Charters (iii., p. 354) it appears as Peatan-ige (A.D. 963). O.E. *bete* signifies to mend a fire, hence *peat*, a fuel. Icelandic *ey* and A.S. *ig*, *ea* and *ey* = an island. It may be noted that the river divides above the village, and re-unites below it. Also, that while the soil and subsoil are generally clay, chalk and greensand, some peat is found. Hence the name, " the peaty island."

But Peatta was an A.S. personal name, and hence this may have been the isle of Peatta, Peatten-eye (See K.C.D., p. 949).

MINETY, A.S. *Mintig* and *Minti*, probably " the mint island " (A.S. *minte*, mint, and *ig*, an island).

HATCH was not separately mentioned in D.B. In the N.V. of 1316 it was Hacche, and signifies a gate (A.S. *hæc*, a grating). This is a common name in the neighbourhood of great forests. (See West Hatch in Somerset).

STERT. A.D. 796, la Steorte ; occurs in D.B as Sterte, which is repeated in the N.V. of 1316. It is A.S. *Steort*, a tail. Hence a spit or point of land. The word is preserved in *redstart*, the bird with the red tail. *Staart ven* in the Netherlands is " the fen at the *staart* or spit."

ZEALS appears in D.B. as Sele and Sela ; in the N.V. of 1316 it is Seles. It is doubtless derived from A.S. *Sela* or *Sele* = a dwelling. A group of three or four farmhouses in Yorkshire is called Seal Houses.

GRIMSTEAD or **GRINSTEAD** (East and West) was not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it was Grymstead. Probably the name Grim in this connection was derived from the neighbouring Grim's dykes, of which there was two :—one north and one south of Salisbury. Grîma, a helmet, was one of the titles of the god Odin or Woden, whence Grim became a personal name. There was a peculiar propriety in calling a dyke Odin's, Woden's, or Grim's dyke, since he was the god of boundaries. Stead is A.S. *stede*, a fixed place, as in steadfast. Hence Grimstead was "the fixed place of (a man called) Grim," just as Grimsby was Grim's town.

LUDGERSHALL appears in an early charter (T.C.S., A.D. 530) as Lutegares-heal. In D.B. it was

Litlegar-selle, and in 1316, Lutegar-sall. The Norman scribes seem to have been peculiarly unfortunate with the word *hale* or *heale*, which is the dative of A.S. *healh*, and signifies nook, corner, secret place, or retreat. The nom: appears in M.E. as *haugh*. *Selle* gives no idea of the A.S. word. Ludgershall is then the retreat or secret place of a man called Lutegar or Ludger.''

A legendary story tells that King Lud erected a castle here, and that it obtained the name of Ludgares-Hall. This, of course, is a myth.

BROAD CHALKE in A.D. 955, Ceolc ; was in D.B., Chelche ; and in the N.V. of 1316, Chalke. It is not only the name of a parish and village, but also of a Hundred. At the Domesday Survey this Hundred was Stan-ford ("the paved or stone ford" over the Ebele). Doubtless, the name was derived from the character of the soil and subsoil, both being of chalk (A.S. *cealc* from L. *calx*, lime).

BURCHALKE or **BOWERCHALKE** was included in the D.B. under Chelche. In the N.V. of 1316 it was Burchalke, probably from A.S. *bur*, a chamber or cottage ; Welsh *bwr*, an enclosure ; and A.S. *burg* or *burh*, a town. No doubt the *bur* indicates that there were dwellings, and perhaps these were defended by ditch and bank.

IMBER was in D.B., Imemerie, and in the N.V. of 1316, Immere. The name may have been derived from *gemaer* or *gemearc*, i.e., the boundary. It was formerly, and is now, I believe, parcelled between two Hundreds. The word *gemaer* frequently occurs in the Saxon Charters.

FERN DITCH or **VERN DYKE.** Vern may be Fern—A.S. *fearn* from *faran* = to go, on account

of the magic way in which the seeds were supposed to be dispersed. Or, less probably, it may be Welsh *gwern*, a morass or an alder tree, as in the case of Whernside, so-called from its alder trees. Ditch is A.S. *dic*, a ditch, or that which is dug. Fernditch is near to Grimsdyke. Hence the name. (There was no *v* in A.S.)

UNDERDITCH may be Cornish *woon* = a down. In D.B. it was Wond'dic. Hence the ditch on the down.

More probably, however, it is derived from A.S. *wond*, a mole hill, hence " the small dyke," though A.S. *won*, steep, or *wong*, a field, are also possible.

WINTERSLOW (East) was Wintres-lie in D.B., and in the N.V. of 1316, Wynters-lewe. The last syllable is A.S. *hlaew*, a hill. Hence " the cold or wintry hill" (see Winsley). An early Charter (B.C.S., p. 761) has Wintres-hlaew, and Searle gives Winter as a personal name, according to which Winterslow would signify " the hill or slope of a man called Winter."

WINTERSLOW (West) was Wintres-leu in D.B., and Wyntres-lewe in the N.V. of 1316.

WINTERSLOW (Mid). (See above).

CHILMARK in a Charter between 929 and 940 A.D. is Child-mark and Chield-mearc. In D.B. it was Chilmere, and in 1316 Chyl-merk. A.S. *mearce*, a boundary, is connected with *mere*, a lake, since lakes were often taken as boundaries.

The first syllable is evidently *child* (A.S. *cild*, a child), and Chilmark is either the child's boundary or more probably the boundary of a man called Cild or Child. (Cild is the name of a monk of Edward's III.'s time).

WHITE PARISH probably takes its name from the character of the soil, as in the case of Bower Chalk and Broad Chalk. The soil here is of chalk, sand, and gravel, with a subsoil of chalk. Similar instances in the County are Seend (sand), Sandridge, and Sandy Lane.

TOLLARD ROYAL. One part of what is now called Tollard Royal parish was in the days of the Confessor held by one Toli. The name may thus indicate the *geard* or enclosure of Toli—Toles-geard becoming contracted into Tollard. This place is called *Royal* in consequence of John, Earl of Gloucester, afterwards King John, having held a knight's fee here. He also held the Chase of Cranborne, and used occasionally to reside at Tollard.

ROWDE appeared in D.B. as Rode, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Roudes. It has been suggested that the name comes from *reidh*, to clear or *rid* of trees. (This root is found in many languages). The open spaces so made were called *rods*, *rodes*, or *riddings* Thus we get such names as Grindrod (green-rod), Ellenrod (a clearing among the alders), Oaken rode (a clearing among the oaks), also Royds thus :—Green Royd, Ellen Royd, Ack Royd or Oak Royd, and many others. So, too, *Rode* in German, as in Harzgerode and Wernigerode. The word is of Norse origin.

Or Rowde may be A.S. *ród*, the rood or cross, from some ancient stone, which may have stood here.

ROAD HILL or ROOD HILL. (See above).

RUSHALL, in 892 A.D., Risc-laed ; in the 10th Century, Risc-lad ; in D.B., Ruste-selve ; and in the N.V. of 1316, *Rustes-halle*. A.S. *risce, ricse* ; O.E. *rishe, rusche*, signify a rush. The second syllable is

not so easy to deal with. The earlier spellings suggest
A.S. *gelad*, a watercourse, hence the reference may have
been to the rushy stream or channel (the Avon). But
the Normans often in D.B. wrote *selle* for A.S. *heale*
or *hale*, the dative of *healh*, a nook, corner, secret
place, or retreat, and this word often appears in place-
names to-day as *hall*. Hence the name may signify
"the rushy place, nook, or corner." Henry Bradley says
that " *healh* seems to mean waterside pasture."   The
best authorities seem agreed that *hale* cannot be *hall*.

KEEVIL appears in D.B. as Chi-vele, and later
as Ky-ele and Ky-vele. Canon Jones suggested Welsh
cae, Cornish *chy*, a house or field ; and Welsh *gwely* or
wely, which becomes *wele* or *vele*, and means much the
same as villa. Hence (said the Canon) " a freeholder's
farm or manor."

The writer has come across a Charter (B.C.S., p. 364,
A.D. 964) which deals with land at Æystone (Steeple
Ashton).   One place mentioned on the boundary is
Semnit (Semington), and another is " Ke-fle wirtrim,"
which appears to be Keevil. Now *wirtrim* or *wirtruma*
is A.S., and signifies the root of a plant of the *wirt* or
wort variety, and Cerfille, Chervil, or Chevril was the
name of this particular wort.   Bosworth and Toller
(A.S. Dict.) quote :—" I take three heads of this herb
which is named *cerefolium*, and by the other like name,
chevril, etc."   In A.S. *k = c = ch*, and *v = f*. Hence
Cerfille becomes Keevil by simply dropping the *r*. The
M.H. German name of the plant is *kervele*.

CHEVEREL (Great) appears in D.B. simply as
Chevrel, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Cheyverel Magna.
It has been suggested that the first syllable is Welsh,
and the second Gaelic, the whole signifying " the
goats' cliff."   The word undoubtedly is A.S. *chevril*

(see Keevil), and signifies a plant of the wort species, which probaby grew here in abundance.

CHEVEREL (Little) was in D.B., Chevrel, and in the N.V. of 1316, Cheyverel Parva.

CHERHILL was not separately mentioned in the D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it appears as Chiriel or Chyriel. *Cherry Hill* is, of course, absurd. Another suggestion (A.S. *kerran* or *kirran*, to turn, and A.S. *hull*, a hill) has been made by a gentleman who pointed out that Cherhill is near the old road leading to the West of England, which must have passed here in very early times, and which near this place makes a considerable bend.

The writer, however, prefers to refer the name to the plant mentioned above (see Keevil), the Chervil or Cherfil (for there was no *v* in A.S.), which by dropping the *f* would become Cheril, as the name was in 1316.

COLERNE was in D.B., and also in 1316, Colerne as to-day. The last syllable is probably A.S. *erne*, a dwelling, and the situation of the village lends some support to the suggested derivation of the first syllable from Welsh or Cornish *col*, a peak. Hence " the dwelling on the peak." It may, however, be " the cold dwelling," from A.S. *cald*, cold.

But Cole was a Wilts landowner in the days of Edward the Confessor, and the name may have been Coleserne, " the dwelling of Cole."

POTTERNE was in D.B., Poterne, as also in the N.V. of 1316, and it presents considerable difficulty. It may be A.S. *putte* or *pyt* = a well, and A.S. *erne* = a dwelling. But the A.S. word is never *pot*, and at best can be only an artificial well, a hole, or a pit. These

wells were so numerous that such a pit or hole would hardly give its name to the place.

But Searle gives Poto and Pottel as A.S. personal names, and hence it was almost certainly Potoes-erne, or Potes-erne, "the dwelling of Poto or of Pot."

SEEND was not separately mentioned in D.B., but in the N.V. of 1316 it is Sende. It was so-called from the sandy nature of its soil.

OARE. Gaelic *or* or *oir* signifies brink, edge, or boundary. The A.S. *ora* appears often as *or* or *ore*, and signifies the shore of a sea or river, and thus seems inapplicable. The name Oare may have reference to the position of the village under Hewish Hill, or to some ancient boundary. In the D.B. it is Draicote, and in the N.V. of 1316, Dreycote Ore. Draycote is now the name of a farm near Hewish. Draycote Fitzpaine, like Oare, is in the parish of Wilcot.

CHITTOE or **CHIT-WEGE** is supposed to signify "the way by the wood" (Welsh *coed*, Cornish *cuit*, a wood, and A.S. *weg*, a way). The writer suggests "the way of (or belonging to) Cett or Cetta" (A.S. *c = ch*). Cettan treo, the tree of Cetta, appears in the Saxon Chronicles (B.C.S., p. 210). (There was no *ch* sound in A.S. before the Conquest, *c* being sounded as *k*).

CHITTERN was in D.B., Cheltre and Chet-re, and in the N.V. of 1316 it appeared as Chut-erne. The Welsh *coed*, a wood, is often supposed to corrupt into Chit and Chat. A.S. *ern* is a dwelling. Hence it may be "the dwelling by the wood."

The writer, however, suggests that it was Cettan-ern, the dwelling of Cetta (See Chittoe).

SEAGRY occurs in D.B. as Segr-ie and Segr-ete. In the N.V. of 1316 it is Segr-e. In an ancient Charter there is Seg-mede, but it is not certain that Seagry is intended.

The last syllable is either A.S. *ey* or *ea*, an island, or A.S. *ea* = a reach of meadow land near a river.

The first syllable has been supposed to be Welsh *hesg*, sedge, but the writer prefers to refer it to Sigar' who held lands in Wilts before the Conquest, and whose name appears in the D.B. Hence it is " the river meadow of Sigar," or perhaps merely the " sedgy meadow." " Sedge ford " has been suggested, but as the writer thinks, on mistaken grounds. (W. *hesg*, sedge, and *rit*, ford.)

OAKSEY was in D.B., Woches-ie, and in the N.V. of 1316, Bokesey, which was evidently intended for Wokesey. A.S. *ig*, *ea*, or *ey* signifies an island, and A.S. *ea* is a reach of land by the river. Hence the second syllable in the name refers to its position between the Swill and Flagham Brooks.

The first syllable is in all probability a personal name, Woc. Hence Wocces-ey would be the island of Woc, and Wocces - ea would be the river-reach owned by Woc. The Charters give Wocces geat, viz. :—the gate of Woc. Attempts have been made to connect the name with the oak, but in that case the form would have been Aces-ey.

Another explanation is as follows :—" A Wuxi was a wattled sheep cote *(falda wixata)*. Fields were some-times called Woxies, perhaps from a sheep cote on them."

The writer considers the first explanation the most satisfactory of the three.

The Bohuns held Oaksey in 1335.

WILCOT was in D.B., Wil-cote, and in the N.V. of 1316, Wyl-cote. A.S. *cot* (masculine), *cote* (feminine)

signified a cottage or hut. Wilcote is probably the cot by the well (*wyl*, a well, frequently occurs in the Charters). Or it may have been Willan-cot, the cottage of Willa. Wilcot was held at the Domesday Survey by Edward de Sarisbury, Sheriff of Wilts.

HILLCOT was in 1316, Hulcote (M.E. *hull*, a hill). Hence "the cottage on (or near) the hill."

LITTLECOT.   D.B., Little-coate, was in the N.V. of 1316, Little-cote, "the little cottage."

EASTCOT was probably the cottage on the eastern side of an estate.

WESTCOTT would be the cottage on the western side.   There are two Westcotts in Wilts.

SOUTHCOTT (near Pewsey) would be on the southern portion of an estate.

DRAYCOTT was in D.B., Draicote, and in 1316, Dreycote Ore. In A.S. Charters, Draycott was generally *draeg* (*g* = *y*). Now *draege* is a drag or a drag net ; *draeg* (H.D.) is a band or multitude, and is connected with *dray*, a squirrel's nest, and *drag*, a waggon.   Prof. Skeat thinks it signifies "a drawing together, a place of shelter or retreat," while Mr. Duignan considers that the *draege* or *drag*, signifies not always a net, but agricultural implements (harrows, sledges, etc.), which were kept here and used in common.

DRAYCOTT CERNE derives its affix from the Cerne family, who held it as early as the 13th Century. Henry De Cerne, Knight, Lord of Draicot, was witness to an ancient deed relating to the gift of land at Langelegh to the Abbey of Glastonbury.   The same name appears on deeds dated 1278 and 1285.

DRAYCOTT FOLIOTT. Probably, like Chilton Foliott, held soon after the Conquest by the Foliot family, which became extinct in the male line in the reign of Richard I.

CHARLCOT was probably Cherlecot, the cottage of a churl, peasant, or villan (A.S. *ceorl*, a countryman ; Icelandic *karl*, a man).

SHERCOT or SHARCOT may have had reference to some boundary (A.S. *scir*, the share or part cut off), and its nearness to Oare suggests this.

SHARNCOTE or SHORNCOTE was in D.B., Scherne-cote, and in the N.V. of 1316, Cern-cote. This is A.S. *scearn*, filth. Hence the dirty or filthy cot. The sharn beetle was the dung beetle.

FOXCOTE was in A.D. 940, Fox-cotone and Fos cot. It is either the fox cottages, or the cot by the Foss way.

HURCOT or HURDCOTT appeared in D.B. as Hardicote, and in the N.V. of 1316 as Herdicote. It is A.S. *hirde*, a herdsman or shepherd. Hence the shepherd's cot. The A.S. phrase would be *æt Hyrde-cote*, " at the cot of the shepherd."

UFFCOT was in D.B., Ulfe cot and Ufe-cote. It is the cot of Ulf (a man).

BALL is said to be a corruption of Vall, an abbreviation of Vallum, a wall.

EWELL or EWEN (near Kemble) is Ewelme from A.S. *Æwelm*, a fountain.

FOGHAMSHIRE was probably Focgan-scir (A.S. *scir*, share or part). Hence it is probably the share or perhaps boundary of Focgan, a personal name found in the Saxon Chronicles. Kemble gives Focgan crundel, viz. :—the crundel of Focgan.

In 1539 it was the tithing of Vokan or Vogham.

WULF HALL is named from its Saxon owner, Ulf.

BLACKLAND, in 1316, Blakelonde, is probably the land of Blaec or Blaecca. For Blaeccan pol, the lake of Blaecca, see B.C.S., p. 834.

COULSTON in D.B., Covelestone, and in 1316, Coulestone Chaumberlayn, is probably Coolles-ton, the enclosure of Coolle, a Wiltshire landowner before the Conquest. Covelestone is Coulestone or Coolleston. There was no *v* in A.S. *Chaumberlayn*, probably from a former owner. Humfrey the Chamberlain held lands in Wilts at the Domesday Survey (see Compton Chamberlain).

ANSTY was in D.B., Ane-stige, and in 1316, An-stegh. The latter part of the word is A.S. *stig, stign*, or *stighel*, a stile. The first syllable may be a personal name, as Ansger or Aner. The former held lands in Wilts in 1068 A.D. Hence it is the stile of Ansger or of Aner.

MELKSHAM. In D.B., Melches-am ; was in 1316, Melkes-ham. A.S. *melce, melche, melch*, signifies milk. The M.E. is *melche, milche*, and the Mod.E. *milch*, full of milk. Another *melch* is applied to mellow fruit, and *milisc* (sweet), to mead. Probably Melksham is the milk enclosure. (In A.S. *c* and not *k* was generally used before *e*).

STERKLEY (the name of a Hundred) was in a Charter (B.C.S., p. 71), Stercan lei, and in 1316, Sterke-lee. It is the meadow of Sterca or Strerca, and here the Hundred met.

WRAXHALL. North Wraxhall was in D.B., Weroches-halle, and in the N.V. of 1316, Wrox-hale. South Wraxhall was included with Bradford in D.B., but in 1316 it was Wroxhale. Wrocces-heal occurs in the Charters (See Searle). Wroc is a personal name, of which the gen. is Wrocces.

Skeat denies that the last syllable in such names is *hall*, a stone house, and asserts that it is A.S. *heale* or *hale*, the dative of *healh*—nook, corner, secret place, or retreat. Hence Wraxhall is " the corner or secret place of Wroc."

EASTCOURT was in 901 A.D., Es-cote, viz. :— the cottage or hut on the eastern portion of an estate, or perhaps the cot of a man called Esc (Æsces-dun, the hill of Esc, see B.C.S., p. 908).

FRUSTFIELD (formerly Ferstesfield) was either A.S. *fyrst*, the first in order, or A.S. *fyrst*, first in height. Hence the first field or the high field.

ELLESTUBBE or ELSTUB (Hundred) is the tree stump of a man called Elle (1316, Ellestubbe).

STODFOLD, A.S. *Stód-fald*, the fold or place for brood mares. *Stód*, a stud of breeding steeds. *Falda*, a fold or enclosure.

RUBERGH is A.S. *rúh-berg* :—rough barrow or hill. (A.S. *rúh*, rough or rugged.)

FROXFIELD appears in neither D.B. nor the N.V. of 1316. Doubtless it was A.S. *Froxa-feld*, "the field of frogs." (A.S. *frosc*, *froga*, a frog; gen. plu. *froxa*.)

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ADDENDA.

THE Saxons took many of their personal names from the names of natural objects. Thus we have *catt*, a cat, and *Catta*, a man; *deór*, a deer, and *Deor*, a man's name; *brád*, broad, and *Brada*, a man; *bera*, a bear, and *Bera*, a man. Now when these, and many other similar words, find their way into the names of places, it is not easy to decide whether the place-name should be explained by referring it to the man, or to the animal. The best of recent writers have adopted the former course (Skeat and others), and I have appended the following notes chiefly for the purpose of showing that many of the foregoing place-names may be referred to persons.

SHERSTON (page 18) is the boundary *stone* (not town).

NUNTON (p. 27). Nun and Nunno were A.S. personal names, hence this may be "the ton of Nun" (a man).

COMPTON (p. 33) was Cum-tune in A.D. 863 (see B.C.S.), and the same spelling occurs in A.D. 958. This makes the meaning perfectly clear.

BARTON (p. 33). Among the Saxons, Bæra was a personal name. Hence the Chronicles have Bæran ford (B.C.S., p. 627) :—" the ford of Bæra." Consequently, Barton may have been (in some cases) " the tun of Bæra."

ALLINGTON (p. 34). Where Allington was in early times spelled Alynton, Allen-tone, or Alen-tone, it may have been " the tun of Alla." One Alla was a thegn in Wilts (c. 903 A.D.), see B.C.S., p. 596, and " the tun of Alla " would be written Allan-tun or Allen-tone.

LIDDINGTON (p. 36). Lida was a Saxon personal name. Hence this was almost certainly Lidan-tone, " the tun of Lida."

PARTON or PURTON (p. 37) was in A.D. 796, Puri-tone, and in A.D. 854, Peri-tune, and consequently the meaning is quite clear.

HILPERTON (p. 39). In an early Charter (B.C.S., A.D. 964) I find Hulpring-mor, which certainly refers to Hilperton. Swete's L.V.D., p. 630 gives Helpric as a Saxon personal name, of which the gen. would be Helprices, while the gen. of Hulpring would be Hulpringes. Hence Hulpringes-tun would be naturally shortened to Hulprington (see D.B.), and Hilperton would follow.

It is, of course, possible that Hulpring refers not to a person, but to a point of land. It may be A.S. and M.E. *hul*, a hill, and A.S. *princ*, a point ; thus the peak, point, or crown of the hill (A.S. *prica* or *pricu* also signifies a point). But it seems quite clear that *hulpric*, *helpric*, *helprinc*, or *hulpring* became a man's name, Helpric, and probably Hulpring.

OVERTON (p. 39).   Ufran tun A.D. 939, and Ofer-tune, A.D. 949.   Also Vuer-tune, A.D. 972, appears to refer to it, though it looks more like Worton.   (Note, there was no *v* in A.S.)

CORSTON (p. 40) was in B.C.S., A.D. 956, Corsa-tun, evidently Corsan-tun :—the tun of a man named Corsa (not Corson).

WOOTTON (p. 40) was in A.D. 680, Wde-tun, and in A.D. 844, Wude-tun.   There can be no doubt about the meaning.

SHERRINGTON (p. 42) is more probably A.S. *sciran*, *sceoran*, p. *scoer*, *scear*, pl. *scoéron*, *scedron*, p.p. *scoren*   The words mean :—*(a)* to cut or shear *(b)* to shave the hair, *(c)* to cut the hair, or *(d)* to shear sheep.   Hence it was probably "the tun or enclosure where the sheep were sheared."   W. *sarn* is, I think, quite out of the question.

POULTON (p. 43).   Skeate says that *pol* is now known to have been a Germanic (not Celtic) word.

DOWNTON (p. 43) is more probably Dunan-tone:— " the tun or Dūna " (a Saxon personal name).

ELINGTON (p. 45) is probably the tun of Ella, whose name occurs in the Saxon Chronicles.   The Saxon form would be Ellan-tun or Ellan-ton (see the 1316 spelling).   Both Elle and Ella were A.S. personal names. In the same paragraph " the stub of Elle " is prefer-able.

BEMERTON (p. 46) was in A.D. 932, Bymera cūmbe.   It was the comb of Bymera or of Beorma :— Bymeran-cumbe.

CHILHAMPTON (p. 46). Cille and Cilla were A.S. personal names. Hence this was probably the home tun of Cille or Cilla (A.S. *c = ch*).

DURRINGTON (p. 46). The following were A.S. personal names :—*Deorna, Dering, Derinc, Deorinc, Dirinc,* and *Dura.* The tun of Dura would be Duranton, and this is most probable, though the form may have been Derinc(g)es-ton. There is no need to seek a Celtic meaning.

CHADDENTON or CHADDINGTON (p. 41). The *en* in the first name and the *ing* in the second suggest the A.S. personal name, *Cada* (A.S. *c = ch*). The genitive Cadanton (the ton of Cada) according to modern spelling would be Chadanton. This explains the first name, and probably also the second. The W. *coed* appears inadmissible.

ROLSTONE or ROLLESTONE (p. 46). Abbodes-ton, the tun of the abbot or of Abbud, a Wilts personal name given in B.C.S.

MADDINGTON (p. 47) probably Madan tun, the tun of Mada. The old name for Madington :— Maeden-beorgh, would not signify the hill with the round top (Keltic), but "the hill of Mada." For Madan leah, the meadow of Madan, see B.C.S., p. 1312.

CHILTON (p. 49) was doubtless Cilles-tone, the ton of a man named Cille (A.S. *c = ch*).

FITTLETON (p. 50). Searle gives Vitel as an A.S. name. Doubtless, it was Viteles-ton, the enclosure of Vitel.

FUGGLESTONE. Fugel (c. 995 A.D.) was the legatee of Wynfloed, (K.C.D., p. 1290.) Hence Fugeles-ton would be the enclosure of Fugel.

HONKERTON was in A.D. 681 and also A.D. 901, Hane-kyn-ton.

TITHERTON (p. 51) was doubtless the tun of Teowdor (the name in the A.S. Charters of a subregulus of Wales), or Tudor. The name was probably Tudor- (or Teowdor-) ington :—the ton of the sons of Tudor. Tudor signifies *(a)* a child, *(b)* race, family, breed, etc. Titherington would be similarly explained.

BIDDESTONE (p. 52). "The tun of Bede or Bud" (not Budo).

PITTAN (p. 53). Pitan wyrthe (B.C.S., A.D. 826) and Pytan wyrthe (B.C.S., A.D. 948) appear to refer to Pitton. Pita is an A.S. personal name, of which the gen. is Pitan. Hence Pittan wyrthe was the enclosure of Pita.

MANTON (p. 53). Mehandun (B.C.S., A.D. 901), appears to refer to some Manton near Cricklade. Manton, near Marlborough, is probably the ton of Manna (see B.C.S., p. 1082, for Mannon mearc, the boundary of Manna).

CORSHAM (p. 56) was the home of Corsa (not Corsan) :—Corsan ham. Though the derivation from W. *cors* was favoured by Canon Jones, the writer now thinks it highly improbable. Corston was certainly Corsan tun, the tun of Corsa (B.C.S., p. 1287).

BROMHAM (p. 57). Brom was also a personal name (Duignan). Hence Bromham may be the home of Brom.

LYNEHAM. Most probably A.S. and M.E. *lin*, flax. Hence " the place where flax was grown."

TOKENHAM (p. 58), in B.C.S., A.D. 854, Tocken-ham, and in A.D. 940, Toccan-ham.

CADENHAM (p. 60), more probably from Cada, a personal name. The gen. would be Cadan ham, " the home of Cada." B.C.S. has Cadan hangra, the hanging wood of Cada.

DAMERHAM (p. 60). In a Charter about 940 A.D., Domer-ham ; in 958 A.D., Domra-ham and Domar-ham. *Dæmar, Domric, and Domhere* were A.S. personal names. I think it was almost certainly the home of Dæmar or of Domhere.

BREMILHAM (p. 61). *Brem, Breme,* and *Bremel* were also A.S. personal names (see B.C.S.) Hence Bremilham was very probably " the home of Bremil " (a man).

WIDDENHAM or WYTHENHAM. Widda (B.C.S., p. 960) and Witta (B.C.S., p. 565) were A.S. personal names.. Hence in the Charters, Wyddan beorh, " the hill of Widda," and Wittan mere, " the boundary of Witta." Consequently Widdenham " is the home of Widda," and Wythenham " the home of Witta."

WANBOROUGH (p. 63) was c. 1043, Wen-beorgan, and in the 13th Century, Wen bergh. This leaves the matter in some doubt. A.S. *wem* is a spot, and A.S. *wen*, a swelling. Still, I prefer Wódnes-beorh, " the hill of Woden."

BROKENBORO, B.C.S., A.D.956, spelt Brokene-beregge and Broken-berewe.

WOODBOROUGH, spelt B.C.S., A.D. 778, Wad-beorge, and 850 A.D., Wode brigge (an error).

TISBURY (p. 67). Piper's D.B. gives Tiso as a personal name. The gen. would be Tisoes, whence Tisoes-burg, Tysse bury, and Tisbury. Ticce and Ticca were also personal names. Hence it is the field (or town) of Tiso or Ticce. In A.D. 924 it was Tysse-byrig.

CHISENBURY (in 1352, West Chesyngbury), was doubtless the town of Cissa :—Cissan-bury (A.S. *c = ch*). Cis was the name of a monk at Malmesbury in 680 A.D.

CHISBURY was almost certainly "the town of Cis" :—Cissesbury (A.S. *c = ch*).

BADBURY was A.D. 955, Badde-buri, the town of Bæde (see B.C.S., p. 1282, for Bædes-wel, the well of Bæde).

ATWORTH (p. 73). Ata and Atta were personal names, of which the genitives were Atan and Attan. Hence Atworth may be the enclosure of Ata (a man), or Atta.

CADWORTH is more probably the enclosure of Cada (K.C.D. 287). Caden dun is the hill of Cada (Skeat). The Welsh derivation on p. 73 is very doubtful.

CHELWORTH. B.C.S., A.D. 892, has Cellan wurd. In 901 A.D. it is Celle wird, Ceol wurthe, and Chel-wrthe (A.S. *c = ch*). It is the farm of Cille, Ceol or Celle. Such personal names as these occur in the Charters :—Ceol, Cilla, Ceola, Ceolla, Ciolla, etc.

SOPWORTH (p. 74) is the farm of Sopp or Soppa, probably the former, which would give us Soppes-worth. Soppa yields Soppan byrig (B.C.S., p. 582).

BARWICK may be the village of Bæra, a man's name found in B.C.S., p. 627.

CHADDENWICK (p. 76) is not the village of Chad, but of Cada. Hence Cadan wick (A.S. *c = ch*).

BRADLEY (p. 78), near Chiseldon, was A.D. 900, Bradan-ley, the meadow of a man (Brada), whose name occurs in the A.S. Charters.

STOCKLEY (p. 79). c. 1270 A.D., Stoke-leye; c. 1280 A.D., Stokke-leye; and in 1282 A.D., Stoke-le.

DURLEY (p. 79) may be A.S. *dern*, secret. Hence the meadow known to few, but more probably it is Deores-leigh, the meadow of Deor.

CATLEY (p. 79) is more probably the meadow of the wild cat, or of Catta, a man. Catta occurs in the A.S. Chronicles as a personal name.

HINDON (p. 105). I find no mention of Hindon in either D.B. or N.V. of 1316. It may be the hill of the hind or female stag (A.S. *hynd*). Thus we have Hind-heal :—the hind's nook, retreat or corner. Or it may be A.S. *heáh, heáhne*, or *heáne*, high. Hence the high hill. (See p. 105.)

FIGHELDEAN was in D.B., Fisgle-dene, and in 1316, Fyghel den. Felgeld, Felgild, Felyeld, Fikil, and Fugel were A.S. personal names, and from one of these names the place derived its appellation. (A.S. *denu* signifies plain, valley, wood, etc.)

IDMISTON was A.D. 947, Idemes-ton, and A.D. 970, Idemes-tone. The D.B. scribe made two shots at the word, both very wide of the mark :—Weniste-tone and Euneste-tone. In 1316 it was Idemis-tone. I suggest it was Edhelmes-ton, which would, by dropping the *l* and losing the aspirate (a very common change), easily become Idemes-ton. The Chronicles give Eadelmes dic (the dyke of Eadhelm).

BOYTON was in D.B., Boien-tone, and in the N.V. of 1316, Boyton. Searle gives Boia as a Saxon personal name. One Boia was a monk, and another (B.C.S. 1130) was surety for Medesh. The gen. of Boia would be Boian or Boien, whence Boien-ton, the enclosure of Boia.

CHICKLADE was in D.B. Chig-lie, and in 1316, Chick-land. The first syllable is the A.S. personal name Cic or Cicc, of which the gen. would be Cices or Cicces, which answers to the later form Chickes. Hence it is the meadow or land of Cic.

The word *chick*, a chicken, was unknown before 1300 A.D.

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