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Place-names of Gloucestershire:



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PLACE-NAMES  
OF  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A HANDBOOK

BY

W. ST. CLAIR BADDELEY

JOHN BELLOWS, GLOUCESTER

1913  
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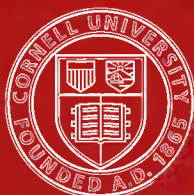
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## INTRODUCTION

PLACE-NAMES record faithfully enough to us, not only the settlements formed by our forerunners belonging to ancient races (the possessors and the places possessed), in the land we live in, but they tell us not a little as to what were their actual demands upon these ; what were their labours, their homely callings, where were fought their battles, where were heaped their dikes and defences, and, finally, their impressive burial-mounds. Of some few, however, such as certain river-names, it may be said that these only glimmer to us in an uncertain, often tantalizing, way, through the deep night of pre-history, like light from some of the remoter stars, the spectra of which are too faint to give any certain results.

Place-names often reveal to us the personal names of the originators of hamlets, and the owners of manors, as well as the identity of the once-important tribal-centre, market, or hundred ; so many of which have now dwindled to almost insignificant farms, if, indeed, they have not actually disappeared. Furthermore, by subjecting their early variant-forms to the *comparative* process, they not infrequently discover to us the secrets of certain sound-changes, which have been due either to dialectal influences, or, more often, to those peculiar modifications which took place in initial and other groups of consonants in order to suit Norman articulation. All this, then, that they give us, is historical material. It is part of that precious

national subject-matter, a singular intimacy with which made my kind neighbour, the late Prof. F. W. Maitland, declare that "the Map of England is the most wonderful of palimpsests, could we but decipher it": and which caused Mr J. H. Round to add that "much of our history that is still dark is written in the names that our remote forefathers gave to their English homes."

The meaning of the name by which each village in Gloucestershire is known to-day, therefore, is part of that history; and, as such, it is, or it ought to be, of some interest to every intelligent inhabitant therein. It has, in fact, a pedigree, as surely as has every oolite fossil that he turns up in his garden; and that pedigree can only be satisfactorily traced in the evidence yielded by early forms.

The following collection, formed in the course of country-walks, by wick and ridge and wold, it is hoped, may help to stimulate that interest in every district of Gloucestershire, a county that,—including within its area the Cotteswold Hills, the right and left banks of the lower Severn, even a portion of the Thames, one bank, at least, of the lower Wye (as far as its mouth), and bordered, as are its limits, by no less than eight other counties, in addition to it being traversed by two of the most magnificent of Romano-British highways,—may be regarded as having been enriched in interest by every period of recorded Ancient and Mediæval History.

If, however, in consequence of owning such a full record, a reader, pursuing some pre-conceived idea relative to Brython and Goidel, should expect to find in the following pages evidence of an abundant survival of what are vaguely called ancient Celtic place-names, and are often supposed to lie conveniently on the surface of modern Welsh Dictionaries, he will be

disappointed. The West Saxon Huiccans, together with their Mercian successors and overlords, have worked out in this district the results of their respective conquests to the utmost; and, apart from the more rarely-changing river-terms, there are few localities on either side of the Severn, that do not bear in their names unequivocal witness to Saxon expropriation. The common term *hāle* (*dat*) = corner-mead, deriving from the W.S. *hēāle* (*dat*); is responsible for the suffix in Rudhall, Symondshall, Ludgershall, Hownhall, Broomals, Starveall, Abinghall, (q.v.) Cf. N.E.D. *hale* sb. (2). For in these examples *Hall* is only a misleading modern spelling. Moreover, the same forceful movement that so effectually effaced pre-Saxon names of settlements, has in turn proved almost too strong for the successful ingrafting of Scandinavian ones. It is easier to leave blood behind than to leave a name. Although the Danes raided the Severn, and occupied both Gloucester and Cirencester, with, doubtless, many smaller centres, they left us but a single 'by,' and no traceable example of 'thwaite,' or 'scoe' (*skog*). The writer is aware that it has been usual to place unquestioned to their entire credit the existence of the many 'thorpes' and the few instances of 'ness' that survive to us. That, probably, is going too far. For, without resorting to the poems of Beowulf, it can be readily shewn that both these terms (albeit the former may have originally been borrowed), take their positions as genuine old English words. Although, in his Staffordshire Place-names (p. 152), Mr Duignan has stated that "in the N and E, where Scandinavian influence prevailed, *Thorpes* are numerous. In the S.W. the

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<sup>1</sup>*Hangerby* in the Bailiwick of Bicknor (Forest of Dene). A.D. 1281. Peramb: Forest of Dene, a. 10 Edward I. (Vol. XIV. Trans. Br. and Gl. Arch. Soc.) *By*=Dwelling (*Dan*).

word is unknown,"—we have found seventeen examples in Gloucestershire, six in Wiltshire, and ten in Oxfordshire. Of those in Gloucestershire, more than one half are situated within the lines formed by Gloucester, Stroud, and Frampton-on-Severn. Of the remainder most lie East of the Foss-way: one, *Inchthorp*, adjoined Cirencester; another, *Upthorp*, is near South Cerney: the rest including *Adlestrop*, are situated beyond the Coln, towards Oxfordshire. None lie West of Severn, and but two (*Puckrup* and the Winchcombe *Thrup*), North of Gloucester; while Worcestershire is said to contain only two examples. But if we leave the question of *Thorpe* open on the linguistic side, I think we must admit that the fact of these *thorps* grouping between the Cotteswold escarpment and the Severn in such a number does point rather directly to an abnormal influence. Nevertheless, of the seventeen examples in the County, only five have personal names for prefix; and of these, four have distinctively A.S. names. *Boutherop* (Eastleach Martin), refers not to a Northman *Boui*, but to A.S. *burh*. It is remarkable that, with the exception of *Brookthorp* and *Colthorp*, none of them has preserved this pure form of the suffix. Cf. *Westrip*, *Williamstrip*, *Wolstrop*, *Puckrup*, *Cockrup*, *Upthrup*, *Hatherop*, *Pindrup*, *Adlestrop*, *Thrupp*: *Inchthorp*, at Cirencester, and *Ulfrichethrop*, near Gloucester, having disappeared. The independent form *Thrupp* occurs also in Berkshire and Oxfordshire: so it is not peculiar to this County. On the other hand, the form *trip* seems to be found in Somerset (*Eastrip*), Wilts, and Gloucester. Yet the early examples of these (F.A.) give *Willamesthorp*, *Westrop*. Hence, I take the *ĭ*-form to be dialectal. The A.S. forms are *Thorpe* and *Threp*.

If the Danes have left other local pledges of their former short-lived presence, we should look for them,

perhaps, in field-names and personal ones (such as *Seagrim*, and *Steingrim*), rather than in hamlets or manors at important points of the landscape. The *Scarhill*, near Minchinhampton, may be possibly of Scandinavian origin.

From this it may be deduced that, were it possible to distinguish by means of place-names layer over layer of the successive races or tribes of people, that have displaced or absorbed one another over even so small an area as a modern county,—that would be an ideal achievement. Unfortunately, to this end, it would be needful that a far greater number of early variants of the names (as well as more names than there are), should have survived. Secondly, it would be requisite that they should exhibit more marked contrasts,—one layer to another,—than does, say, Mercian to West Saxon, or than both do to Anglian; and, finally, that one hundred times the quantity of the earliest Charters containing these names should have come down to us. But it is of no use to cry for the moon.

The following pages bear sufficient witness to students of Gloucestershire History, of the disappearance of numbers of place-names since Norman days. The writer has ventured to take the view that, for his purpose, those vanished names are of almost equal importance with those which have remained in use. Hence, they are included in his by no means perfect collection.

As to the river-names, the most interesting survival is perhaps that represented by the familiar and innocent-looking Coln. It should be mentioned, perhaps, that out of, say, twenty-seven streams, (including the Thames and Severn), about one-third have exchanged their names for Saxon ones, and those that have done so are all of them minor tributaries.

The mysterious pedigree of the name *Coln* is testified to by the survival of four Anglo-Saxon Charters. The earliest of these, C.S. 166, takes us back to c. A.D. 740, and belongs to Worcester. In it the name is given as *Cunuglæ*. In the second Charter, C.S. 487, dated A.D. 855, it is *Cunelgan*; (Metathesis is responsible for the transposition of 'l' and 'g'); the latter probably representing *Cunuglan*, genitive of *Cunuglæ*. In still another Charter, this time a Gloucester example (No. 535 C.S. and dated to A.D. 872), a small place beside the river is referred to (now, Coln St. Aldwyn), as *Enneglan*. The mis-spelling of this for *Cunuglan*, as above, seems extremely probable; for the names in this Gloucester Charter have been taken from several earlier land-certificates. *Enneglan* is therein referred to as a portion of the heritage of Aldred, sub-king, or viceroy, of the Huiccans, who lived some ninety years before the date of the Charter. This conjecture is not weakened by the fact that another land-charter—(this time ninety years after), C.S. 1091, A.D. 962—gives the name as *Cungle*, (for neighbouring Bibury), which re-appears later on as *Culum*<sup>2</sup> *Culne*, and finally as *Colne*. *G* has a tendency to disappear before *l*: Cf. *Finugl*, *finuglæ*: later, *finul*, *finule*: (*Lat*: feniculum): fennel. The name was of Celtic origin, but the Saxon has given to it oblique cases.

Another survival of an ancient river-name seems present in the *Turca* that flows near Northleach, at Turkdene, Turcan-dene A.D. 949 (Cott. viii. 6,) (1) Turghedene, D.S.; (2) Turchedene, D.S., or vale of the *Turca*. The early forms of this name closely agree, dating respectively from A.D. 743, 779, and

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<sup>2</sup>Another Western stream, the Devon Coln, has a similar ancestral *Culum* among its variants: 'anlang streames oth Culum.' A.D. 670 (Exeter Cf. Earle, Land-Charters, p. 327.)



949 ; and they suggest kinship with the Welsh *Twrch* bearing the same meaning with the name applied to the various rivers in other counties known as *The Mole* : or the burrower.

*Avon* (as the Charters shew) appears in four separate districts : namely, at Tewkesbury, *Aven* ; at Bristol, *Afene*, *Aben* ; at *Avening*, *Æfening*, (near Nailsworth), and the little *Avon* : the actual river-name which this generic term probably preceded having been lost. The *Blædene* (Cott. Ch. 882, A.D. 949) has become the *Evenlode*, sometimes thought to be another *Avon* ;<sup>3</sup> but it has left its more ancient name *Bladen*, in the parish of *Bledington*, a name thus wearing the disguise of the pseudo-patronymic medial 'ing,'—a malady specially incident to the weak genitives of personal A.S. names, though by no means confined to them. In like manner, what is now known as *Stroud-water-river*, was once a *Frome*, as is shewn by the occurrence of *Frampton* (Mansell) in its upper course, Frocester, a Romano-British outpost, near its lower course, and by *Framilode* near its fall into the Severn. Another *Frome*, flowing southward toward Bristol from Winterbourne, gave its name to Froomshaw, now Frenchay ; while proof that *From* or *Fram* was once the name of the *Washbourne* will be found by turning in the following pages to Fraunton. From these and other West-Saxon examples of the distribution of this river-name, A.S. *From*, early Celtic *Frāma*, (Welsh, *Frau*v, as Dr Henry Bradley first recognised), apparently referring to the gushing

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<sup>3</sup>The early forms scarcely bear this interpretation, although the real name may have been related to *Afen*. They are *Ennelade*, *Eownilade*, *Eouuengelad*, *Eowlangelade*. If we subtract the terminal (A.S.) *ge-lād*, a track or river-course, the earliest forms indicate a pre-English origin. Cf. Place-names of Oxfordshire, p. 101. H. Alexander.

character of the stream, we obtain certain evidence of pre-Saxon occupiers of this interesting region at no very remote date.<sup>4</sup> Yet another instance of the ancient name of a stream being preserved in a 'field-name,' is afforded by the occurrence of *Ledenecomb* in an early 12th cent. deed relating to Cranham; which shews that the *Wickwater* that flows past Painswick toward Stroud was once also a *Leden*.

An example, perplexing for various reasons, is afforded by the place called *Andoversford*, situated near an ancient road, on the upper water of the river Coln. In 1509 the name had attained its present form, with its apparently possessive (but, really, inorganic) 's,' which, if relied upon, might seem to settle any difficulty. In an extent of Littleton, (A.D. 1266), however (H. et C. St. P. Glouc. III., 38), the place is referred to as *Andevere*.<sup>5</sup> In Dugdale's *Monasticon* we find (vol. VII. 823, Ed. 1817-30) that William de Dodeswelle endowed the Knights Templars with certain land 'apud *Aneford*' in the parish of Dowdeswell. Fosbroke (H. of Glouc.) rightly implies that this is the demesne of *Andiford* now *Andoversford*. It is the Temple-*Anneford*, part of the demesne of William de Clynton, Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1354. (Cf. IPM. Chanc. Ser. 1, Edw. III., No. 59). Foxcote and Pegglesworth, its neighbours, are mentioned with it. An A.S. Charter of A.D. 800 (C.S. 299) carries the name back far behind Domesday, and we find it called *Annanford*.

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<sup>4</sup>Cf. *Life of Asser*. By W. H. Stevenson, p. 248-9.

<sup>5</sup>Probably, but not certainly, Walter and Randolph of Andevre, citizens of Gloucester in 1284, took their name from this place rather than from Andover in Hants; as well as did William of Anneford. See Corp. Records of Glos. 178, 698, 700. The Pleas of the Crown give the Latinized form '*Andebiria*' (1221), where *b* has taken the place of *v*, forming a confusion of the suffix with A.S. *byrig*.

It is there mentioned in a grant to Withyngton (Wud-iandun). Ten years earlier (A.D. 790) in another Charter, dealing this time with the neighbouring hamlet of Dowdeswell, the name is given as *Omandune*; while in the (original) Charter of A.D. 759, Eanberht and his brothers give 10 cassates of land at *Onnanford*, near Withyngton, to Abbot Headda, a relative of Heathored, Bishop of Worcester.

It may thus be inferred that we have to do, firstly, not with any man's name, in Andoversford, but that the consonant 's' is inorganic, as in Downamney(s)wick. Secondly that the central element *Dover*, *Dever* = water: (earlier *Dubr* and *Dofr*) had clerically dropped out of use in Saxon days, and nevertheless returned to the name in Norman ones; and, finally, that the prefix *Annan* or *Onnan* of the A.S. Charters, although it looks like the A.S. (*gen.*) p-n Anna, was possibly a British equivalent for the Welsh *Onen* meaning *Ash-tree*, incorporated as a prefix, as this tree has been in so many of the English river-names, — *Ashbourne*, *Ashbrook*, and *Ash-ford*; the meaning being *Ashbourne-ford*, though this origin for *Onnan* is by no means a certainty. (Cf. Duignan. Pl.-N. Stafford. Onn: where he cites the r. Onny, Co. Hereford).

That the *Coln* should have been known by very different names in separate sections of its course is not surprising. Among Celtic peoples, the practice of so naming portions of streams and mountains is common to this day.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, in addition to the above name *Onn*, evidence is to hand that some section of the river was known in the eighth century by a different name: *Tillath* (c. 736 A.D.) or *Tillnoth* (c. 774 A.D.) For the *Coln* is the only river by its topographical

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<sup>6</sup> Benvoirlich has perhaps a dozen other names among Highlanders.

position that will suit the boundaries given in the Charters of Withington. This name may be Anglo-Saxon in each of its elements, both of these being themes, or deuterthemes in A.S. personal names; Cf. Ethelnoth, Theodnoth, Tilbeorht, and possibly Tilnoth. (Cf. Wolnath for Wolnoth).

*Wenn*, or *Won* may be another ancient river-term. It forms the first element in *Wenrisc*, now (r.) Windrush; and, it may have been responsible (by late transformation) for the last element in (Childs) *Wickham* and the 'am' in neighbouring *Wickam*-(ford): both of these places being situated on one streamlet. Let us for a moment look at their evolutionary forms. By the Domesday Scribe they were respectively written as *Wicwene* and *Wiquene*. The former became *Wickewane* (A.D. 1308) and later *Wychan*; while the latter became *Wikewaneford* (1275). If we now turn back to the A.S. Charters (C.S. 117, 118), in A.D. 706 and 709, we find the pair of places are called *Wicwona* and *Wicwon*; the last becoming *Wiguenn* in A.D. 972; so that the 11th cent. Norman was here more justified in his spellings than were his descendants of the 13th in theirs. The probabilities seem to point to a river-name, *Wen*, or *Weon*, in this obscure terminal. (Cf. *Weon*-brugge, in Cors. IPM. 1350; and *Won*-broc, C.S. III., 227, Co. Devon).

Among the more curious transformations of place-names which have occurred is the county, may be instanced the attractive name of a certain hamlet near Minchinhampton, to-day known as *St. Chloe*,<sup>7</sup> where the monks of Malmesbury once owned a 'grange.' A century or more ago, it was written as *Seintley*. In 1606-7 (F.F. Jas. I.) it bore the name of *Senckley*, as it had done, (omitting the medial 'k') in 1524 (Cf. Corp. Records of Glouc. N<sup>o</sup>. 1202-3).

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<sup>7</sup> Often also called St. Loe.

In A.D. 1292 the name was *Sentleye*, and *Seintle*. From that date we can leap backward historically to A.D. 896 (K.C.D. V. 140) when we find it to be *Sengetlege*; "on *Sengetlege*, thanon on *Heardanlege*."<sup>8</sup> Yet an earlier Charter (that of Æthelbald, King of the Mercians) refers to it (A.D. 716-743) as *Sengedleag*; which may either mean 'to *Sandgate-field*,' or *singed* (*burned*) *field*. Presently, perhaps, a Chapel will be erected upon the spot, and dedicated to this somewhat transparent Huiccan Saint Chloe.<sup>9</sup> Locally, even the sex of the Saint is disputed with St. Loe.

↳ There is another remarkable place-name belonging to a locality also situated not far from Minchinhampton, and lying within two miles of an ancient way that is known as 'Dane-way,' and by which the savage northern raiders are rather unreasonably supposed to have advanced from Gloucester to Cirencester. They are sometimes said to have been slain in great numbers at Battlescombe, hard by the latter road. The Minchinhampton spot goes by the tragical name of "*Woeful Dane-bottom*." (A.S. botm). It is surprising that the track there has not become 'Dane(s)way' so as to render the apparent connective tissue more tough. But it must be affirmed that '*Dane*' in both cases is quite innocent of the historic association. The term is probably a popular transformation of M.E. '*Dene*,' meaning 'a valley.'

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<sup>8</sup> Charter of Æthelred, Duke of Mercia. *Heardanlege* = Harley, to-day.

<sup>9</sup> Another *Senclay*, in the Forest of Dene, had also passed into *Seyntle* as early as A.D. 1281. The change of 't' for 'c' is nearly as frequent in M.E. as 'c' for 't.' The original form was probably *Send*: for *Sand*: as in *Sandbridge*: formerly *Sendeburige*, near Gloucester; but now *Saints-bridge* and *Saintbridge*; (q.v.) The 'd' passed into 't.' The 'i' and the 's' are intrusive, and merely serve the purpose of popular etymology.

The *Dane-way* is therefore merely the road through the valley. 'Woeful' is thus left beating the air with somewhat ineffectual wings. But although in this case we cannot have, as before, the assistance of invaluable Charters, or even that from early Manorial Rolls, we may venture upon a guess that forms at least a practical suggestion, namely, that a Saxon proprietress named 'Wulflæd' has bequeathed her somewhat mangled name to the locality; and that the completed name was probably 'Wulflæde-dene,' or else *Wulfhold(es)-dene*. There was actually a *Wolflède-worthy* on the Clifford property at Frampton, within a few miles. With rather more conclusive reasoning we may suggest that a *Battle* cannot possess an estate. Hence *Battles* in Battlescombe should represent the genitive of another A.S. personal name: e.g. *Bethild*.

In addition to all the usual terminals, including perhaps the three distinct suffixes A.S. (1) *Hām*: home; and (2) *Hamm*, *Honm*, enclosure, or (3) bend; the two *mere's* (1) a boundary (*gé-mære*), and (2) a pool or lake (*mere*); and the various 'bury's,' 'barrows,' and 'boroughs,'—there occur two or three that are rare in some other counties.<sup>10</sup> The first of these is *Horn*, A.S. *Hyrne*, a corner: otherwise *hern*, and *hirn*; of which there are about a dozen instances: such as *Coxhorn*,<sup>11</sup> (also *Coxherne*) two *Lilleyhorns*, *Bouncehorn*, *Lophorn*, etc., nearly all occurring in the hill, or Cotteswold, region. The next is *ern*, or *arn*, as in *Bruerne*, *Mixern*, *Hyerne*, *Newarne*, *Cowarne*, meaning A.S. *Ærn*; house, place. That the latter suffix may likewise become transformed occasionally into *Horn*, is

<sup>10</sup> They occur likewise in Northumberland.

<sup>11</sup> Possibly, once, *Cotteshorn*.

illustrated by *White-horn*\* in Galloway, known as '*Candida Casa* : (A.S. *Hwītærn*). Unfortunately, early forms are only too often lacking,—especially with regard to hamlets and field-names: largely, however, owing to the careless ignorance of those once (or still) possessing manor-rolls, extents, and court-leet-rolls, wherein are occasionally to be found real treasure-stores of these interesting local land terms. Consequently, the pedigree of many a curious name must remain beyond the research of the most willing etymologist.

There is further to be noted as a suffix,—*enese*, which Mr W. H. Stevenson kindly tells me should be read *evese* = *eaves*. M.E. *evese*, pl. *eovesen*. The examples of this, like those of *meand*, be it noted, only occur in the Forest of Dene section, or beyond Severn. Cf. '*Morwode-enese*': '*Cnappestys-enese*': *Bers-enese*.

Of *Meand* there are said to be as many as twenty examples, and a great deal of uncertainty prevails both as to its origin and significance. By some it has been taken for a version of W. *Myned* : *Mynde* : a ridge or mountain; by others, for a corrupt form of *Mesne*,—another term which occurs in the Forest (Cf. Clifford's *Mesne*). It is quite certain, from its application alone, that it has nought to do with either of these. It is used in the Forest, of areas of common land among woodlands: Cf. The *Upper* and *Lower Meand*, below St. Briavels Castle; the *holly-meand*: the *meands*. If we turn to the Hist. Cart. of St. Peter's, Glos., vol. 2, 243 (A.D. 1263-84), we find there reference to a gift of land situated at Gloucester, beside a place called *Mihindelone*. In 1260 (c.) a grant in the Corporation Records (No. 539) mentions '*the miindelone*.' A little later (No. 619), it is called *Myinde-lone*; and

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\* A striking parallel is *Hardhorn*; 1298, *Hordern*. Cf. The Pl.-N. of Lancs: H. C. Wyld & T. O. Hirst. 1911.

*Myendelone*; a lane which leads to the Severn (No. 655). i.e. from St. Mary de Lode to the *mean*-mead (*myen*, in Speed's map 1610). If this be the same term as *meand*,\* it has not survived on this side the Severn, unless it is partly preserved in this *mean*-mead, or *Meanham*(m), by Gloucester to-day. The A.-Saxon and Dialect Dictionaries make no allusion to the word. It seems possible, nevertheless, that *myend* may be another form of *myen* and *mean*=*gemēne*, *māne*: common (cf. Bosworth-Toller): as in *meanelands*: Co. Kent (cf. Dom: SP. 1541, p. 425); and *Dean-meen*-Hill in Little Dean. 1641. (Cf. Rudder: Hist. Glos.. p. 29). If that prove to be the case, then it will follow that we have the significance of all the '*meands*' in the Forest of Dene. With regard to the possible connection of the term *munede*, (as used by the scribe in a Forest of Dene 'Perambulation' of A.D. 1281), with *meend*, see Appendix III. *Yat*: *yatt*; (Gate) is frequent (in two senses) as (1) Symondsyat: and Wye-gate (Wyett): Lypiatt: Hyett (2), while there seem to be at least two sources accountable for the numerous examples of *Age* as in Chavenage, Bussage, Avenage, Ninnage: the one being M.E. *Hacche* (A.S. Hæcc) mod. hatch, a wicket-gate, or a sluice-gate (i.e. Waterhatch): while the other is due to M.E. *esche*: *asch*, an ash-tree. From the latter we get Avenage,<sup>12</sup> originally *Abbanash*, and *Abbenesse*; (Abba's Ash): *Prinkenage*, now *Prinkenash*, and in A.D. 1121 *Prinkenesche* (q.v.) but not *Horege*, (now *Orridge*) in the district of Cors. *Hāle*, from Mercian *Hālh*: W. Sax. *Healh* (*dat. sing.* *hēale*), literally a corner, but usually

\* Dr G. Krüger, of Berlin, most aptly adduces "*die Allmende* = *Allgemeinde*, belonging to the adj. *gemein(e)* = *gemeinschaftlich* (common)," shewing that Germany has the same term, denoting the same thing. "In Bavaria, the pasture held in common *die gemeinweide* is called *die gemain*, which exactly corresponds to A.S. *gemēne*."

<sup>12</sup> Now called Avon-Edge (Ord. S.)



meaning a grass-meadow, either flat or sloping, occurs in Gloucestershire quite as often on high ground away from a river, as on low ground near one;<sup>13</sup> alone, as in Hale-Lane; 'a *hala* of land'; in the plural, as in Hailes: and as a terminal, in Abbenhale: now Abinghall (q.v.) Whatsoever special application the term may once have had seems to have been lost for good. It is found in all parts of the County; as also is the term Wyke, Wick, Wych: A.S. *Wic*, probably from Latin *Vicus*); both alone, as a terminal, and as a prefix; and even as both of these together in Wykwick;<sup>14</sup> a tithing in Frampton Cottell. It bears in turn the sense of almost every human settlement,—farm, village, dwelling, fortification, or, a set of shops or sheds. The M.E. *Wic* has for dative *Wike*; and, as most place-names in Charters and Surveys occur preceded by a preposition governing that case, *Wyke*, or *Wike*, is very commonly to be met with.

On the surface, the terminals of place-names appear for the most part to be well-defined; and, therefore, as compared with their central particles, without complexities; but the moment their history is scrutinised that simplicity disappears. None of them, perhaps, more frequently occur than 'ley,' and none would seem less likely to give rise to question. First of all, however, it represents the dative case of M.E. *Lei*; or *leie* (M.E. *leye*); which is the equivalent of *lēage*; d. of A.S. *lēāh*; (*g = y*) meaning, according to N.E.D., 'a tract of cultivated land'; and that before the ninth

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<sup>13</sup> It is to be noted that *Hale* does not take the place of *Hamm* or *homm*; a meadow, or brook-bound meadow-land. Both are common in the County.

<sup>14</sup> It is possible that here, did we possess pure and very early readings, we should be able to show that only the terminal represents A.S. *wic*, or *vice-versa*. The M.E. forms *Wike* and *Wyke* in composition become *wych* and *wich*, so that confusion very especially waits upon this term. The prefix may represent *Wych* for *Wych-elm*. A.S. *Wice*.

century. Its earlier meaning, nevertheless, had been 'wood.' So that in *Neglesleag* of Æthelbald's Charter (A.D. 716-743) and *Heardanleag* (Harley) and *Sen-gedleag*, of the same, the uniform suffix does not necessarily refer to tracts of cultivated land, but, more probably, to woods, or perhaps, clearings in woods, on the flanks of Minchinhampton-ridge. Further, to complicate matters, the word 'lēāh,' (mod. lea) has been confounded with 'lea' a pasture, perhaps arising from *lease*: a pasture; and also with the adjectival *lea*, meaning fallow.<sup>15</sup> (Cf. The Place-names of Hertfordshire: W. W. Skeat.) Fortunately, however, the unenclosed parts of a manor, or portions of its untilled land,—whether bushy or grass-bearing, may be regarded as field or pasture, which is the rendering of the term to-day usually adopted.

Sometimes the terminal of an early name suffers complete dropping-out, and another terminal takes its place. The above *Nægleslege* of the Charter (K.C.D. 89, Vol. I., 107) is a noted instance of this. The chief point, or unit, of the locality, by Norman days, had become *Naylesworth*, as it is to-day; that is, the worth, or farmstead, of one *Nægel*,—a personal name of rare occurrence.<sup>16</sup>

But that is one of the less common vicissitudes incident to place-names. Nevertheless, their natural instability—(quite apart from their displacement by foreign substitution,—such as Saxon for British ones), is obvious. Places that once owned royal palaces, have been diminished to mere hamlets: Manors (and 'hundreds'), have dwindled, sometimes to obscure farms. Certain villages that were inhabited for

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<sup>15</sup> The modern 'Lay' has probably originated in 'Laia'—the Latinized form of Lea.

<sup>16</sup> There is a Nailsbridge in the Forest of Dene.

centuries exist no longer, such as Piseley, near Winchcombe, and Hullasey, near Kemble : while, vice-versa, forts and farms have grown into villages and small towns, and some mere Chapelries have developed into flourishing industrial centres. In the course of all these changes their names have likewise suffered various transformations.

The terminal more usually undergoes a change phonetically but slight, often due to some similarity of sound, or some peculiarity of pronunciation, and amounting in certain cases to a simple confusion,—as in ‘-ton’ for ‘-don’ : and vice-versa ‘-don’ for ‘-ton’ : (Cf. Shenington, and Rissington, early forms of which ended, (as the locality clearly determined), in *don*, originally *dun* ; and Staundon, for Staunton) ; *Grove*, —(grāf), for *grave*, (græf),—as in Bangrove : *Hall* for *Hale* (W.S. Healh. d. hēāle) as in Abinghall ; and ‘*loe*’ (low) for ‘*ley*,’ as in Putloe,—the earlier forms of which all shew that the terminal was ‘*ley*.’

Of the many changes incident to the medial section of trisyllable and quadrisyllable place-names, especially to the unstressed elements, none is more frequently marked than the tendency to assume the patronymic form ‘*ing*.’ Nor does this always depend upon the weak genitive so susceptible for conversion. The change occurs almost as readily with the dative, or locative, case, of adjectives, in ‘*en*’ and ‘*an*’ : e.g. Niwenton = Newington : Sennington, for Sevenhamp-ton : still more so with the ‘*wine*’ of such names as A.S. Tadwine : Bealdwine : Guthwine, and Wealhwine : the ‘*wen*’ in Uwen. As the Norman scribe strongly, though not constantly, objected, among other points, to writing ‘ng,’ which he could not pronounce,—he sometimes reduces the true patronymic ‘*ing*’ for A.S. *inga* (gen. pl.) M.E. *inge* to ‘*in*’ or ‘*yn*.’ Consequently, it is not always possible to determine whether

a particular manorial 'ham' or 'ton' recorded by him, as Baldington, belonged originally to the *Bealdinga*, or to *Bealdwyn*.<sup>17</sup> The force of the 'ing' thus remains uncertain.

The terminal *ceaster*, (*c = ch*) which, (after suffering Anglo-Norman modification,) appears in Gloucester, Frocester and Cirencester, was applied by the Saxons to (1) the Romano-British towns (2) likewise to the castles and camps. *Ceaster* (as Mr Alfred Anscombe<sup>18</sup> has shewn) is the Wessex version of the Low-Latin *Castræ*, not of *Castrum*. The M.E. form of this is *Chester* (*c = ch*), as in Woodchester and Chesterton. In A.D. 740 the former name was spelled *Uuduċeastre*: the latter, = *Ceaster-tūn*. The unstressed positions

<sup>17</sup> Cf. H. Alexander's Essay on 'Ing' in *Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association*. Vol. 2, 158.

<sup>18</sup> In N. and Q. 11 Ser. V. p. 103-4, Mr Anscombe, dealing scientifically with the behaviour of the L. word *Castra* in English, shews successfully that *castra* in the Anglian and Kentish dialects postulates the *castræ* which occurs in *Bæda* (H.E. 11. III., 15). "In Mercian and Kentish dialects we get *cester*, and as one of the uses of *ĕ* is denoting i-umlaut of *æ*, this postulates *Cæstir*. This form, which he spells *Caestir*, is actually used by Bede in every case except those quoted above." He then asks, whence comes *ĭ*? "Now Latin *ĕ*, *æ*, in early loan-words became *ī* in O.E. For instance: (1) Monosyllabic stems—*sēta*, 'side,' (silk); *cēpa*, 'cipe,' onion; *pæna*, 'pin,' torture. (2) Polysyllables—*Lēcōcētum* (MSS. *lecto-c.*, *elo-c.*), 'Liccidfeld,' Lichfield; *Cunētio*, 'Cynet' (= \**Cynūt*, \**Cunūt*), Kint-bury; *monēta*, 'mynet' (= *myñt*, \**munūt*), money, mint. Hence *caestir*, \**caestir*, postulate Latin *caestir*, *caestir*. No such forms are known, and it would not seem easy to proceed. It struck me, however, some time ago, that perhaps the Latin *castra* was treated in the fifth century as a feminine singular with a new plural in *ĕ*, *æ*. In my difficulty I applied to Prof. W. M. Lindsay, a great authority on Latin flexions, and he immediately gave substance to my conjecture, and informed me that numerous examples of late Latin *castra* (fem. sing.) occur. Now, the form *castræ*, *castrĕ*, would normally become \**caestri* in O.E., and, after correction of *ī* and metathesis of *r*, *caestir* would result. Hence, the uninflected West-Saxon form *ceaster*, as well as the Anglian and Kentish unumlauted form *cester*, and the Northumbrian uninflected one *caestir*, are all derived from the Low Latin *castræ*, through \**caestri* and \**caestir*."

which the Normanized term occupies in the two first-named towns seems to have superinduced a tendency to shorten it to 'ster,' and to 'citer,' 'seter,' 'æter.' *Frocester*, follows Gloucester, and becomes in usage 'Fro'ster.' In the stressed position, as in 'Chesterton,' there has occurred no tendency to undermine its integrity: while, in the case of *Woodchester*, the stress is sufficiently strong (or the proper articulation so difficult), as to put only the medial 'd' in peril of existence. The name is usually pronounced *Woo'chester*, or (Glos.) *Ū(d)chester*. In Por(t)chester, from the same phonetic cause the 't' has actually vanished. But spelling often survives or out-manœuvres pronunciation, and does victorious battle with it: so that we read daily *Cirencester* vindicating its syllabic beauty against the spoken *Cisseter* and *Ziseter*: though it has lost beyond recovery its original *ch* in the terminal, *chester*.

Of unusual prefixes, or first elements, rare elsewhere, we have Spon; as in Spoonley, Spoungreen, Spoonbed: and Sponeway, (Forest of Dene). The A.S. *Spon* (O.N. Spönn, Spänn) dat. *Spone*: means a chip, or splinter: a shaving; later, a spoon. It may, in these combinations, refer to localities where timber was considerably worked. The early forms are Sponeley (1320): Spoungreene (1281): Spounebedde (1429); and Spannewey (1281); to which must be added Spounerede (1281). But there is room for the suspicion that a stream-name may be concerned in at least two of these examples. Snead: Sneath: and Snit: as in Snit-end: Snedham: refer to A.S. *Snæd*: a piece (of ground) cut off: *snithan* (O.N. sneitha) to cut. A personal, or family, name 'Sned' arose from it (1298). 'Cat' occurs in field and quarry-names with frequency, and in most cases may be referred to the former presence of the wild-cat: though by the 13th century

the personal name had appeared. Cattermarsh : Catquarr : Catwood : Catbrain ; occur in many places up and down the county. The first of these is probably due to a personal-name, *Catta*. The next two refer to the former prevalence of the animal. (Cf. Anc. Charters, No. 68, A.D. 1198.) Of the fourth curious and very frequent name in quarry-districts, I think, from what I can gather, that the suffix may possibly refer to certain forms of oolite fossils which the quarrymen grimly liken to *brains*. This is used in Kent by workmen in reference to certain waterworn fossils in the chalk. (Cf. N. and Q. Series 5, VII., 253).

In a county which probably contained about half a hundred Romano-British villas, with their extensive sheep-walks, wheatlands and woodlands, it is natural that the word street (A.S. *Stræt* : Mercian *Strēt*) should be common, even independently of the greater highways, such as Ermin-Street, and the Fosse-way. Way and Street are found interchangeable. It was easier to pronounce Fosseway than Fosse-street : hence, the A.-Saxon *weg*, (not attributable to Latin *via*) a track-road, came to be used instead of the A.S. (loan-word from Latin *strata via*.) *Stræt* = paven way. We find Green-Streets and Green-ways, Silver-Street, Bush-Street, Wick-Street, Oakle-Street, and Bread-Street. Some of these without doubt have been Romano-British bye-ways, or otherwise portions of vicinal-roads in Imperial days : others, on the contrary, are tracks of indeterminable origin, as to time, or they are portions of Mediæval Port-ways, the age, rather than the name, of which it is not possible to fix. While the route taken by some depended upon the market-centres, that taken by others points to such and such a ferry (*lode*) of the Severn. The term *Street* more especially applied to Roman highways, but whenever used outside towns, may be taken for a sure mark of antiquity. It attached

itself in one instance to a pre-Roman highway now known as Buckle-Street, that leaving the Foss-way (which had crossed it) at Salmansbury, near Bourton-on-the-Water, passes by Summerhill and Benborough, to Snowhill and Broadway, and so past Honeybourne, making Northward to Bidford, in Warwickshire. This is, of course, the *Buggildes-Stret* of (C.S. 125) A.D. 709: *Buggan-Stret* of A.D. 860, and it is mentioned in yet another Charter (C.S. 1201) of A.D. 997, as *Bucgan-Stræt*. All these prefixes are regarded as erratic equivalents of Burghild. That there was an ancient track or highway, also known by this name, but situated in quite another section of the county, is not proven (as has sometimes been stated it is) by an agreement of A.D. 1315, made between Thomas de Berkeley and St. Peter's Abbey at Gloucester. In this deed it is mentioned as 'haut chemin que est appele *Borghullesweye*.' The bounds of common-land agreed upon are stated to commence at *Lappeleybrugge*, i.e. (Lapley, to-day) along the said highway to the south. Stevenbridge (*Steanbridge*) and Ig-lea-oaks<sup>19</sup> were places also mentioned in it; the former possibly having been the stone bridge over the Cam (Cambridge); but I think more probably it was one situated at Iron Mill. This *Borghulleswey* would seem to be part of the ancient road running between Frocester and Frampton toward the Severn; and it was possibly named (like the "*De Borghulls*,") from a *Buryhill*. (Cf. H.C. Gl., vol. 1., 290, 147-8). In the latter case, the 's' medial is inorganic.

It may be well to recall that the greater portion of these names became attached to the places to which

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<sup>19</sup> 'ileokes.' It is perhaps fortunate that this *Igleah* or *Illeigh*, and its neighbouring *Silver Street*, and *Sellewode* (Settlewood) in Hawkesbury, escaped the topographical attentions of certain of those who have been concerned with the identification of the Selwood and Iglea, where Alfred encamped for the night.

they belong—both to those lying in the arable lands, those situated on the upland waste, and those amid undrained forest or moorland—in an age when estates lay widely apart from one another, and which, if already made and abandoned by the Romanised Briton, had borne names that conveyed no meaning to the West Saxon ear. The latter Colonist, however, had his own terms for the holly, the beech, the yew, the ash, oak, and thorn that he found there ; his own name for the maple, boar, the deer and the wolf, the fox, hare, badger and wild-cat ; and for the hern, the swallow, and the eagle ; and, finally, his own terms for the sunken stone circles, and the now denuded burial-tumps that arose before his eyes to their full mounded height beside the ancient warpaths ; and *his* were the terms destined usually to survive.

In offering this collection the writer desires to record his indebtedness to the late Professor W. W. Skeat, and in a more limited degree of directness, to Mr W. H. Stevenson and Dr. Henry Bradley, to Mr W. H. Duignan, and to Mr R. E. Zachrisson, and especially to Mr Henry Alexander, who has kindly read the proofs, and generously given valuable suggestions ; to praise whose varied and invaluable achievements would seem too plainly to be a superfluity, as far as the Reader is concerned, and to the writer, howsoever worded, far too inadequate a measure of his admiration.

He would also thank Mr Arthur Playne, of Longfords, the Rev. F. De Freville, of Oakridge, and Mr Hockaday, of Lidney, for kindly sending him some local names ; and, lastly, the Rev. A. L. Mayhew and Dr G. Krüger, of Berlin, for their valued replies to his inquiries concerning the origin of *Meand*, in Notes and Queries.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

PAINSWICK, 1913.



## ABBREVIATIONS

(C) = Camp	(H) = Hamlet
(Hd.) = Hundred	(m) = Manor
(p) = parish	(r) = river
(v) = village	A.N. = Anglo-Norman
C = Celtic	Da. = Danish
E = English	M.E. = Middle English
O.F. = Old French	O.M. = Old Mercian
W = Welsh	W.S. = West Saxon
O.N. = Old Norse	
A.S. p.n. = Anglo-Saxon personal name	
Abb. Pl. = Placitorum Abbreviatio (1189-1327)	
Anc. Ch. = (Pipe Roll Series) Ancient Charters. (J. H. Round)	
D = Domesday Survey	
N.V. = Nomina Villarum. (Harl: MS. 6281-6289)	
L.B.W. = Landboc of Winchcombe.	
L.N. = Liber Niger Scaccarii	
T.N. = Testa de Nevill (1216-1307)	
R.B. = Red Book of the Exchequer	
R.H. & H.R. = Hundred Rolls. (Rotuli Hundredorum)	
I.P.M. = Inquisitiones Post Mortem	
Cl.R. = Close Rolls	
H.C.Gl. = Historia et Cartularium (S. Petri) Gloucestræ	
P.R. = Pipe Rolls	
Pat. R. = Patent Rolls	
R.Ch. = Rotuli Chartarum (1226-1300)	
F.A. = Feudal Aids	
C.F. = Cartulary of Flaxley Abbey	
C.R. = Corporation Records (Glos.) Edit: W. H. Stevenson	
K.Q. = Kirby's Quest	
F.F. = Feet of Fines (Pedes Finium)	

- L.Ch. = Land Charters (John Earle).  
 C.C. = Crawford Charters (A.S. Napier. and W. H. Stevenson) 739-1150  
 ON. A.S. = Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum. W. G. Searle  
 M.R. = Manor Roll  
 Pap: Reg: = Papal Registers  
 Pl. Q.W. = Placita de Quo Warranto 1272-1377.  
 A.S. Chr. = Two Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, parallel. 2. vols. 1899.  
 B.M. = Berkeley Muniments, Desc: Cat: of. Edit: I. H. Jeayes. 1892.  
 B. MSS. = Berkeley MSS. 3. vols.  
 Tax. P.N. = Taxatio of Pope Nicholas (1291)  
 K.C.D. = (J. M. Kemble.) Codex Diplomaticus  
 B.C.S. = (W. de G. Birch.) Cartularium Saxonicum  
 T.D. = Thorpe. Diplomatarium Anglicum  
 EDD. = English Dialect Dictionary. (Wright).  
 Pl. C. = Placita Coronæ. (1221) Edit: F. W. Maitland.  
 F.D. = Forest of Dene.  
 N.E.D. = The New English Dictionary.  
*dat.* = Dative.  
*gen.* = Genitive.

# GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## PLACE-NAMES

**Abbeywell** (in Hinton) derives its name from the Abbey of Evesham, to which a well here once belonged.

**Abinghall.** A parish 5 m. N.W. of Newnham, Forest of Dean. Not in D.S. but it appears as a

### ERRATA

- p. xxviii line 10, *Maple* belongs to line 9.
- p. 58, line 13, for 'tun' read 'tune'.
- p. 83, delete 'De,' line 5.
- p. 93, line 12, for 'Eserig,' read 'Esesig.'
- p. 95, for *Cnaba* read *Cynepa* (unrecorded).
- p. 144, under *S. Briavels*: line 2, for 'probably' read 'possibly,' and line 9, for 'became' read 'may have become.'
- p. 175, 2nd column, bottom, for 'walls' read 'wells.'

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F.A.

*Ablyngton, Ablyntone.* IPM. *Abelyntone.* (1349).  
 Literally the (tūn) ton, or farm, of the Eadbaldings, or descendants of Eadbeald.

**Abload** (m.) *Abbelode, Abbilade, Abylode; Abbelada;* (P.R. 1189-90; *Abilade* (Rot. H.) A manor

- L.Ch. = Land Charters (John Earle).  
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*gen.* =

# GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## PLACE-NAMES

**Abbeywell** (in Hinton) derives its name from the Abbey of Evesham, to which a well here once belonged.

**Abinghall.** A parish 5 m. N.W. of Newnham, Forest of Dean. Not in D.S., but it appears as a manor in Testa de Nevill. P.F. 1254, *Abbehale*. In F.A. we get *Abenhale*, *Abbenhall*, *Abbehale*. A.S. p.n. *Abba*, gen: *Abban*; but here the weakened genitive 'en' has further, following a tendency to assume the form of a patronymic, passed into 'ing.' The sense is Abba's hale. Hall=hāl, for hāle, the dat: sing: of hālh. This is the Mercian form of West Saxon healh = corner; dat: sing: hēale. The original word signified "at Abba's corner," i.e. æt Abban-hāle. But the term *hale*, perhaps at an early date, lost its specific significance, and is better rendered by meadow. It occurs equally in this county on high and low ground: near water, and away from it.

**Ablington.** (m.) near Bibury. C.S. 487, c. A.D. 855. *Eadbaldingtune*. P.C. 1221, *Ablintone*. F.A. *Ablyngton*, *Ablyntone*. IPM. *Abelyntone*. (1349). Literally the (tūn) ton, or farm, of the Eadbaldings, or descendants of Eadbeald.

**Abload** (m.) *Abbelode*, *Abbilade*, *Abylode*; *Abbelada*; (P.R. 1189-90; *Abilade* (Rot. H.)) A manor

given by Henry I. to the monastery of S. Peter, Gloucester. (H.C.Gl.) A.S. Lād = a passage, or way, became M.E. Lode & Lāde. The first element is Abba. It usually signifies a *ferry*, along the Severn-lands.

**Abone.** A Roman Station, given in the Antonine Itinerary, and to be identified with the neighbourhood of Avonmouth. The word is a Latinised form (*locative*) of Avon, or (Mod. W.) Afon = a river. (Cf. Latin *Sabrina* for (?) *Safren*—Severn). Asser (52. l. 6 Ed: W. H. Stevenson, *Life of Alfred*) gives *Abon* for the river-name. But see Lect: Welsh Philology: p. 196-7. Sir J. Rhys.

**Abson.** (p. & v.) 8 m. E. of Bristol. P.R. 1175-6. *Abbodeston*. (F.F.) *Abbotstone* (1588). *Abston*. *Abstone*. *Abbots* -tūn: i.e. farm-enclosure. It belonged to Bath and Glastonbury Abbeys. A.S. *Abbod*: an Abbot.

**Acholt.** (m.) A hamlet of Upton, in Barton Manor, Bristol. *Acholte* (temp. Hen. I.), *Ocholte*, 13th c. (H.C. Gl.) A.S. Āc. M.E. oak. A.N. och. A.S. *Holt*, a copse. The meaning is Oakwood.

**Acton.** (Turville) (m.p. & v.) 8 m. E. of Yate. D. *Achetune*. T.N. *Aketone*. The prefix is A.S. Āc: oak; the suffix tūn = a farm-enclosure 'æt actune.' Turvill's Acton. It was held by Robert de Turville in the 12th c., and by R. de Turberville 1287, IPM. The Domesday place-names are usually found to be in the dative case.

**Adlestrop.** (m.p. & v.) 3 m. E.N.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold. D. *Tedestrop*, *Thatlestrope*. 1198 (C.Evesh.) *Tadelesthorp*. (F.A.) *Tatlestrop*. (R.H.) *Thecellestroppe*. The prefix probably represented once the A.S. p.n. *Tedwald* for *Theodweald*. A.S. *Thorp*, is a village. Here, it is modified by A.N. influence into *trop*, *dat. trope*. The meaning is obvious. The prefix, *Tedwald*, seems to have therefore suffered an early loss of 'w'

in its unstressed syllable, and likewise its penultimate 'd' before *esth*: Ted(w)al(d)esthorp. The D. form merely exemplifies the double substitution of 't' for 'th.' In the 16th c. confusion as to the name became more emphatic. Initial 't' became 'c,' whence *Catelstthrop*, and even *Castlethorpe* were evolved. (F.F.) Ultimately both the 't' and 'c' were dropped, and *Atelstorpe* remained to settle down into the present name. It is of interest to note the rather determined reappearances of the 'th,' both of prefix and suffix, in the 13th c. forms, as against the earlier A.N. 't.' The later Norman scribes had learned the real value of 'th.' This name may therefore be likened to a mutilated torso.

**Admington.** A tithing of Quinton. (m.) D. *Edelmintone*. L.B.W. 1175 *Ethelminton*. Ch. R. *Adilmington*. (K.Q.) *Adeleminton*, C.R. *Adelmynton*. F.A. *Adelminton*, B.M. *Adminton*, *Ailmington*. The meaning is (A.S. p.n.) Æthelhelm's-tūn, or farm. The *ing*-forms here resulted from a plur: genitival form.

**Adsett.** (nr. Westbury-on-Severn). Pl. C. (1221) *Addesete*. *Addecete* (1282). Per<sup>m</sup> For. Dene. *Adcette* (1537). *Adsette* IPM. 1640. Set and Sæt occur in northern place-names bearing the meaning of 'grazing land.' Cf. A.S. Sæd: sowing: pasture, which is also spelled Sett. This suffix more probably denotes a settlement belonging to Adda, i.e. A.S. Sæt. (Cf. The Pl-names of Lancs.: Wyld and Hirst, p. 280).

**Agmead.** (Hd.) *Aggemedede*, (R. H.) *Hagemedede*, (C.R.) *Aggemedede*. P.C. 1221. The meadow belonging to Æcga. A.S. p.n. The gen: 'an' having become weakened to 'en,' lost the liquid (n) before 'm.'

**Ailsmore.** (St. Briavels). A.S. p.n. Ægel, perhaps formed from Æthel. A.S. mōr; a moor. Ail and El = (Abbrev.) Æthel.

**Alcamsode.** (in Cranham). (H.C. Gl. v. 1., p. 63.) c. 1129.—*Alchamsede*. *Alcamsed* (1121). The terminal here looks like the result of Uud = wood; but the earlier forms give 'ede' and 'ed'; and Alcham possibly here represents Ealh-helm, an A.S. personal name. The 's' is genitival. The suffix, perhaps, signifies A.S. hǣth: heath, moor. In the same declaration of boundaries occurs *Wydecomsede*, e.g. *æt wīdan cumbe* (the wide combe).

**Alderley.** (m.p. & v.) 4 m. S.E. of Charfield Station. A.S. *Alr*, *Alre*, M.E. *Aler*, the Alder-tree. D. *Alreliē*. F.A. *Alreleye*. (Cf. Oakley, Ashley). Lēage: dat: of Lēah (g=y) grass-land. The 'd' is excrescent, as in El(d)er.

**Alderton.** (m.p. & v.) 2 m. S.E. of Beckford. D. *Aldritone*. *Aldryntone*, *Aldrintone*, (1175). *Audrynton* (1228). The prefix represents A.S. p.n. Ealdhere in the genitive or patronymic form. The meaning is the 'tūn,' or farm, of the sons of Ealdhere.

**Aldrichesmore.** The first element is the A.S. p.n. Ealdric (*gen.*) A.S. mōr. M.E. mōre (*dat.*); later, moor. (Landboc. Winchc: Vol. 2, p. 483).

**Aldsworth.** (m.p. & v.) 4 m. S.E. of Northleach. D. *Aldeswrde*. Pl. C. *Aldeswurthe*. *Aldesorde*, *Aldesworthe* (1271). (1) A.S. p.n. Eald. (2) A.S. Weorth—a farm. Otherwise, Eald's homestead, or farm-stead. Eald is a short form for Ealdred, -wine, -helm, etc.

**Aldwyn (St.)**—see Coln St. Aldwyn (Æthelwine).

{ **Alinvecroft.** (Flaxley Abbey. Charter A.D. 1227).  
 { **Alinveplot.** Forest of Dene.

Probably the first element, though scribally corrupted, stands for M.E. p.n. Alwine. But it is uncertain; *n*, *u*, and *v* are frequently miswritten by the scribes.

1. The Croft, or arable piece of land belonging to Ælfwine (?)



2. The Plot, or patch of land, likewise of Ælfwine.

**Alkerton.** (m.) near Eastington on Frome. D. *Alcrintone*. *Aucrintone*, H.C. Gl. (c. 1263). *Alcrintone* (Pl: de Q.W.). *Algrinton*. *Algerinton* (1303). A.S. p.n. Ealhher-inga-tun. The enclosure, or farm, belonging to the sons of Ealhhere, or Ealchere. Metathesis is responsible for the transposition of the 'r.' See Mr H. Alexander's Oxfordshire Pl-names, pp. 37-8.

**Alkington.** (m.) in Berkeley. D. *Almintune*. (F. A.) *Alkington*. (1243 B.M.) *Alquinton*. The Domesday scribe usually avoids Lk and sometimes drops one letter or the other. Here he dropped the 'k' but substituted 'm.' The original A.S. p.n. represented here was probably Ealhwine, to whom belonged a 'tūn' or farm-enclosure. The possessive 's' was lost early. 'Alquinton' exemplifies the sound-equivalence of A.S. Cw to qu—as in queen from Cwēn.

**Allesgate.** *Ailesyate*, *Allesgate*, *Eylesgat*, *Aillisgate*. *Allesyathe*.—(1323), *Aylesyate*. The A.S. p.n. Ailwi (gen.) *es* survives here; and this is a short form of Æthelwig. This gate was the East Gate of ancient Gloucester.

**Alliston** (in Lydney) (m.) D. *Aluredestone*. *Alestune*, *Ailestone*, 1267. *Allastone*. The prefix is the A.N. Alured for A.S. Ælfred. The meaning is Alfred's-ton.

**Almondsbury.** (m.p. & v.) 4½ m. S. of Thornbury. D. *Almodesberie*. B.M. 1233. *Alemundeberie*.—B.M. 1154 *Almodesbure*. Pl. C. (1221). *Allewodesbiria*. The prefix is the A.S. p.n. Ealhmund; the terminal —A.S. burh (dat.) byrig (modern-English) borough, but meaning in early days, 'an enclosed place.' To the custom of placing the preposition 'æt' (= at) before most place-names is due the dative form their terminals so often represent:—'At Almondsbury.' A.N. 'ie' in *berie* occurs frequently for A.S. 'ig.'

**Alney.** *Æt Olanig.* (A.S. Chr.) (1017) A.S. p.n. Olla. (K.C.D. 621) *Ollan-eg*, i.e. A.S. *Īeg* = an island (g=y) the isle of Olla.

**Alstone.** (hamlet 6 m. E. of Tewkesbury.) This place was in Worcestershire in A.D. 1086. (C.D. 805) *Alfsigestūn*, A.D. 1050. Subs. Rolls. (1275) give us *Alsostone*. Later, *Alstone*. Hence the meaning is the farm-enclosure belonging to *Ælfsige*.

**Alveston.** (m. p. v.) 2 m. S. of Thornbury Station. (c. A.D. 955). D. *Alwestan*. P.R. *Aloestan*. (T.N.) *Haleweston*. (K.Q.) *Halweston*. The meaning is *Ælfweald's* stone. 'Stān' = stone, has been replaced by *tūn* = ton. Here there was a recorded Wolf-pit. (C.S. 111, 113. A.D. 955-9).

**Alvington.** (m.p. & v.) 6½ m. N.E. of Chepstow. Pl. C. *Alwintone*. R.H. *Alvinton*. Pl. Q.W. *Alvintone* (Cartul. Llanth: f. 31) *Elvynton*. K.Q. *Alington*. The ton or farm of *Ælfwynn*, *gen*: *Ælfwynne*. *Ing* is in many place-names only the possessive equivalent of a weakened *gen.* or *dat.* sing. of personal names in *a*. Consequently it is not always easy to differentiate it from 'ing(a);' *gen.* plur. and true patronymic. But the A.S. suffix 'wine,' 'win,' or 'wen' also sometimes results in 'ing,' as in this instance.

**Alwinebache.** (in Forest of Dean) 1281. *Alwinebathe* 1300. *Alvenehbach* (c.) 1340. The prefix is the A.S. p.n. *Ælfwynn*, as before; which explains the absence of the 's' possessive. The second element (see N.E.D.) M.E. *bæche*, (*dat.*) meaning a valley with a brook running through it, represents the A.S. *bæce* = beck. (Cf. *Alvenegate*: (i.e. North-Gate) of Gloucester (H.C. Gl.)

**Alwyneshomme.** (Landboc Winch. 1, 284.) To the p.n. *Alwyne* is added the possession of one of the many 'Hommes' beside which the *Isburne* winds. A.S. 'Hamm' (q.v.) signifies a meadow-enclosure often

by the river, or land stretching out between brooks. These 'Hommes' are frequent throughout Gloucestershire. Alwine is a shortened form of Æthelwine.

**Amberley.** (near Woodchester) L.N. *Umberley*. R.B. (A.D. 1166) *Umberleia*. The prefix may represent, as Mr. Alexander reasons, *Hunburh*, an A.S. p.n. But, if so, the possessive genitive has been lost. On the other hand, while this might account for a single instance, it will scarcely do duty for the various '*Amber-meads*' that occur in this county as field-names. The terminal ley (A.S. *Lēah*) dat: *lēage*: (g=y) an untilled field. (Cf. *Ombersley*, Co. Worc. D. *Ambreslege*, in Mr Duignan's *Worc. Place-names*). But there was once an *Amber-acre*, at Bradstone, near Berkeley; and there may be room for doubt as to the origin lying in a personal name, at all, in our example. A.S. sb: Amber = a bucket; amphora; a measure of 4 bushels [Cf. *Offa's Charter*, conveying land at Westbury; (pp. 311-12 *Earle's Land-Charters*)], is of no help to us, here.

**Am(p)ney.** (r) There are four places compounding their names with this river-name: Ampney Crucis, Down Ampney, Ampney S. Mary, Ampney S. Peter. D. *Omenie*, *Omenel*; other sources give *Ameneye*, *Omenai*, *Amanell*, *Amney*, *Ammeneye*. (Cf. B.C.S. 1110 *Amman-broc*). The first element, like that of so many river-names, is not Anglo-Saxon, and may be British. The 'p' is intrusive. The second,—'ey' represents 'ēa' = a stream.

**Andover(s)ford.** (h.) 1½ m. E. of Dowdeswell. This name easily falls under four types:

TYPE I.

C.S. 187.	<i>Onnanford</i> (A.D. 759).	} = 'the ford of Anna,' A.S. Annan ford.
C.S. 299.	<i>Annanford</i> (c. A.D. 800).	
	<i>Aneford</i> (temp. Henry I.)	
	<i>Anneford</i> (c.) 1270.	

TYPE II. (a).  
*Andovere* (c.) 1270. } The second element here is *dofr*  
 ,, (b) } or *defr* (Celtic). Cf. Candever.  
*Andevere.* 1266. } The first element is uncertain,  
 and may be the result of Annan.

## TYPE III.

*Andoversford.* 1509. = a combination of Types I. and II., with 'inorganic' s, as in Downamney(s)wick.

## TYPE IV.

*Adebiria.* Probably a latinized form of *Andever* with confusion of the suffix—biry = A.S. byrig.

Defr and Dever (earlier Dubr, Dofr, from Dubron was a Celtic term for 'river.' Here it seems to intrude (as though an after-thought) upon the specific prefix. We have not, in the earliest forms, to do with a Norman scribe puzzled by a Saxon name; but it seems probable that we have a Saxon curtailing a British one. 'On' 'onyn'; plur: 'onn' = Welsh for Ash-trees: and, in the same charter, by *onmandune* may have been meant 'at the Down of the Ash-trees.' *Onnan-dofran-forde* might therefore have signified 'at the ford of the Ash-tree-water.'

**Apperley.** (h.) nr. Deerhurst. Pl. C. (1221) *Happelley.* R.H. *Appurleie.* *Alpeleye.* *Apeleye.* *Aperleye.* *Appurley*, 1413. Two manors. (1) Apperley-Colverton. (2) Apperley-Drynley. Usually said to be for Upper-Ley; but the forms possibly indicate A.S. *Æppel*, an apple-tree; ley = lea, a cultivated field.

**Arle.** (h.) nr. Cheltenham. *Alra.* Arle-Court. Once a manor. A.S. *Aler.* Alr. Alder-tree. The 'r' has yielded to its known tendency to transposition.

**Arlingham** (m. p. and v.), 1½ m. E. of Newnham. D. *Erlingham.* *Herlingham,* *Arlynham.* The home of Eorl's sons, i.e. Eorlingaham.

**Arlington** (near Bibury). D. *Aluredintune.* Pl. C. (1221) *Alurintone.* *Aldrynton.* *Aluryntone* IPM. 1358.

The prefix, it is evident, represents the A.S. p.n. Ælfred, and the meaning is the farm, or ton, of the sons of Ælfred.

**Ashchurch.** (v. & p.) 2 m. E. of Tewkesbury. It does not occur in either D.S. or H.C.Gl. *Assche-churche.* 1605. M.E. *Asch, esche*, an Ash-tree. The meaning is the Church at, or near, the Ash-tree

**Ashelworth.** (m.p. & v.) 5 m. N.N.W. of Gloucester. D. *Esceleuorde. Asseleswurthe, Eschelwrthe, Esselles-worthe* 1190-1. *Hesseleswurde.* 1200. *Asselworth.* (c.) 1260. The sense may be the worth, = the farm, of one Æsc-elf, or Æsc-cytel. (Cf. Searle Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum, p. 31).

**Ashton, Cold.** (m. p. & v.) 10 m. E. of Bristol. A.D. (c) 955. *Æsttune.* D. *Escetone.* F.A. *Aysshton. Æscheton.* Literally, Ash-town; ton, or farm-enclosure, named from an Ash-tree.

**Ashton-on-Carant.** (r.) D. *Estone.* East-town. A.S. East-tūn. *Carent* (Smith's *Bæda*, 767).

**Ashton-under-Hill** D. *Essetone.* T.N. *Eston.* A.N. *Esse* represents A.S. Æsc: an Ash-tree.

**Aston, Cold.** (m. p. & v.) Aston Blank 2½ m. S.W. of Bourton-on-the-Water. C.S. 165, A.D. 743 *Eastum.* A.D. 904 *East-tune.* (C.S. 609). D. *Estone.* (c.1224-30). *Colde Astone.* M.E. East: (O. Frisian, *Ast* :)=East-ton.

**Aston-Somerville.** D. *Eston.* F.A. *Austan.* *Eston,* East-town. It was held formerly by the Somervilles.

**Aust.** (m. & v.) in Henbury Parish. C.S. 75 A.D. 691-2—æt *Austin.* C.S. 269 A.D. 794 æt *Austan.* D. *Austreclive.* F.A. *Awste* It is evident that by A.D. 1086 the locality had come to be known to many even as we now call it,—‘Austcliff.’ (M.E. *clive*: ‘cleeve’). But this place was also known more fully as *Augusta* in Documentary Latin: for its Church was presently

given by Winebaud de Ballon to the Abbey of St. Vincent at Le Mans (c) 1100 (for this I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Round), under that name. (Cf. Cal. Docts. of France, No. 1047.) F.A. (1285) give us *Hawst* and *Awste*. (N.V.) *Auste*. But, again, in IPM. 1368, it is *Augst*, the short unmistakable form of *Augusta*. The name has long stimulated speculation as to the locality of St. Augustine's Oak, and the natural desire to identify Aust with that important personage and his historic conference with the British prelates. The earliest form, therefore, confronts these post-Conquest versions, and, furthermore, presents us with an uncorrupted, though weakened, dative case. The same applies to the '*Austan*' (C.S. 269) of Offa's confirmation in 793-4 to the See of Worcester, as to the weaker *Austin* (æt Austin) of A.D. 691-2, except that here the dative is weak. In fact, there is no question as to the identity of the two examples; and it is proven that these have to do with the Aust under consideration. Again, in 929 Æthelstan (K.C.D. CCCXLVII. C. S. 665) granted a certain parcel of ground 'æt *Austan*' to Worcester Cathedral.

The name of this place, in its dative case, was sometimes *an*, and, occasionally, it was *in*. The accepted nominative therefore must have been '*Austa*,' at a date but ninety years after S. Augustine had been to the confines of Hwiccia; and that is an abbreviated form, not of *Augustinus*, but of *Augusta*.

An important point now arises; for the Rev. Charles Taylor identifies these grants with our Aust owing to the mention in Æthelred of Mercia's Charter (A.D. 691-2) of Heanburg (i.e. Henbury) in connection with 'æt Austin.' In this he is fully corroborated by Hadden and Stubbs, who, further, discuss the identity of 'Augustinaes ac' of Bæda. ii. 2. with Aust. The author of "Worcestershire Place-names," Mr W. H.

Duignan, however, considers Henbury to be the Hanbury 4 m. E. of Droitwich, while the Austin and Austan of the Charters, he thinks, lay on, or near, the Severn, and north of Worcester. Yet, to *Aston Fields*, close to Bromsgrove, we find him referring the *Austan* of our A.D. 794 Charter. Clearly, this place lies nowhere near the Severn. He is careful in adding\*—“This place is not mentioned in any existing subsequent record or map.” That being so, the claims of Aust and its neighbour Henbury in South Gloucestershire to be referred to in that Charter, seem to be far more solid than those of any possible Worcester-shire rivals. If, in addition, we recall that the ‘*robur Augustini*’ stood ‘in Confinio Huicciorum et Occidentalium Saxonum’ (on the frontier-line of the Huiccians and West-Saxons) it will be also clear that the Southern, or Bristol Avon, rather than its Northern namesake, must have been near the place. For the territory of the West-Saxon is usually thought to have included no part of the modern Gloucestershire, while Bath, Tetbury, Kempsford, and Cirencester, as well as Worcester, were all certainly situated within Huiccia.† That point might be more strictly determinable could it be proven that the said frontier was the same in A.D. 603 as it was in A.D. 741.

But we are not dealing here with the question of Augustine’s Oak, but with that of Æthelred’s ‘Austin’ and ‘Austan’ in relation to ‘Aust.’ And it may be noted that at least one of the Gloucestershire Astons, Aston-Somerville (East-town) was in Feudal Aids written down ‘Austan’ as well as ‘Easton.’ The

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\* See under *Austen*.

† Rev E. McClure, however, thinks (p. 167 British Pl.-N.) that Gloucester itself was once a Wessex Centre, and would place the Oak near Cricklade, as a great many have done. But then he believes in that long-departed fiction, Mr Plummer’s well-intended guess,—the *Trajectus* [Augustæ legionis]! (loc: cit.)

reason why 'Aust' and 'Austan' did not at any time become conversely written 'Estone' and 'Aston' lies in the fact that they were shortened forms of *Augusta*, —an: a name which assures us of its direct Roman origin, after the manner of Aosta in Piedmont, and which must have been adopted nearly as it stood by the Saxon, and then have been given the A.S. oblique cases. That the spot had any sort of connection with the *Trajectus* of the Roman Itinerary is unlikely; nevertheless, the original name of it having been *Augusta*, this imperial qualification must have been either preceded, or followed, by some other now-vanished name; and the actual reason why this very rare mark of Imperial favour was granted is just as little likely to be forthcoming as that other name. In the Itinerary of Ravennas, *Isca* (Caerleon) appears as *Augusta*, being dignified with the name of the permanent *Legio Secunda*, there quartered; and with the evidences before us of the many military depôts (at Woodchester, Frocester, Haresfield, and Sodbury), dependent upon it, on this side the Severn, it would be rash to deny that at such a vantage-point on its bank as Aust must have been, the Legion may there have owned a Signal-station, Baths, or a Sanatorium.

**Austinespulle, or Pill.** (H.R. p. 168). The first element here is the name of an owner of the fishery, or pool (A.S. Pōl). Possibly it belonged to the Augustinians of Llanthony, near Gloucester. The lower Severn abounds with 'Pills.' (Cf. Welsh Pwll.) Sometimes the term means also a creek.

**Avenage.** A tithing in Bisley Hundred. (Fosbroke, Hist. Glouc. I. 347.) Also spelled *Abanash*. *Abbenesse* 1337 (IPM.) If the latter is correct, the meaning was probably 'at Abba's Ash-tree.' One of the forms of Prinknash was Princenage (q.v.) To-day the place is called *Avon Edge*.



**Avening.** (m.p. & v.)  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. of Nailsworth. "to *Æfeningum*," *dat: pl:* A.D. 896 (K. 1073). "Some to Avening." Afon—Avon, is a generic river-term of Celtic origin and frequent survival. D. *Aveninge*. *Havelinges* 1189. *Avelingues* 1240 (see Docts. of France, J. H. Round.) C.R. (anno. 5, Henry III.), *Evening*. 1294, *Avenyng*. *Avelinges* 1304. The interchange of the liquids 'n' and 'l' is not uncommon. The terminal *inge*—s: here denotes a stream, also. [See Guiting.]

**Avon.** (r.) A Celtic generic term for river (W) *Awon*. Old Celtic, *Abon(a)*. Cf. Irish *Abhain*: (bh = v.) C.S. 241, A.D. 781 *Eafen*. A.D.(c.) 794 *Aben*. *Afene*.

**Awckley.** (nr. Tockington.) *Alkeleye*, IPM. 1257. *Alcleye*, IPM. 1345. The A.S. p.n. here was probably *Ealchere*, shortened to *Ealch*. (Cf. *Ealcheves dic*; B.C.S. 477). The possessive 's' has dropped out. The 'w' is due to A.N. influence.

**Awre.** (m.p. & v.) on W. bank of Severn. D. *Avre*. (P.R. 1189-90) *Aura*. F.A. *Awre*. A name of unknown origin. *Penaure* would be Welsh for 'golden-headland.'

**Aylburton.** (in Lydney). T.N. *Albricton*. H.R. *Albrichton*. C.R. *Ailberton*, *Ailbrighton*.—A.D. 1224. Ch. R. *Aylbricton*, *Aylbriston*. 1300. *Aywerton*.—A.D. 1316 *Aiberrton*, N.V. *Eyberton*. The meaning is (A.S. p.n.) *Æthelbeorht's-tūn*, or farm-enclosure.

**Aylworth.** (m.) In Naunton. D. *Eleurde*. Cl. R. 1234. *Eileworth*.—*Ailwrde*. c. 1245. LBW. *Eyleworthe*. 1412. The first element points to one *Æthel* as the owner. The suffix is A.S. *Worth*, a farm. The original form was probably *Æthels-wyrth*.

**Bacchus.** (A Farm) near Brookthorpe. *Bakhus*. *Bakehus*. 'atte *Bakkehuse*' (1304); i.e. the Back-house. Later a family name derived from it.

**Bad-brook.** (in Stroud). There was also a *Bad*-style in Stroud. (1557, Manor Account of Haresfield and Painswick). The prefix may, as in *Baddan-byrig*, to-day *Badbury*, stand for the A.S. p.n. Badda, i.e. *Baddanbroc*; the sense being—the brook of one Badda.

**Badderidge.** (in Ozleworth). *Baderugg* B.M. (c. 1250) p. 125. The ridge (M.E. *rigge*) of Badda (p.n.) *gen.*,—‘an.’ Lit. A.S. *Baddanhrycg*. Of the weakened *gen.* ‘en,’ the ‘e’ alone survives.

**Badgeworth.** (m.p. & v.) 4 m. S.W. of Cheltenham. C.S. 535. *Beganwurthan* (A.D. 872). D. *Beiwrde*. (c. 1150) *Begeword*. *Bageworde*. (P.R. 1189-90) *Beggeward*. C.P.R. (1234) *Begeworth*. *Beggeworthe* The meaning is (p.n.) Bæcga’s worth, or, farm. A.S. Worth: farm; enclosure next a House; allied to Worthign, worthine: which is hardened sometimes into wardine. The ‘d’ in the prefix is resultant, as in modern Hedge for A.S. Hecge. M.E. *gg* = mod: *dg* (*j*).

**Badminton.** (m.p. & v.) 15 m. N.E. of Bath. A.D. 972 (K. 570. B. iii. 30) *Badimyncgtun*. D.S. *Madmintune*. *Badmintun* (1203). C.P.R. *Badmintone* (1254). F.A. *Badmynton*. This name signified the farm-enclosure of the sons of Beadu-helm: i.e. *Beaduhelmin(g)tun*. It is noteworthy that the A.S. scribe in writing fully the patronymic ‘*ing*’ inserts *c* before *g*. The Norman inserts *c* only (as a substitute) in order to avoid ‘*ng*.’ Cf. Breninctun (*mod.* Brington). The later scribe, further, like a modern ‘elephant-child’ (Kipling) easily confused initial ‘B’ and ‘M.’ The first element, the p.n. Beaduhelm, has shortened to *Baduhelm*: then to *Badim*, with loss of *hel* and change of *u* to *i*: finally, the *i* has dropped out. (Cf. Admington.)

**Bafford.** Nr. Charlton Kings. Possibly the original prefix was 'Bath': but no early forms are to hand.

**Bagendon.** (m.p. & v.)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Cirencester. D. *Benwedene*. T.N. *Bagindon*, K.Q. *Bathinden*. F.A. *Badgington*. The spellings are bad. The prefix probably stands for the p.n. *Bægga*, *gen.* 'an,' weakened to 'en,' and tending to become patronymic 'ing.' Don = dun = down. The forms illustrate the frequent confusion between 'Den' and 'Don.' and 'ton.' The sense is *Bægga's* down.

**Bagpath (Newington).** *Baggepath* (1174). *Bagga-path*. B. M. c. 1250. Bagge represents *Bacggen*—weak *gen.* of *Bacga*, an A.S. p.n.—i.e. *Bagga's* path.

**Balks, The.** *Baulks*; *Bawks*. Strips of untilled ground dividing various properties. M.E. Balke: a ridge in a field.

**Bangrove.** Near Beckford. There are several examples of this local name in the County, but early forms are wanting. The suffix represents the A.S. *Gräf*: a grove. Ban = A.S. *bēam* = tree. The meaning may be a grove of trees. (Cf. Bampton and Hempton, Co. Oxf.)

**Bardsley, otherwise Barnsley.** (m.) C.S. 304. *Bearmodeslea* (c. A.D. 802).—C.S. 487. *Beorondeslea*, A.D. 855. D. *Berneleis*. *Baradeslegh*. *Bardesley*. *Berdesleye*. (13th c.) *Bardesle*, otherwise *Barnsley*, and *Brandesleye*. The A.S. p.n. indicated here, therefore, is *Beornmod*; (*gen.*) *es*; the terminals display variant M.E. forms of A.S. *Lēah*, *dat*: *lēage* (*g = y*) pasture-land, or untilled land.

**Barnwood.** (m. p. & v.) nr. Gloucester. D. *Berneuude*. (1235) *Bernwude*. N.V. *Berenwode*. The possessive prefix here is the p.n. *Beorna*; a well-known A.S. theme.

**Barrington.** (m. p. & v.) Great and Little; on the r. Windrush. D. *Bernitone*. *Berninlone*. c. 1245, *Bernington*. The ton, or farm, of *Beornwine*. A.S. *Tūn*.

**Barrow.** (m.) nr. Boddington. C.D. (716-43) *Bearwe*, (1. 109). IPM. (1273) *Barwe*. *Barrowe*. A.S. *bearu* = wood: *dat* *bearwe*.

**Barton.** (m.) at Gloucester (Kings & Abbots). D. *Bertune*. *La Berton* 1220. The Barton, or grain-enclosure: from A.S. *bere*: barley; *tūn* = ton, farm-enclosure, or garner. *Tune*—*dat*: of *Tūn*; i.e. 'at' is understood.

**Batche (The).** *La Bache*. A bottom, or valley. A.S. *Bece*. M.E. *Bæche*. The Great *Batch*. Little *Batch*. Mr Duignan observes: "The H.E.D. is the first authority to recognise the word; and translates it 'the vale of a stream or rivulet.'" It occurs at Cranham as a field-name, and also in the Forest of Dene. Cf. N.E.D. s.v. *bache*. The 't' is excrescent.

**Batcomb.** (m.) *Batecomb* (in Stow-on-Wold) and elsewhere in Co. Glos. *Batancumb* occurs as a local name (B.C.S. 1174. K.C.D. 593). A.S. p.n. *Bata*; *gen*: *an*: A.S. *Cumb*, *comb*; a loan-word from Welsh *cwm*—a valley. *Batan* having weakened to *Baten*, the 'n' became lost. Finally, the 'e' followed.

**Bathford.** (Hund. of Bath). The reference is to the ford (North) on Avon, which King Edwy granted, with ten houses, 'æt Forda,' in A.D. 957.

**Batsford.** (m.p. & v.) 1½ m. N.W. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. C.S. 163 *Bæccesore* (c A.D. 740) D. *Beccesore*. Pl. C. (1221) *Bechesoure*. F.A. *Bacheshore*—*Bacheser*. A.S. p.n. *Bæcc*. (B.C.S. 917 K.C.D. 436) *gen*. 'es'; *Öfer*; bank, or shore. Literally at *Bæcc*'s shore. Ford is a late substitution.

**Battledown Knoll.** Nr. Charlton Kings. (Camp). The first element, *battle*, is probably a metamorphosis of an A.S. p.n. such as *Bethild*; but early forms are lacking.

**Battlescombe.** Nr. Bisley. Apparently the Combe belonging to *Bethild*, or *Beaduhild*.

**Baunton.** (m.p. & v.)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of Cirencester. D. *Baudintone*. Pl. C. *Baudynnton*. K.Q. *Baudunton*. F.A. *Bawdynnton*. Probably the meaning is (A.S. p.n.) Bealdwine's-ton, or farm-enclosure. The A.N. influence has triumphed in retaining the 'u,' or vocalized l.

**Beachley.** (v. & p.) 6 m. N. of Tewkesbury. *Bettesleigh*. *Betesle*. *Bettesley*. (See also, Betchley). An A.S. p.n. Betti, is pointed to here as representing an owner of pasture-land :—Leigh = Legh = ley.

**Bearse Coppe.** It was a pasture in the p. of Newland, Forest of Dene. *Berse*. *Bears-Coppe* (1548). A copp (A.S.) = a summit. For the first element see *Berse*.

**Beckbury.** (Camp) on the slope above Hailes. The prefix may represent the A.S. p.n. Becca ; (g)ān. The terminal 'bury,' from byrig, the *dative* case of A.S. Burh, here bears the meaning of a fortified place, or rampart of earth. The sense is—at Becca's bury.

**Beckford.** (m.p. & v.) nr. Ashchurch. C.S. 309. A.D. 803 *Beccanforda*. D. *Beceford*. R.B. *Bekeford*, *Becford*, *Bekeford*, *Beckeford* (1235 Pat. R.) *Bekkeford* (MS. Rawl. B. 252. 32. 36). The prefix represents the *gen.* of A.S. p.n. Becca. *Forda* (*dat.*) bears its ordinary meaning. The sense is 'at the Ford of Becca.'

**Bedwins.** (The) A sand in Severn. Perhaps this represents the personal A.S. name Beaduwine (Cf. The Goodwins, said to derive from Godwin, the Earl).

**Beeks.** (h.) 2 m. S. of Marshfield. This place-name may represent an A.S. p.n. Bech, unrecorded save in a genitival form of Beches (Cf. Appendix I. Searle, Onomasticon.) But land reclaimed by the use of a curven mattock is sometimes so-called : Cf. E.D.D.

**Beggy Hill.** also *Becky-Hill* and *Buggy-Hill*. (See under Buggilde-Street.) A.S. p.n. Burghild, and Bucga, are both women's names.

**Belas Knapp.** (In p. of Charlton Abbots) M.E. Knap (A.S. Cnæp) = A small hill or head of ground. *Bealas, Bellas.* Cf. also, *Bealknap*, (L.B.W.) as a p.n., and *Bealknappe*. The origin must remain doubtful. The Welsh Bela = wolf, has been suggested as the origin; and, needless to say, Baal! The probabilities seem to point to an unrecorded p.n. such as Beall,-es. In the pedigree of Henry III. (given p. 3, Vol. I., Red-book of the Exchequer), occurs a royal ancestor called 'Bealdaes,' father of 'Brand.' But this can scarcely be the correct reading of the nominative of any Saxon name (? *Bældæg*). *Bealda* is a known one, and a stronger form of it is *Beald*, (*g*) *Bealdes*. The latter occurs locally (K.C.D. 1149) in *Bealdes sol.* The tendency of the consonant *d* to drop out before the awkward *cn* of Cnap, is an obvious one.

**Beley.** (m.) nr. Stinchcomb. A.D. 972. *Beoleahe. Belegh. Beeley. Beleye.* A.S. Bēo: the Bee.—A ley, or pasture, appropriated to the raising of honey: as we should say, a 'bee-farm.' There are many other Beleys in England. A Worcestershire example figures in D.S. as *Beolege*.

**Belrepeir.** (in Haresfield) *Bewper.* (See H.C. Gl. I., 209). (c. 1220.) *Beaurepaire*, IPM. Hen. VI., No. 37. (Cf. Bewley, for 'Beaulieu').

**Bentham.** (m.) nr. Badgeworth. *Benetham.* From Prov. E. Bennet. 'Bent' was a term applied to coarse ground which produced a wiry grass, later called, from this fact, Bent-grass. The A.S. term was Beonet. Here the Hamm, or homme, was situated on coarse ground. There are numerous Benthams and Bentleys.

(**La**) **Berge.** *Bergha. La Berwe.* IPM. (c) 1304. Situated in the manor of Erlingham. M.E. Bergha: berough—a barrow, from Mercian Berh, A.S. Beorh, a hill, or grave.

**Berkeley.** (m. p. & t.) C.S. 379 *Beorclea*, and *Berclea*. A.D. 824—*Berchalei*. *Birecleia*. *Birchleya*. The prefix represents the A.S. *Beorc*, or *byrc*, a birch-tree. The suffix is obvious. Numbers of places have been named from oak, beech, maple, willow, thorn, alder, ash, and yew-tree, sometimes as local peculiarities, more frequently as boundary-marks.

**Berkeley-Herness.** (m.) D. *Berchelai-hernesse*. *Berkeleis-hurnes*. 1286. *Hernesse*. *Harness*. *Hurnys*. (B.M. 142). The later forms might seem to suggest that there may have occurred some clerical confusion between M.E. *Hernis*, *hirnes*, *hurnes*, and *Ness*: a distinct Manor at Berkeley. But such has not been the case. These occur as nom: sing: variants of A.S. *Hyrne*, M.E. *Hürne*, corner, or district. I take *ness*, therefore, to be only a late West-Saxon form of *nis* and *nes*, in *Hernis*, or *Hirnes*. A Bromfield-*herness* occurs in Co. Hereford. (Cf. Vol. 2, H. et C. St. Petri, Glouc. p. 214). The Domesday form is borne out by the Charters of Henry II., A.D. 1153, 1160, 1189; and Richard I., 1198. Cf. B.M., 3, 8, 9, 18, 23. Mr. I. H. Jeayes translates the term—'District,' (B.M. 2.), which is the real meaning here. Cf. '*Each was geboren at Berkeley hurns*': Robertson, Glossary of Gloucestershire Words. Eng: Dial: Soc., p. 196.

**Bernestre.** (Hd.) A.D. 1247. D. *Bernintrev*; Pl. C. 1221 *Bernetre*, reduced to *Brentry*. (q.v). Now, Henbury Hundred. The terminal stands for A.S. *Trēow* (*v* for *u*, in D.S.); the prefix seems to represent A.S. p.n. *Beorn*. The sense was originally 'Beorn's tree.' Nevertheless, there is contradiction between the two early forms. The D. form is patronymic, while the later one, *Bernestre*, should refer to *Beorn*.

**Bernintone.** (D. Hund.) now Slaughter Hundred. (See above and under Barrington.) *Bernintone*, 1267.

**Berrington.** (Hamlet of Chipping - Campden). IPM. (1273) *Byrton. Burington. Buryton.* The forms assure us that the first element in this name was *Byrig*, *dat.* of A.S. *Burh*: the walled place, or village. It has gradually simulated a patronymic form.

**Berrow.** *La Berewe.* M.E. (for A.S. (*d*) *beorge*) = a mound, or barrow.

**Berry-Hill.** Near Coleford, F. D. A.S. *byrig* = a fortified place: *dat.* of A.S. *Burh*.

**Berse(le).** A vill giving name to a bailiwick in the Forest of Dean. 2 m. N.W. of S. Briavels. (Cf. *Bearse*; ante). There is no doubt that a *Berse* was some specific kind of Forest-enclosure, or fenced-off place; "Chaceas et *bersas* nostras"—R.L. Claus i. 290. (1216); but the exact nature of it is not yet defined.

**Bersenese.** Mr W. H. Stevenson kindly tells me that the terminal '*enese*' in these Forest of Dene names (Cf. Sir John Maclean's Papers on the Perambulations of the Forest of Dean. Vol. XIV. Trans. Br. & Glos. Arch. Soc<sup>y</sup>.) should be read *evese* = eaves. (Cf. Stratmann's M.E. Dict., Ed. H. Bradley.)

**Bersewelle.** (at Brookthorp). A spring in a field (H. et C.G.) (1225)

**Bespwyke.** (A fishery belonging to Flaxley Abbey). Possibly *Bishops-wick*. The name of William Bisp occurs (c. 1225), as a tenant at Brookthorpe manor, (H.C. Gl. 1, 176), and *bisp* is an abbreviation of Bishop. Wyke = a dwelling, or a village, or a farm. A.S. *Wic*. M.E. *Wike* (q.v.)

**Betchley.** Nr. Tiddenham. *Bettisley. Beachley*, (q.v.) where the Danes were starved out A.D. 894.

**Beverstone.** (m.p. & v.) 2 m. W. of Tetbury Station. A.S. Chr. *Byferesstane*, A.D. 1050. D. *Beurestone*. (B.M.) *Beuerstan*, 1154. *Beverstan*, 1287. The prefix represents the p.n. *Beofor*: (Beaver). The terminal is A.S. *Stane*, d. of *Stān* = stone = rock.



**Bevington.** (in Berkeley). (B.M.) *Bevintune*, c. 1200. *Bevinton*, 1233. The prefix probably represents the known A.S. p.n. *Beffa*. The sense is the farm of the *Beffings*.

**Bibury.** (m.p. & v.) 7 m. N.E. of Cirencester. C.S. 166. (c. 740). *Beagan-byrig*. D. *Becheberie*. Pl. C. *Behebiria*. F.A. *Beyeburi* and *Beybury*. N.V. *Bybury*. *Beaga*, daughter of Comes *Leppa* (c. 735), gave her name to it. The prefix occurs in the same genitival form in *Beagan-wyl*. B.C.S. 882. K.C.D. 426. *Byrig*, dative of A.S. *burh*; an enclosed, or walled, place. The sense is 'at *Beaga's* stronghold.'

**Bickmarsh.** (near Honeybourne). (C.S. 1201.) *Bicanmersce*.—A.D. 967.—D. *Bichemerse*. 1608 *Bicke-mershe*. The prefix stands for the A.S. p.n. *Bica* (gen.) *Mersce* (d.) for A.S. *mersc* (sc = sh). The sense is '*Bica's* marsh.'

**Bicknor.** (m.v. & p.) on the E. bank of the Wye. D. *Bicanofre*. *Byghenore*. *Bikenovere*. *Byknore*. *Bekenore*. The p.n. present here is *Bica*. The terminal 'overe' = A.S. *ōfre*, dat. of *ōfer*, a river-bank; lit. *Bica's*-bank. M.E. *ovre*, *oure*, *ore*.

**Bidfield.** (1) in Miserden, (2) in Forest of Dean. *Budefield*. *Budifield*. *Bydfield*. The first element is the p.n. *Byda*. The older forms retain remains of a weakened genitive. The sense is obvious.

**Biford.** B.M. *Bigford* (c.) 1250. This name, which *Bushford* in Wotton-under-Edge represents, took its origin in a bridge, called (temp. Hen. III.) *Bigfordes-bridge*. It is questionable, however, whether *Bigford* represented a personal name, or merely A.S. *Big* = *by*,—the local ford. There is another *Biford*, in Co. Hereford. A pseudo-possessive 's' tends to intrude in place-names when a secondary terminal has been accreted. For example: '*Down-Ampney(s)wyke*;' '*Andover(s)ford*.' It may be safely assumed that the

case under consideration belongs to the same category. See below *Blackwellesende*.

**Bigsweir** (in the Wye). *Bikiswere* (1322). *Bickawear*. *Biggesware*. Bicca and Big, are personal names; and probably refer to an early owner of the weir.

**Billow**. (A brook at Slimbridge). A.D. 1210. *Boeleye-broc*. *Buley* (c.) 1230. B.M. In 1340 we have *Bolleyes* Long, on the Severn; and *Bollewere* — a fishery.

The place-name *Bulley* was not rare in those days. *Bulley*, near Westbury, was '*Buleleye*' at Domesday, apparently deriving from A.S. *Bula*, (m) a bull. The suffixes '*ley*' and '*loe*,' '*low*,' are occasionally interchanged, as here: *Putley* (*Potteley*) has become *Putloe*.

**Bilson Green**. (h.) Forest of Dean. (Cinderford.) *Bilsame*. The prefix represents the known A.S. p.n. *Bill* = *Bill's-ham*. (Cf. *Billesley*).

**Bilsum**. Nr. Olveston. (C.S. 936). *Billesham* (c. 955). This is not the only example of *ham* (i.e. *homm*) becoming transformed to *um*, in Gloucestershire. For *Hanhham*, we have variant forms: *Hannum*, *Hanum*. *Huntsham* also gives variants: *Hunsum*, *Hondsum*.

**Birdlip**. (On the road from Gloucester to Cirencester). Pl. C. 1221. *Bridelepe*. *Brydlepe*. *Brudelep*; (1262). *Bridlepe*. By metathesis the position of the 'r' in the prefix has become changed. The *lepe* has weakened to *lip*. *Bryd* may stand for *Bird*. The A.S. *Hlīepe* (f.) — signified a mounting-block: while *Hlīep* (str: fem.) meant a leap, or jump. (Cf. *Clif-hlīep*). May it not mean, perhaps, a style? on the other hand the suffix may represent A.S. *Hlīp*,

Hlīpe, of uncertain significance, as in C.D. iii. 320, Ælfwines hlipgeat 'æt hindehlypan' (C.S. 1, 342). For these, and other examples, however, see the elaborate note in "Crawford Charters" (Ed. A.S. Napier & W. H. Stevenson, pp. 54-5). Cf. 'Lyppiat,' and Postlip, i.e. Potteslep.

**Birts-Morton.** (m.) A.S. *mōr-tūn* = moor-ton, or farm on the moor. The prefix in 1407 (and perhaps long before that date) was Bruttes, or Bruttis, (*g*) of Brut. But in the earlier half of the 14th c. Worcestershire Registers give it as *Morton-Brut*. Another, but a later, form is *Morton-Britte*.

The family of *Le Bret* was represented in both Worcestershire and Gloucestershire throughout the 13th century; and, as Mr Duignan has stated, Walter Le Bret was living at Morton in 1275. The 'Le Brets' were likewise at Painswick and Pitchcombe, where the name is still familiar in the form of Birt. The origin is *Le Breton*, the Breton.

**Bishop's Cleeve;** or Cleeve Episcopi. (m.p. & Hd.) C.S. 246. *Clife* (c. 780). D. *Clive*. It belonged at Domesday to the Cathedral of Worcester. It was later on called Bishops Cleeve to distinguish it from Priors Cleeve. The manor had paid a rent of £36 in the reign of the Confessor. The terminal is obviously A.S. Clif = a cliff, or slope; to which, however, it merely faces, somewhat at a distance. M.E. Clive and Cleve, *dat.* of Clif.

**Bishton.** Nr. Tidenham. A.D. 956, (C.S. 928). *Bispestine*. *Bisten*. Although the name of Bisp (i.e. Bisceop) as that of a person, does not occur in Saxon Charters, in the 12th c. we find a William Bisp, a tenant at Brookthorp of Wm. de Pontelarch. (H.C. Gl. 1, 176.) The name probably had existed (albeit unrecorded) before that date. (See 'Bespywke.')

We have also the place-name 'Bispham,' for Bisceopham, in a Charter of A.D. 1008-12. Here the reference is to the Bishop of Llandaff's farm.

**Bisley.** (m.p. & Hd.) (C.S. 574) A.D. 896 *Bislege*. D. *Biselege*. *Bisleia*, *Biselai* (Papal Letters R.S. 1, 350) 1257. *Bisele*. *Byseleigh*. *Byssheley*. There was no *sb.* corresponding to L. *buscus*, or F. *bois*, in A.S. (See N.E.D.): hence, this name cannot derive from such a source, in spite of the last of the above *forms*; but an A.S. p.n. *Bisa* is pointed to. The earliest form only derives from a paper M.S. c. 1560 by Lambarde.

**Bitton.** (m. & p.) D. *Betune*. A.D. 1151, *Betthone*. *Bettione*. *Betone* & *Bethone* (c. 1150-65) C.P.R. 1234 *Betton*. (T.N.) *Button*. (F.A.) *Bukton* (1303) *Bytton*. *Buttone*. The prefix may stand for A.S. p.n. *Betti*: *tūn*, = farm-enclosure; but we may suspect the *tt* of concealing *ct* as in *Ditton* = *Dīc-tun*, by assimilation. If so, then *Bēce* and *Bōc*, equally, the Beech-tree—have been factors, and the later forms are not as erratic as they seem. The camp of this name is situated on the road leading from Bath to the Severn, at five miles distance from the former.

**Bittum.** (Great and Little) Lydney. Another instance of local pronunciation of 'ton.' (Cf *Eastum*, for *Aston*. C.S. 165). Early forms are wanting; but the root may have been the same with that of the preceding name.

**Blacelaw.** (Hd.) D. The terminal is for A.S. *Hlāw*, a low, or mound, usually a burial-tump, or barrow. There was a *Black-low* (or dark-mound) above Woodchester which probably gave its name to this Hundred. The Domesday Survey also presents the name with a terminal 's'—*Blacelaws*.

**Blackness.** At Brimscombe. A.S. *Næs*; promontory: headland.

**Blackwell.** In Tredington. A.D. 978. (C.D. 620) *Blacewellan*. The prefix represents Blæc,—black, dark. The terminal = well.

**Blackwellesende.** (Green). *Blacewelle*. A.S. Ende usually bears its obvious meaning, of termination. The possessive 's' does not make Blakewell a personal name. It was more probably the name of a field having an old well-spring in it.

**Blaisdon.** (m.p. & v.) In Westbury Hundred. 1200. *Blechedun*. *Blechendon*, *Bleysdon*, *Blasdon*. *Blecchesdon*. (Peramb: For: 1300). N.V. and F.A. *Blechsdon*. *Blecheden*. The prefix represents the A.S. p.n. Blæcc or Blæcca: as the owner of a Down. The change from *Blech*es to *Blais* is analogical. Cf. *Blaise* Bailey (4 m. S.W.), which should be *Bleyth's* Bailey.

**Blaise.** (Hamlet and Camp).

**Blaise-Castle.** In Henbury. Early forms are lacking; said to have been named from a chapel of St. Blaise, the patron of Wool Carders; but of which no trace survives.

**Blakehall.** The suffix is probably for Hale = corner. (q.v.) The prefix here denotes dark colour.

**Blakemere.** Blackmore. Literally, the black moor.

**Blakemonescroft.** Croft = a small farm. The A.S. p.n. Blæcman (later Blackman), is borne in common by this and the following name as a prefix.

**Blakemonesway.** Way, wey = a track, or road. See the previous name.

**Blakeney.** (p.) (A Bailiwick of the Forest of Dean). *Blaken*. (Latinized) *Blacheneia*, c. 1280. The suffix 'ey' is for 'ēā' = stream. Here, perhaps, it means that the local river was a *Blackwater*. The prefix represents the dative of Blæc, Black.

**Blakewyke.** A.S. Wic related by adoption to Lat. Vicus = a village, hamlet, or dairy-farm.

**Blaklaines.** Forest of Dean. A *laine* is a division of arable land made for a specific agricultural purpose. Cf. E.D.D.

**Blakmonale.** F. of Dene. Hāle = a corner : dat. sing. of Hālh, the Mercian form of the W. S. *Healh* [Blackman and Brownman were common names, and possibly bear a racial record, of some interest.]

**Blakpulleforde.** (1281). Ford by the black pool.

**Bledington.** (m.p. & v.) 1 m. W. of Chipping Norton Junction. D. *Bladintun*. Pl. C. (1221). *Bladyntone*. Apparently this place took its name from the river *Bladaen*, *Bladene*, *Blædene*, or *Evenlode*. The meaning, therefore, is a farm-enclosure by the (r) *Bladaen*. Here there would seem to have been confusion between the last syllable (aen) of the river-name and 'en' a weak genitive of the A.S. p.n. *Blaedda*, yielding to the patronymic tendency to become *ing*. The river, however, recorded in Æthelbald's Charter, A.D. 718, as *Bladaen*, in another (Cott. viii.) as *Blædene*, as *Blade* (D.S.) and T.N. *Bladene* : probably hands down a pre-English name. There was a *Bladenlode* on Severn : but I cannot identify to which of the ancient Ferries this name was attached : but possibly it was *Wainlode*.

**Bledisloe or Blideslow**, also *Blidsloe*. (In Awre). D. *Bliteslau*. Later forms are *Blydeslawe*, *Blidesloe*, *Brideslowe*, *Blydeslowe*. *Bliddesloe*. *Bletsloe*. The Domesday is also the modern Hundred. The prefix answers to the A.S. p.n. *Blith*, M.E. *lawe*, *lowe* : a burial mound ; Th has here developed into 't' and 'dd' under A.N. influence, leading to a shortening of the first vowel. *Blitheswick* occurs as the Hundred-name of *Blidislow* (q.v.) in a 13th cent. Jury list. (Cf. Vol. X. B. & Gl. Trans., p. 300).

**Bley.** Bleyth, a bailiwick in the Forest of Dene, named from a 13th cent. William Bleyth.

**Blockley.** (m.) near Moreton-in-the-Marsh. C.S. 489 *Bloccanlea*, A.D. 855. (K.C.D. 278.) D. *Blockelei*. *Blockeleye*. 1348 (L.B.: Wi). The prefix stands here for a recorded personal name: Blocca, the stronger form of which is Bloc, Blocces.

(**The**) **Blomarics.** In the Forest of Dene. Blomarics are forges for iron-smelting; ironworks. A.S. Blōma = moss of iron. Latinized 'In Blomariis.'

**Boddington.** (m. & p.) On the r. Chelt. D. *Botintone*. A.D. 1200 *Botindun*. *Bodington*. (F.A.) *Bodynton*. *Botinton*. The prefix represents the gen: pl. of A.S. p.n. Boda, or Botta, Bottan (g), but it might represent possibly 'Botwine(s)-ton'—the farm of Botwine. The Norman objected to 'ng' and frequently drops the 'g.' The later scribe often replaces 'wine' by 'ing.'

**Bolde** (**The**), often called "The Bowl," near Nether Swell. (Cf. Elias de *la Bolde*. L.B. of Winchbe. Vol. 2, 179). A.S. Bōld. (n). a house.

**Bollesdon, or Bowlesdon.** (m.) 2 m. S.W. of Newent. *Bullesdone*. *Bolesdone*. (IPM.) 1301. A.S. p.n. Bull. Dūn: a down. (Gt. Bouldson). The lengthening of the vowel-sound *o* into *ou*, as in Poulton, is not uncommon.

**Bollewere** (? **Bullo Pill**). (A fishery belonging to Flaxley). M.E. Bolle = a bowl, or cup. Were = a staked enclosure, weir, or dam. The sense may be a cup-shaped weir; but perhaps we should take the prefix to represent *Bol-ley*, or *Bol-low*, (q.v).

**Bollow.** (v.) 1½ m. E. of Westbury-on-Severn. (Cf. Bullo-pyll, 2 m. South, on the Severn). Pl. C. *Bollee* (1221). IPM. 1293. *Bolleye*. The first element may be the A.S. p.n. Bulla. Low = a burial mound, from Hlæw. The sense is the tomb of Bulla: 'Bollanlow.'

**Boseley.** (m.) 1 m. N.W. of Westbury-on-Severn. The A.S. p.n. Bosa stands here (g. Bosan) for the owner of a pasture: the weak *gen*: Bosen having lost the 'n.'

**Botloe.** (Hd.) in Dymock. D. *Botelav. Bottelawe.* (K.Q.) *Botloes-End* (to-day). The prefix is the A.S. p.n. Botta. A.S. hlæw = M.E. low, lawe = a burial-mound.

**Bouncehorn.** 3 m. E. of Bisley. Also, and better, spelled *Bownshorn*. The prefix possibly conceals some p.n. such as Botwine; but Bouhan and Bowan, H.C. Gl: 3. 182 (1266) were not rare names in the 13th c. in Gloucestershire. *Horn* (M.E. *Hirne*) in place-names usually signifies a corner, or angle of ground. There are several instances in the county. Cf. Lilley-Horn (q.v.)

**Bourton-in-the-Water.** (m. p. & v.) C.S. 882. *Burgtune*. A.D. 949. D. *Bortune*. Pl. C (1221) *Borchtone*. F.A. *Boruhton*. *Burton*. A.S. Burh, dat. byrig. M.E. Burgh, Borough; an enclosed or ramparted place: tūn = farm. The sense here is 'the Fort-farm.'

**Boutherop.** (m.) otherwise Eastleach - Martin. 1547. *Burthrop*. Early forms are lacking. But Cf. *Burdrop*, Co. Oxford; where the prefix points to Burh a fort. A.S. throp: thorp: a village, or farm.

**Bowbridge.** At Stroud. The term means a one-arch bridge.

**Bownace (Wood).** Nr. Stinchcomb Hill. The suffix may represent M.E. Hache = a wicket. The lack of forms renders it impossible to determine. The first element may even have been the p.n. Bolla. (*g*) *Bowcot* close by in c. 1250 was *Bollecote*. (B.M. p. 108). Cf. Pl.-N. of Herts: p. 65. *Stevenage*. W. W. Skeat.

**Bownham.** Near Brimscombe. See below.

**Bownhill.** Near Woodchester. See Bouncehorn. I cannot see Badon-hill in it, as does Mr McClure, (p. 123 *British Place-names*). The A.S. p.n. Bolla seems to be the more probable origin. On the other hand, it may lie in some pre-Saxon term, of unknown significance.



**Box(e) (La).** (m. & h.) in Blitheslow Hundred. *Boxa*. A.S. *Box*: (m) = a box-tree; also, a lodge, or shed. Cf. 'The Salt-box,' near Cranham.

**Boxwell.** (m. & p.)  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. by N. of Charfield. In Grimboldsash Hd. D. *Boxewelle*. Anc. Ch. N<sup>o</sup> 50. A.D. 1185 *Boxwelha*.—Corp. Rec. (c.) 1210. *Bocswelle*. *Bockeswelle* (1316). Here the prefix in spite of the genitival form was also *Box*, a box-tree. (Cf. *Boxworth*: in Skeats Pl. of Camb.) otherwise not recorded.

**(The) Boyce-Court.** Nr. Dymock. From A.N. *Bois*, a wood. (Cf. Hidcote Boyce). Note the old pronunciation!

**Braceland.** A field name meaning land at the mouth of a shaft, or claim,

**Brackeridge.** Common. A ridge overgrown with ferns. The first element here seems to derive from E. *Bracken*,—the fern. We have similarly, *Brackenbury*.

**Brademedede.** *Broadmead*.

**Bradley.** (Hd.) C.S. 153. (c. A.D. 723) *Bradanialea*. D. *Bradelege*. *Bradelega*. *Bradeleia*. The sense is the broad pasture field.

**Bratches (The).** Near Withington. It is a common field-name, signifying newly broken up ground. M.E. *Brêche*: a fallow-field.

**Bread-Street.** Near Randwick = Broad-Street.

**Bream (The).** In Forest of Dean. A village. *Le Breme*. In the Bailiwick of Staunton. Of uncertain derivation. The E.D.D. gives the meaning as "an elevated place exposed to wind."

**Breams-Eaves.** In p. of Newland. Eaves is the edges or skirts of enclosed grounds. E.D.D.—Cf. *Colverts-eaves*; also in Forest of Dean. *Ruerdens-eaves*. *Harwood-eaves*. A.S. *Efese*: M.E. *evese*. *Edge*.

**Bream-Meend.** The suffix seems to be related to *mean*, from A. S. *gemēne* = common [pasture], *Myende*

Lane in Gloucester led from St. Mary de Lode to the *mean-hamm* beside the Severn in 1260. (*Corp. Rec. Gl.* 539, 620, 655, 687, 693.) But see under *Meand.*

**Breccheaker.** (in Newington). (1233 B.M.) Cf. A.S. Brecan. M.E. brache, brich. Breach. The sense (*dial.*) is 'broken-up acre,' or newly-cleared ground. See Bratches.

**Bremerende.** In Forest of Dene. (?) Bremer, for M.E. Bremel; = a bramble. M.E. Ende = limit, or district (d.)

**Brentlands.** (Forest of Dean). Lands cleared by burning. M.E. Brent, connected with brennan, to burn.

**Brentry.** (In Henbury). The suffix = A.S. Trēo = tree. This may mean 'burnt tree.'

**Brewerne.** (In Sandhurst). c. 1200. *Bruerne.* (C.R.) The prefix stands for A.S. Brēōw. A.S. ærn, a house. The sense is a 'brew-house.'

**Briavelstowe.** A hamlet in St. Briavels (q.v.) A.S. Stow: a place; site.

**Brickhampton.** Near Gloucester. *Brihtantunne*, (c) 1220.—*Brithelmetun*, *Brighglenton*. *Brythampton* 1230. *Britlantun* 1240. *Brihtampton* 1296. *Brichampton* 1303. The prefix is the A.S. p.n. Beorht-helm transformed; i.e. A.S. *Brihtelmes-tūn*. Briht and Bric are early forms of Beorht; *ct* for *ht* is a known peculiarity of M.E. spelling. The genitival 's' dropped out before A.D. 1200, and does not reappear. The tendency then set in to sound 'helm' as 'ham'; 'l' before 'm' in an unstressed syllable being liable to fall out. See Forthampton. To this became added the excrescent 'p': forming a false terminal *Hampton*.

**Bridgemare.** (A manor, formerly in Bentham). *Bryddesmere*, (C.R. 1225). *Bridsmere*. *Bryddismer*. 1391. The prefix appears to be the genitival form of a personal name, such as Brydd, from Brid = Bird. The terminal = A.S. mere, a lake. (Cf. Bryddesete.)

**Brightwell's Barrow.** Formerly gave name to a Hundred. D. *Brictvoldesberg*; that was Beorht-weald's-Barrow.

**Brimpsfield.** (m.) D. *Brimesfelde*. C.R. *Brimesfeld*. *Bruneffeld*. K.Q. *Bremesfeld*. *Bronmesfelde* (1316). *Brummesfeld* (1284). *Brinnesfeld*. The first element answers to the A.S. p.n. *Brūman* (which is a short form of *Brunman*), here in the genitive case —*Brunmanes*. The 'p' is obviously intrusive. The sense is *Brown-man's-field*. These *Brown-men* and *Black-men* probably record people of the dark-skinned race in Britain.

**Brimscombe.** (v. & p.) This place does not occur in D.S. Indentures mention it as *Brimmescombe*. In one, 1543-4, it bears a distorted form, *Brynkestombe*. Probably the prefix is identical with that in *Brimpsfield* (q.v.), but the last form may be genuine and point to a p.n. *Brynec* (dim). Cf. *Brynco* (Searle), *Brynca*.

**Broadway.** Anc. Ch. N<sup>o</sup>. 50. 1183. *Bradeweia* = Broad-way.

**Brockhampton.** (1) (m). nr. Bishop's Cleeve. *Brochamtone*. *Brechampton*. (K.Q.) *Brokehampton* (F.A.) *Brokhamton* (1383). The prefix represents A.S. *Broc* = a brook (Home-town).

**Brockhampton.** (2) (m.) near Sevenhampton (K.Q.) *Brok-hampton*-Charleton. The 'p' is naturally excrement in both examples.

**Brockley.** *Broclegh*. A.S. *Brōc* = Brook. Leage : dat. of Leah; (g = y) 'The pasture beside the brook.'

**Brockworth.** (m. & v.) 4 m. S.E. of Gloucester. D. *Brocowarding*, *Brockwordin* (1150), *Broc Wardine*, Pipe Roll (1189-90). *Wrocwardin*. *Brochworthe*. *Brocworthe*. A.S. *Brōc* = brook : *Worthyn-ign-ine* : hardened to 'wardine,' i.e. a homestead, by the brook. (Cf. *Bredwardine*, Co. Hereford.)

**Brokenborough.** (m.) In Almondsbury. *Brokenborowe. Brokenbergh. Brokeneberwe* (1324). *Brokenburrow.* The prefix suggests *bróken* (pple) from *bréken* to break. *Borowe, Berwe, Borugh,* are all M.E. forms deriving from A.S. *Beorh*: a hill. The sense is 'at broken hill.'

**Bromalls.** In Staunton (F. of D.) The first element stands for A.S. *Bróm*: M.E. *Broom*, the plant. The suffix probably represents 'hales' for W.S. *hēālas*: meadows, as in 'Fearnhealas': ferny-meads. The sense is *Broom-meads*. Early forms are wanting.

**Bromesberrow.** (in Botlow Hd.) (m. & p.) 4 m. N.E. of Dymoke. D. *Brunmeberge. Bromesburgh.* Pl. C. 1221. *Bremesberghe. Brommesberewe.* H.C. Gl. 1284. *Bromesberwe.* F.A. 1316. A.S. Chr. A.D. 910, 'æt *Bremes-byrig,*' has been identified with *Bromesberrow*: but A.S. (d) *Byrig* does not yield M.E. *berghe*: mod: *Berrow*: but it does yield M.E. *berie*, mod: *bury*, which we have not got. There may, then, have been a confusion. The prefix should have been in full, *Brunmannes*, M.E. *berghe, berwe*, (*dat.* forms) = Mod. Eng. *Barrow*. The sense is probably, therefore, *Brunman's-barrow*. The Norman, in order to avoid the 'usb' medial, (which he could not pronounce), dropped the first two consonants, and reduced 'mans' to 'me.'

**Brookthorpe.** (m.p. & v.) 2½ m. N.E. of Haresfield. D. *Brostorp. Brocthorpe.* (c) 1150 *Broctrop.* (Taxo. Eccles<sup>a</sup>.) *Brotehrop.* A.S. *Brōc*: brook; and *throp, thorp*: a farm-enclosure, or *thorpe*. The A.N. influence substituted 't' for 'th,' as well as 'd.' In the last form 't' has replaced 'c.'

**Brumesham.** (In Weston St. Lawrence; Hd. of Henbury). This belonged to the Saltmarsh manor of Hinton, and it may have been the same with *Bruneswellesham* (See Berkeley Mts. p. 62, No. 179, and Tr.

Br. & Gl. Arch. Soc., X. p. 289). In both cases the personal name is Brun or Brown. In the latter form occurs a pseudo-possessive, superfluously added to the penultimate element 'Well,' otherwise, the inorganic 's.'

**Bryddessete.** In the Forest of Dene Bailiwick of Abenhall. The suffix 'sete,' if *dat.* of A.S. *Sæt*, may mean a seat, a pasturage, or a fishery. (E.D.D.) The first element is probably the A.S. p.n. Brydd, (otherwise Brid, or Bird. (Cf. Briddesmæ̅r, now Bridgemare).

**Buckholt.** *Bocholt. Bocholthe. Bokeholte.* The prefix is A.S. *Bōc* = a beech-tree. A holt is a copse, or small wood.

**Buckland.** (m.p. & v.) near Broadway (Worc.) D. *Bocheland* (ch = k). *Boclond. Boclaunde.* A.S. *Bōc*-land, i.e. land granted by Book or Charter, and so held, by a private owner. The name is said to prevail exclusively in the Southern Counties. The D. form, as usual, represents the *dat.* *Bōce*.

**Buckle, or Buggilde Street.** C.S. 125 A.D. 709 *Buggildestret.* C.S. A.D. 860 *Buggan Strēt.* A.D. 967, C.S. 1201. *Bucgan Street. Buggle-Street.* *Bucge* (f) is an abbreviated form of *Burghild*; so that the original personal name here was *Burghild* (feminine). See Introduction, p. xxvii.

**Bulewick.** (in Bulley). Near Cam. *Bullewyke.* Bulla's farm. (A.S.) *wic.* M.E. Wyke : a village ; also sometimes but a dairy-farm.

**Bulley.** (m.) in Cam.

(1) (1125) *Bulleye. Buleye* (c) 1220, and *Bulley*-brook, nr. Mangotsfield.

(2) Near Oakle Street. (m. & p.) D. *Buleleye, Bullega, Bulleya* (1231), *Bolley* (1412), *Bullie, Bulleigh.* The prefix is probably identical in both names. *Bula* is an A.S. p.n. said to be derived from the animal—a Bull. The sense is *Bula's* pasture-field. The spelling

$o = u$ ; and it occurs in most examples of this and similar names.

**Bull's Cross.** P.n. Bull. 1572, *Bulcross*. M.R.

**Bunnage.** *Bownage*. *Bownace* (q.v.) At the N. end of Slad Valley. The terminal M.E. Hache, acche = Mod. Hatch = a wicket; or a flood-gate, as perhaps, here. The prefix may derive from *Bolla*.

**Buregrene.** Near the Rudge: (La Rugges). H. et C. Gl. 2, 99. The prefix is for *bury*, from A.S. *Burh*, a fort, or enclosed place.

**Burghill.** (m.) in Westbury. (1300) *Borghulle*. F.A. (1402) *Burghull*. *Burehul*. *Burhulle*. *Burenhulle*. *Burhul*. The prefix denotes M.E. burgh, borough; a fort, or merely an enclosed place. Hül = hill.

**Bury Hill.** (C.) A.S. *byrig*; *dative* case of A.S. *burh*; literally 'æt byrig.' The sense is Castle-hill.

**Burleigh.** A Hamlet, near Brimscombe. The prefix suggests *Bur*: a rabbit burrow; though, equally well, it may refer to the *Bur*-thistle, or the *Bur*-dock, but better than either to A.S. *Burg*.

**Bussage.** (p.) 1 m. N. of Brimscombe. Early forms are lacking. The suffix probably stands for M.E. Hache: acche; the modern hatch: a wicket, half-door. Sometimes it signifies the flood-gate of a water-meadow. *Waterhatch*. In Hampshire, = a gate dividing manors, or parishes. (Cf. Etym. Dict. E. Lang: W. W. Skeat). The prefix may represent *Bush*, M.E. *Busse*, the sense having been *Bush*-gate, or hatch. The old monolithic stone-stiles in Gloucestershire hedges are practically stone-hatches. (Cf. *Bunnage*. *Chavenage*).

**Buttersend.** A hamlet of Hartpury. Possibly *Bōthere* was the p.n. here. *End* = limit of a district.

**Buttington.** (Tump) near Chepstow. *Botyndone* (1326). The A.S. p.n. *Butta*. The meaning is *Butta's dūn*, or *tūn*: or, if patronymic, then, the

enclosure of the sons of Butta; but 'ing' may here result from a weak *gen. en: yn.* The suffixes above are liable to replace one another.

**Button.** (See Bitton).

**Butts (The).** (1) The abutments of the land-strips in open fields. The term has been widely used from very early days, and is to be found in all parts of the County.

(2) Small pieces of land disjoined from adjacent lands, demesne, or other.

(3) Sometimes used to describe 'selions,' or plough-ridges.

**Bydfield.** Bidfield. (1225). *Budifelde* (1227). In the Hundred of Bisley. The prefix points to the ownership of one Byda: the latter is a known A.S. p.n.

**Cadbury Heath.** (nr. Oldland & Bitton). The prefix stands for the known A.S. p.n. Cada. The D.S. *Cadebirie* is in Worcestershire. The meaning is the fort of Cada, or 'at Cada's-fort;' Bury being the dative (A.S.) 'byrig,' of burh (a borough, or a fort-enclosure).

**Cainscross.** (v. & p.) 1 m. W. of Stroud.

**Calf-Way (The).** An ancient high-way near Bisley. We have *Calf-hay*, *Calf-hill*, *Calves-croft*, *Calf-lade* (*Celf-lade* Hd. D.S.), *Calf-lea* (*Cealfa-leaye*, Co. Dorset), all apparently deriving from A.S. Cealf = a calf. It also occurs as a personal name in the County as far back as 1271 A.D. (Cf. Skeat, *Cambr. Pl. N.* under Cheveley; Cæafle).

**Callowell.** Nr. Whiteshill, Stroud. Behind some examples of the occurrence of this prefix may stand evidence for its origin in the A.S. Calu; bald. "The Callow" is a field-name in Ketford; hence the meaning

in the present example may be—the well in a field called at one time ‘The Callow’ i.e., Cal+low, A.S. hlæw: a barrow. . The prefix may represent a personal name.

**Calmsden.** (Tithing & hamlet) 2 m. E. of North Cerney. C.S. 466. *Kalemundesdene* A.D. 852. *Calmundsdun* A.D. 966. *Calemundesdene*. The prefix is the A.S. p.n. Calmund (Cf. Ceolmund) Dene, a valley, i.e. Calmundes-dene.

**Cam.** (r. m. p. v.) or *Camme* 1177. Pl. C. *Kaumne* 1221. *Kamne*. B.M. 1252. *Cama*. IPM. 1286. The name has either been taken from the river, or that of the river from the place; but it is not possible to determine which of these has been the case. Probably the former; otherwise we should perhaps have found a *Cambourne* among the early forms. As the word belongs to pre-Saxon date, the meaning is likely to remain unknown. There is a Welsh adjective *Cam*, signifying ‘crooked,’ but that is not a sufficient reason for declaring this name to be Old British; though, it is true, *Cam-dwr* occurs in Wales. In the Mon. Hist. Britann: *Cant-bridge* is identified with *Cam-bridge* (*Cambrigga*. B.M. (c) 1200) East of the Severn; but the evidence for this will not bear very close examination.

**Camp (The).** (Nr. Bisley). A 17th cent. village at the crossing of the roads. Commonly said to have been a Danish Camp, but of this there are no evidences. The name is borrowed from Latin ‘campus,’ meaning open field. Evidences of its existence before 1643 are wanting, though it has grown up at a cross-ways, on at least one pre-Roman trackway.

**Campden (Chipping).** (m. p. & v.) to *Campsetena gemæra* Eynsh: Cart. 1-23 (cited by F. M. Stenton Pl-N. of Berks, p. 15). D. *Campdene*. K.Q. *Caumpeden*. F.A. *Camuppeden*. *Cheping-Caumpeden*. N.V. *Campeden*. Camp is a loan-word from the Latin.



In A.S. it signified (1) war ; (2) the place of battle ; (3) open field. A.S. *denn*, valley. Chipping, as in Chipping-Sodbury, -Norton, is derived from A.S. *Cēaping* (f)marketing. The vowel *u* is due to A.N. influence.

**Cannop.** Forest of Dene. 1281. *Konhop*. The prefix may be Celtic: the suffix = A.S. Hop, valley.

**Carant.** (r.) (Add: Ch. 19794). A.D. 780. *Cærent*. *Karente*. F.A. *Caraunt*. *Karent*. Mr Duignan aptly instances the *Charente*, a river in the Department of that name, in France. Origin unknown.

**Carswell.** (m.) (in Newent.) D. *Crasowel*. F.A. *Karswell*, (F.A.) *Cassewalle*—*Carswall*. *Carlswell*. This is another form of Cresswell, which occurs in various counties. A.S. *Cærswille*. A.S. *Cresse*: *cerse*; in Gower & Chaucer, *Kers*. *Wel-cresse* = water-cress.

**Castlett.** (m.) in Guiting Power. D. *Cateslat*. A.D. 1177. P.R. (a. 22, Hen. II.) *Cattelada*. Pl. C. *Kadeslade*. *Cattelade*. The prefix represents the p.n. *Catt*, (g.)-es. The suffix is probably from A.S. (ǵe)lād: a track, as in *Framilade*, *Calflade*, *Lechlade*, and *Abload*. Otherwise, it may derive from the weak form, *Catta* (g.)an, and A.S. *slæd* = valley.

**Catbrain-Quarr.** *Cat(s)brain* occurs as a local quarry-name, at Lydney, Painswick, and many other places; but the meaning is obscure. According to popular idea the term is due to the queer appearance of the large rounded fossil-shells in the quarry.

**Catte-Marsh.** In Bevington. (See preceding note.) *Cattemersh*. 1465. B.M. *Mersch*; (*dat.*) *Mershe* = M.E. form of A.S. *Mersc*. The sense is *Catta's marsh*. (g.) *Cattan*—weakened to *Catten*: the 'n' has been dropped.

**Catty-Brook.** (In Almondsbury.) *Katebroc*. *Catebroc*. *Cadebrooke*. *Catta* is an A.S. p.n. also an O.N. one. The sense is *Catta's brook*, or the *Cat's brook*.

**Caudle Green.** A hamlet  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of Brimpsfield. Possibly for Caldwell, i.e. cold-well. There was a *Cawdwell* in Haresfield, 1623. IPM.

**Celflede.** (D. Hd.) See Calf-way. M. E. Lād. Lade, = way. The meaning is *Calf-way*.

**Cernel—Cerney.** (r.) C.S. 299. (c.) 800 A.D. *Cyrnea*. Chr. Abingd: *Cirnea*. The Romano-British Corin, of Corinium, derived, probably, from the same root. D. *Cernei*. *Cerne*, 1189. T.N. *Cern*. *Cernay*. The *Churn*, or *Ciren*. The suffix stands for 'ēa,' a stream. The spellings are due to A.N. influence. (Cf. Zachrisson, pp. 19, 20.)

**Cerney-Wick. Cerney-Wyke.** 1398. **Cerney-(s)wike.** B.M. (1417). Cf. Cerne-Abbas (Co. Dorset) on another Cerne.

**Chalford.** A township formed from Bisley. IPM. (c. 1250). *Chalford*. 1297. *Chalkforde*. (1337) *Chalkford*. *Chalkeford*. (1349) L.B. Wi: *Chaleforde*. 1460. *Chafford* (Harl: 60 (104)). The prefix stands for *ċealc*, which made the original name *Cealc-ford*. The *k* has naturally disappeared, owing to its difficult position between *e* and *f*. The sense is 'at Chalk-ford.'

**Chalkwells.** Nr. Turkdene. K.C.D. 90. *Cealcweallas*. A.D. 743. This name occurs in the Mercian 8th century Charter of Æthelbald. A.S. *ċealc*: loan-word from Lat: *Calx*.

**Charfield.** (m. & p.)  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W. of Wotton-under-Edge. D. *Cirvelde*. (c. 1250), *Charfelde*. *Char-feud* (1292). *Charefeild* (1303). *Chartefelde* N.V. *Charesfield*. Ceort p.n. (as in Chertsey) cannot be responsible for this prefix. As the spot was ground redeemed from the forest of Horwood, the name may well be considered with the Kentish and Surrey 'Charts' = A.S. *ċeart*, rough, fern-growing ground. (Cf. Brasted Chart.) *Charfeud*: is an example of the A.N. influence by which 'l' after 'e' became vocalised as 'u.'

**Charingworth.** (m. & h.) Nr. Ebrington. D. *Chevingaurde.* c. 1320. *Chavelingworth.* *Cheringworth.* *Chanelinworth.* 1284. — *Charyngworth.* 1300. *Chaveringworth.* 1421. A.S. Weorth. The prefix is patronymic, i.e. the sons of Ceafhere (?). The sense is the 'worth,' or farmstead, of the Ceaferings. The common interchange of *r* and *l* is seen in some of the forms.

**Charlton.** Nr. Tetbury. *Cherleton.* *Cherlethone.* H.C. Gl. 1267. Mercian *ċ* was sounded as *ch*. *Cēorl* became a surname, and it remains so still in the familiar form of *Charle(s)*. The following various manorial affixes belong to the feudal age.

**Charlton Abbots.** (p. & v.) 2 m. N. of Andoversford.

**Charlton Kings.** (p. & v.) nr. Cheltenham. Originally *Cēorlatun* (gen. pl.): *Churls-town.* *Churl* bore no derogatory significance, originally.

**Charteshull.** (Taxo. P.N. 1291). *Cherteshulle,* 1241. *Chertishull,* 1289. Nr. Kingswood. The A.S. p.n. *Ceort*, as in *Chertsey*, and *Chartley*, answers to the first element. M.E. *Hül* = *Hill*. The meaning is *Cherts Hill*.

**Chaxhill.** (h.) 2 m. E. of Westbury-on-Severn. *Chakeshulle* (c. 1250). *Cheakeshulle.* *Chaxhull* (1339 C.R.) The p.n. here is probably the A.S. *Cæc*; *Cheke* is still a known family-name; M.E. *Hül* = *Hyll*, modern—*Hill*.

**Chavenage.** (m. & Chapelry) 3 m. S.E. of Horsley. Not in D.S. — *Chavenedge.* IPM. 1626. — The suffix may represent the A.S. *eċg*; modern *edge*. For the prefix we should expect an A.S. p.n., such as the *Ceawwa* in *Ceawwan-tēah* (of B.C.S. 476 K.C.D. 1052). Rev. E. McClure (*Br. Place-names*, p. 158, n.) suggests *W. Cefn* + *Edge*, a combination certainly without parallel in this district, saving where the

Ordnance Map gives *Avon-Edge* for *Avenage*, i.e. *Abbenesse*. (q.v.) Nevertheless, the sense may be Ceawa's-hatch. See 'Stevenage,' in "Place-names of Hertfordshire," where Prof. Skeat lays stress upon M.E. Hache, acche, and A.S. Hæcċe, gen., dat., and acc. of (f) Hæc = a wicket, a small gate = modern 'Hatch.' Or, again, Cf. Avenage and Princenage (now Prinknash), where the Ash-tree has been responsible for this terminal. Cf. also Ninnage in this county; also Bunnage and Bussage.

**Chedworth.** (m. p. & v.) C.S. 535. A.D. 872 *Ceddánwyrde*. D. *Cedeorde*. *Chedeleswurde*, 1190. *Chedelesworth*. *Shedeworth*. 1284. *Cheddeworth*. F.A. 1303. The A.S. p.n. Cedda, or Ceadel, is represented here, as that of the original owner of a farm, or 'Worth.' The early Norman avoids writing the A.S. 'w.'

**Cheftesihat.** Near Hidcote Boyce. D. (*Kiftsgate* Hd.) i-h=y (yate=gate) PC. 1221 *Kyftesiate*. *Kyftesgate* (1271). The p.n. pointed to here is an unrecorded one; Cyfet). The form of this prefix, however, appears to be simple.

**Cheltenham.** (m. p. & t.) on the r. Chelt. C.S. 309. A.D. 803, *Celtanhom*. D. *Chintineham*. *Chinteneham*. *Chitteham*. P.R. 1158. *Schilteham*. *Chylteham*. *Chiltenham*. The earliest form of the suffix appearing as 'hom' shews that the 'ham' here was the A.S. hamm; homm, a mead, or enclosure, at the side of the river Cilt, or Cilta; now Chelt. Celtan is made by the Saxon to appear to be the *gen.* form of an A.S. p.n. Celta. The *Sch* form was due to A.N. influence in the xiii. c.

**Cherington.** (m. p. & v.) 4 m. N.E. of Tetbury. D. *Cerintone*. (c.) 1120 *Cherintone*. *Chederintone*. *Chyrintone*. *Chyrynton*. *Chelinton*. F.A. 1285.—*Chirynton*, 1303. *Chiriton*. *Chirton* F.A. 1346. (Cf. *Chedringewurda* for Charringworth. P. Roll.) The prefix seems to point to a p.n. of which the genitival (sing:) form 'Ceadres' (? Ceadhere) alone survives. (Cf.

Searle, p. 588. From this would result the *gen*: *plur*: Chedringa, or Chederinga; which would go far to explain this personal, and perhaps, patronymic prefix. The sense is the farm-enclosure of the Ceadrings.

**Cheselhanger.** A wood near the Severn, at Berkeley. *Chisulhanger*, IPM. 1368. *Chislaunder* (1514) *Chesilhunger* (1522). A.S. *ċēōsel*; *ċisil* = a pebble, shingle. The terminal is 'hanger,' a wooded slope. A.S. *Hangra*. *Aunder*, above: resulted from A.N. influence: like *Saund* for *Sand*.

**(The) Chessels.** A field-name near Bourton-on-the-Water. Gloucestershire folk apply the word to Roman coins, i.e. Chessells: also spelled *Chestles*; as though reflecting *Chester*; but possibly A.S. *ċēōsel*: pebble.

**Chestal.** At Dursley. IPM. 1374, *Chystelay*. The prefix points to A.S. *ċest*, M.E. *chiste*: mod: *chest*; or to A.S. *ċeastel*, which Mr. Alexander considers may well mean a *cairn*. Cf. Pl. N. Oxf. under *Chastleton*. Cf. also, *Cesthunte* (now Ches-hunt) for *Chesterhunt*: D.S. *Cestrehunt*. The terminal may represent A.S. *lēāh*, meadow.

**Chesterton.** (Nr. Cirencester). A.N.-forms:—(c. 1100) *Cestretone*: *Cestretun*, from A.S. *Ceaster-tūn* = the Camp-enclosure.

**Cheyney-Upton.** Nr. Bitton. *Cheyeny*. *Cheyunny*. *Cheynew*. *Chaune*. The feudal owner (temp. Edw. II.) was Henry le Chaun.

**Childs-Wickham.** (m. v. & p.) 5 m. S.E. of Evesham. A.D. 706 (C.S. 117), *Childes-wicwon*. In 1206, and 1275. *Wike-Waneford* (Subs. Rolls) *Wykewoneforde*: appear as the forms of *Wickhamford*, near-by; which, in D.S. appears as *Wiquene*, and long before that, in A.D. 709, (C.S. 125) as *Wicwona*. Mr Duignan (Worc. Place-names) writes: "the earlier forms are insoluble. The names appear to have a common origin." The element 'ham' in both names has supplanted *won*,

or *wane*. In A.D. 972, our name occurred as *Wig-wennan*. The meaning is certainly hidden in the twilight of the Huiccian forest, unless we assume that *wone* and *wane* and *wene* represent an unidentified river-term, such as that appearing in the name *Wenrisc*, now Windrush: and probably in “*Weonbrugge* in Cors. Cf. IPM. 1350. Child, A.S. *child* is a title, as well as meaning a non-adult: (Cf. Child Roland).

**Chipping (Campden, Sodbury, etc.)** *Chepyng*. *Cheping* (1403). From A.S. *Cēaping*, f. marketing. *cēapian*, to buy. The sense is Market-Campden.

**Chippenham.** Nr. Bishop's Cleeve. *To Cippanhamme*. C.S. I., 342 (c. 812). The suffix is Hamm, *homme*; an enclosed pasture; and, as the Editors of the Crawford Charters (p. 73, Note 64) point out, the form of the prefix “proves that the long-prevalent derivation of this name from *cȳping*, ‘market’ is unfounded.” *Cippa* was probably a personal name.

**Churchdown.** (m. p. & v.) (pronounced ‘Chosen.’) *D. Circesdune*. (P.R.) *Chirchusdon*. L.B.Wi.: 1181. *Chercheden*. *Chirchesdone*. *Schurchesdon*. 1303. *Churchesdone*. N.V. *Chircheston*. Not from A.S. *cyrice* = Church. Both Domesday and the later forms suggest that a personal name such as A.S. *Særic*, rather than the Norman Church of S. Bartholomew has given name to this isolated hill,—M.E. Dun: don: for Down. The personal name of Church does not occur at so early a date. But it seems certain that, whatever the prefix was, its spelling has been influenced by the A.S. *cyrice*. Cf. PI-N. Oxf: under *Sarsden*. The initial ‘s’ is excrement, and is due to a 13th cent. A.N. change in pronunciation.

**Churne.** (r.) C.S. 299. A.D. c. 800. *Cyrnea*. *Cirn*. *Ciren*: Romano-British *Corin*. M.E. *Cern*. See Cernel.

**Cinderford.** A small town in the Forest of Dene. (C. Flax:) 1281. *Sinderford*. Perhaps A.S. *syndor*: apart, or asunder. (Cf. Sunderland.)

**Cirencester.** (Hd. m. p. & town). A. S. Chr: *Cyrenceaster*. D. *Cirecestre*. *Circestria*, 1149. *Circustre*. *Cherinchestre*. (Lay: Brut.) 13th c. *Chirencchestre*. (Lay: Brut.) 13th c. *Chirchestre*. (Lay: Brut.) 13th c. *Zizeter*. *Cisiter*. The fortress on the Cyrne, or Ciren. A. S. Ceaster, (see Chesterton), Asser's Life of Alfred (Ed. W. H. Stevenson) 57, 6, '*Cirrenceastre* adiit, *quæ Britannice Cair-ceri nominatur*' (A.D. 879). We thus have the British, the Saxon, and the M.E. forms (almost uniformly influenced by the A.N. pronunciation and spelling), of the name. The Roman Itinerary gives us *Corinium Dobunorum* (of the Dobuni). As Mr Anscombe shews,—“*Corinium* was reduced through *Curins*, *Cyrini*, and *Cyrene*, to *Cyrn*—(Ceaster). (Cf. N. & Q. II. Ser. V. p. 314). For *cester* = *ceaster* from *ceæster*, see under Gloucester; also N. & Q. II. Ser. V. pp. 103-4. A. Anscombe. From the examples taken from Layamon may be seen that the '*Chester*'-form made an unavailing struggle for survival against the A.N. pronunciation.

**Clackmill.** This place has been identified with the Mylepul of an A.S. Ch. (Worcester) A.D. 883. The “Clakke of a mill” Prompt: Parvul., i.e. the clapper of the old-fashioned flour-mills.

**Clackshill.** Clac is a known A.S. p.n. It also locally occurs in the example, Claces-Wadlond, of B.C.S. 216 K.C.D. 123.

**Clanna.** (Forest of Dene). Unknown origin.

**Clapton.** Nr. Bourton-on-the-Water. (B.M. 1189-1216). *Cloptune*. *Clopton* (1301). Prof. Skeat has written of this name in his Place-names of Berkshire: “The sense is not quite certain, but it seems to be the same word as the Middle Danish *Klop*, a stub, or stump. If so, it means a town, or enclosure, of stubby ground.” (See *Clopton*).

**Clearwell.** (m. v. & tithing). In Newland, Forest of Dene. *Clowerwall. Clowrewalle. Clewer-well.* The forms were comparatively late ones. The word Clower, Clewer, occurs in the sense of a sluice-gate, or 'clow' of a river, or of a mill-dam.

**Cleeve.** (m.) *Clive.* Smith's Bæda gives *Clife*, i.e. Bishops Cleeve. An early Charter, C.S. 246. c. 780, gives the same form. Variant forms are *Cleve* and *Clyve*: both from A.S. Clif, a cliff, or steep incline, through Mercian Cleof. It is noteworthy that no such steep incline occurs on the actual spot, which lies more than a mile from Cleeve Hill. *Cloud* = A.S. Clūd rock. Cf. *Clouds*, Co. Wilts.

**(The) Cleyslades-Reode.** (dat.) Forest of Dene—Clay-slade(s), hrēod = reed-bed. The penultimate 's,' as in Andoversford, is inorganic, and does not signify a personal name. Slade; Slad; = (1) slope (2) valley. A.S. Slæd.

**Clifford Chambers.** (m. v. & p.) on the R. Stour. (C.S. 636.) A.D. 922. *Clifforda*(d) A.D. 966. *Cliforda.* D. *Clifort. Clyfford.* The Cliff-ford; or, steep-ford. The p.n. here is a reduction of Camerarius: a Chamberlain; a family bearing that official name having long owned property here.

**Climperwell.** Nr. Foston's Ash and Shepscombe. *Clymperwell* (1227) C. F. The Eng. D.D. gives 'Clumpers' as 'clods' on the newly-ploughed land; quoting Co. Wilts N. & Q. No. 4, 151. The sense here may be 'the well among the Clumpers.' C. was a manor belonging to the Abbey of Flaxley.

**Clinger.** (m.) in Cam. D. *Clænhangare.*—1102, *Cleyngre.*—1138, *Cleangra.*—1263 *Clehungra. Clingre.* The prefix represents A.S. Clæg (m) Clay: the last element A.S. hangra, or hanger, = a wooded slope. An A.S. variant Hongra, has given *honger* to some examples of this element, as was first pointed out by Mr W. H. Stevenson. In Herefordshire there is



another instance where this name has undergone similar permutations. Clehinger, Clehungre, Clunger. (Cf. Feudal Aids. pp. 381, 387, 397). There are many other examples of the name in Somersetshire and Devon. The meaning refers obviously to the situation of the wood.

**Clopton.** (Nr. Mickleton). D. *Cloptune. Cloptone.* (See Clapton). There are no forms that would suggest a p.n. such as Cloppa.

**(La) Cnappe.** (C.P.R. Hen. III.) *Knap. Knapp.* A.S. Cnæp. M.E. Knap, a knoll, or small eminence, or mounded field. It is of frequent occurrence throughout the county; but it is now-a-days generally spelled 'Knap.'

**Cnappestyenese. (1) Cnappestyeforde. (2)**

These names both occur in the Bailiwick of Ruarden, Forest of Dene, in the 13th c. (a. 10, Edw. I.) 'Perambulation' of the Forest. (Vol. XIV. Trans. Br. & Glos. Arch. Soc.) The first element might be a family name — Cnappesty, (Cf. Anesty); itself compounded of A.S. p.n. Cnap (or else of Cnæp, Knap, a knoll), and stīg, stiga, sty: a path—that is to say, 'the Knap-path.' But here it is not so, and the *s* is inorganic. The suffix (1) 'enese' should be read 'evese,' i.e. eaves; edge; border. (2) A.S. Ford=a ford. (Cf. La Bers-enese=See Berse).

**Coaley.** (m. p. & v.) 2 m. S.W. of Frocester. D. *Coeleye. Coveley. Couleye. Couleis. Chouleia, Culey, Cowley. Coule.* The prefix represents an A.S. p.n. Cufa or Cofa. The original form was A.S. Cofan-leah, 'the lea of Cofa'—Cofa's pasture. As in Coates, the 'oa' is due to the regular method which indicated *o* in M.E. Some of the forms have been influenced by *cow*: A.S. cū.

**Coates.** (m. p. & v.) 3½ m. W. of Cirencester. Not in D.S. *Chotes, la Cote,* H.C. Gl. M.R. *Cotes*: (pl.) of M.E. Cot, Cote=huts, or cots. See above. The same name occurs in the same scribal form in Co. Wilts.

**Cobberley.** (m. p. & v.) 2½ m. S. of Charlton Kings. D. *Coberleie*. *Coburleye*. H.C. Gl. 1179. *Cubberle*. *Cuthbrightley*. The personal name here abbreviated was A.S. Cuthburh, or Cuthbeorht; Cuthbricht, with the suffix of 'ley;' pasture = (d.) leage (g = y) of A.S. Lēah.

**Cockbury.** Nr. Bishop's Cleeve. C.S.I. 342. (A.D. 785), *Coccanburh*. (c.) 1195, *Cockebiria*. L.B.Wi.—(c.) 1340, *Cockebury*. The A.S. p.n. Cocca was the prefix here.

**Cockrup.** *Cocthröp*. Coc or Cok: M.E. for Cock; probably representing A.S. p.n. Cocca. The suffix was A.S. throp, farm, estate; hence the original form must have been *Coccanthrope*,—i.e., at Cocca's-thorpe.

**Cockshoot.** *Cockshutt*. *Cocshute*. Many examples of this name occur in the County as a field—or farm-name.

Mr. Duignan points out (Cf. Worc. Pl. N., p. 39) that the name has two widely diverse applications. The first signifies a broad way in a wood (i.e. Cockroad), in which were stretched nets in order to catch woodcocks. Local knowledge points to this in certain places, for this bird happens to be remarkably conservative. There are places (as near Shepscombe in this County) where the Cockshoot has long ceased to be used, though mentioned in 15th cent: manor-rolls; but whither the bird still annually returns.

The second meaning (and Mr. Duignan regards this as applying to the majority of cases), is a spring or rivulet on a bank or hillside, to which a spout, or trough, was fixed so as to convey water to carts, or vessels, for domestic uses.

**Codeswellan.** *Codeswelle*. (c.) A.D. 730 (C.S. 236) in Cutsdean. (q.v.)

**Codrington.** (In Wapley). (m. & h.) (c) 1170 *Cuderintone*. *Cudelintona*. (1189.) F.A. 1303 & 1346.

*Goderynton. Godrynton.* Index to Chr. Rolls. *Coderinton. Coderyngton* (1402). The prefix (if patronymic) denotes the sons of Cuthhere; an A.S. p.n., and not a rare one. (Cf. *Gotherington*, near Winchcombe). This Codrington does not occur in D.S. Mr Zachrisson has fused both this and *Gotherington*, near Winchcombe, (p. 138), in his valued volume.

**Coigne, The.** At Minchinhampton. Also 'quine.' The meaning is a street-corner, or turning. Fr: from. Lat: Cuneus, a wedge.

**Cold Ashton.** (See Ashton).

**Cold Harbour.** This formerly much-discussed local name occurs more than once in the county, as well as a Cold Comfort (? Colcombe-ford). Prof. Skeat states that the term signifies a wayside refuge, or shelter, without a fire. He quotes aptly the Ordinances of the Pr. C. (1) p. 330 (Edit. Sir H. Nicolas).

**Colecombe.** (In Sevenhampton). *Colecumb.* 1462. The prefix corresponds to the A.S. p.n. Cola; but the r. *Coln* runs there. Cumb = a deep valley. (W. Cwm.)

**Coleford.** (v. & p.) (Forest of Dene).

**Colesborne and Colesbourn.** (v. & p.)  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. of Cheltenham. C.S. 299 (c) A.D. 800 *Colesburnanforda* (c) A.D. 802 *Collesburnan.* C.S. 1320 (c) A.D. 1000, *Colesburnan.* D. *Colesborne. Collesburne.* 1183. Anc. Charter. (45). Coll occurs locally and is here a personal name which became attached to the local streamlet (A.S. *burna*) in place of some unknown predecessor. (Cf. *Collesburne* hyll. (B.C.S. 304, 295.) Cf. *Esigburn*, now *Isburne*).

**Colne.** (r.) C.S. 166 (c.) A.D. 740, *Cunuglæ.* 487. A.D. 855, *Cunelgan.* 1091. A.D. 962, *Cungle. Culna. Culne. Columb. Colum. Coln.* As with the river Churn, this river-name is pre-Saxon and possibly pre-Roman. There are other instances (if they are to be so identified) in Bucks and Suffolk, of its occurrence,

as well as the river Culf in Devon; formerly Culum. (See Introduction.)

**Coln Rogers.** (m. v. & p.) 2 m. S.E. of Chedworth. It belonged to Roger de Pistres, Constable of Gloucester, A.D. 1105, and afterwards to the Gloucester Abbey of S. Peter.

**Coln S. Aldwyn's.** (*St. Ealdwine*) (m. v. & p.) 3 m. N.N.W. of Fairford. This place is referred to as *Enne-glan* in the Foundation Charter (called King Ethelred's) of Gloucester Abbey, A.D. 681 (Vol. I., p. LXXII-III. Hist. et Cart: S. Petri, Glouc.) Unfortunately both the Charter and the place-names in it are obviously corrupt; but it probably stands for *Cunelgan*. (St. Ealdwine was a hermit.)

**Coln S. Denis.** (or *Coles Deans*) 2 m. E. from Chedworth, on the Colne. It belonged to Deerhurst: a cell of S. Denis.

**Colpage.** (In St. Briavels). M.E. *Cole*: A.S. Cawel: *Page* is dialectal for 'Patch'; a small field of grass, or plot of vegetables.

**Colthrop.** (Nr. Standish) *Colthorpe*, *Calthrupp*. *Coldrup*. *Colethorp*, i.e. the Cold thorp (near the Severn). A.S. Thorp, (*d*) Thorpe. O.N. Thorp. O.Fris. Thorp. The *thrupp*-form is the result of a phonetic development not peculiar to this County. (See Introduction, p. ix., re *Thorp*).

**Colverdene.** (m.) nr. Gloucester. *Colverdon* (IPM. 1268). *Culverdene*. The 'Culver' (A.S. Culfre) was the pigeon, or dove. A.S. Dene a vale, or dene. The meaning is, a Vale frequented by pigeons.

**Compton.** C.S. 1089. A.D. 962. *Cumtune* (d. D). *Cuntune*. This refers to C.—Greenfield. D. *Cuntune*, to C.—Abdale. D. *Contone*, to Little—C. This name, therefore, occurs in several parts of the county: Compton Abdale, Compton Cassey, Compton Greenfield, (Greneville XIII-XIV. Cent.) and Little Compton.

The letter 'p' replaces *b*. The Saxon name is *Cumbtūn*: i.e. the Combe-farm, probably from the Celtic ancestor of (W) *Cwm*.

**Condicote.** (m. p. & v.) 4 m. N.W. of Stowe. D. *Condicote* and *Connicote*; Later forms,—*Carta of Marg: de Bohun: (1169), Cundicote. Cundycote 1346. F.A., Condycote 1402. F.A., Cundecote.* The prefix represents the A.S. p.n. *Cunda*.

**Coneygar.** There are several places so-called in the county. *Conygre, Coneygre, Conyger, Congre, Cunger.* The meaning is a Rabbit-warren. O.F. *Connière.* (E.D.D.)

**Coppeleye.** (Hundred of Bradeley). The prefix stands for A.S. *Copp*: summit. The sense is 'at the pasture on the hill-top.'

**Coppishill.** (m.) nr. Tewkesbury. (*Gopse-hill*, to-day). *Gopshulle* IPM. 1272. *Gapshill.* (1307, L.B.W.). *Gopushulle. Goupishill. Guppeshill.* (a. 34, Eliz. F.F.) *Coppo* was a known A.S. p.n., but it has not to do with this name, I think. (See *Gupshill*).

**Corndean.** Nr. Winchcombe. *Corndene* A.D. 1189 (L.B.W.) *Cornedene.* (c.) 1295. A.S. *Corn. Den: vale.* Leland mis-spells it *Corwedene.* I do not feel satisfied that the apparent sense is the right sense. The name *Corne* occurs as that of a water-way both at Wyke, near Berkeley (*Cornbrook*), and in the Forest of Dene; and probably it may have done the same here, as in *Abercorn*.

**Corse.** (m. & p.) 5 m. E.N.E. of Newent. (H.C. Gl.) 1179, *Cors.* R.B. 1210, *Cors.*—*Corse.* 1221 (Corp: Rec.) This name does not occur in D.S., and the spot lay in waste until long after 1086. It seems to have been the name of a large district including *Corse Lawn.* (Cf. *Corsa* in *Corston* A.D. 972. *Corsantun*; Co. Som. :) It may be British.

**Coscombe.** Near Didbrook. *Goscombe* (1539). *Coxcombe* (1539). *Coset-combe.* The forms are late,

and are found in Letters and Dom. S. Papers, temp: Henry VIII. Possibly the prefix represented the A.S. Gōs : goose : i.e.—the goose-valley. *G* and *C* were subject to a tendency to interchange : as appears from Codrington (q.v.)

**Cotteswold.** *Cotswold.* A.D. 1231 is the first date at which this name for the 'Montes Hwiccorum,' or hills of the Hwiccii, is recorded; but in 1213 a William de la Wolde occurs on a slip of parchment among tenants of Winchcombe Abbey. (Cf. L.B.W. 1. p. 45.) Mr. Duignan points out that the 'Cod' who gave his name to Cutsdean,—in 974 *Codestune* (C.S. 1299), and which, prior to that date, had been known as Cod's-spring 'æt Codeswellan' (C.S. 236)—probably affords the key to the problem involved. 'Cod' may have been a hermit or holy man who settled by a spring in the wolds, (the grant (in A.D. 730) to the monastery of Bredon by Offa rather favours the idea) or, he may have been an early settler of sufficient importance to impress his name not only on *Codestune* (now *Cottsdean*) (Cod's town, or ton), (q.v.), but also on the wolds,—Cod's wolds. *Code* is given, in Domesday Survey, as the name of the Saxon possessor. *Weald*, *wald*, *wold*; signifies more than a forest or plain. Prof. Skeat thinks the original sense may have been 'hunting-ground.' *Cutsdean*, in 1185, was known to the Monks of Winchcombe as 'Cottesdene.' (Cf. L.B.W. 1. 176, 178.)

Perhaps 'Cod' or 'Cott' was a widely-distributed personal-name, for it occurs in frequent and various combinations in place-names=Cf. Cottesmore, Cottesbach, Cottisloe, Cotesbury, &c., and the burial-mound or low, usually bears the name of a person. In addition, it may be noted that the only other surviving example in the County of a place-name having *wold* for terminal is *Wygwold*, near Cirencester, in which the first element is also a p.n. But Cf. Pl-N. Oxf. 'Cottisford.'

In 1315 Peruzzi's list of English places that supplied the Florentine Woolmarket 'the Cotteswolds' figure as '*Condisgualdo*.' In the Reg: of Llanthony, (A. ix. 2. No. 87,) 1318, *Coteswolde*. IPM. 1360, *Cotteswolde*.

The 15th c. variants are *Cottasowlde*, *Cottyswold*, *Coteswolde*, *Cotswold*: all equally pointing to a 'Cod' or 'Codd' as the original name-giver, of which 'Cott' was probably the strongest form. *dd* and *tt* are constantly liable to interchange.

**Cover Staunton.** (For: of Dene.) IPM. 1268. *Coure*. *Coverna*. *Covere*, 1316. (Cf. Cowarne. Cowerne. Couren, Co. Hereford, now Great *Cover*.) A.S. *Ærn* (n.) house, or place: as in *hord-ern*=treasure-store; *bere-ærn*=barn; but lacking more forms this name remains uncertain.

**Cowley.** (m. p. & v.) 2½ m. S. of Charlton Kings. D. *Kulege*. *Couuelege*: A.S. *Cū*, M.E. *Cū*. The Cow-pasture, or Lea. Cf. Mr Alexander's pl.-ns. of Oxford (p. 86).

**Cowslait (Grove).** Nr. Withington. *Slait* = (1) a cattle-track amid standing crops; (2) a level pasture (Cf. E.D.D.)

**Cranham.** Hamlet, near Painswick. P.R. 1190. *Cronham*. M.E. *Cron* = A.S. *Cran*: a crane. The first element = Crane, the bird, though probably it represents the heron under that name. It is doubtful if the real crane was ever common in Britain, or even in the eastern counties. Pairs of herons are not infrequently seen here to this day.

**Crickley Hill.** 1 m. E. of Birdlip. *Cruklea*. *Crykkeleye* (1406-7) Gl. C.R. We have in this prefix probably the Crick, of Crick-Howel: i.e. O.W. *Cruc* and later *Crûg*=a barrow, or tump. The sense is Barrow--field. Cricklade (*ad Criccaladam* (c.) A.D. 1110. Ann: St. Neoti) had a different origin.

**Croats (The).** (Lydney). M.E. *Crote*=a small piece, a clod. Ex: a crote of turf. Pr: *Parvul*, 105, O.F. *Crote*.

**Cromhall.** (m. v. & p.) 2 m. S.W. of Charfield Station. D. *Cromhal*. *Cromale*, *Cromhall* (1170). *Cromhale* (c.) 1200. B.M. (42). *Groomhall* (1234), *Cremhall* (C.R.) M.E. Crom and Crum: means bent, or crooked; as also does Welsh Crwm. Croome has become a frequent personal name; though it is not recorded as one in Saxon days. The suffix probably refers to the Hale, corner or meadow,—Mercian hālh—dat: sing: hāle;—and not to *Hall* from A.S. Heall.

**Crowthorne.** (A modern Hundred). The prefix stands for M.E. Crowe, the bird; though it may be a personal-name; so that the sense is obvious. The name is common.

**Crundel.** Near Kemble. 1280. 1292. *Crondles*. *Cronnes*. (Reg. Abb. Cirenc. A. 40. a. b.) The term occurs frequently in the sense of Quarry. See under *Querns*.

**Cugley.** *Cuggeley*. *Cuggleye*. Nr. Newent. Cugga is an A.S. p.n. This place was probably *Cugganleah*. (A *Cuggan-hyl* is referred to in B.C.S. 1298).

**Culkerton.** (m. & h.) nr. Rodmarton. D. *Culcor-torne*. *Culcortone*. (XIII. c.) *Culcretuna*. *Kulkertone*, IPM. 1354. Modern *Cuckerton-Grove*. Some unrecorded personal name is possibly hidden in the prefix.

**Culls (The).** Nr. Stroud. Culls are inferior sheep put apart from the Sheephouse of the manor, for rejection. (See E.D.D.) But it is doubtful if this is the sense here.

**Custom-Scrubs.** Nr. Painswick. Scrub here means dwarf-trees. Nottingham Scrub occurs near to it in Slad. The origin of the first element is obscure. There was a 'custom-mede' in Standish; 17th c.

**Cutsdean.** (m.) (See Cotteswold). (C.S. 1299) *Codestune*, A.D. 974 and D.S. *Cottesdene*. L.B.W: *Cotesdene*, 1270. *Codestone*, 1275. A.D. 1275, *Cottesden*. B.M. 16 c. *Cuddesdon*. The forms remarkably exemplify the common interchange between *tun*, *dun*,



and *den*; with survival of the later form; also, the interchange of *tt* and *dd*.

**Daglingworth.** (p. & r.) 3 m. N.W. of Cirencester. This place is not recorded in D.S. F.A. gives the forms *Dagelingworte*, *Dagelingworth*. K.Q. *Dallingworth*. The prefix points to a p.n. *Dægel*. The sense is—‘The farm of the sons of *Dægel*,’ or *Dægelings*. In 1240 a *Dagelingstrete* was known at Coaley. (Cf. Corp. Rec: 382).

**Daneway (The).** The prefix here probably is due to A.S. *Dene* = valley, and not from any tradition of the Scandinavian invaders of Gloucestershire. Cf. *Daneford* D.S: *Deneford* (Rot. Ch.) 1199. Co. Berks. Also A.S. *Dæn*, meaning a swine-pasture, is a variant of *dænn*, a cave, or woodland pasture. But see Asser’s ‘Life of Alfred,’ p. 275 (Edit. W. H. Stevenson) also Prof. Skeat’s P. N. of Berkshire; p. 45.

**Darmore.** (Staunton). Possibly for *Dēor*-moor: Deer-moor. Forms are lacking.

**Deerhurst.** (m. v. & p.) 2 m. S.W. of Tewkesbury. C.S. 313. A.D. 804. *Deorhyrst*. *Dorhurst*. D.S. *Derehest*. P.C. 1221 *Dierherst*. Cal. Pat. R. Hen. III. —*Derhirst*. F.A. *Devehurste*, i.e. Deer-wood. A.S. *hyrst*: a wood, or copse. The prefix stands for the A.S. *Dēor*: a deer.

**Delves.** Cole-*delves*, in Forest of Dene. *Delves* (A.S. *ǣg delf*) are holes dugged; otherwise, quarries.

**Dene, Forest of** (or *Dene*). *Le Dene*. M.E. *Dene*. A.S. *Dene*: a valley. The British name for this Forest is said to have been ‘*Cantref-coch*,’ or Red-district: (Canton).

**Depemore. Depeforde.** The suffix stands for mere = pool. M.E. *Deope*: deep. A.S. *Deopford* = deep-ford.

**Depeneye.** (A field-name at Morcote, F. of Dene). The terminal represents ‘*ēa*’: a stream. The prefix

stands for Deopan, d. of Dēop, = deep. We have Deopancumb, A.D. 942, near Mangersbury.

**Derridge.** In Kingswood. *Deveridge*. Later *Deanridge* (1653). A stream-name may be suspected in the prefix.

**Didbrook.** (v. & p.) 2½ m. N. of Winchcombe. (1257) *Didebroc*. F.A. *Dyddebroke*. N.V. *Diddebrok*. Dydda is a known A.S. p.n. though it is not certain that the prefix here represents it, rather than a river-name.

**Didcote.** (m. & h.) nr. Beckford. P.R. 1177. *Dudicota*. *Dudcote*. A.S. p.n. Dydda. The sense is Dydda's cote.

**Didmarton.** (m. v. & p.) 6 m. S.W. of Tetbury. A.D. 972 *Dydimeretune*. D. *Dedmertone*. F.A. *Dudmerton*. A.S. p.n. Dydemæres-tūn. (Cf. K.C.D. 796). It may be the *mere-tūn* of Dyddi, or Dydda: which would explain the lack of a genitive s.

**Dixton.** (m. & h.) 2 m. S.S.W. of Alderton. D. *Driededone*. (?) P.R. (a. 24, Hen. II.) *Yclesden*. 1175: *Dichelesdona*. R.B. *Dichestone*. *Diclesstane*. *Dichedone*. F.A. *Diclesdon*. *Dicklesdon*. The suffix perhaps represents A.S. Dun = down. The suffixes *Den*, *ton*, *stan*, and *don*: all struggle for mastery in the forms. The medial 'le' in so many of the forms seems to demand a p.n. *Diccle*, as that of the owner of the *down*.

**Dodington.** (m. v. & p.) 4 m. E.S.E. of Yate. D. *Dodintone*. *Duddinton*, 1170. *Dodyntone*. L.R. *Doddintune*. *Dodingtone*. The farm of Dudda, or of his sons. The Norman usually drops the 'g' in 'ing.'

**Donnington.** (h.) Near Stow. (m.) P.R. 1176, *Dunnington*. *Donyntown*. *Donyntone*. *Dunnyntone*. The meaning is 'the tun, or farm, of Dunna.'

**Dorsington.** (m. v. & p.) 2 m. N.W. of Long-Marston. D. *Dorsintune*. R.B. *Dorsintone*. F.A. *Dersingtone*. F.A. *Dorsynton*. The farm of Deorsig (?).

**Doughton.** (m.) in Tetbury Upton. Worc. ch. (c.) A.D. 775 *Ductun*. C. 1175 *Ductune*. *Doghton*. B. M. 1286. K. Q. *Doneton*. 1305 IPM. *Dughton*. 1462 *Doughton*. 1471 *Ducton*. The meaning is the 'Duck-farm.' A.S. *Dūce*: duck. The A.S. *c* transforms into 'gh' before 't.'

**Doverle.** (r.) running from Nibley toward Berkeley. *Dubr*, and earlier *Dofr*—*Dover*, and *Dever*, are variant forms of a known Celtic term for river,—*Dubron*; (W) *Dwfr*. The significance of the suffix is uncertain.

**Dover's-Hill.** Nr. Weston-sub-Edge. Named in honour of Capt. Dover (temp. James I.), the reviver of the Cotswold Games.

**Dowdeswell.** (m. p. & v.) 1½ m. W. of Andoversford. C.S. 283. (c.) A.D. 790 *Dogodeswyllan*. D. *Dodesuuelle*. P.C. 1221 *Doudeswelle*. (1316) *Dowdeswell*. F.A. *Douteswell*. Literally, 'at Dogod's-well.' *Dogod* is a p.n. that is said to occur only in this instance. However, I have found that a family of that name, in 1500 (c.), was living at Abinghall.

**Down Ampney. Down Hatherley.** Here the prefix 'Down' is used in contradistinction to 'Up,' as in 'Up'-Hatherley. *Up-hill*. See *Ampney*.

**Doynton.** (v.) 9 m. E. of Bristol, on the *Boyd*. *Dongthon*, 1308 IPM. *Doynton*, 1346 F.A. *Deynton*, *Doynthon*. Held by the Earl of Stafford 'de rege' 1303. The prefix does not answer to a recorded A.S. p.n., and may derive from a river-name.

**Drakestone.** (Camp) nr. Stinchcombe Hill. M.E. *Drake* = a dragon, whence the p.n. *Drake*; and *ton* = farm-enclosure. The early forms are wanting; it may mean the 'Dragon-stone.'

**Driffield.** (m. v. & p.) 5 m. N.E. of Cricklade. D. *Drifelle*. F.A. *Dryfielde*. The meaning is plain.

Field is Feld usually, until Chaucer's period, but the Normans frequently wrote it 'felle' (d), as here, though more often 'feud;' the *l* after *e* being vocalised as *u*.

**Droyscourt.** (m.) *Droiscort* 1541. This manor took its name from members of the *Le Droys* family, who held land in Gloucestershire in the 13th century.

**Dryganleah.** C.S. 574. A.D. 896.(c.) Nr. Rodborough. It represents the *dat.* of A.S. *Drȳge*. (B.C.S. 574) (K.C.D. 1073) and may be rendered 'dry pasture.'

**Dryslade.** (In Bicknor). *Slad, Slade*; from A.S. *Slæd*, a valley.

**Dudbridge.** (v.) nr. Cainscross, 1 m. W. of Stroud. 1302, *Dodebrygge*. IPM. 1334. *Dudebrugge*. The bridge belonged to one, Dudda.

**Dudstone.** D. *Dudestane* (Hd.) *Dudestene*. (1155). *Deddestane*. F.A. *Dodestone*. The prefix represents the very frequent A.S. p.n. *Duda*. A.S. *Stān* = stone.

**Dumbleton.** (m. v. & p.) 2½ m. E. of Beckford. C.S. 667. A.D. 930. *Dumolan*. *Dumollan*. *Domelton*. A.D. 995. *Dumbletain*. D. *Dumbentone*. F.A. *Dombelton*. *Dumbelthone*. N.V. *Dombledon*. The forms at all periods seem to suggest some obscure difficulty. Prof. Skeat has suggested *Dōmwulfes-tūn*; which tries to meet some of the various problems involved, but is scarcely satisfying. It may be that there is here disguised, owing to the mangling done to it by Saxon scribes, some British name.

**Dunny.** c. 1150 *Dunye*. (Cartul, Flaxley). A fishery. *Dunye*. (1154) *Dunie*. *Duney*. *Dunn*. *Dunin*. *Dunyn*. *Denny*. A.S. *Dun*: a hill. 'The isle belonging to *Dunn*.'

**Duntisbourne.** D. *Tantesbourne*. A.D. 1102. *Dontesborne*. P.C. 1221 *Duntisborne*. F.A. *Dontesborn*. *Duntisburne*. The vills bearing this name all lie N.N.W. of Cirencester. Initial *D* and *T* were sometimes interchanged by the Norman as well as medial

*d* and *t*. The prefix here yields to no onomastic pressure; but it occurs elsewhere, as in *Duntesfolde*, in Surrey; now, *Dunsfold*. The later known name *Daunt* was not represented here.

**Duntisbourne Abbots.** (m. p. & v.) Belonged to the Abbey of Gloucester.

**Duntisbourne Lire.** (m.) The Abbey of Lire in Normandy held it.

**Duntisbourne Rous.** (m. p. & v.) This took its name from Sir Roger le Rous, d. 1294. (Rufus.) The R.B. (A.D. 1166) p. 265 gives us also a Duntesworth.

**Durdham Down.** Nr. Bath. The known A.S. p.n. Thured may be represented here, as that of the owner of a ham, or home.

**Durhams (The).** Nr. Cutsdean. Possibly the A.S. *Dēor* = deer (Cf *Dyrham*) is represented in the prefix. Ham, probably for *hamm*: *homm*.

**Dursley.** (m. & market town). (1166) *Durellis*. L.R. *Derselega*. (c) 1153, (B. Mts. 5) *Duresle*. *Dursele*. *Durslegh*. *Durseleye*. The prefix possibly points to some unrecorded A.S. p.n. as that of the owner of the 'lēah,' or pasture; *ley* = A.S. *Lēage dat.* of *Lēah* = a field. (M.E. *lei*: *dat.* *leie*).

**(The) Dychesende.** (Forest of Dene). M.E. *Dices*; *gen*: of *Dic*. (*dyke*. *Dycke*). *Ende*, i.e. district, limit. (qv.)

**Dyckler, The.** (r) or *Dikler*; a tributary of the *Wenrisc*, or *Windrush*. The late Rev. D. Royce, without giving his reference, gives the interesting early form *Theokyloure*. (Vol. vii., p. 72. Tr. Br. and Gl. Arch. Soc.) The name, like so many river-names, may be pre-English.

**Dyddanhame.** C.S. 927. A.D. 956. C.S. 929 *Dyddanhamme*. *Tidenham* to-day; (qv.) *Dydda's* *homm*, or riverside meadow.

**Dymock.** (m. v. & p.) 2 m. N. of Newent. D.S. *Dimoch. Dimmoch.* P.R. 1175-6. *Dimoc, Dymoc* (Cart. Flaxley); F.A. *Dynnok; Dimok. Dumnock.* A pre-English origin may be suspected here; not the dim, or dark, oak. M.E. Dim. Dimme.

**Dyrham.** (m. v. & p.) 5½ m. E. of Mangotsfield Station. C.S. 887. A.D. 950 *Deorham. Deorhamme. Derham.* The prefix represents A.S. *Dēor*; deer: while the suffix represents A.S. *hamm*; a riverside meadow.

**Eastington.** (m. & p.) One E. lies S.E. of North-leach; the other, (2)—2 m. W. of Stonehouse. H.C. Gl. *Estinthone* (1119).—*Easington.* (2) T.N. *Estynton. Estenstead* (1275). Possibly (*æt*) *eastan tūn*; which resulted in *Estinton*.

**East-Leach.** (m.) *Estleche. Astlech. Estlecche.* F.A. (1346).

**East-Leach (St.) Martin.** (m.) 4 m. N. of Lechlade. D. *Lecce* (otherwise Botherop).

**East-Leach Turville.** (m.) D. *Lece.* K.Q. 1284. *Estlethi.* The terminal is a river-name. *t* is constantly written for *c* in this '*Return*. A.S. *læce*; a stream, water. (See North-leach and Lechlade). *Galiena de Turville* held 1 fee of *Walter de Laci*, here. T.N.

**Ebbworth.** *Ebsworde.* In Painswick manor. The worth, or farm, of one *Æbbi*.

**Ebley.** C.R. Gl. 1317 *Ebbaleye.* (Cf Sloane MS. xxxiii. 40, A.D. 1359). *Ebbeley.* The lea, or pasture-field of *Ebba*. (A.S. p.n.)

**Ebrington.** (m. v. & p.) 1 m. E. of Ch. Campden. D. *Bristentune.* T.N. *Ebricton.* N.V. *Ebreston.* P.Q.W. *Ebriton.* F.A. *Ebriston.* A.S. *Eadbeorht's-tūn.* But the transformation was far advanced even in A.D. 1086, and gave trouble to the foreign scribes for more than two centuries.

**The Edge.** (t. v. & p.) 1 m. W. of Painswick. In the Manor Rolls anterior to Q. Elizabeth, it is always *Egge.* A.S. *Ecg.* (Lat. *acies.*)

**Edgworth.** (m. & p.) 7 m. N.W. of Cirencester. D. *Egesvorde* and *Egeiswurde*. Anc. Ch: No. 21, 1138,—*Egesworde*.—*Eggesworthe*. *Egeworde*. *Eggesworthe*. (1263-84). The prefix represents the p.n. Ecg who owned the worth, or farm. It is still a submanor to Painswick, to the Lord of which it pays annually 2s. It gave name to a well-known family, who, however, were at no time its owners.

**Edredstane.** (Hd.) Many of the Domesday Hundreds of Gloucestershire were named from places with landowners' (boundary) stones. The p.n. is Eadred. A.S. stān = stone.

**Edrichsmere.** (In Chedworth). The lake, pool (A.S. mere) of (A.S. p.n.) Eadric, a Saxon owner.

**Eililde-Hope.** (m.) nr. Tibberton. (D.S.) The suffix is the M.E. Hop (A.S. Hop = valley), while the first element possibly points to A.S. p.n. Ethelhild.

**Eisey.** (m.) nr. Cirencester. C.S. 226 (c) A.D. 775-8 *Esig*. *Esege*. (g = y) A.D. 855. *Eisey*. D. *Aise*. This is nowadays in Wilts. The suffix is possibly iæg = island.

**Elberton.** (m. v. & p.) 3 m. S. of Thornbury. D. *Eldberton*. *Ayleberton*. *Alberton*, P.R. 1175-6.—*Ailberton* (1389. Ind: Loc.) F.A. 1346, *Aylberton*.—The prefix is not Eald = old: but Ayl, for Æthel-beorht; to whom belonged an enclosure, or farm. The D.S. reading is at fault here.

**Elcombe.** (In Bisley). The prefix (as in Elworthy) probably represents the p.n. Elle.

**Eldersfield.** (m.) A.D. 972 *Yldres-felde*. D. *Edresfelle*. (1156) *Eldrefeld*. *Eddrefeld*. *Eldesfeud* B.M. *Heldesfeld* B.M. *Eldresfeud* (1210). A.S. p.n. Ealdhere's field. The Norman disliked the combined 'ld.' Hence, *felle* and *feud*.

**Elkston.** (m. v. & p.) 8 m. N.W. of Cirencester. D. *Elchestane*. P.R. 1177 (a. 22 Hen. II.) *Elkestan*, *Elkeston*.—F.A. *Hilkeston*, *Heldeston* (1285). *Hulkeston* (K.Q.) The prefix represents the A.S. p.n. Ealch,

a form of Ealh = Alch. The sense is the (boundary?) stone of Ealch. A large upright and perforated slab is still standing in a field near the place.

**Ellenacre.** *Allenacre.* The prefix is A.S. Ellen: the Elder-tree.

**Ellerncroft.** A.S. Ellen-ern. M.E. Ellarne: the Elder-tree.

**Ellern-Hill.** Nr. Painswick. = Elder-tree Hill. As in 'Alder,' so in 'Elder,' the 'd' is excrescent.

**Ellesworth.** The A.S. p.n. Æthel, as owner of the worth, or farm. A.S. weorth.

**Elmbridge.** Nr. Barnwood. *Elbrugge.* c. 1210. (H.C. Gl. I. 70).—*Telbrugge.* c. 1200. (Corp. Rec. 92) *Thelbrugge.* (do. 182) *Elebrigg* (226). *Helbrug* (228). *Eibriche* (231). Mr W. H. Stevenson, in a note to his splendidly-edited Corp: Records of Glouc.: "This form (*Thelbrugge*) proves that the name is derived from the O.E. *Thelbrycg* 'plank-bridge,' which occurs in C.S. I. 82, 31: iii. 15, 7. *Thelbrycg* was apparently understood as 'the elbrycg' in (c) 1200. This form was 'etymologized' to Elmbridge."

**Elmore.** (m. p. & v.) by the Severn, 5 m. S. of Gloucester. A.D. 1177. P.R. (a. 22, Hen. II.) *Elmour.* P.C. 1221, *Elneovere.* *Elmovere,* 1240. *Elmor,* 1250. F.A. *Elemore.* The spelling *Elmour* declares the suffix to stand for A.S. Ofer = river-bank; which has 'oure' and 'over' for variant-forms. The prefix points to A.S. Elm = the Elm-tree. The sense is Elm-(tree) bank.

**Elmstone-Hardwicke.** (m. p. & v.) 2½ m. S.W. of Cleeve Station. A.D. 889 *Alchmundingtun.* *Ahlmundingtune* (Smith's Bæda). D. *Almondston.* *Almundeston.* P.C. 1221, *Elmundestone.* *Aylmundeston,* 1240 (c). The first name stands for the sons of Ealchmund, as the owners of a 'tūn,' or enclosed farm. Hardwicke was a neighbouring manor.

**Elmstree** in Tetbury. *Ermundstre,* A.D. 1200. *Elmundestruo.* *Ailmundestre,* 1212. *Edmundstree.*



(Ind : Locorum). A.S. p.n. Æthelmund. The suffix, A.S. trēow = tree.

**End. Ende.** A frequent suffix, meaning (1) the limit of a tithing, or district. Cf. West-end. (2) The end of a 'level' in mining. As such it occurs in the Forest of Dene.

**English-Bicknor.** (v. & p.) on the Wye. This prenomem has arisen in contradistinction to Welsh Bicknor. (See Bicknor).

**Enoch's Hill.** (C.) Perhaps, from an owner named Egenoc. (Cf. Hist. et Cart. Glouc. III. 185. In Vol. I., 161 occur Henry and John Eynoc of Aldsworth). In P.C. 1221, occurs the name of Ralph Eynolk. Eynoc may have been itself a place-name.

**Epney.** (Near Framilode). IPM. (a. 36, Hen. III.) *Eppen'*. Eppa is a known A.-Saxon name; the suffix 'ey' = A.S. 'īeg,' an islet: the sense is Eppa's isle: i.e. Eppan-ig.

**Erdcote.** *Erdecote* The prefix may stand for M.E. Earde (*dat.*) plough-land; the sense being the cote in the earth.

**Erleyeforde.** (Forest of Dene.) (1281). Near Blakeney. Erley may represent Earnlegh, as in the example given by Mr Duignan in his Staffordshire Place-names, under 'Arley': (D. *Ernlege*); not necessarily meaning A.S. Earn: Eagle, the bird, but a personal name. There was another Ereley, in Sandhurst. (H.C. Gl.) A.D. 1102. This may have been the short, or pet form of a p.n. Earnbeald.

**Ermine Street (The).** It runs direct between Gloucester and Cirencester. Variants are *Irmin*. *Iurmin*. *Irmen*. *Ermyn*. This Roman highway derives its name from no A.S. name. It is probably pre-English. The second element, M.E. Stræte, stands for A.S. Stræt from Latin (Via) Strata.

**Ernesrudynge.** The Anglo-Saxon form would have been Earnes-hryding. The personal name Earn (Arn) is a known one. The suffix signifies a clearing. It varies in spelling in different counties; in Co. Worc: it is 'redding'; and, in Cotteswold, it is 'ridding.'

**Eteloe** (in Awre). D. *Eteslau. Ettelawe. Ecteloye* (IPM. 1283). *Etlowe. Ettelowe*, 1437 (Corp. Records.) The suffix has successively been modified from A.S. hlæw = a burial-mound; the sense being — the grave of Ætta, or Etti.

**Evenlode.** (r.) (Also a p. & v.) 3 m. S.E. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. (C.S. 1238) *Eowlangelāde*, A.D. 969. *Eowniglāde*. (Harl. 86. A. 2). c. 1050. *Eweneload* (1330). This river, A.D. 718 (K.C.D. 69), until the 10th cent., was still called Bladaen, C.S. 882 (A.D. 949) and Blædene. Bledington and Bladon are situated upon its banks. (q.v.) Cf. Introduction. Note 3.

The name-transfer appears to have been effected from the place 3 m. N.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold, which in D.S. is mentioned as *Eunilade*, and much earlier (772) as *Eulangelade*, (C.S. 210); wherein the full terminal *gelade* (*dat*:) stands for the A.S. *ġelād*; a track, or passage. Mr Duignan writes:—"The change of the river-name to Evenlode commenced in the 10th century, the manor of that name being in its head-waters. Small rivers frequently change their names, great ones never." The last observation will scarcely apply to the Volga, the Tiber, or the Danube. The variety in the first element indicates a pre-English origin. Cf. Oxf. Pl-N., p. 101 H. Alexander.

**Evesbury Hill.** (In Haresfield). The burh (*dat*. byrig) at the *eaves* = A.S. Efese: border.

**Evington.** (m.) (In Deerhurst Hundred) nr. Boddington. D. *Givingtune*. It belonged T.R.E. to Elvvi. F.A. *Yivington*. L.S. *Yevington*. 1303 *Yivynton*.

*Eventon.* The personal name here represented may have been A.S. Gefwine; i.e. the ton of Gefwine. The Norman usually rendered 'Y' (*initial*) by 'G.' The IPM. gave similar changes for Evington, Co. Sussex.

**Ewell.** (Nr. Kemble). *Ewelle. Ewen.* From A.S. Wella = a well. Cf. Ewelme — well-spring. Another spring so-called, but sometimes spelled 'Hewelme,' is at Berkeley, and a stream, at Dursley. From A.S. æ-wylm, a water-spring, or source; pl., Welmes.

**Eycote.** (m.) (In Colesbourne). D. *Aicote.* There are two manors. The prefix is the M.E. Eye, ey, land between, or along, watercourses: deriving from A.S. iæg: ēg: (g = y).

**Eyeford.** (m. p. & v.) nr. Swell. D. *Aiforde. Eyford. Hayford.* T.N. *Heyford.* A.S. *gehæg*: hedge. M.E. Hey. The sense is 'at the ford by the hedge.'

**Eyleston.** (1266). *Ailestone.* (d) The ton, or farm, of Ailwy—more fully, Æthelwig.

**Fairford.** (m. & market town) 9 m. E. of Cirencester. C.S. 535. (A.D. 872) *Fagranforda.* D. *Fareforde.* (1221) *Feireford. Fayreforde.* (1284) *Feirford.* (F.A.) The prefix is from A.S. *Fæger.* M.E. fager, fayr: modern 'fair.' The form *Fagran* is a variant of *fægran* (*dat.*) *forda*, = 'at the fair ford.'

**Falfield.** (p.) A tithing in the manor of Thornbury. *Falefeld.* IPM. 1347.—*Ffaveld.* (1590) *Faulefield. Flaveld.*—(IPM.) *Fawfield.* 1638. Probably the meaning is A.S. fealu: fallow-field. In combination this prefix frequently betrays a strong tendency to metathesis. The *u* is due to A.N. influence.

**Farley.** (Nr. Elmore). P.C. 1221 *Farnlee. Farenleye. Fareleye. Farnleye.* The sense is 'at the Fernlea,' M.E. fearn.

**Farmcote.** (m.) nr. Hailes. D. *Ferncote*. P.R. 1189-90 *Ferniescota* (w). c. 1220 *Firneccote*. 1323 *Farnccote*. *Farnecote*, 1362. The meaning is 'the Cot in the Fern.' M.E. *ferne*. A.S. *fearn*.

**Farmington.** (m. p. & v.) 4½ m. S. of Bourton-on-the-Water. In Domesday Survey this manor appears under the name of *Tormentone*. In 1182 it is *Tormerton*. *Torniton*. P.R. (2 Hen. II.) But in 1226 it is *Thormerton*, suggesting its origin in the p.n. of Thurmær; for the Normans wrote 't' for 'th.' *Thormanton*. 1284. *Thormerton*. 1432. The evolution of its initial letter to F is striking and unusual, though scarcely so violent to the ear as to the eye. *Farmynnton* (on Camden's Map, 17thc.) *Farmington* or *Thormerton*, 1601. (F. F. a. 43. Eliz.) Thus, the forms tend to two types: (1) Thurmund-ton; (2) Thurmǣr-ton. But as the 'ing' in *Farmington*, (the latest form of all), descends from 'yn,' and this in turn has resulted from 'en'; it must be admitted that the first type has proved itself the stronger. The fact probably was that (1) the 'n' was exchanged for 'r,' instead of the more usual 'r' for 'n' in the 12th century; (2) that the later Gloucestershire-folk pronounced 'Thor' as 'Thar,' which made 'Far' possible, and even easy.

**Fiddington.** (m.) nr. Ashchurch. D. *Fitentine*. XIII. c. *Fidinton*. *Fytinton*.—*Fedyntone*. IPM. 1347. *Fodynton*. IPM. 1314. Fidda is not a recorded name, nevertheless such a name is pointed to here for the owner of the tūn, or farm-enclosure. *Fitting* (Cf. Searle. O.S., p. 589) occurs, which points to Fitta, *t—t* for *d—t* is not unusual with A.N. scribes.

**Filton.** (m. p. & v.) 4½ m. N. of Bristol. It is not in D.S. 1340 *Fylton*. Leland calls it *Felton*. *Fylton* B.M. 16th c. *Fytton* 1610 F.F. Another *Filton* in Co. Hereford, belonged to Gloucester Abbey of S. Peter. *Feltone*, H.C. Gl. 1337 (c.) The sense is 'the farm in

the field.' (Fild, feld). The 'd' has dropped out before 't.'

**Fineeth** & *Fineethway*. (1281). In the Forest of Dene. (Also *Fineetherede*.) The origin of the prefix may be possibly found in the p.n. *Fieelnith*: that of a moneyer, *temp*: Ethelred II. But forms are lacking.

**Five-Acre**. (Nr. Hatherley.) *Vifacre*. *Fyfacre*.

**Five-Hide**. *Fifhide*. *Fivehed*. A name of frequent occurrence and sometimes representing a royal unit of assessment: i.e., the five-hide unit. (Cf. Round's Feudal England, p. 68-9).

**Flaxley**. (m. p. & v.) 3 m. N. of Newnham. P.R. *Flaxlea*, 1163. *Flexelega*, 1176. *Flexleya*. (g=y). P.C. 1221, *Floxle*. The Flax-field. A.S. Fleax. There is no evidence tending to show the prefix as a personal name. The forms vary but little.

**Ford**. (m. p. & v.) nr. Temple-Guiting. *Forda*. *Forde*. A.S. ford, a way, or passage, through a stream, or bog. This village and manor are situated high up, on the North Cotswold, and the nearest streamlet is a tributary of the Windrush, or Wenric, which is crossed just at entering it on the southern side.

**Forstal**. *Forstalle*. C.R. Gl. (c. 1220.) In the Forest of Dene. (Cf. Cartul: Flaxley, p. 169). Possibly for Forest-hale. Cf. Forster, for Forester.

**Forthampton**. (m. p. & v.) 3 m. W. of Tewkesbury. Formerly a chapelry. D. *Fortemeltone*. F.A. *Forthampton*. *Forthelmentone*. I can only suggest the p.n. Forthelm, for Freothelm, (i.e. Frithelm), for that of the owner of the 'tūn,' or enclosed farm. Leland gives *Fordehampton*. The A.S. *helm*, by a line of least resistance to scribes, often became 'ham' and 'hamp,' before *ton*. See Brickhampton.

**Foss-Way.** Latin, *Fossa*. (C.S. 882) A.D. 949 (Cotton Ch.): Foss. It is so-called in many other, and later, Charters, genuine and not genuine. M.E. Wey, from A.S. Weg.

**Foxcote.** (m.) nr. Withington. D. *Fuscote*. *Foscott*. The meaning is Fox-cover. The personal name of Fox did not originate until the 13th c.

**Framilode.** (p.) 8 m. S.W. of Gloucester. P.R. 1175-6. *Fremelada*. *Framilade*. *Framelode*. *Fromelode*. *Fremelod*. *Framilod*. *Freomelode*. The terminal is M.E. for A.S. (ǵe)-lād, a ferry; as in Lechlade. Fram, *Freame*, and Frome, is one of the more frequently recurring river-names, surviving from the remote past. Dr H. Bradley has identified W. Frau as the Welsh (9th c.) equivalent of early Celtic Frāma. "In Welsh, Celtic ā developed into *au*, mod: Welsh *aw*, and in such a position *m* became eventually *v*, so that by reading the form in the Life (of Alfred) as *Frau*, we obtain a W. representative of Frāma, O.E. Frōm." Cf. W. H. Stevenson: Asser's Life of Alfred, pp. 248-9.

**Frampton.** (1) Cotterell. (2) Mansel. (3) Frampton-on-Severn. D. *Frantone*. 1221 P.C., *Fremtone*. N.V. *Frompton*. *Framptone*-Cotel. The tūn, or farm-enclosure, on the river Frame, or Frome. The 'p' is an intrusive-emphatic. The Cotel family possessed a fief, *temp*: Hen. III., which transferred their name to Frampton, near Hanham. C.F. IPM. 29 H. III. 37. It has come to be called Cotterell in error. (16th c). Frampton-Mansell is in Sapperton, and owes its suffix to another feudal family. *Temp*: Hen. III. Alard le Fleming married Joan, sister of John Mansel, Prior of Beverley.

**France-Lynch.** (In Chalford). The prefix is perhaps the proper name Franca; Lit: a Frank; but that may be doubted, seeing that the stream, beside

which it lies, was once a *Fram*; which name has elsewhere begotten *Fransham* and *Francomb*. We may suggest that the original name may have been Framseye (island, or else *ēa*; stream), whence *Francey*; and so, *France*. Lynch, or Lench, is a cultivation-terrace made by ploughing a slope, or hill-side, horizontally. The A.S. form of the word is *Hlinc*.

**Fraunton.** (Nr. Winchcombe). (m.) *Freulinton* L.N. (1166). *Froulinton*. L.B.W. 1182. *Frolintone* *Froulinton*. *Frenlynton* (1233). F.F. *Frawnton*. *Frowneton*. I suspect that yet another *Frome*, not the A.S. p.n. *Freawine*, lies at the root of the prefix. This involves that the (r) Washbourne was once a *Frome*; and that the medial *lin* represents *lin* = flax; a flax-enclosure, or *tūn*, by the *Frame*, or *Frome*. It was the *Fromtone* of Charter No. 50 Anc. Charters. A.D. 1183. There is now a Frampton Court here.

**Freezing-Hill.** (Nr. Bath). *Frizen*. *Furzen*. A.S. *fyr*s. M.E. *firse* = *furze*.

**Fremlinton.** (c. 1270) *Frenlinton*. (Tax<sup>o</sup>. P. Nichols.) *Frenlynton*. *Frenlington*. These all represent *Fraunton*. (q.v.) In some examples *u* occurs in place of *n*.

**Frenchay.** (Nr. Bristol). IPM. 1257, *Fromscawe*. Formerly *Froomshaw*. The prefix represents the river 'Frome'; Shaw is a wood; A.S. *Scea*ga.

**Fretherne.** (m. v. & p.) 5 N.W. of Frocester Station. D. *Fridorne*. A.D. 1166 *Frohorn*. T.N. *Frethorne*. 1372 *Freethorne*. The suffix stands for A.S. *Thyrne*, the thorn-bush; and the A.S. *frith* = a wood. The meaning is 'the thorn-bush by the wood.' There are numerous Thorn-tons, Thornburys, &c., owing to the frequent use of this tree as a lasting boundary. In an IPM. a. 11, Edw. III. (File 52), the spot is called *Frythingthorne*. Here, the force of the medial syllable is probably *incg* = a stream. If that

is the case, the meaning is—‘the thorn beside the wood-stream.’ There was a Frythingdene in Kent in XIV. cent., held by Robert de Stangrave.

The manor was held by a family to which it gave name in the late 12th cent.

**Friday-Street.** The prefix occurs in the same combination in many places beyond this county; as well as in Fridaythorpe, in Yorkshire. And, in B.C.D. 1047, we have *Frigedæges-treow*: Friday’s tree. It probably stands for a market-day name. In Painswick the street was so-called already in the early XVth cent. when a cross stood in it.

**Frith (Le).** *Freathe. Freeth. Vrith. Firth. Thrift*, by metathesis. (The) *Faith* is also a variant. A game-preserve and forest-land; or, simply, a wood; sometimes underwood.

**Frocester.** (m. p. & v.) 5 m. W. of Stroud. D. *Frowecestre. Frouecestre.* 1234. B. M. *Froucester. Frowcester.* The prefix probably represents a pre-English term of unknown significance. M.E. *cester* for A.S. *ceaster*. A small fortified out-post of Romano-British days here situated, as the ground two fields south of the present Church would prove.

**Fuddle-Brook.** (Nr. Marshfield). *Fuddle* is a term equivalent to ‘liming’ the water, a well-known device of the river-poacher.

**Fulbrook.** P.C. 1221, *Fulbroc. Foulbroke* (1347). Ful may mean either foul, or full. A.S. *fūl*—foul.

**Futterill.** 2 m. S.E. of Coleford. A Footrill is a horizontal shaft of a mine.

**Fyfield.** In Eastleach Martin. *Five-field* and *Five-hide* became interchangeable terms for the same place, or rather, the latter sometimes passes into the former. Cf. *Fiffede. Fiffide.*



**Gastons (The).** Nr. Tewkesbury; (i.e. the Lancastrian position, 1471). *Gerstone*. (H.C. Gl. 3. 360). Leland calls it *Gastum*. *Sidēgarst*, or *Syddgast*. *Hug-gast* occurs at Bitton. A 'garst' (dial.) is an enclosed yard for the rearing of cattle. (Etm. E.D.) A.S. Gærstun. (Laws of INA, c. 42). A grass-enclosure. (See Wall-Garston).

**Gatcomb (2).—wick.** (There is a Gatcomb near Awre, and another near Brimscombe). The prefix in both these may be for A.S. Gāt=goat. Usually, in S.W. England, initial as well as terminal M.E. Gat=gate takes the form of Yat, as in Yate, Yatton, Hyatt, Lypiatt, &c. Early forms are wanting.

**Gaulet.** In the Forest of Dene, S. of Abinghall. *Gawlet*. *The Gawle* (1510). *Gale*. *Gauly*. The Bog-myrtle (myrica) A.S. Gagel (E. Gale) appears as 'Gaul' and 'gawil' in Prompt: Parv: 189. (*Stratmann-Bradley*). I have, however, heard a similar term used of a piece of sour ground, which at least, suggests O.F. *Galle*, i.e. gall-nut, and A.S. Gealla: gall (bitter). It may be that the ground so-called was held with his office by the *Gawler* of the Forest: i.e. *Gaveller*.

**Gavildune.** *Gaveldone*, a pasture. (Cf. Gafol-mæd: i.e. tribute-field.) Perhaps from M.E. Gavel: A.S. Gafol: gafel. D. Gafele.

**Gerne.** 1176 P.R. *Gern*. *Gerna*. (Nr. Westbury). *Corp: Records, Glos.*, 442. Unknown origin.

**Gersdon.** (Hundred). It comprised land east of Cirencester, and was one of the Seven Hundreds, of which the Abbot of Cirencester became overlord after 1189. D. *Gersdone*. The prefix was A.S. Gærs (grass) M.E. Græs = grass, the 'r' being liable to shift position. The sense is 'Grass-down.'

**Gersehill.** (Lydney). F.A. (1303) *Yerdeshill*. (1346) *Zerdeshulle*. (1402) *Yerdushulle*. A.S. Geard is a prototheme of several personal names, such as Geardwulf, Geardwine, &c. The Z-form is due to miswriting the spirant *g* as a *z*. The Y-form is due to the A.S. pronunciation of *g* before *e* as *y*. *Gerse* may be due to A.S. *gærs* = grass.

**Gerwone.** Nr. Leighterton in the XII.-XIII. cent. Variants are lacking, but the terminal is of special interest as recalling that of the mysterious 'Wicwone,' of Child's Wickham. (q.v.) (Cf. Hist. et Cart. St. P. Glos. I. 359).

**Giant-Stone-Tining.** (A barrow, East of Bisley). A 'Tining' is a fenced in, protected plot. (q.v.)

**Ginnethleah.** A.D. 896 *Ginnethleage* (nr. Rodborough) (M.S. Cott: Vespas: A.V. f. 169). The prefix is not a Saxon personal name, and may well be a pre-English word; *lēah*: ley: pasture.

**Gloucester.** (C.S. 60.) A.D. 681 *Gleaweceastre*. (C.S. 313) A.D. 804 *Gleawecestre*. A.S. Chr. (1) *Gleawanceaster*. (2) *Gleawceaster*. (3) *Gleawcestre*. (4) *Glaweicastre*. (5) *Gleaweceastre*. (6) *Gleau—Glowecestrescir*. While a sepulchral inscription (CIL. VII. 54) of the early second century gives *Glev*, (for 'Glevensis'), another (CIL. VI., 336), gives *Glevi*, and the inscribed third cent. tiles give 'G' in R.P.G. (for 'Respublica *Glevensium*.) and the Antonine itinerary gives *Glevo* (*abl.*). Ravennas (7th cent.), gives *Glebon* (Colonia). According to Nennius, (8th cent.) the place was known to the Britons in his day as *Caer Gloui*, "quæ vocatur, Brittanico sermone, Cair Gloui, Saxonice autem, Gloecestre," ((a) *Gleucester*, 49. p. 40. Hist. Brit.) from its having been built by one, *Glovi*, for his sons, whose names he gives as Paul, Bonus, Guotolin, and Mauron. The origin of 'Glevum' has been at various times (but only since A.D. 1050)

attributed to the name of the Emperor Claudius. In Lanfranc's Latin History, under A.D. 1071, he writes *Cloecistra*: under 1080 *Claudia* Civitas; but not *Claudiana*; and under 1085, *Cleucestra*. Contemporaneously, one of the laws of William I. is described as having been enacted *in Civitate Claudia* (Select Charters, 80: *Stubbs*). It is termed '*Claudi-cestria*' in a 14th cent. Doct. (p. 145, Vol. I. Landboc of Winchcombe), by a writer who knew the fictitious account of Richard (so-called) of Cirencester, as well as the earlier Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester; all three of whom may have copied the accomplished Lanfranc. But the attempt to assimilate *Glev(um)* to *Claud(ia)* would involve a harder task than to *Glovi* and *Glou*. Unfortunately for both, the Latin forms all agree in giving a full broad E-sound; thus, it is one closely-handed on by the West-Saxon 'ēā.' And it is well-known that the Roman versions of British names have been proved to be remarkable for their accuracy. *Glevum* cannot be included among perverted names. The especial importance of Roman *Glevum* had been signified by its receiving, not its third-century walls, but the status of a Roman 'Colonia.' This happened, however, not under Claudius, but under Nerva, (cf. Vol. vi. CIL. 336), or more than half a century later than the coming of Claudius to Britain. In the 4th and 7th cent. itineraries it appeared not as *Claudii-castrum*, but as *Glevo (abl.)* and *Glebon*; and the Saxons would appear to have faithfully retained this initial vowel-sound as *Gleawan-ċeaster*, until A.D. 1080. The statement of Nennius as to 'Caer Gloui,' attempts (*more suo*) to explain the origin of the name; but it merely tells us that in the *eighth* century the Britons called it thus. It is safer, therefore, to leave these conjectural attributions to *Claudia* (or *Claudius*) severely aside. They may easily have arisen through the not uncommon interchange of *Cl* and *Gl* initially, under Norman influence;

*Glanfeld* for *Clanfield* T.N. *Glistun* and *Cliston*. An adroit monkish scholar like Lanfranc may have welcomed a chance of ingeniously flattering the Royally-favoured Benedictines of Gloucester. At any rate, the derivation implied seems to savour of foreign culture, rather than of native tradition. Whether, therefore, the said British name of the spot arose from *Gloyw*=clear, or bright, with reference to the ancient, (certainly not to the modern), character of the river Severn at this point of its course, cannot be decided. The claim has little perhaps to commend it; and the root may be even *pre-Celtic*. The form *Glovernia* may have been evolved by the monks from the Welsh form *Glovi*, or *Glowi*. Florence of Worcester has *Glaworna*.

The following forms shew the influence of the Anglo-Norman pronunciation upon this place-name :—

*Glouuecestre*—D.B. *Gloecestre*—On the Abbey Candlestick; before A.D. 1122. *Gloucetre*, *Claucetre*, *Claucestre*—Robert of Glos. *Glocetre* (Layamon). *Glousetre*. *Glouceter*—Capgrave. *Glowcetter*—1484, Paston Letters. All exhibit loss of the *ch* sound; almost all lose the ‘s.’

In Layamon, however, the English and Norman forms engage in typical combat; as Mr Zachrisson has pointed out. The *ch* struggles for self-preservation. *Gloichestre*—A. v. 9629. *Gleochæstre*—A. v. 10429. Nevertheless, the Norman again prevailed, as he did at *Cirencester* and *Frocester*, and our daily pronunciations of these three names is the result.

*Cester* = *ceaster* from *ceaster* (Caestir: Bæda, for caestri, from the Low Latin ‘Castræ.’ (Cf. N. & Q. II. Ser. p. 103-4. A. Anscombe). See Note 18. *Introduction*.

**Gosehomme.** The terminal here is *hamm* or *homm*, not A.S. *Hām* = home. These *hamms* are

often found either beside a river, or else marked out by the courses of one or more small streams. The prefix represents the A.S. *Gōs*: goose. The field was situated on the Isbourn, near Hailes, in a group of *Hommes*. (Cf. L.B. Winch: 1. p. 284).

**Gospel Oak.** A name originating in the former perambulations of parishes during Rogation Week. Hence, probably likewise, the spot still known as S. Paul's Epistle was named from similar uses of a tree, or large stone, or a well, there, by a preacher.

**Gossington.** (m.) 1 m. S. of Slimbridge. B.M. (A.D. 1189) *Gosintone*. C.R. 1230 *Gosintun*. *Gosynton*. The meaning is 'the tun of Gosa': the 'in' probably stands for the already-weakened genitive 'en'—of (*Gosa*,—an), yielding to the formal patronymic tendency.

**Gotherington.** (m. & p.) Nr. Bishops Cleeve. D. *Godrinton*. 1220 *Goderinton*.—*Goderyntone*, F.A. 1402. The farm of one Godhere, with change of *d* to *th*.

**Grafton.** (A member of Beckford manor). A.S. *Grāf*=Grove. The sense being the farm, or *tūn*, by (or, in) the grove.

**Grangebrook.** (In Staunton). A grange (*grangea*) was a grain-store, or small farm, usually pertaining to a confraternity, or to a manor-lord. The sense is 'the brook that runs by the Grange.' Perhaps there was also a mill upon it.

**Gransham.** (m.) nr. Newent.

**Gransmore.** (In Painswick manor, Stroud-end). Both these appear to be due to an unrecorded personal name. (Cf. C.D. 939. *Grænesburgh*. A.D. 1043. Co. Warwick). Earlier than XV. c. forms are wanting.

**Green Street.** There are several ancient lanes, or 'streets,' so-named, probably, from having become overgrown through abandonment.

**Greet.** (m. & p.) L.B.Wi. 1195 *Greta*. K.Q. *Grete*. *Greete*. Mr Duignan, in reference to another Greet,

in Worcestershire, thinks that this name derives from the local stream, and is a Celtic river-name. In the present instance, the hamlet of Greet also has a small stream. We meet with Greet-grove, in a XIV. c. Chron: of Hayles, and there was a Chapel of S. Laurence. The stream is, in fact, an upper water of the Isburne. It is possible that Greete was an earlier Celtic name for the river. Lancashire and Scotland have streams bearing the same name; but a Scandinavian origin has been attributed to it by some writers.

**Grentistan.** (Hundred.) Now Kiftsgate Hundred. D. *Gretestanes*. T.N. *Gretestan*.—K.Q. *Greehidon*. and *Grectiston*. The Domesday scribe has in this case given a clear reading,—i.e. Great-stones. Winchcombe, Hayles, Postlip, and Dumbleton, lay within it. It is a question, however, whether *Greet* and *Gretton* have not to do with the name!

**Gretton.** (Nr. Winchcombe). *Gretstona*. 1175 (c). *Grettone*. *Grecton*. K.Q. and T.N.—*Greston*, 1346. F.A. Near Greet, which does not, however, necessarily point to any etymological connection. There was, within the Hundred, also a 'Litentone,' i.e. Littleton, which belonged to William 'Froisselew' (Froisselupu) at D.S. Hence, we may take the present name to mean 'great-farm' in contradistinction to 'little-farm.' Tūn: the ton, or farm. The earliest form, however, gives 'stone': not 'ton.' (L.B.W. I. 183).

**Grimbaldesash.** (Hd.) Grimboldesesse. (P.R. 1189-90). P.C. 1221, *Grunbodeshe*. Esse. M.E. for A.S. æsc = ash-tree. Grimbald is a well-known A.S. p.n.

**Grimsbury.** (In Bitton) A village. Grim is a p.n. both O. Norse and Anglo-Saxon. A.S. Grīma signifies 'the evil one,' or 'a goblin.' (Cf. Duignan P.-N. of Staffordshire, p. 69). The want of early forms makes it sometimes difficult to determine whether the suffix

represents 'beorg,' a tumulus, or 'burg,' (A.S. Byrig, *dat.*); i.e. Borough, or fortified place.

**Guyting-Power.** (1). 3 m. N. of Notgrove Station. In Cutsdean.

**Guyting-Temple.** (2). (m.p. & v.) 6 m. N.W. of Notgrove Station. (C.S. 351). A.D. 814 *Gythinge*. D. *Getinge*. *Guytinge*. P.C. 1221 *Guttings*. *Guthynge* (1275-6). *Le Gouting* (1294). *Getynges*. *Gittings*.

(1) This is a stream-name for the head water of the Wind-rush. The root was probably British, and was not related to A.S. Gyte: flood. *Gēotan*: to flow: to pour. M.E. *güte*.

(2) Became appropriated to the Order of the Temple in the 12th cent. The terminal *inge*, pl: *inges*, (for *incg*) was an ending for stream-names, as in Pilning; Twyning. Cf. E.H.R. Oct. 1911, p. 826, by H. Bradley, LL.D.

**Gupshill.** (Nr. Tewkesbury). *Gopeshull*. c. 1220 *Gopshull*: B.M. IPM. 1273 *Gobhulle*. IPM. 1299 *Gepeshall*. IPM. 1314 *Gopushulle*. F.F. 1591 *Guppishill*, alias *Coppishill*, as though from O.F. *Copeiz*: wood newly-cut, a small wood for cutting; but the forms assure us that a p.n. is represented here, though an unrecorded one, perhaps, *Gupp*.

**Haglow.** (m. & tithing) in Awre. *Hagloe*. *Hag-gelow* 1437. The Burial 'tump,' or Low, usually carries with it a personal name. Mr A. Ellis, in his Domesday Tenants of Gloucestershire identifies it in parentheses with 'Etelau' (Etloe); for manorial purposes. The two places lie about one mile apart, actually.

**Hagmede.** (A 13th c. Hundred). *Hagmede*. *Aggmede*. *Aggmead*. The prefix probably represents a p.n. *Agga-gen*. 'an,' weakened to 'en.' The 'n' has dropped out before 'm.' As in some other

counties, the tendency to the false aspirate is strongly marked: as Hupleden, Hocsenhale, Hupton; for Oxenhale, Up-leden, Upton.

**Hailes.** (m.) 2 m. N. of Winchcombe. D. *Heile*. 13th cent. *Hayles*. *Heyles*. *Hales*; from W.S. Healh, pl. Hēalās; meaning a pasture. Here the form is plural. It does not necessarily mean a riverside pasture. A hale, in Gloucestershire, may occur on high ground, away from any stream. W.S. hēale is *dat.* of Healh: while the Mercian form is Hālh, *dat.* hāle, pl. Hālas. For its connection with modern English haugh, a nook, or corner, see Prof. Skeat's 'Place-names of Berkshire.' It occurs as a terminal more frequently than as a prefix, i.e. Hales-owen. Sheriff-Hales, Norton-in-Hales.

**Hale.** (See Hailes). This term is of constant recurrence and in many varieties throughout the county (*La Hale*, *Hales*, *Hailes*, etc.), and represents the Mercian Hālh, (*dat.*) hāle: pl. hālas; meaning corner, or strip of grass or pasture-land.

**Hallen.** (Near Henbury). *Helen*. *Hellen*. Early forms are lacking; but it may have had its origin in a Celtic term. (W) Crwth *Halen* = a salt-box; Sarn *Helen* = Salt-way. The Salt-Marshes are there.

**Ham.** (1) A.S. Hām: Home; abode. O. Saxon Hēm.

**Ham.** (2) *Hamme*. *Homme*, from A.S. Hamm. (m.) As Gosehomme. *The Hamme*, *The Hams*. The meaning is generally an enclosed pasture. Whole groups of these 'hommes' occur (Cf. the Landboc of Winchcombe) along the course of the Isburne; and Milham-Post (once Middle-homme) is one of these. This *Homme* may be suspected in the terminals of Bilson, Bilsum, Huntsham (Hondsum) and Hanham (Hanum).



**Hamm (f.)** (3) The ham, or inner part of the knee. Said by Prof. Wyld to be used to denote the bend of a river.

**Hambrook.** (m.) A Hamlet in Winterbourne (Bitton). D. *Hanbroc.* IPM. 1350 *Hembroke.* Domesday Survey often writes Han, for 'Hēan' (d.) = high; but here the sense needs Ham—(?) for A.S. Hamm—(q.v. No. 2) homme.

**Hampen.** (m.) in Shipton Oliffe. D. *Hagenpene,* and *Hagepine.* L.B.W. *Hagnepenne.* (1217) C.R. *Hagenepenne.* (1231-4) *Havenpen.* (1297) IPM. *Hunypin.* *Hawnepenne.* *Havenepenn;* Penn (m.) means an enclosure, or fold; while the prefix represents the personal name Hagenā, B.C.S. 102 (Cf. Earle Onom<sup>a</sup>). The sense is 'the fold belonging to Hagenā.' In an Exeter Charter, K. 373, occurs (A.D. 670) *Hacapenn.*

**Hampnett.** (m.) 5½ m. S.W. of Bourton-on-the-Water. Little Hampton. D. *Hantone.* K.Q. *Hamp-toneth.* F.A. *Hamptonet.* The 'p' is excrescent. The terminal may stand for A.S. hǣth = heath: but it is uncertain. The sense would be 'the Home-farm-heath.' The ton is at present, therefore, represented by 'n' only. Hamptonette occurs in Sussex. [Was Shakespere's child named from this place?]

**Hangerbury Hill.** A.S. Hangra means a wooded slope: and 'byrig' *dat.* of Burh, M.E. burgh: burwe: an enclosed, or fortified, place. The sense is 'hill of the burh on the wooded slope.'

**(W.) Hanham Abbots.** (m.) near Winterbourne and Bitton. It belonged to the Priory of Monkton Farley. D. *Hanun,* and *Hanon,* *Hanam.* B.M. (c. 1170) *Hanun.* *Hannam.* (c. 1350) *Haneham.* C.S. A.D. 947. *Hanecanham.* (K.C.D. 416. B.C.S. 821-822). This last seems to represent a personal name,—Haneca, (gen.)—an,—as in IPM. 1282 John de *Haneke-ton* (witness); (i.e. Hankerton, Co. Wilts.) The sense

of this is therefore 'the home of Haneca.' This name in turn is a form of A.S. Hana : a Cock. But some doubt exists as to the identification in Eadgar's Charter.

**Hannotswell.** The personal name points to an A.S. Heahnoth (K.C.D. 234).

**Harbour (The).** A farm-name near Dursley. The meaning is 'the shelter.' But I find it was originally a Cold Harbour. (q.v.)

**Hardland.** *Ardland. Erdlond.* (Cart. Flaxl.) A.S. Eard = home ; = dwelling—land.

**Hardwicke (Elmstone).** (m. p. and v.) N. of Tewkesbury. D. *Herdeuic. Hardewyk. Herdene-wike* (13th c.) *Herdewyk.* (N.V.) Heorde ; *gen. pl.* of Heord : a herdman. Wic—a dwelling-place. Another Hardwicke lies N.W. of Haresfield.

**Harescombe.** (p. & m.) D. *Harsecome. Herescome. Hersecumbe.* H.C. Gl. A.D. 1179. The Rev. M. Hall, its historian, thought that it derived from A.S. Here (pl. Her(g)as) : the war-host, or spoiler, as in *Here-lane*, Gloucester ; but the persistent medial s resists such a solution of the problem. An unrecorded Hersa, -an seems clearly pointed to.

**Haresfield.** (m. p. & v.) D. *Hersefeld* and *Hersefel.*—*Hersfeld* and *Harsefelde*, 1179. (P.C. 1221), *Hersfelde.*—H.C. Gl. *Hersfeud. Harsfeld.*—(N.V.) *Haresfilde.* The locality close to the last-named place, points to the same name-origin with it. The Anglo-Norman vocalized the *l* in 'feld' as *u* : hence the form in *feud.* The meaning is the field belonging to one Hersa, literally Hersan-feld.

**Haresford.** Roman Villa. (Glos. & Br. Arch. Tr. viii. 78).

**Harford.** (m.) in Naunton, 4 m. N. of Northleach. C.S. 165. A.D. 743, *Heort-ford.* A.D. 802, *Hereforda.*

A.D. 963, *Heortford*. D. *Hurford*. P.C. 1221. *Harford*. But in A.D. 779 (C.S. 230), we find *Iorotlaforda*. Mr Duignan regards this as an unrecorded p.n. *Heortla*. Others would regard the entire prefix as a pre-English word; and the erratic diversity of the forms here seems to point to this conclusion.

**Harness.** (nr. Berkeley). *Hernesse*. *Hirnes*. *Hurness*. (See Berkeley).

**Harnhill.** (m.)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. of Cirencester. D. *Harehille*.—1284. *Harhull*.—*Herneshull*. *Harnhulle*. *Harenhull* (c) 1300. I think this prefix answers to A.S. *hār*, (*d.*)-*an*: *hoary*. The grey hill.

**Harridge.** Now *Oridge* Street. (m.) in Cors. D. *Tereige*. P.C. 1221. *Horege*. The Norman scribe found difficulty in dealing with names commencing with vowels, or with the aspirate. Mr. Duignan, (*Worc. P.-N.*) adducing *Horerugge* 1275 (S.R.) with probability derives it from M.E. *Har* or *Hore*, A.S. *Hār* (pr: *hoar*): boundary; and *Hrycg*: M.E. *rugge*, = ridge. The word originally meant 'grey,' 'hoary': but in application to marked places, such as ridges, stones, &c., it came to signify 'boundary.'\*

**Hartpury.** 2 m. N. of Tibberton. Anciently, *Merewent*. (m.) P.C. 1221, *Hardpirie*. (*Corp. Rec. Glos.*) *Hardeperye*. *Hardepirie*. *Herdeperer*. *Hardepyre*. The terminal is from A.S. *pirige*: (f) a pear-tree. The first element should point to some unrecorded personal-name.

**Hasfield.** (m. p. & v.) on W. bank of the Severn, 8 m. above Gloucester. D. *Hasfelde*. *Hesfeld*. A.D. 1200 *Esfold*, *Heffold*. P.C. 1221, *Hasfield*. *Harefelde*. F.A. has *Hersfelde*. *Corp. Rec. Gl.* 107, 200). The forms manifest considerable uncertainty, if not confusion. But, possibly, the first element was A.S. *Hasu*(adj.): grey. The confusion with *Haresfield* is noteworthy.

\* Hence, *Hore-end*, near Wotton-under-Edge.

**Hasilden or Hazelton.** (1.) (Nr. Hawling). (m.) D. *Hasedene*. *Hasilton* 1274. 1294 *Hasseldes*. *Hasylton*. *Hassulton* 1354.

**Hasleton.** (2.) (m.) nr Kemble. D. *Hasedene*. *Haseldon*. The Hazel-tree is of frequent occurrence in place-names; occasionally, also, it is a personal name. A.S. Hæsel. M.E. Dūne = down: or tūn = a farm-enclosure.

**Hatherley.** (m. p. & v.) 2 m. N. of Churchdown. (1.) Up; and (2.) Down-Hatherley. (H.C. Glos. 1. 8.) A.D. 1022, *Hegberle(y)*. D. *Athelai*. 1150, *Haiderleia*. P.R. (a. 2, Hen. II.) 1177, *Hedrelega*. P.C. 1221, *Hathirlege*. *Hetherlege*. *Hetherlegh*. *Hadderley*. *Hatherleye*. The pasture, or lea, by, or on, the Heather: But the earliest form points to a p.n. Heahburg.

**Hatherop.** (m. p. & v.) 3 m. N. of Fairford. D. *Etherope*. 12th c. *Hadrop*. *Heythrop*. 1148, *Haethrop*. *Hatrope*, 1275. *Hertroph*. *Hetherope*. *Haythorp* (1294). Thorp and thrup—village. The prefix represents M.E. Heie, d. of Hei, from A.S. Hege (g = y), signifying an enclosed, or hedged, place. The meaning is 'a hedged village.' The earlier Norman avoids the aspirate. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the Domesday Survey distinguishes in spelling *Etherope* and the adjoining *Hetrope* (to-day *Williamstrip*).

**Hawkesbury.** (m. p. & v.) 4 m. E.S.E. from Wickwar. D. *Havochesberie*. Anc. Ch: 50. A.D. 1183 *Havochesburia*. *Hakesbyri*. P.C. 1221. *Haukesbiri*. *Haukesbur*, 1261. *Hakenbury*. *Havekesbury*. M.E. Havek, from A.S. Hafoc = hawk. Here it represents a person's name. (Cf. Hafocs — hlæw. C.D. IV. 93). Bury: an enclosed, or fortified place.

**Hawling.** 2½ m. N.W. of Notgrove Station. D. *Hallinga*. P.C. 1221. *Hallinges*. F.A. 1285 *Hallingg*. (LB. Winchc:) *Hallyngg* (1294). The terminal 'inga,' here without a suffix, probably stands for a known

ending for stream-names. See Twining. The 'w' is due to A.N. influence; as in Awckley, for Alkeley.

**Hayden.** (h.) Near Boddington and Staverton. *Heyden. Heidun*, C.R. 1220. *Heyduun*. C.R. 1222. *Heydone*. IPM. 1314. The forms point to the original suffix 'dūn = down; which has been replaced by *den* = valley. The first element is A.S. Hege as in the above Hatherop.

**Heardanleag.** (M.S. Cott: Vesp: A.V. f. 169. Charter of Aetheldred. D. of Mercia, A.D. 896). The meaning is *at the hard lea*. As usual, the dative case is employed; 'æt' being understood. The name is now *Harley*, sometimes called *Earley*. It lies near Nails-worth.

**Heavens (The).** At Thrupp. Perhaps for *Heaves* = hillocks.

**Heilithe.** (Cart: Flaxley). A.S. Hliith—a slope, or hill-side. The prefix Hei, from M.E. Hege = hedge: Literally, Hedge-down.

**Hempstead.** (m. p. & v.) 1 m. S.W. of Gloucester. D. *Hechanestede*. (c. 1120-30) *Heccamstede*, (15th c. copy of Cartul: Llanthoniae. Fol. 31. Gifts of Hugh de Laci and Pain Fitz-John). *Heyghamstede, Heihampstede, Heyhampstede*. C.R. (1230) *Ehamsted*. F.A. (1316) *Heyhamstede*. A.S. Stede; a site, a place. The meaning is 'the high homestead.' The D. form looks like a pers.-name Hecca, and shews a different type. The other forms of the prefix point to A.S. Hege = hedge.\* The Norman often writes 'han' for ham; the 1120-30 spelling partly restores '(h)am,' but converts 'ch' into 'cc.' These tended to become M.E. 'gg'; but from this, instead of turning into 'dg,' (i.e. hedge) they took a more correct way, as from A.S.

\* NOTE. — There are three A.S. terms to be differenced in mind: (1) A.S. *Haga*—E. Haw. (2) A.S. *Hege*. M.E. Hey; E. hay. (3) A.S. *Hecg*. M.E. Hegge. E. Hedge,—certain forms of which may easily be confused with M.E. *Hey*: *hei*: mod: high.

and became 'Hey': ( $g = y$ ). The 'p' is of course ex-crescent, as in all the *hamptons*.

**Henacre.** (Nr. Frampton-on-Severn). *Heanacre*. *Heneacre*, c. 1196. The prefix is A.S. Hēan, adj. = *d* of Hēah = high.

**Henbarrow.** (In Haresfield). *Henbarewe*. The prefix may represent A.S. Hēan = high; M.E. berewe from A.S. beorg, beorh, meant (1) hillock; (2) a tumulus, or tump.

**Henbury.** (m. p. & v.) on the Severn, 4 m. N.W. of Bristol. D. *Henberie*. (C.S. 75). *Heanburg*. A.D. 691.—*Heanbyri* (c. 794).—*Heanbyrig* c. 794. P.C. 1221 *Hanbiria*. A.S. dative byrig, from Burh: modern borough. The prefix Hean is here not a personal name, but A.S. Hēan, (*d*) high, from Hēah.

**Hengaston.** (In Berkeley). This is not necessarily to be fathered upon the universal Hengist. (Cf. Wallgaston, also near Berkeley: called formerly Walmegerston, Walhamgarston). A.S. Gærstun: variant of grestun and gerstun, i.e. grass enclosure, or ton. The sense, perhaps, is 'high'—(Hēan) grass-ton.

**Henmarsh.** IPM (1236) *Hennemerse*. Henna, *g*, pl: of A.S. Henn. The sense is 'a marsh,' the haunt of wild fowl: i.e. moorhen, etc. (Cf. Moreton *Henmarsh*).

**Hewelsfield.** (m. p. & v.) on the Wye 5 m. W. of Lydney. D. *Hiwoldestone*. F.A. *Huedesfeld*.—*Hynwaldesfeld*. *Huwaldrefeld*. IPM. 1270. The personal name pointed at is Hygeweald (Searle), 'the field of Hewald.'

**Heyford or Eyford.** (m. & p.) 3 m. S.W. of Stow-on-the-wold. D. *Aiforde*. T.N. *Heyford*. To-day; *Eyford* (q.v.) The prefix probably stands for A.S. Heġe ( $g = y$ ): an enclosed place.

**Hidcote Bertram.**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. of Mickleton. D. *Hidicote* and *Hedecote*.—*Hudicota*. P. R. 1189-90. *Hudichot*, 1278.—*Hudecote*. *Hudicote*. *Hudcote*.—*Hydecote*. 1302 IPM. The prefix pointed to is probably an A.S. p.n. rather than *Hīgid* = a hyde. The De Bertram family held lands in the county, XIIIth cent.

**Hidcote Boyce.**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. of Ebrington. A.D. 716 (Evesham Charter) *Hudicota*. Boyce—A.F. Bois, shewing that the 's' was originally articulated. Cf. The Boyce—Court, near Dymock.

**High-Leadon.** (m. and h. of Rudford) 5 m. W. of Gloucester. Leadon is an ancient river-name; from which Upleadon, and (perhaps), Ledbury, derive their names. (K. 570) A.D. 972 *Ledene*, D. *Ledene*. Later forms are *Hyneledene*, *Hineledene*, *Hynledene*, *High-leaden*. The Flaxley Cartulary gives a *Hineweir*. The sense is 'at Highleden.'

**Highnam.** (m. & p.) 2 m. W. of Gloucester. *Hynehamme*, *Hynehomme*, *Hineham*. The suffix, therefore, represents A.S. *Homm*, *Hamm*, an enclosed pasture; as in *Homme-Lacy*; (not *Hām*, a home). The prefix *Hyne* is probably for M.E. *Hīna* (*g. pl*) of A.S. *Hīna*: mod: *hind*. The sense is 'at hamm of the servants.'

**Hilcote.** (Hamlet & m.) in Withington. D. *Willicote*. *Holdecote*, K.Q. *Hyldecote*. *Hyldekote*. (H.C. Gl. 3. 210). (Cf. *Hildan-hlæw*). The Norman scribe has written the name identically with *Willicote*, near Long-Marston. The place is now *Hilcote*. But the intermediate forms seem to shew that he was certainly dealing with a p.n. other than *Hill*; and not with A.S. *Wiliġ*: willow. That name was *Hilda* (f): weak *gen.* 'an,' and the original place name was *Hilde(n)cote*.

**Hill.** (m.) in Berkeley Hundred, 4 m. N. of Thornbury. D. *Hilla*. F.A. *Hull*. M.E. *Hulle* from A.S. *Hyll* = *Hill*.

**Hillesley.** (m.)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of Wickwar Station. (Earle, L.Ch. p. 441). A.D. 972 *Hilleahe*. D. *Hildeslei*. L.N. *Hildesley*.—*Hyldelesye*, IPM. 1293; i.e. the ley, or pasture of one, Hild (a masc. p.n.) (Cf. Hildesdūn in Bucks: to-day, Hillersdon).

**Hinchwick.** (m. & hamlet)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of Condicote. Not in D.S. Late forms are *Hynchweke* and *Henche-weke*: *Henewyk* (1294). *Hinswicke*. *Hynewyke*. IPM. 1307; possibly, for Hengewic = steep village [hangian].

**Hineton or Hinton.** Nr. Slimbridge, a manor held from Berkeley. *Henton* (1303). *Heenton*, IPM. 1374. The prefix Hen stands for A.S. Hēan = high. The sense is 'at High-town.'

**Hinhethinge.** (1). (c. 1220 and 1264) a field-name in Minsterworth. (2). *Inhechinge*. (B.Mts.) near Berkeley, 1263-4. *Inechins* 1628. This is a strange name presented in a curious form. Mr H. Alexander suggests to me that we have here the patronymic of a diminutive pers.-name *Ineca*, formed from Ine, or Inna. (Cf. Searle. *Onom<sup>n</sup>*) There is also a p.n. Inca, which may stand for In(e)ca. The *ch* represents an A.N.—spelling. The *t* in the leading form is merely scribal. See under Filkins: Fileching: in *Oxf. Place-names*, p. 106. To the above two distinct places bearing the name may possibly be added the name *Yniche-beche*, in the Forest of Dene, (A.D. 1281). But see Inchbrook.

**Hinton-on-the-Green.** (m. v. & p.) W. of Tewkesbury. *Hinetun*, c. 1190, *Hynetone*, *Hynethone*, *Hyn-ton*. The farm of the servants, Hina = hinds.

**Hoarstone.** Near Upper Slaughter. *Horestone*. The primary meaning of A.S. Hār is grey, hoary: its later and fixed meaning, in this prefix, is a boundary, or terminal-stone. See N.E.D.

**Hocberry.** According to Professor Skeat (Cf. *Influence of Anglo-French pronunciation upon Modern*



English, 10). Hoc, of which How and Hoe are variants, is a M.E. form of A.S. Hoh. It means a spur, or projecting piece of land. The suffix stands for A.S. byrig, *dat.* of burh, Mod. Eng. borough, an enclosed, or fortified place. Hence, we find persons called William of the *Hok*, or *Hooc*.

**Hodenake(s)putte.** Ch. R. H. 3. *Hodenach. Hadnock.* Forest of Dene. The suffix is an old form of pit and pytte: and the sense is the pit at *Hodenake*, or Hoda's—(o)ak. *Hodenoc*; itself (a wood) was given by the monks at Monmouth to Baderon de Monmouth (Lib. Niger I., p. 153) in exchange for 3 forges in Monmouth.

**Hodenaes Wood.** A demesne wood belonging to the King, in the Forest of Dene (A.D. 1282). Hudnalls is the modern form of the name: and it is formed from the A. S. p.n. Huda—*an*, and, Hēalh (d) hēale (Mercian, hāle)=Huda's hale: (corner). Here the term only *seems* to be a personal name, made after the manner of 'Cnappestyres forde' (q.v.)

**Holbrook.** (Nr. Winchcombe). *Holebroc* c. 1170. (L.B.W.) C.D. III., p. 52. (Adj.) 'Hol,' from A. S. Holh—hollow, i.e. the brook in the hollow.

**Holcombe.** (In Painswick Manor). *Holecumbe.* R.B. 1166 *Hollecumbe.* (*W.*) A.S. Holen holly. Here; the prefix is probably 'Holen.' The sense is 'at Hollycombe.' The term is common and is usually interpreted *Hollow-Combe*; but as all Combes are hollow, and our forebears were much given to naming places after trees, the probabilities are occasionally in favour of the Hollen, or Holly, often used by them in place of the Olive in their religious solemnities.

**Holewey.** Forest of Dene. There are numbers of places in various parts of England known as 'Holloway,' from the presence of some deep and ancient

trackway. A.S. *Holh* ; M.E., *Hol(e)we* = hollow. *Weg* = way.

**Holford.** A Domesday hundred. Near Winchcombe. D. *Holeforde*. Later forms, *Holdford* ; *Oleforde*. The meaning is 'at the hollow ford.' *Holbrook* (*Holebroc*), was there. (C.D. III. 52).

**Holke (The Great) (The Little).** Field-names. Otherwise, *Hollock*, *Hollok*. *Hulk* means a shepherd's shelter (Cf. E.E.D. Skeat).

**Holloway.** See *Holewey*.

**Holmes, The.** (f.-n. in *Lydney*), from A.S. *Holm* = isle. These are low pastures near water. *Holm*, as in the *Holms* at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, bears the Scandinavian significance of island, or rock. Here, however, it may bear the same value as in King's *Holm*, at Gloucester, where there seems to have occurred confusion of forms. The bridge beyond Westgate was called *Hombridge*, north of which lay several *homms*, including Little *Mean-homme* and Great *Mean-homme*. (*Hamm.*) Cf. Pl.-N. Lancs., p. 353, by H. C. Wyld.

**Holnhyrst.** A.D. 940 *Holenhyrst* (C.D. II. p. 228). A.S. *Holegn* : M.E. *Hollin* : holly. *Hirst* : a small wood.

**Holt (The).** A.S. *Holt*, a wood, or copse. It is also a common suffix, as in *Ocholt* ; *Buckholt*, etc.

**Holywell.** A well dedicated to some saint, or else possessing miraculous properties. A.S. *Hālig*—holy.

**Homme.** A.S. *Homm*—*hamm* & *ham*, q.v. (2) Prof. W. W. Skeat, in his *Notes in Eng. Etymology* (p. 149, 1903-6) shews that its counterpart is the late-Latin 'Camba'—bend of the leg. (Cf. *Ham*). Professor H. C. Wyld, in his *Pl.-N. of Lancs.*, quoting *Jellinghaus* (*Westfälisch : Orts-namen*, p. 40, 1902) says that the Low German *hom* means the bend of the knee, thence the bend in a river, &c.

**Hope-Mansel.** In Forest of Dean (Co. Hereford). *Hope-Maloyzell* (1263) — *Maleyshall* (1338) *Maloisel* (1367)—*Meleishulle*. 1428 *Maliselee*. M.E. Hope from A. S. Hop : a valley. The suffix is the O. F. p.n. Maloisel. It belonged, as woodland, to the Abbey of Gloucester. Cf. Cames-Oysell, Co. Hants.

**Horage.** In the Forest of Dene. D.C. (1221). *Horege*. M.E. Egge : edge.

**Hordington.** *Hordyn-ton*. In Cromhall. The sense is Harding's farm-enclosure.

**Horfield.** 2 m. N. of Bristol. D. *Horefelle*. K.Q. *Borefield* (1284). *Horefeld* (1475). M.E. Hore = mire. (A.S. Horh).

**Hormead.** *Hormede*. Literally, mud-meadow. A.S. Horh—u, filth, mire.

**Horn, Great (The).** (Ex : Whithorne, Coxhorne, Bouncehorne, Touchhorne). A.S. Hyrne = Nook, or Corner.

**Hornhill-Bank.** Nr. Stanway.

In O.N. Horn and Hyrna mean a corner, or angle, of land. The A.S. equivalent is Hyrne : M.E. Hürne : E. Hern, or hirn. Hirne-stān = corner-stone. (Stratmann-Bradley). Cf. the mutation of A.S. Thorn : *thorn*, to Thyrne : *thorn-bush*.

**Horsepools\* (The).** Great and Little (1) near Edge : (2) near St Briavels. *Herspoles* (1) (1429), at Harescombe (*Herscomb*). (2) P.R. 1175-6. Piscaria de *Hersepol*. If we accept *Hersa*, a p.n. for *Hersfel* and *Herscomb*, perhaps, we must also admit this term, which indicates a locality within Harescombe (q.v.) It has not to do with Herepath ; meaning a military road, or war-path. There is a *Hare-Lane* (called *Here-lone* 1240) without the N. gate of Gloucester. A.S. Here : army.

**Horsley.** (m.) 1 m. S.W. of Nailsworth. D. *Horselei*. *Horselega*. P.R. 1176. The lēah, or pasture

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\* Near Brockworth occurs a stream called *Horsbere* ; in 1260, *Horsbear* (C.R.)

of the horse. In Surrey occurs a *Horsa-leh* (A.D. 871-889) in *Land-Charters* (Earle).

**Horwood.** Disafforested by Henry III. *Horwode* (1236). M.E. *Hore* = mire, or else *hār* = hoary.

**Howe (The).** *Hough*, *How*, nr. Winchcombe. M.E. *Hough* : a hill. (See *Hoc* : *Hoke*). A small semi-detached hill.

**Hownhall.** In Taynton. *Howenhale*. The prefix may point to 'Holan,' from A.S. *Hol*, a hollow : M.E. *Hol* : representing the character of a pasture, corner, or *Hale*. W.S. *Hēalh*. Mercian *Hālh* : *dat.* *Hāle*.

**Hucclecote.** (m. & p.) nr. Gloucester, belonging at D.S. to Archbishop Stigand. D. *Hochilicote*. Later forms : P.C. 1221. *Hukelingcote*. C.R. *Hoclicote*, 1260. *Huckelicote*,—1220. *Hokelincote* : *Hokelcote*. Although there occurs in Co. Leicester, *Hukels-cote* and *Hucliscot* (Cl.R. 1231-4), there is no recorded A.S. p.n. answering to these forms, unless it be *Hykeling* ; now *Hickling*. But this has origin in *Hykelinggs*, Co. Norfolk, where the suffix refers not to a patronymic *inga*, but to *incg* a stream-term.

**Huddiknoll.** Near Edge and Harescombe. *Hodenknole*. The p.n. *Hudda* is not uncommon. *Knoll*—M.E. *Knowl*, for A.S. *Cnoll*, a round-topped hill. *Huddi* is a shortened form of *Huddēn*, from a weakened (g) *Huddan*, from *Hudda*.

**Hulks (The).** A field name. A.S. *hulc* ; a shepherd's shelter during lambing-time.

**Hullasey.** (m.) Near Kemble. D. *Hunlafsed*. P.R. 1155 *Hunlanseta*. 1169 *Hunlaweshyde*. P.C. 1221. *Hundlaneside*. *Unlaveshed* (c. 1292). 1349, *Hunlansyde*. *Hallaside*. *Hunlacy*. The meaning seems to be *Hunlaf's hyde*. This manor was assessed as one Hide (M.E. *Hyde*). There occurred some clerical

confusion with regard to the terminal; namely, as to whether it should be 'Hyde,' or 'Hæthe = hethe,' = heath;—or sēte: seat; or hēad: head. This name thus offers an interesting example of terminal variability.

**Hungerfield.** *Hanger*—, *Honger*—, A.S. *Hangra*; a sloping wood. We have also *Wishanger*, *Clayhanger*, *Hazelhanger*, *Hungerfurlong*.

**Huntingford.** Near Wotton-under-Edge. *Hunteneford* (Berkeley M<sup>nts</sup>. c. 1201) *Huntenforde*. For A.S. *Huntena-ford*, the ford of the hunters, or, of one 'Hunta.' The genitive 'an' yielded to the patronymic tendency, and became 'ing.'

**Huntley.** (m.) D. *Huntalei*. Later *Hunteleye*. *Hunta* is a recorded p.n., as also is 'Hunting' (c. 1060). It means 'a Hunter.' The sense is—'at the field of *Hunta*.'

**Huntsham.** A.R. vill. within the Forest of Dene. c. 1145. *Honsum*. *Hunstone*.—c. 1200. *Hondsum*. H.C. Gl. 1298. *Hornsum*.—*Hunsam*. 1281-2. Perhaps the personal name intended here, was not *Hunt*, but *Hund*. The medial 'd' had a tendency to fall out before 's'; but it has actually been supplanted by *t*. *Um* for *ham* occurs in the forms of *Hanum*, *Bilsum* (q.v.) (i.e. *hamm*: *homm*).

**Hwiccia.** *Hwicce*. "An old kingdom corresponding to Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, and apparently a part of Oxfordshire, and of the Magesætan (older form *Magorsætan*), in Herefordshire" (W. H. Stevenson: p. 228, *Life of Alfred*). After the middle of the ninth century the *Hwiccan*s appear to have lost independence, and to have become actually absorbed into the Kingdom of *Mercia*, though their rulers seem already a century earlier to have regarded the *Mercian* monarch as their *Suzerain*. In A.D. 681, *Osric*, *Alderman* of the *Hwiccii*, is regarded as having founded the *Abbey* of *S. Peter* at *Gloucester*. In A.D. 693, his

brother, Oshere, is styled 'Rex Huicciorum (C.S. 85) and his son Æthelweard (C.S. 116) styles himself Sub-Regulus. Mr W.H. Duignan (P.N. of Worcestershire) writes: "In 757 Eanberht subscribes himself 'Regulus propriæ gentis Hwiccorum,' and his brothers, Uhtred and Aldred, are confirming parties (C.S. 183). In 769, the three brothers each subscribe as 'regulus,' by the Licence and permission of Offa, K. of the Mercians (C.S. 187). In 767, Uhtred subscribes as 'regulus,' Aldred, 'sub-regulus,' and Milred, 'Episcopus Hwiccorum,' Offa again consenting (C.S. 202)." They will thus have come into federation with Mercia at the period when Ethelbert invaded Wales, in A.D. 728, an operation followed up by Offa, who cleared Brecknock of the Welsh.

Although the Hwiccan Kingdom of the VIIth century occupied much of the area of territory to-day corresponding to Worcestershire, Gloucestershire and Western Oxfordshire, it did not contain land West of the Severn. We do not know what changes may have gone on during the earliest half-century of its history; nor, precisely, what were its boundaries with the kindred Magesætans of Herefordshire. Its establishment as a kingdom (independent of the kindred West-Saxon one), may have followed soon after the captures of Glevum, and of Bath (Aquæ Sulis), by the West Saxons under Ceawlin, in A.D. 577. Apparently the Welsh Britons befriended the Hwiccons against the unfriendly West-Saxons. But the origin of the name, whether *Hwic*, or *Wic*, remains obscure.

**Hyde.** Various places are so-called. One is a hamlet of Brimscombe, and one is near Pinnock; another was at Gloucester. La Hyde. M.E. Hyde. A.S. Hīgid, Hid. Originally an unfixed quantity of farm-land forming an estate. At D.S. it had become in many places reckoned at 120 acres.

**Hyett.** A vill in Henbury. P.C. 1221. *Hyate* = *Hiatt*. i.e. High-gate; or from A.S. Hege: M.E. Hey = hedge.

**Icombe.** 2 m. S.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold. A.D. 781 (C.S. 240) *Icancumb*. D. *Iacumbe*, *Iccumbe*, *Ycomb*, (F.A. 1303); *Ickcombe*, *Ickoumb*, *Icombe*. (Cf. Ickworth, Iccanwurd, Co. Suffolk; and Iccanora: B.C.S. 64. Kemble C.D. 992.) The personal name *ICCA*, gen. *Iccan*; gave the prefix to the early forms of this name. A.S. *Cumb*: (borrowed from W. *Cwm*), a valley. The sense is the Combe belonging to *ICCA*.

**Icten—tree—hill.** In the Forest of Dene. Lacking variants, it is not possible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as the description of tree here implied, so interestingly. An *Ictenhill*, *Ightenhille*, occurs in Lancashire (Cf. Lanc. Pl.-Names by Wyld and Hirst). The change from 'Ict' to 'Ight' is not irregular in M.E. Cf. the various *r-names* *Itchen*, of uncertain meaning.

**Idbury.** (m.) D. *Ideberie*. *Iddebur*, c. 1300 (Lb. Win., vol. II., 180). A.S. p.n. *Idda*. *Byrig* = *dat.* of A.S. *Burh*, an enclosed, or fortified, place, or home-stead, belonging to *Idda -an*; weakened to *-en*. [Actually in Co. Oxon.]

**Idelsbury.** *Idelberge* (c. 1125) near Prinknash, toward Painswick. (H. C. Gl: 1. 63. 205). The aforetime tumulus (beorg), possibly of one *Edel*: (*Æthel*); or *Ædulf*; but *Idel* occurs as a p.n. in F.F. a. 10. Ric. I. 225 (1199), and it rather more precisely connotes the W. name *Ithel*, which Sir John Rhys tells us, represents *Idd-hel*, a shortened form of *Juddhael*, written in O.W. *Judhael*; and on one of the Llantwit stones, *Juthahels* (Lect: W. Phil. p. 437).

**Ifold**, a tithing in Painswick. There are two Ifolds in Sussex and one in Kent. *Ifeld*, *Yfolde*, *Ifield*, *Efelde*. *Ifeud*. A.S. *Feld* = field, plain, open land. A Roman villa lies within it, and the soil is rich and

well-watered. The O. Survey calls it 'Highfold.' The prefix 'y' usually = M.E. Ey; an island, or land bounded by brooks, a peninsula; but this description will not suit the locality in question. I venture to suggest, as the most obvious source, that the origin was the common descriptive formula, 'In the field,' that is to say, *Ithefeld*, or *Ithefold*: abbreviated by custom to *Ifeld* and *Yfold*. This seems to be supported by the occurrence of the personal name, for example, of Adam *Itheffeld*. IPM. 1342. John, In-the-feld. (Cal: Corp: Rec. Gl.) 1318. Cf. *Idenn* and *Ihamm*: also Sussex Manors.

**Ilburweslade.** *Illeburweslade*. This name occurs in a XIII. c. deed relating to Eastleach. The sense is 'the track, or ferry of one Ilburh, g. Ilburge.' The s is analogical. The suffix = A.S. (ge)lad.

**Inchbrook**, near Nailsworth. Early forms are not forthcoming. There was likewise an Inchthrop (Ingthorp) near Cirencester. The prefix (properly *incġ-*), was a river-term. (Cf. *Ingceburne*. C.D. IV. 157, A.D. 1062.) Also compare 'Ynichebeche' in the Bailiwick of Bleyth, Forest of Dene (vol. XIV., Trans. Br. & Gl. Arch. Soc., p. 362).

**Inglestone.** (m.) nr. Hawkesbury (now a farm). *Inguston*, F.F. 1610. *Ingleston* and *Ingateston*. Ton = an inclosure-farm. Combe-English, in Co. Somerset, is also Ingles-comb, which means Comb of the Angle, or Englishman; but I think the first element here must have been *Ingwulf*; an A.S. p.n.

**Ingst** or **Inst**. A hamlet of Olveston. Early forms are lacking to support any suitable conjecture as to the significance. But the name may have lost some portion of its last element. (Cf. Insty: a path in Forest of Dene, vol. XV., Trans. Br. & Glos. Arch. Soc., p. 306). *Ings(e)t(?)*



**Iron-Acton.** (m. & v.) on the Laden. See Latteridge. D. *Actune*. (1) *Irene-Acton*, 1312. *Iron Acton* 1316. Near it was *Acton-Ilgar* (p.n. Ilgar). IPM. 1368, *Ylgar*. A.S. *iren* = iron; *ac-tūn* = oak-tree farm. This had belonged to Brictric Algarson. (2) Acton-Turville (i.e. Turberville) is on the Wiltshire border. (q.v.)

**Isbourne or Esseburn.** (r.) a tributary to the Worcestershire Avon. C.D. 1368. A.D. 709. *Esigburn*. 777, *Esegburn*, (C.D. 131). *Esingburnan*, *Isesingburnan*. C.D. 1295. A.D. 1002 *Esingburn*. The element *Eserig* forms the prefix to *burn* (A.S. *burna*) or stream. Although resembling one, the prefix cannot be an A-Saxon p.n. The unstressed element 'ig,' noticeable in the later forms, changes to 'inge,' as though importing the additional stream-term: *inċġ*.

**Itchington.** (m.) in Thornbury. C.S. (1206). A.D. 967. *Icenantune*. D. *Icetune*. F.A. 1284. *Ichynton*. *Itchenton*. There is another Itchington, in Suffolk (C.D. III., 316), deriving from the river *Icean*; a name of unknown meaning; and another is in Warwickshire. The river Itchen, in Hants, was also once *Icene*. The meaning should be the inclosure on the Itchen. It is possible that the small tributary to the local *Laden* bore this name in Saxon times. The medial element *an* has become *ing*—as in *Bladaen*: *Bledington*.

**Ivory-mead,** in Staunton. Perhaps an altered form of *Ebury*, or *Ewbury*; but a John Ivore is mentioned in the Pleas of the Crown, A.D. 1221, N<sup>o</sup>. 426. (Maitland).

**Jackaments-Bottom.** *Jackments*. *Jakemans*. *Jacumans-bottom*, (by Cuckerton Grove). E. McClure (see p. 158 n. British Pl.-names) would connect the suffix with (W) *mynydd*, *mynde* (a mountain). Others have tried to connect the prefix with *Akeman*, owing

to the name of the well-known Roman street, as though the initial *J* were excrescent. The entire name, on the other hand, is that of a comparatively modern person, Jackman. (Cf. Walter Jakemans, IPM. 1355. File 318, No. 7.) In 'Jacumans,' consequently, the truth is nearer to the surface than in those forms having the excrescent 't.' Near Minety the name Dorman has similarly become 'Dorments.' Jackments-Barn lies near the last-named place.

**Jack-Barrow**, near Duntlesbourne. (Cf. Jackfield in Salop). Possibly deriving from some pre-Saxon name. There can be no initial *J* from A.S. except through misspelling.

**Joyford**. Forest of Dene. Early forms are wanting; but *Joie*, *Joye*, was a p.n. in the XII. c.

**Karswell**, in Dursley. (c.) 1160 A.D. (now *Caswell*.) Cf. *Carlswall* in Newent, which in 1221 (P.C.) was *Kerswelle*, and in A.D. 1303 (F.A.) was written *Cassewalle*, and (1346), *Carlswall*, is now Karswell. Also *Casswelle* and *Crassewelle*, in Devon, are now Kerswell. (Lib. Rub. pp. 558, 678, 791). In Gower and Chaucer, (water)-cress is usually spelt 'kers.' M.E. *Welle* = spring. Metathesis is responsible for the positions of the 'r' in all these examples. The meaning is *Cress-well*. A.S. *Cerse*: water-cress.

**Kemble**. (m. & town). Not in D.S. In the *Liber Niger* it is *Kenebelle*; thus resembling the D. *Chenebelle* for Great Kimble in Bucks; and it is identical with *Kenebelle*. (Taxo. P.N. 1291). The Saxon *Cynebeald*, brother of *Ceawlin* and *Ceadda*, occurs in D.C.B. j. 738; but his connection with this place-name is not made out.

**Kemerton**. (m. v. p.) near Bredon. D. *Chenemerton*, *Chinemertune*, *Caneberton*. F.A. *Kenemerton*. (1346). The *tūn*, or farm-enclosure of *Cynemær*.

**Kempley.** (m. p. & v.) D. *Chenepelai*. 1195 (F.F. Ric. I, a. 7) *Kempelee*. P.C. 1221. *Kenepelage*. 1239 *Kenepelaga*. F.A. *Kempeleye*. 1346. The prefix points to the A.S. p.n. Cnapa. The sense, therefore, is the pasture, or ley, of Cnapa.

**Kempsford.** (n.) A.S. Ch. A.D. 800 *Kynemerefforde*. D. *Chenemeresforde*. *Kennienford*. F.A. *Kynemersforde*. (1346). The ford of Cynemær.

**Kenesley**, in Abenhall. *Kenesleye*. The prefix represents the A.S. p.n. Kēn, i.e. Keen's-lea.

**Ketford.** (m.) in Dymock. D. *Chitiford*. (Corp: Rec: Gl.) A.D. 1200 *Keddeford*. IPM. 1306, *Ketifort*. *Kettford*, *Ketiforde*, *Ketifort*, *Ketteford*. The prefix answers to Cyta A.S. p.n. gen. Cytan, weakened to 'en.' The 'n' has later on been dropped before 'f,' leaving *Ketteford*. Finally, the 'e' has followed. The sense is Cyta's ford. A.S. y often develops M.E. e.

**Kiftsgate.** (Hundred). D. *Cheftesihat*. P.C. 1221. *Kyftesgate*. *Kufteseyte*, 1255. L.B.W. 1391. *Kippisgate*. The forms have suffered little transformation as to the prefix; and *Kippisgate* is as late as the 16th century. There is no recorded A.S. p.n. answering to Kyft. M.E. geat, yate.

(1) **Kilcot** (Cassey) in Newent. D. *Chilecot*. P.C. 1221 *Killicote*. IPM. 1283. *Kyllicote*. F.A. *Kylcote*. 1281 *Killecote*, *Kylcot*. *Kulkotte*, 1307

(2) **Killcote** in Hillesley (Hawkesbury). Killa or Cylla occurs in a Mercian Charter as a p.n., and such it is here. 'On Cyllingcotan,' which occurs in Eadgar's Charter to the monks of Pershore in A.D. 972, may safely be identified with this instance; i.e. 'the cotes belonging to the sons of Cylla.'

**Kil-(Kyl-)thorne.** (c. 1280). (B. Mts. 676, 677). There was a *Kylthornescroft* in Brookthorp.

**Kimsbury.** (m.) in Upton-St.-Leonards and Painswick. (H.C. Gl. 1. 63). A.D. 1121 *Kenemesburia*. Corp: Rec: Gl. *Kinemeretur*. c. 1230. *Kynemereturbury*, *Kenemaresbury*, *Kynemarsbury*. The bury, or fortified homestead, of Cynemær. (See Kempsford).

**Kingscote.** D. *Chingescote*. (c. 1200) *Kingescote*. It comprised land belonging to the Crown. King, i.e. A.S. Cyning, became a family name: (c.) 1250.

**Kingsholm.** Now a hamlet in Barton (Gloucester). D. *Chingeshame*. *Kingehame*. IPM. (1345) *La Kyngeshome*. *Kyngeshomme*. Near *Kings Hall*. (Aula Regis)(c.) 1210. (Corp: Rec: Gl.) The hamm of the Mercian Kings,—next Gloucester (Sandhurst Lane). The Hamm or homme was the demesne pasture around it. In the many variants of this name we see the A.S. Hām, a dwelling-place, confused by assimilation with Hamm, Homme, a riverside meadow. The suffix Holm, like the O.N. Holm, but not, however, identical with it, is a substitution.

**Kingswood.** Wotton-under-Edge (not mentioned in D.S.) *Kyngeswodd*: once, a royal possession, i.e. the King's wood.

**Knappetysenese** (Forest of Dene). See Cnappetysenese.

**Knappetys-forde** (Forest of Dene). See Cnappetys-forde.

**Kynsyescroft.** In Newington-Bagpath. The prefix represents the known A.S. p.n. Cynesige. The suffix means a small field, sometimes a little farm.

**Ladewent.** Formerly in Westbury Hundred: but not identified to-day. M.E. Went = a path (v. Wenden). Cf. *Newent*. The significance of the prefix Lade here must remain doubtful.

**Ladycroft.** 1312, *Levedycroft*. M.E. *Levedi*, from A.S. *Hlǣfdige*. A croft is a small farm,—here, perhaps, a Queen's. It lay without the N. Gate of Gloucester.

**Lagger.** A portion of Stroud and of Minchinhampton (1628) was so-called. Perhaps the term is Anglo-Saxon. Dialectal usage makes it mean a strip of land.

**Lancaut.** (p.) 2 m. N.E. from Chepstow. (C.S. 928). A.D. 956, *Landcawet* (K. vol. III., p. 450). (P.C.) 1221 *Langcant*. This may have originated in (W.) *Llaned*: a clearing; *Cauad*: enclosed.

**Langbridge.** (Hundred.) D. *Langebrige* = *Longbridge*.

**Langet.** *Langett*. *Langette*. *Langate*. (A long narrow wood). (1) a narrow strip of wood. (2) a neck of land. Often regarded as deriving from F. *Languette*; but the spellings point to A.S. *Lang*; *geat*, = gate.

**Langstow.** A.S. *Stōw*, a place, or (sometimes) an encampment

**Langtree.** (m & hundred). D. *Langetrev*. *Longtree*, *Langtre*. A.S. Ch. *Langatrēo* = tall tree. A.S. *Trēow*: a tree.

**Lansdown.** *Launtesdon*. *Lantesdon*. *Lantsdon*. The prefix looks like a p.n. of doubtful origin. A.S. *Dūn*: a down.

**Lapley.** *Lappeleye* 1315. H.C. Gl. It is situated beside the Highway between Coaley and Frocester. A.S. p.n. *Hlappa*. The sense is *Hlappa's ley*: or clearing.

**Lasborough.** (m.) part of Weston Birt. (Corp. Rec. Glos. c. 1220). *Lasseberewe*. *Lasseberg*. (c. 1250). *Lesseberwe*. K.Q. 1284. The original terminal was M.E. for A.S. *beorg* = a mound, or barrow. The prefix is M.E. *Lasse*, i.e. *Less*, from A.S. *Læssa* = less(er).

**Lassington.** (parish adjoining Highnam, and m.) c. 1220. *Lassedune*. *Lassyndon* (1348). *Lassenden*. Another type, however, presents *Laxintone*. *Lexindene*. *Lexintun*. (1241). This may point to a prefix

of pre-English origin. A.S. *Læssan* (*dat.*) has become *Lassyn*: by weakening.

**Latteridge.** (A hamlet) in Iron Acton parish. P.R. (a. 22 Hen. II.) 1177 *Laderugge*. *Ladrug*.—P.C. 1221. *Ladderuge*.—*Ladenridge* on the (r.) *Laden*, or *Ledene* (q.v.) It was apparently known also as *Labrug* (K.Q. 1285). There are several streams bearing (or which once bore) the name of *Leadon*; but the origin is obscure. The suffix A.S. *hrycg*, M.E. *rügge*, (*dat.*) = ridge.

**Laverton.** (p.) near Buckland. G de *Lawertune* (1220-43) occurs as a witness. B.M. Early forms are unforthcoming. (Cf. High Laver; *alta Lanfare*, Essex). Perhaps from A.S. *Læfer*: rush, and *Tūn* = a farm-enclosure.

**Lawe.** This suffix occurs in the Forest of Dene; as *Rushey-Lawe*, *Horse-Lawe*, *Beche-Lawe*, etc. It signifies a mound, or tumulus here. M.E. (h)lawe. A.S. *Hlāw*, *hlæw*; and is not, as sometimes stated, akin to *Lawn*: a glade in a wood.

**Lea Bailley.** (m.) a Bailiwick in the Forest of Dene. P.R. 6 Ric. I. A.D. 1195, *La lega*. The manor held by Nicholas de *Lacu*, temp. Edw. I., was known as "*the Lea*." O.F. *Baillie*: Lordship, Jurisdiction. *Lea*, A.S. *lēah*: pasture; but the Bailiwick was also called *Laca*, and *Lacu*, and *Lay*. (IPM. of John de *la Lee*—"Forest of *Lay*" 1275 (No. 90)). There has apparently occurred confusion, which has easily arisen owing to a similarity of terms bearing totally different meanings. The root-word here was A.S. *Lacu*; M.E. *Lac* (*d. lake*): meaning a pool; but in Gloucestershire and Somerset,—a stream.

**Leach.** (r.) River-name. The Leach joins the Thames at Lechlade, giving name also to Northleach and Eastleach. Perhaps related to A.S. *Leccan*: to water.\*

\* See Wyld Appendix, s.v. *læce*: Pl.-N. Lanes.

**Leadon.** (r.) An important western tributary of the Severn. A.D. 972 *Ledene*. *Laden*. *Ledden*. (P.C.) *Ledene*, 1221. *Leden*, 1235. Probably, a pre-Saxon river-name. It has been borne by more small streams in the country than bear it even at present. (Cf. Latteridge).

**Leasowes (The).** Meadow-land. A.S. *Læswe*, *dat.* of *Læs*: pasture. A word of uncertain origin; but not confined to any particular county.

**Leaze (The).** Pasture.

**Lechlade.** *Lecche*. (C.S. 535). A.D. 872. D. *Lece-lade*. P.C. 1221. *Lichelade*. Later forms are *Lecche-lade*. *Lechelade*, i.e. the way, or ferry-way, over the river Leach. M.E. *Lāde*: path. A.S. (*ǣ*)*lād*.

**Leckhampton.** (2 m. p. & v.) D. *Lechantone*. *Leihampton* (1218). T.N. *Leckanton* and *Lechametone*. P.C. 1221. *Lechtintone*. *Leckington*. *Lekinton*. Perhaps from the A.S. *Lēac*: a leek, the plant. The sense is the Leek-homestead: unless the plant-name stood, as it may have done, for a personal name. Curiously, it was held by the Royal Cook, early in 13th cent.

**Ledencomb.** (Once) Nr. Cranham. A.D. 1121. (H.C. Gl. 1. 63. 205). *Ledecome*. *Ledenecome*. The sense seems to be the comb, or vale, of the 'Leden.' The latter is a river-name of pre-Saxon origin, and it occurs in various localities. Hence it would appear to have been the name of the *Wick-water*, at Painswick.

**Ledgemore.** In Avening. (See Losemore).

**Leigh (The).** In Deerhurst Hundred, 5 m. N. of Gloucester. D. *La Lege*. A.S. *Lēah* (*dat.* *leage*) M.E. *Leye*. Pasture, or untilled land.

**Leighterton.** (m.) now annexed to Boxwell. H.C. Gl. vol. 1. 96-7. (c.) 1140. *Letthrinton*. *Lettrinthone*. IPM. 1273. *Leittrinton*. *Lecchetrintone*. IPM. 1287. *Leytrintone*. The personal name involved here may possibly have been *Leothere*, the sense being 'the

farm-inclosure' of the Leotherings. But the forms are exceptionally strained.

**Lemhill.** (In p. of Lechlade).

**Lemington.** Near Moreton in the Marsh D. (1) *Lemingtone*. D. (2) *Limentone*, *Leminton*. *Lymynton*. *Lympincton*. Tax<sup>o</sup>. P.N. 1291. The first Domesday form suggests a fuller early *Leofmaninga-tūn*; that is to say, the 'ton,' or farm, of the sons of *Leofman*. (*Lemman*, for *Leofman*). But *Limininge*, now *Lymage* (Co. Hunts) in *Select Pleas of the Forest* (p. 22) was also spelled *Limining*. (See H. M. Chadwick, *Studies of Old English*; Camb: Ph: Tr. Vol. IV. pt. 2), 147). But that example is derived from a river-name, '*Limin*,' and (probably) from *incg*: a stream-terminal. I think the present name likewise owes its *ing* to the same source, and not to a patronymic one. Whether the so-called *Knee-brook* ever bore the name of *Limin* no Charter as yet has revealed.

**Lesemere.** (m.) See *Losemore*.

**Lidcomb.** (c.) above Stanton. No early forms occur.

**Lillescroft.** *Lullescroft*. The small farm, or croft, of one Lull. (A.S. p.n.)

**Lilley-Horn.** Nr. Oakridge. The suffix represents M.E. *Hūrne* (A.S. *Hyrne*); an angle, corner, or nook, or tongue of land, *Horn*—while *Lilly* possibly stands for *Linley*—*nl* assimilated to *ll*. There was another *Lylley* in Brockworth. A.S. *Līn* = Flax. The meaning, therefore, may be *Flax-ley* = a ground set apart for the cultivation of Flax. Nevertheless, it is not to be forgotten that *Lilla* appears often as a p.n. (Cf. *Crawford Charters*, p. 51, W. H. Stevenson). See *Bouncehorn*.

**Lillington.** This possession of Gloucester Abbey of S. Peter was in Warwickshire. *Lillinthone*, *Lillintone*, *Lylytone*, *Lylton*, *Lilentune*, *Liletun*. *Lilla* is a known A.S. p.n. The owner of the *tūn*, or enclosed



farm was *Lilla*. The *g. Lillan* having first weakened to *Lillen*, this in turn has passed into 'ing' as though the plural genitive were the more natural form in a compound word.

**Lincombe.**  $1\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of Painswick. The Flax-valley—A.S. *lin*: flax.

**Listercombe.** Nr. Chedworth. The prefix cannot be identified with any A.S. p.n. One turns, therefore, to Chaucer's 'Former Age' (17) recalling the 'litestere,' otherwise 'Litster,' or dyer. The sense would be Dyer's-combe. But early forms are wanting to confirm the conjecture.

**Littleton.** (m.) on Severn. D. *Liteltone* (d.) The sense is 'the small farm,' or ton. See Gretton.

**Littleworth.** A hamlet of Gloucester. A.S. *Worth*: a farm.

**Llanthony,** at Gloucester. *Lantonia, Lontonia, Lantone.* (P.C.) 1221, *Launtoney.*—*Llanthony.* The Priory was named from the mother Priory, *Llanthony*, near Abergavenny. *Llan* (W) (1) an enclosure, (2) a church-plot. *Hondu*, or *Hodeni* is the name of the stream upon which it is situated. Giraldus tells us "the English corruptly call it *Lanthoni*; whereas it should either be called *Nanthodeni*, that is the brook *Hodeni*, or else *Lanhodeni*, the Church upon the *Hodeni*." But this change has been common: i.e. initial *N* to *L*. As Zachrisson notes, *Nantyan* (Co. Corn:) is now *Lantyan*.

**Lodebrokesreode.** (d.) Forest of Dene. M.E. *Hrēod*, a reed-bed. The actual stream in the Forest of Dean, which gave the name here, was the *Lydbrook*. In this case the 's' is inorganic and intrusive. (See *Lydbrook*). In the Perambulation of the Forest A.D. 1281, where the name appears, it is also written *Ludebrok*.

**Longborough.** (m.) Nr. Moreton-in-the-Marsh, 3 m. S. W. of it. D. *Langeberge*. K.Q. *Langeberga* (latinised). A.S. beorg, beorh. M.E. beoruh, berge; a hill, or a burial-mound. The sense here is Longbarrow. "Being little used, it was easily confused with the Modern E. borough."—Skeat. (Pl. N. of Berks.)

**Longbridge.** Nr. Berkeley. There was one also at Gloucester which gave name to a D. hundred.

**Longdon.** *Langedon*. *Langhedon*—Long-Down.

**Longford.** (m.) *Langford*, 1 m. N. of Gloucester.

**Longhope.** (p. & v.) 9 m. W. of Gloucester. M.E. Hop(e) = a valley.

**Longney.** (m. p. & v.) 7 m. S.W. of Gloucester. (Earle, L.Ch : p. 442). A.D. 972 *Longanege*. D. *Lan-genei*. *Longeneye*. A.S. iæg, iġ, an island, or water-enclosed place 'in-Langan-ege.' Long-island (g=y).

**Longridge.** Nr. Painswick. *Longerugge*, *Longereche*, *Langerech*, *Langridge*: A.S. Hrycg, a ridge. M.E. Rüg: *dat. rügge*.

**Lorwinch.** (m.) nr. Slimbridge and Berkeley Heath. A.D. 1124 *Lorlynge*. (H.C. Gl. I. 114). T.N. *Lorlinges*. *Lorewink*, 1236. *Loreweng*, *Lorwenge*. (c.) 1270, *Lorwyn*, *Lorewynge*, *Lorwyne*, *Lorrenge*, *Lorenge*, *Lorlinch*. *Laurewyge* 1340. *Lawrenge* (a. 32 Hen. VI. B. Mts.) *Lorridge*. The earliest forms present the medial 'l,' the later ones usually—*w*. As the N.E.D. does not record *lauver*: *lor*, = the laurel-tree (L. *Laureola*) until A.D. 1300, we cannot claim that origin for this prefix: nor will the W. *llawrwydd* help us. But we have to be reminded (1) that the spellings are those of the Norman first period; (2) that the Norman writer was dealing with some place-name, the prefix of which probably represented some pre-English term, the meaning of which was unknown to him; and which may have been a

river-name of Celtic origin. Owing to the spot which bears the name becoming an early possession of the Berkeleys, who gave it to the Priory of Leonard Stanley, it has been handed down in an exceptionally rich diversity of forms. This throws us directly upon the meaning of the particular 'ing' concerned;—i.e., probably, *inge* from *incg*: a stream-term.

**Losemore.** in Avening, *Lowesmare* (1294), *Lese-mere* (1543), *Loysemore*, *Loosemore*. Perhaps for Leofwinesmor, from A.S. p.n. Leof: mōr: (*d.*) a moor or swamp.

**Ludgarshall.** In the vale of Uley at Newington-Bagpath (c.) 1220. (Corp: Rec: Gl. No. 167). *Lutegareshale*.—1310, *Lotegareshale*. 1280, *Letegareshale*. *Largeshall*. The prefix answers to the known A.S. p.n. Ludegar (K.C.D. 654). Hāle (dat.) Mercian Hālh (A.S. Healh). The sense is the hale, or corner-meadow belonging to Lutegar or Ludegar.

{ **Lullingwell.** In Painswick.

{ **Lullingworth.** The spring, and worth, or farmstead, of the Lullings, or descendants of Lulla. The latter is a well-known A.S. p.n.

**Lutheredge.** (f.) nr. Horsley. Also *Luttridge*. Answers to M.E. Lüt = Little (Cf. *Luthebury* for Littlebury F.A.) The sense is 'at small ridge.'

**Lydbrook.** (v.) on the Wye. IPM. *Luddebrok*. This XIII. century form looks as if the personal name 'Lydda' might be involved. But this prefix is of so frequent an occurrence in river-names, that one is tempted to suspect that some pre-Saxon river-name has become assimilated in Saxon days to a pers.-name of a later date. (Cf. *Ludelawe* and *Lodelawe* for Ludlow). D.S. also contains a *Ludebroc*: and there is *Ludepol* juxta Severne, C.D. 654. Moreover,

the Peramb: Forestæ, 1281, mentions this stream as *Lodebrok*.

**Lydney.** (m. p. & town) 9 m. N.E. of Chepstow. C.S. 1282. A.D. 972 *Lidanege*. D. *Lindenee*. (P.C.) 1221 *Lideneie*. Later forms are *Ledenei*, *Ledeney*, *Lyddeney*. The river-name 'Leden,' therefore, forms the first element: while the terminal, 'eg' = A.S. *īeg* (g=y) means an island. The sense is 'the island in the Leden, or Lydden.

**Lye.** (m.) *Lyegh*, *Lyghe*, *Lege*, *Leigh* all deriving from A.S. *Lēah*: M.E. *Lēi*: a pasture, grass-land.

**Lypiatt.** (m.) *Lippehiette*, *Lypgate*, *Lupeyate*, *Lyppyate*. There are several places so-named in the county, besides the example near Stroud. This last is usually given its origin in A.S. *Hlēapan*\*: to leap. *Geat*: gate=(g=y) *Yate*. There is no local, or documentary, evidence of there having been an especial deer-leap at Lypiatt. Hence, it seems safer to refer the first element in this name to the '*Hlype*,' a word of yet undefined meaning, (as Mr W. H. Stevenson shews: Cf. Crawford Charters 2, p. 54-5), which is of fairly frequent occurrence, both as prefix and suffix; and which bears both a strong and a weak fem. (1) *Hlyp* (2) *Hlype*. As the Editors of the above Charters have been careful to point out "it occurs alone, and also preceded by names of persons, and is not uncommon in compounds of which the first element is the name of an animal or bird (*Swealewan-hlype* = swallow-lip, *hinde-hlype*, *wulf-hlype*.) It is also found as the first part of compounds, where it is followed by a noun denoting some common boundary-mark, like *Cumb*, *burna*, *geat*. It is not impossible that we have here more than one word. The meaning 'leap' which is sometimes given to it certainly does not suit in all cases. . . . The prepositions *into*, *æt*, which we

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\* Late W.S. *hlȳp(e)* stands for Early W.S. *hlīep(e)*, a mutated form of *hlēap*.

find used with *hindehlype*, point rather to an enclosed space than to a mere line." So that *Lyppiatt*, or *Hlyp-yeat*, was probably an entrance to some form of enclosure, or district. The meaning of the term, in the Forest of Dene, seems to have been simply 'a style.'

**Maiden-Hill.** At Randwick. A.S. *Mægden*: maiden. The sense is perhaps 'easy-hill': a hill suited to maidens (Cf. Maid's Causeway, in Cambridge, and also see Prof. Skeat's 'Place-names of Berkshire,' p. 63-4).

**Maisemore.** 2 m. N.W. of Gloucester. D. *Merwen*. P.C. 1221. *Meismore*. *Meyesmora*, *Mayesmore*, *Maysemore*, *Maysmor*. *Mæg* (g = y) is a known A.S. p.n. The suffix is *Mōr* = a moor, waste-land. The meaning, I think, is *Mæg's-moor*. The first Norman scribe here appears to have taken down an inexplicable *Mærewen*.

**Maisey Hampton.** (m.) 2 m. W. of Fairford. D. *Hantune*. *Meisi-Hantone*. The prefix here is due to the *De Meysi* family, 13th century, who became lords of the manor. The 'p' in Hampton is always intrusive.

**Malswick.** Nr. Newent. *Maulswick*. *Malsewicke*. The prefix suggests the A.S. p.n. *Mal*, or *Mæthel*. Cf. *Malshanger*, *Mals-worth*, (perhaps) *Malwood*; A.S. *Wic*—a village; probably adapted from the Latin, *Vicus*. But the forms are late.

**Mangotsfield.** 5 m. N.E. of Bristol. D. *Manegodes-felle*. 1231 *Manegodesfield*. *Maggerysfeld*. A.S. p.n. *Mangod*: *Manegot* (B.C.S. 1309, and K.C.D. 1275). The field of one, *Mangod*. The Anglo-Saxons used as p.ns. both this one and *Godeman*.

**Marchfield.** (See Marshfield).

**Mareford.** Forest of Dene. O.E. *mere-ford* would become *Marford*, as *Meretun* becomes *Marton*. The sense is 'at the mere-ford.'

**Maresden.** Near Rapsgate Farm. M.E. Mareis, Mares, = *Morass*. Peter de Mareys: John de Mareis were local tenants. M.E. Dene = a valley. The place, therefore, probably gave its name to the owners,—*De Mareys*. (O.F. *Marois*). Cf. M.E. Dict.: Stratmann-Bradley.

**Marlebrugge.** Forest of Dene and **Marlewey.** O.F. Marle (marne) a stiff clay. The A.S. is *marma*; borrowed from Lat. *marmor*. (Cf. Marle Cliff: A.S. Marnan'-clive, near Cleeve Prior., Co. Wor: Chaucer has 'Marle-pit,' C.T.A. 3460, Ed. Skeat. The term marle is also applied to Forest-marble. A.S. *brycg* = bridge.

**Marlewood** in Thornbury (The Park). P.C. (1221) *Morlewude*. *Morlewode* (1347). *Morlewodde* (Leland). M.E. Marl = clay, or sometimes, sand and stone mixed. (Cf. Red-Marley; Marle-pit, &c.) But the forms do not agree with this origin.

**Mars.** (m.) nr. Thornbury: now a tithing only. *Marse*, *Mers*, M.E. *Mersche*(*d*): Marsh.

**Marshfield.** (m.) 5 m. N. of Box Station, G.W.R. It belonged to Queen Edith. D. *Meresfelde*. (1221), *Maresfelde*. *Maresfield*, *Marsfield*, *Marchfield*. A.S. *mæres*, *g.* of *Mær*, possibly a short form of *Mærwine*, etc.: *More*. *Marsh* is due to popular etymology.

**Marston.** There are both Broad and Long Marston. The latter was once Dry-Marston (Merston Sicca). Domesday gives *Merestune* and *Merestone*. The later form is *Merston*. The prefix represents A.S. (*ge*)*mære-stān* = boundary stone.

**Marwent.** Nr. Gloucester. P.C. 1221, *Maruent*. *Morrewent*. *Marewent* (1244). *Morwent* (H.C., Gl., iii. p. 68. note). The prefix is probably related to some non-English word. The suffix 'went,' M.E. a path, derives from v. Wenden. The sense is not obvious.\* On the other hand, if it derives from

\* The terminal may represent (W) *Gwent*. Cf. Over-Went = Upper Gwent. Round, Peerage Studies, p. 211.

(ġe)mære, the prefix = boundary. Cf. *Ladewent*, *Netherwent*.

**Matford.** In the manor of Berkeley, (c. 1270) *Mathford*. Possibly an A.S. p.n. like *Mæthel*,—*Mathel*, was represented here: but intermediate forms are wanting.

**Matson.** (m.p.v.) At the foot of Robin's-wood Hill, 2 m. E. of Gloucester. It does not occur in D.S., but abundant early variants nevertheless are extant: *Matesdona* H.C. Gl. (c.) 1121. *Mettersd(un)* Corp. Rec. 1199. *Matteresdune*, *Mattesdune*, *Matredone*, *Matysdone*, *Mattersdone*, *Madson*. The A.S. personal name involved is *Mæth*-here (Cf. Searle, *Onomasticon*). An early name for Robin's-wood Hill was *Mattesknoll*. The suffix represents Down, shortened to Don, and representing M.E. Dune: a down, The 'd' has now sacrificed itself to the 't' sound and has been absorbed by the 's,' leaving simply, *Matson*

**Maugersbury.** (m.)nr. Stow-on-the-Wold. A.D. 949 (B.C.S. 882). *Mæthelgeresbyrig*, *Malgaresburge*. The known A.S. stem *Mæthel* likewise occurs in *Mæthel-helm*, *Mæthel-wine*, etc. The suffix had its root in the dat. of A.S. *Burh*=an enclosed place, fort, village, or homestead, belonging to *Mæthelgar*.

**Maylescoyt.** A.D. 1281. A large district in the Forest of Dene. *Malyscott* 1630, to-day, *Mallscott*. *Mails-croft*. The prefix was probably the A.S. p.n. *Mæthel*. The terminal, however, seems to represent the A.S. *Cot(t)*. *Coyt* is possibly a scribal eccentricity.\*

**Meend,** *Myende*. *Meand*. Frequent in the Forest of Dene. Dr. E. McClure (p. 158 *Br. Place-names: note*) connects it with the Cornish *Menedh* and *mene*; or with Welsh, *Mynydd*,=mountain or ridge. (Cf. *Long Mynde*; *La Munede*: Co. Salop. Now, it is true that the scribe who indited the Perambulation of the Forest of Dene in 1281, bailiwick by bailiwick, has

\* But Cf. *Wennescoit* = *Gwent Iscoed*; and *Maiscoit*, nr. Ewyas-Harold.

used this identical term *Munedde* over and over again: so much so that, did it here signify what it meant in Shropshire, the said forest would be a region of markedly mountainous character, which it cannot be said to be. But, it is noteworthy that the same scribe, when he does meet with an exceptional hill, does not call it *Munedde*, but *Mons*; and when he has occasion to write down the conspicuous spot known to-day as *Serridge*, he calls it not *Mynydd*, *Minde*, or *Mons*, but *Segrugge*. What, then, can be the interpretation of his word *Munedde*, which thus occurs over and over again? and why was it that—whereas there are over twenty ‘*Meends*’ in these Bailwicks of the Forest,—this ‘careful clerk’ has not once referred to them? I think it possible that, contrary to anything we might etymologically expect, he used the term *Munedde* for *Meand*. But I must here refer this matter (until such time as it shall be settled) to *Appendix*, iii. (q.v.)

**Meon.** (m.) nr. Longborough. (P.R. a. 10, Hen. II.) *Muna*, *Meon*, *Meen* (P.C.) 1221. *Meene*; *Meone*. *Mune* (K.Q.) *Meone*. It was a dependency of Quenton. Meon Hill Camp was probably part of it. The name is familiar in Hampshire. It is not known to what language that belongs.

**Merescombe.** (c.) 1182. *Merescumbe*. The prefix is probably for *Mæres*, *gen.* of *Mær*, a pers.-n.

**Meresty.** In Forest of Dene. The prefix is for M.E. *Mær* (for A.S. (ǵe)mære) a boundary. The suffix represents A.S. *Stig*: *stiga* (*g = y*) a path. (Cf. *Cnappesty*). The meaning is the path at the boundary.

**Mereway.\*** M.E. (ǵe)mære: a boundary. The sense is the track near, or at, the boundary, or mere, ‘the lake.’

**Mesne.** Cliffords,—Priors,—from OF. *Mesnee*, or *maisnie*,—a household.

\* See Winchcombe Ct. Rolls (MSS.) for Stanton Mær.



**Michelbourne.** M.E. Muchel: great, large. The root is in A.S. Mycel; bourne, 'a stream.'

**Micheldean.** Forest of Dene. *Mucheldene. Mit-cheldene.*

**Michelmead.** At High Leadon, *Muchelemede, Muclemeade, Muchelesmede.*

**Michelwood.** (Chase.) *Mickelwood* (miscalled *Michaelswood*), at Berkeley.

In all these the prefix is the M.E. Muchel, Muckel: adj. great, large. A.S. Mycel.

**Mickleton.** A village, 3 m. N. of Campden. D. *Muceltude.* F.A. (1285) *Moketon, Mekelton, Mukletone.* M.E. Muchel = great. Ton: or farm-enclosure (A.S. tūn).

**Minchinhampton.** (m.) D. *Hantone.* (Cal. Doc. Fr.) 1187. *Hantone.* 1 m. S. of Brimscombe. The 13th c. forms are *Munnechen-hampton, Monneken-hampton, Mynchynhampton,* and *Munchun-hampton.* The prefix 'Minchin' represents the M.E. rendering of A.S. Mynece, Münechene; (Cf. Italian, Monache) (pl). The nuns' Hampton, (Cf. Trevisa, VI. 53).

**Minsterworth.** (m.) 4½ m. W. of Gloucester. (P.C.) 1221. *Munstrewurthe.* (13th Cent.) *Meenstreworth, Munsterworthin, Ministrevorsin.* The prefix is M.E. Münster from A.S. Mynster, n. a monastery, or church: the suffix, Worthine = homestead, or farm; now 'worth.' Minsterworth belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester. At D.S. the locality was known as *Hamme*; = enclosed meadow-land.

**Miserden.** (m.) D. *Grenhamstede.* Later *Musardir, Musardere, La Musadere,* and also *Le Musarder, Miserdine.* The place has taken its name from a foreign family named Musard; but has undergone exceptional transformation.

**Mixerne.** XIII. c. A village belonging to Winchcombe Abbey. Also *Blakemixerne* (1300). The prefix is possibly A.S. *mixen*: *dung*. A.S. *ærn* = house. M.E. *Ern*. (Cf. *Brewern*). The forms are old.

**Modesgate.** (m.) in Westbury Hundred. D. *Modiete*. *Modiett*, *Maiott*. *Madgett*. The prefix is possibly the Welsh word *Mod* = enclosure. The terminal is, however, obscure: but may be referred to A.S. *geat*.

**Morchard** and **Norchard.** In Forest of Dene region. Perhaps, (by transference of *n* or *m*), for *Æt thēm ortgearde*; and *Atten orce(a)rde*. Cf. R. E. Zachrisson. Anglo-Norman Influence on English Pl.-names, p. 81-2. A.S. *Ortceard* = wort-yard. Mod. orchard.

**Morcote.** (m.) in Langebridge (D.) Hundred. (Minsterworth parish). D. *Morcote*. Later *Morkote*. *Morcott*. *Murcott*. A.S. *Mōr*; M.E. *Mōr*—a moor.

**Moreton-in-the-Marsh.** (v.) D. *Mortune* (d.) Later *Morthone*. A.S. *Mōr*, a moor: *tūn*, an enclosure, or farm. The suffix prior to the 13th cent: was *Henmersche*, *Hennemers*, *Henmerse*, *Enmerse*. In early Chan. Proc: (1. 376) A.D. 1482: *Morton-in-Henmerssh* occurs. See *Henmarsh*.

**Moreton-Valence.** In Witestan Hundred (D.S.) Held by Durand, the Sheriff, 1086. D. *Mortune* (d.) (vide preceding). William de Valence, half-brother of Henry III., became lord of the manor and was succeeded there by Aymar de Valence, his son, who gave it to the Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester. M.E. *Mōr dat. Mōre*. In this case the town is under the hills: and the 'moor' was probably swampy ground.

**Morwode-enese.** Forest of Dene. Literally *Morewood*: A.S. *mōr*: a marsh, or moor. The suffix represents a scribal error in writing, 'evese': mod. 'eaves: border, or edge.' (Cf. *Cnappestys-enese*, also in the Bailiwick of Ruardin; and 'La Berses-

enese,' in that of Berse.) The mediæval clerk frequently confounded small *v*, *u*, and *n*.

**Moseley.** Forest of Dene, Bailiwick of Blakeney. The not infrequent Anglo-Saxon form of this name is *Mosleage*: literally, a marshy lea, or moss-lea. M.E. Mos: a bog.

**Mudgedown.** Nr. Iron Acton. Early forms are lacking. A.S. Mycg = a midge. (Cf. Germ: Mücke = a gnat). Lit. = The down haunted by gnats. Cf. Midgham in Berks. (Cf. Prof. Skeat's Berkshire Place-names). M.E. Mügge.

**Mulebache.** Forest of Dene. *Mulebeche*. M.E. Mülne from A.S. Myln: a mill; M.E. Bæch, a hollow, having a stream in it: *dat.* Bæche.

**Mune.** (m.) A former dependency of Quenton manor. See *Mene*; *Meon*.

**Munmede,** in Berkeley. A field-name. *Mun* looks like a Celtic survival. Irish *Moin*, pronounced *mone*. Cf. Welsh *Mawn* = bog. A.S. Mæd = meadow. M.E. Mēde.

**Munnow.** (r.) *Mon-mouth*, *Mune-mouth*. *Mune* here appears as a river-name (see preceding).

**Murcott.** 1¼ m. N.W. Childs Wickham. Perhaps from M.E. Müre: mud.

**Myne.** Cf. Newton Myne, Palewell Myne. M.E. Mine: a mine. F.-Lat.

**Mythe, The.** Tewkesbury. A.S. *Gemȳth*: a confluence. Here it signifies the meeting of the Avon and the Severn. It occurs in C.S. I. 308 denoting, the confluence of the Severn and Teme at Powick. The prefix 'ge' has been dropped, as in *mēre* for *gemære*.

**Nailslea.** C.S. 164. A.D. 740(c) *Neglesleah*. C.S. 574. A.D. 896 *Nægleslege*. See Stenton: Pl.N. of Berks: p. 6.

**Nailsworth.** *Nayllesworth*, 1308. The prefix represents a p.n. Nægel. Of the two suffixes, A.S. lēah, *dat.* leage (*g* = *y*) = pasture-field: and A.S. Worth = a home-stead, or farm.

**Nash** (1) as in Prinknash (q.v.) Nash here probably represents A.S. *Essche*, M.E. *Asch*, *esche*: an ash-tree. M.E. *Atten-ash*; *Atte Nash*=at the Ash. At Prinknash there is a field called The Great Nash. Ten=A.S. *thám*, *dat. neuter* of the def. article.

**Nash** (2). Sometimes so written for *Nass* (q.v.) A.S. *Næss*, O.N. *Nes*, a promontory (Cf. Sharpness). Cf. Nash on the Glamorganshire coast.

**Nass** in Lydney Hundred, on the Severn. D. *Nest*. *Nasse*. *Nesse*. *Ness*. A.S. *Næss*. O.N. *nes*=a promontory, headland. The word is not a proof of the Scandinavian occupation any more than is 'Thorp.' Beowulf sings of "*windige næssas*"; l. 1358.

**Nastend**. Near Eastington. *Nast*=weeds in fallow land. (E.D.D.) The meaning seems to be the weedy or neglected end, or limit.

**Natton**. (m.) in Ashchurch. D. *Natone*, and *Atone*: the 'n' being sometimes dropped before a vowel in Gloucestershire. *Nacton* (Tax. P.N.) 1291. The prefix seems to represent the rarely-recorded p.n. *Nata*, as in Nategrave; now Notgrove, (q.v.)

**Naunton** (1) at the head of the Windrush. D. *Niwetone*. Later *Newenton*, *Nawenton*, *Neweton*, *Newnton*: until the XIV. century. A.S. *Niwe*; *dative*, *niwan*=new: *tūne*=ton: town, or farm-inclosure. The A.S. form was *Niwanton*. The sense is 'at Newtown.'

**Naunton** (2) near Winchcombe. *Newinton*, *Newenton*. M.E. *Newen*: *dative* of *Newe*. The sense is at New-town.

**Nelms, The**. At Owlpen. (A spring). The initial *n* is a survival of the definite article, as in *Noke* and *Nash*. Another example occurs near Sandwich, Co. Kent.

**Nesley**. In Beverston. The prefix may be from A.S. *Næss*: a promontory. *Ness* is often found far inland,

as in the well-known examples Great and Little Ness, Co. Salop. But it is more probable that the early form of the present name was 'Nashley' signifying the field at the Ash-tree. See Nash (1).

**Nesse.** In Berkeley Hundred. A.S. Næss. O.N. Nes: promontory. This was probably *Schobbeness*. (See Sharpness).

**Netherstrode.** In Maisemore. (See Notherstrode.)

**Netherwent.** Comprised the district and deanery of Chepstow. *Netrewent* (M.S. Cott. Vespas. A. vi.) The suffix went—(W.) Gwent. (Cf. *Over-went*, *Lade-went*.) Nether = lower.

**Newbold.** In Tredington. *Nioweboldan*, A.D. 991. It means simply 'at the new-house.' (A.S. Bold = house), M.E. bóld.

**Newent.** (m. and p.) D. *Noent*. (IPM.) A.D. 1299 *Nouwente*. *Nuwentz*. M.E. Went = way, from v. Wenden. A.S. Nēowe, Niowe: new.

**Newerne.** Nr. Lydney. D. *Niware*. The terminal represents A.S. Ærn = a house, as in Bere-ærn = barn. The sense is New-House.

**Newington.** (1) Cold, (2) Bagpath. D. *Neweton*. Later *Nowinton*. *Newen-tone*. *Niwen-ton*. *Niwintun*. *Nywenton*. The modern E. 'ing' has resulted from M.E. 'en'; A.S. 'an': *dative* of Nēowe.

**Newland.** (m. v. & p.) in Forest of Dene. The meaning is newly-enclosed land.

**Newnham.** (m. p. & borough) on the W. bank of the Severn. D. *Nuneham*. *Newenham*. *Neuheham*. *Neuham*. A.S. Nēowanhām: the form is in the *dative* case, i.e. at the new-homestead, or village.

**Nibley.** There are several examples of this name in the county. North Nibley is situated 3 m. N. of Charfield Station, M.R. The earliest forms are *Nubelei*. *Nubbeleigh*—B.M. *Nubbeleia* (Lat.) c. 1200.

P.C. 1221 *Nibbelege*.—*Nubelegh*. Earle (Onomn.) gives Nybba as occurring locally: Nybba-beorh B.C.S. 764, K.C.D. 1137. It may, therefore, represent a personal name, otherwise unrecorded. The original will have thus been *Nybbanleage*.

**Ninnage.** Nr. Chaxhill. *Nunnage*. The prefix may stand for Nynna, an A.S. p.n. The early forms are unfortunately lacking: but the terminal, as in Chavenage, probably represents M.E. *hache*, *acche*; in Mod. Eng. Hatch = a small gate, or wicket. (Cf. Prof. W. W. Skeat, *Place-names of Hertfordshire*, under 'Stevenage.') But see Prinkenash.

**Node, The.** An occasional field-name. The N.E.D. gives 1572 as the earliest quotation of this term.

**Noke, The.** A field-name. *Noake*. *Atte Noke*—from M.E. 'atten-oke—at the oak-tree. Nōk is also M.E. for Nook, (pl. Nōkes).

**Noose, The, or Nouze.** In the Severn (opposite Frampton). This can scarcely represent the term *noust*, or *noast*: (Scandinavian)—meaning a landing-place where boats are drawn up. Origin unknown.

**Norbury.** (c.) Nr. Farmington. *North-bury*, i.e. deriving from A.S. *byrig*, *dat.* of *Burh*; an enclosed place, castle, or homestead.

**Norcott.** (2 m.) D. (1) *Nortcote*, and (2) *Norcote* = *Northcott* (Preston).

**Northleach.** (m. p. & town). D. *Lecce*, on the river Leach (q.v.)

**Northwick.** Near Aust. *Northwican* (C.S. 936). (c) A.D. 955. A.S. *Wīc*: a village.

**Norton.** 5 m. N.N.E. of Gloucester. D. *Nortune* = *North-ton*, or town, or farm-enclosure.

**Notgrove.** 6 m. S.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold. (C.S. 165). A.D. 743, *Natangraf*. D. *Nategrave*. The prefix derives apparently from *Nāta* (p.n.) B.C.S. 165, K.C.D. 90. The terminal A.S. *græf*; *dativ*e *græfe* = a trench.

The form 'grove' can have come about only by confusion with A.S. *græfa* (m) a grove.

**Notherstrode.** In Maisemore. M.E. *Neother* = Nether (See Stroud). The sense is *lower*.

**Nottingham.** (1) Camp. Near Cleeve.

**Nottingham.** (2) Scrub. In Painswick-Slad.

Mr W. H. Stevenson, on p. 231 of his Edition of Asser's Life of Alfred, wrote,—“The name is patronymic, or possessive, originating in a personal name ‘Snot,’ probably connected with the adj. ‘snotor,’ ‘wise.’” The meaning is the home of the descendants of Snot: *Snotinga-hām*.

**Nup-end.** *The Nup*, i.e. Knop (Cf. Knap). The meaning is, the top, or a rounded end, of a field.

**Nymphsfield.** 2½ m. S.E. of Frocester Station (M.R.) A.D. 872 *Nymdesfelda* (C.S. ii, 151). D. *Nimdesfelde*.—(1262) *Nyndesfeld*. *Nemenesfeld*. The prefix, with all the appearance of being a p.n. in the genitive, is, according to Mr W. H. Stevenson (Early Charters and Documents, Crawford Coll: pp. 58-59), ‘*Nymed*,’ a term associated intimately with flowing rivers in certain Charters relating to Devon and Somerset. “The name is preserved in the various ‘*Nymets*’ dotted about the country by the sides of the (western) river Yeo and the river Troney. On the 6-inch O.M. we find *Nymet* wood, in Hittesleigh, abutting upon the Troney, *Nymet* Cross in the same parish, Broad *Nymet*, *Nymet* Barton, *Nymet* Wood, *Nymet* Chapel at Bow, or *Nymet* Tracy. The hamlet or farm by *Nymet* Wood, Hittesleigh, called ‘Easterbrook’ on the New Ord. Map, is called *Nymph* on the old one-inch. This seems, therefore, to be a corruption of *Nymet* (Cf. the Gloucestershire *Nymphs*-field from *Nymdes*-feld). This form occurs in *Nymph* and West *Nymph* at South Tawton, Nickels *Nymph* at N.

Tawton, etc.” “It would be easier to account for this diffusion of the name in a limited district on the theory that *Nymed* was the name of a forest: it can hardly have been a common noun. But we see from line 31 of our boundaries that the *Nymed* was a stream ‘On nymed mid streame’ (A.D. 739, Grant of Land for the foundation of Crediton Monastery.)”

At our Gloucestershire ‘*Nymed*,’ which stands on exceedingly high ground of the Cotswold escarpment, is the source of the water which flows down Woodchester Park and the deep glen therein. “As regards the form of the word, the spelling *Nymed* is probably the correct one.” (W.H.S.).

**Oakhanger.** Near Berkeley. (C.) 1250 B.M. *Ochungre*. M.E. Oke—oak. Hungre is a scribal alteration of Hanger: A.S. Hangra—a sloping wood.

**Oakle (Street).** Near Minsterworth. *Ocle*, *Okkele*, *Occley*, A.S. *Occan-leah*; from the A.S. p.n. *Occa*; *gen.* *Occan*. The sense is, therefore, at *Occa*’s pasture.

**Oakley.** Near Cirencester. It belonged to the Royal manor there. Coates was within it. D. *Achelic*, a Norman rendering of (A.S. *āc-lēah*)=Oak-lea.

**Oakridge.** Nr. Chalford. *Ockerige*. *Oakeridge*. *Ocke* represents a M.E. form for Oak; the terminal = M.E. *rugge*: a ridge.

**Ocholte.** *Hacholte*. *Hocholte*. M.E. Ok, Oc, — oak. A.S. Holt = a copse.

**Oddington.** (m.) D. *Otintune*. Later, *Odyntone*, *Otindon*. *Odynton*. *Othynton*. The ton, or farm, of Otta or Odda; or his descendants. As the Norman disliked and avoided ‘ng’; he clips the patronymic *gen.*: pl. of the ‘g.’

(1) **Oldbury-on-Hill.** At Didmarton. (C.S. 1282). A.D. 972. *Ealdanbyri*. D. *Aldeberie*. The suffix = byrig *d.* of A.S. *Burh* = fort.



(2) **Oldbury-on-Severn.** Near Thornbury. c. 1200, *Oldebiri*. 1301. *Audebyre*. The latter shews A.N. influence.

**Oldwortheynesasse.** In the Forest of Dene (1338). This name signified the ash-tree at *Oldworthyn*, rather than a personal name applied to a tree. It seems to have been not unusual to insert an inorganic 's' when qualifying a mere locality by the addition to its name of a tree, or a brook, or a path. Cf. Berse(s)-ene: we have also Down-ampney(s)-wick. These were place-names in process of augmentation. The second element is A.S. *Weorthegn* as in *Shrawardine*.

**Oldland.** (m.) 2 m. N. of Bitton. D. *Aldelande*.

**Olney.** Nr. Deerhurst. A.D. 1016 *Olan-ige*.—12th c. (R.B.). *Oleneye*, *Olaneye*, *Alney*, *Ainey*. The r-name *Alne* has no bearing on this name. M.E. *eye*, *ey*, *eye*; A.S. *īeg*, an island. (*g = y*). It is probable that the A.S. p.n. *Olla*, *-an* is the source of the prefix.

**Olveston.** 3 m. S.W. of Thornbury. (c.) A.D. 955 *Ælvestunne* and *Alvestona*, (C.S. 936). *Olveston* 1303. *Olston* 1515. The prefix represents the A.S. p.n. *Ælf*, *-es*. The meaning is, therefore, *Ælfes tūn*, or farm-enclosure.

**Ore or Oure.** (See *Over 2*). A.S. *ōra*, *ōfer* = bank, or margin. M.E. *over*: *dat.* *ovre*.

**Osleworth.** (See *Ozleworth*).

**Over.** (1) *Ofer*, *Overe*, prep: A.S. *Ofer* = *over* = above.

(2) M.E. *Over*, *dat.* *Ovre*. Sb. (m.) *Edge*, *bank*, *shore* (Cf. Germ. *Ufer*). “*Ofre ad Gleawecestre*” (C.S. 313) A.D. 804.

**Overbury.** (m. v. & p.) A.D. 875. *Uferebiri*. D. *Oureberie*. A.S. *Ufera*. M.E. *Uvere*: adj: upper. The meaning is ‘the upper bury.’

**Over-went.** (m.) The suffix *went* may = (W) *Gwent*. Cf. *Netherwent*. The meaning is ‘the upper *Gwent*.’ See *Marwent*.

**Owlpen.** (m.)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. of Frocester. Not in D.S. *Ollepenne*. (c. 1210), *Olepenne*. *Olepenny*.—1322. (IPM.) *Owlepenne*. *Oouldpen*. *Ulepenne*. *Holepen*. *Wolpen*. The prefix probably represents A.S. p.n. Olla. Pen (A.S. Penn)=a fold. It must be confessed that the combination does not work very satisfactorily; though with the forms given it is difficult to arrive at any other conclusion. *Owl*=a late change.

**Oxenhall.** (m.) nr. Dymock. D. *Horsenehal*.\* *Hocsenhale*.—T.N. *Oxhale*.—1230 (c.) *Oxonhale*. The pasture of the Ox. A.S. Oxa: *gen. pl.* -ena. M.E. *dat.* Oxene. W.S. Healh=meadow: *dat.* Håle.

**Oxenhay.** Nr. Berkeley. *Oxehaye*. *Oxehey*. *Oxhaye* (1243). M.E. hey, haye: an enclosed place: i.e. for oxen.

**Oxenton.** 4 m. E. of Tewkesbury. D. *Oxendone*. 1177 P.R. (a. 22, Hen. II.) *Oxsendone*. Later, *Oxindon*. Mr Duignan (Worc. P.N.) cites C.D. 617 (A.D. 977). *Oxna-dunes cnol*—the knoll of the down of oxen. Oxene *gen.* of M.E. Oxe.

**Oxlynch.** *Hoxlynche*. *Hoxlinge*. *Hoglinge*. M.E. Lench. Lynch. Link from A.S. Hlinc. It means a cultivation-terrace on a hill-side. The prefix here probably stands for a p.n. Hoke, or Hog.

**Ozleworth.** (m.)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Charfield Station, M.R. D. *Olleworde*. Later forms: *Hoheleswordi* (early 13th c.) *Olesworthe*, *Oselwurthe*, *Osilworthe*, *Wozelwurth*, *Owselworth*. The Domesday scribe failed to interpret the strange sounds to which he must have listened when this manor was mentioned to him. The p.n. Osla is recorded in Searle (Onomast: p. 375): moreover, a local instance is there given of Oslan-wyrth: i.e. Osla's worth, or farm-stead (B.C.S. 764: K.C.D. 1137). But here the prefix more probably represents a metathesis of Olles, g. of Oll: A.S. p.n.

\* The D.S. form represents a scribal error.

**Paganhill.** Near Stroud. The earliest forms are F.A. 1346. *Paganhulle, Pagenhull, Pakenhill*. Literally the Hill of Pæga: *gen. an*; but the present form is probably due to influence of the word *Pagan*.

**Painswick.** (m. p. v.) 3½ m. N. of Stroud. D. *Wyke*. Later *Wykeham, Wyke Pagani, Payneswyke, Payneswicke, Painswick*. Pain Fitzjohn, the Justiciar-Sheriff, became lord there in right of Sybil, his wife, niece of Hugh de Laci. He probably fortified his castellum not far from the Church during the Civil Wars of Stephen.

**Pamington.** Nr. Ashchurch. D. *Pamintone*.—*Pamnyngton. Pamynton. Panynton. Panyngton*, IPM. 1372. An unrecorded A.S. p.n. seems to be involved here in the patronymic form: unless that missing name was *Padmær*: i.e. forming *Padmærington*, abbreviated to Pamington.

**Paradise.** Several places (fields and hamlets), bear this remarkable name; the actual origin of which still remains obscure. It is far from being confined to this county. It is possible that it originated in the crops grown from 'Paradise'-seed imported from Morocco or Tripoli, and sown early in the XV. century (see Thorold-Rogers). In the same century (1401) we meet with individuals so-named.

**Parham.** Near Berkeley. *Perham* (1264). The prefix probably represents M.E. *pére*, Pear.

(Le) **Parrok.** In Painswick, and occurring elsewhere, formerly (1552). The meaning is a little croft, or enclosure, near a house; a paddock. E.D.D.—A.S. *pearroc*: a small enclosure; whence Park. Cf. O.F. *Parc*.

**Parsete-way.** In the Forest of Dene. (1281.) A by-way. Origin unknown. The second element may represent A.S. *Hæth* = heath (see Hullasey: and Widcome-sede), or *Sæte*, a dwelling-place.

**Patchway, The.** Part of an ancient main-track-way so-called, running between the Severn and the Cotswold Hills, leading north from Bristol. Origin of name not certainly known. *Patch* is commonly applied, however, to plots of grass-land and wheat-land, in this county. See under Colpage.

**Pauntley.** 2 m. N. of Newent. D. *Pantelie*. P.C. 1221. *Pantelege*. Later, *Paunteneye*. IPM. *Panteleg* (c. 1260). (F.A.) *Panteleye*. There is no recorded personal-name corresponding to the form of this prefix, and the origin may perhaps be a *r-n*, or W. Pantau (*n. masc.*) pentydd: a hollow place. The excrescent 'u' faithfully tells the story of the late Norman form 'aun' for 'an.' (Cf. Pauncefoot).

**Pebworth.** (m. & v.) 5½ m. N.W. of Chipping Campden. C.S. 453 c. 848 *Pebeworthe*. D. *Pebevorde*. *Pebewrda* (c. 1140). *Peppeworthe* (Chr. of Evesham). *Pebewortham*. *Pebbeworthe*. The prefix points to a p.n. *Pebba*. A.S. wurth, weorth, worth; farm, or homestead.

**Peddington.** (h.) near Berkeley. (otherwise Kendalls Court). C. 1250. *Pedynton* (W.) IPM. 1628. This may, or may not be, patronymic: i.e. the farm, or ton, of the sons of *Pedda*, or of *Pedd*.

**Pedemarisfelde.** Nr. Gloucester. *Pedmershfeld*. *Pademæresfeld*. *Padmæer* is a known A.S. p.n.

**Pegglesworth.** (m.) nr. Dowdeswell. D. *Pecle-surde*. P.C. 1221, *Pechewurthe*. *Pekelesworth*.—1316 *Pecclesworth*. IPM. 1354, *Pettelesworth*. A.S. Wurth: farm. The prefix may represent the p.n. *Pectgils*, or *Peohtgils* (Searle). The meaning is the farmstead of *Peohtgils*.

**Penbury.** (Camp). *Pen* (W.) a head or headland. A.S. burh: *dat.* byrig: an enclosed, or fortified, place. The meaning is obvious.

**Penpole Point.** (C.S. 551). A.D. 883 *Penpau*. This prefix is the Welsh *pen* = the head. W. *pau*. (nf) = an inhabited region.

**Periton, or Pirton.** In Awre. D. *Peritone*, for A.S. pyrig-tūn = pear-town. M.E. Pere, a pear. Pirie, pear-tree. (Cf. Appleton).

**Picklenash, for Pucklenash :** i.e. *Pucelen-æsc*—the fairies' ash-tree. (Cf. Pucklechurch). A.S. Pūcel: a goblin. (K.C.D. 408, A.D. 946 has *Pucanwyl*—Puccas-well). A.S. Pūca, M.E. Pouke (Welsh Pwca). See under Pucklechurch.

**Pill, The.** This probably represents a Celtic river-term. (Cf. Pilling: Co. Lancs); It is a frequent prefix to river-names, or to portions of a stream, especially in the Severn region, and in Cornwall; often signifying (1) a landing-place for boats or barges: (2) a running stream.

**Pilning.** 10 m. N.N.W. of Bristol. The water called Chessel-*pill* joins the Severn here. There are no variant forms. There is no evidence forthcoming as to the second element here. We may guess, perhaps, that the *ing* signifies a stream, an equivalent of *ēā*.

**Pinbury.** In Duntlesbourne-Rous. D. *Penneberie*. P.C. 1221. *Pendebiria*. *Pendebur* (1294). *Pennebury* (1304). *Pimbury*. The prefix probably was the p.n. Penda. Byrig: *dat.* of A.S. Burh: an enclosed place.

**Pindrup.** (Farm) Coln S. Denis. *Pinthrup*. Were earlier forms available, the origin of the prefix might prove to be Penn = a fold for sheep. The suffix *drup* for *Thrup*, = thorp: a village.

**Pinfarthing.** (h.) Nr. Amberley. Old forms are wanting; but the name appears to be simple. The suffix *farthing* represents the 'ferding,' or quarter, so often occurring in the D. Survey, of a Hide of land. It may mean that here; or, it may denote a quarter of a virgate,—otherwise a farndel (ferendellus). Cf. *Winfarthing*, Co. Norfolk. (*Wynne-*

*ferthing*). The prefix probably stands for *Penn*=a fold for sheep; which gave name to the *ferthing*.

**Pinnock.** Nr. Hailes. D. *Pignocsire*. P.C. *Pinnoc*. T.N. *Pinnocscire*. R.H. *Pinnucsyre*. F.A. *Pynnukschire*. The terminal is the A.S. *Scīr*, M.E. *Schīre*: a district, diocese, or a boundary. The latter sense was probably intended here. The prefix resembles *Pinnuc*: *Pinnok*=a name for the chaffinch, (W. Pink), which occurs (c.) A.D. 1225 in the O.E. poem 'The Owl and the Nightingale' (l. 1130). Both *oc* and *uc* are, however, diminutive forms. (Cf. Searle, *Onom.* A.S. xxiii); hence the prefix here may really be a pers.-n.

**Pinswell, or Little Cobberley.** (m.) A.D. 681 *Pindepillan*. (H. et C. St. P. *Glos.* vol. 1, LXXII.) A.D. 872 *Pindewyllam*. *Pyndeswell*. (13th c.) The prefix may derive from the A.S. word *pyndan*: meaning either to dam-up water, or to enclose a spring. M.E. *pūnden*: whence our words *Pound* and *Pond*, for a certain village-inclosure. The suffix = A.S. *Wiell* = well, is given an unusual dat. plural in 'am,' where we should expect 'um.' The medial *s*, however, seems to point to a pers.-n.

**Piseley.** Nr. Winchcombe. *Peseleye*. It has long been an extinct vill. A.S. *Piose*=Pea. M.E. *Pése*. A loan-word from Latin: *Pisum*. The sense is the pea-field.

**Pitchcombe.** (m.) 2 m. N. of Stroud. (1253) H.C. Gl.: *Pychencombe, Pychenecomb*. IPM. 1261. *Puchenecombe*. This name bears no relationship to Puckcombe at Sevenhampton, and Puckpitt, or *Puckshole*, near Paganhill,—all deriving from A.S. *Puca*, a fairy,—but seems to point for its prefix to an unrecorded p.n. *Pyčca*, which alone would suit the forms: the original vowel having been *y*, spelled *u* or *y* in M.E. The meaning is *Pycca's combe*. The *t* is intrusive, and

never appears in the early forms. Popular etymology is responsible for it, and attributes the name to the steep grade of the road.

**Plain, The.** At Whiteshill. A level place among slopes.

**Pleck, The.** (Dial.) A haymead. *Plocke* (1220) Corp. Rec. Gl. *Plokke*. IPM. 1300. A.S. *Plæcca*: M.E. *Plecke*: a piece of ground; perhaps, a flat piece.

**Plusterwine.** Forest of Dene. Origin unknown.

**Pontlarge (Stanley).** (m.) Near Winchcombe. D. *Stanlege*. Later, the manor was held by the family of *Pont de l'arche*. (Pons Archæ), whence *Punde-large*.

**Poole Keynes.** (r.) 2 m. S.E. of Kemble. A.S. Pōl. M.E. *pulle* = pool. The second element is the well-known Dorsetshire family-name (De Keynes) which, in the XII. c., became likewise affixed to the neighbouring Somerford—and to Ashton (Keynes).

**Portway.** *Portweg* (g = y). Many ancient tracks, or parts of these, in various districts of the county are so named as having led to a borough-town, or port; i.e. market. They are not necessarily of Roman origin. *Port*, an A.S. loan-word from the Latin, is often conjoined in early Charters with another, namely, *stræt*: e.g. *Portstræt*. C.D. 617.

**Postlip.** (m.) D. *Poteslepe*. 1175. (Reg: de Winchcombe). *Postlepa*. *Potteslepe*. P.C. 1221. *Poteslepe*. *Poteslep*. *Poteslip*, *Podeslep*. *Porteslope* (Bracton's Note Book, III., 1439). The prefix is the weakened *gen.* of an A.S. p.n. Potta: the suffix possibly represents A.S. *slæp*: a slippery miry district. (B.T.) The same cannot hold good for the suffix in '*Birdlip*,' also situated along the same escarpment of the Cotswold; for which perhaps a better case is made out by '*Hlyp*,' as in Hindlip, Co. Worcester, by A. S. Napier and W. H. Stevenson: Cf. Crawford

Charters, p. 54-55; where numerous A.S. examples are given. The meaning is, however, left undefined, though an enclosed space is pointed to. (See Lypiatt). Metathesis has affected the prefix: *st* for *ts*.

**Poulton.** (v.) (1) 5 m. E. of Cirencester. C.S. 487. (c. 855) *Pultune*. *Poltone*. 1319. IPM. Note the lengthening of the original vowel.

**Poulton.** (m.) (2) in Awre. (1303) *Polton*. *Pulton*. A.S. Pōl: a pool, i.e. the town by the pool.

**Prestbury.** (m. & p.) 2 m. N.E. of Cheltenham. *Preosdabyrig* (Smith's Bæda). D. *Presteberie*, 1210. *Prestebyri*, *Presteburie*. A.S. Prēost; *gen. pl.* preosta: byrig, *dat.* of A.S. Burh, enclosed homestead, or walled village. Literally, the homestead of the Priests.

**Preston.** (m.) There are three or more places in the county. M.E. Prest, priest. Priests-farm. (1) upon Stour (D. *Sture*); (2) Near Cirencester; (3) Near Ledbury.

**Prinknash.** (p.) nr. Painswick, and 4½ m. S.E. of Gloucester. It belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter. (H.C. Glos.) A.D. 1121. *Prinkeneshche*. *Prikenhassce* (c.) 1230. (Corp. Rec. Glos. 236), *Prinkenesse*. *Prinkenaix*. *Prinkenage*. The suffix is, I think, plainly A.S. Æsc: an ash-tree: a field in the immediate neighbourhood still bears the name of Great Nash. (M.E. Atten-ash, at the ash-(tree): atte nash; ultimately, losing all the def. article except the M.E. addition, *n*; Nash: Cf. *Abenash*, or Avenage, *Abbenesse* (IPM. 1337, in Bisley for *Abanash* i.e. *Aba's* Ash-tree) was evolved.) The prefix is probably the genitive of a p.n. as yet unrecorded.

**Pucele-Croft**, at Elmore, (H. et C. St. P. Glos. 1. 289) c. 1200. (See Puckle-Church).

**Puckle-Church.** (p. & v.) 3 m. E. of Mangotsfield Station, M.R. (C.S. 887). A.D. 950, *æt Puclan-Cyrcaþ*. D. *Pulcrecerce*. P.C. 1221 *Pukeleschierche*.



*Pokulchurch.* A.S. Pūcel = a fairy, or goblin. A.S. Cirice, cyrce = church. Possibly the spot had, previous to its consecration, been called *Pucelan-croft*, or *Pucelan-pytte*. Pukel occurs as a personal name in mediæval documents. But in both instances it is masculine, and its *gen.* would probably be in 'es.' We have both strong and weak forms. The loss of the possessive 's' in the same prefix is shewn in the preceding name, (q.v.) The p.n. has to-day become *Pickle*. When folk are deceived in Gloucestershire (which, of course, is very seldom), they are said to be '*Puck-ledden.*'

**Puckshole**, nr. Randwick. M.E. Pūke, pouke (g.) poukes. Puck, a goblin. (W.) Pwca. Pook is still a personal name in English. Cf. Puckrup = Puckthorp, near Tewkesbury.

**Puesdown.** Nr. Hazleton. The prefix may derive from the A.S. p.n. Pusa: but variants are not forthcoming. The p.n. Pues occurs in the county in XIV. c.

**Purlieu, The**, at Lydney. Woods in the vicinity of Forest were so-called. See E.D.D. The word is a corruption of O.F. pur (Lat. per, pro)—O.F. alee: a going. Prof. Skeat declares the word to be a translation of Lat. perambulationem. Cf., 'As you Like It': IV. 3. 77).

**Putloe**, at Standish. Also *Putley*. *Puthteleye*. (Cal: Corp: Rec. Glos. 257). *Putteleye*. A.D. 1274. *Potteley*. The prefix may represent a p.n. Puta, or Putta. The suffixes are respectively M.E. lo(w)e a burial-mound; A.S. Hlāw; and M.E. ley: for A.S. leage, d. of Lēah. The forms give only the latter. The *loe*-form of *Hlæw* is far commoner on the West side of Severn than on the East side.

**Quedgeley.** (m. r. & p.) 3 m. S. of Gloucester. (c. 1142) *Quedesley*. *Quedesleg* (c. 1155). *Quedesleia*. c. 1210 (Cal. Corp: Rec., p. 92). *Queddesleye* (1308).

Milo of Gloucester gave the chapel of '*Quadresse*' to Llanthony, at Gloucester, A.D. 1136. The genitival prefix suggests a personal name (m) not recorded, as that of the proprietor of a pasture; i.e. Cwedd, or Cwad. But the earliest form *Quadresse* would point to the same origin, perhaps, as the Devon *Quither*: in 1286 F.A. *Quedre*.

**Quennington.** (m. r. & p.) on the Colne, 2¼ m. N. of Fairford. D. *Quenintone*. P.C. 1221 *Cuinintone*. *Quenynton*. 1278 B.M. This represents *Cwenan tūne*: woman's-ton, or farm.

**Quinton.** (m. r. & p.) 2 m. E. of Long Marston. (c) A.D. 848 *Cwentone* C.S. 453. D. *Quenintune*. P.C. 1221, *Quenton*. *Queinton*. A.S. *Cwene*: woman; *tun*: farm.

(See preceding). The Domesday scribe scarcely differentiates his rendering of the two place-names. The meaning, indeed, is the same. Here the 'ing' seems to result from the weakening of the A.S. (*gen*): *an*, yielding to the patronymic tendency.

**Querns, The.** Nr. Cirencester. A.S. *Cweorn*, *cwyrn*. M.E. *Cwerne*: quern; pl. *quernes*, signifies a hand-mill; and this is, I believe, the usual interpretation given. Nevertheless, this place-name certainly does not derive from quern, which appears no earlier than the XVI. c.; and then only as a variant of '*Cornedes*, otherwise called *Cornes*' (1543/4). In 1286 the Abbot of Cirencester was quit-claimed of all right which either himself or his tenants might have in the close called *Crundles*, by reason of 'common.' In a complaint made at Westminster in 1343, by twenty townsfolk against the Abbey (and for which the Abbot compounded with the Crown regarding its franchises), the unlawful enclosure of the pasture at the *Croncles*, or *Cromes*, formed one of their accusations.

The Abbot, however, produced proof of King Edward II. having pardoned in 1315, his predecessor, Abbot Brokenbury, for having enclosed the wood of *Crundeles*. The real name for the place was evidently 'The Crundles': the actual character of the spot shews the presence of ancient, probably Romano-British quarries; "which quarries are called Crundles" (Reg<sup>r</sup>. Abbey of Cirenc<sup>r</sup>. B. 552). The general evidence brought together regarding the term '*Crundel*' can, I think, be held to substantiate the interpretation of it as '*quarry*' more completely than any other: whether as a deep pit, on a hill-side; as a rough stone-heap, or as a hollow occupied by water, (see Earle's Land-Charters, pp. 471-3), or as a hiding-place for a wolf. There were, from the testimony of the said Abbey's registers, many 'crundles' all about and around Cirencester; and that is what might be expected of a large stone-built town in a stone-country. The combination 'stancrundle' actually occurs. The Abbot's pasture does not create fresh difficulty: for pastures abound with old quarries: cf. Painswick-Hill.

It is, moreover, evident that whatever may have been the origin of the word 'Crundle,' it became transformed, or worn-down (at Cirencester at least), to Cronnes, Cornedes, Cornes, and perhaps, by phonetic assimilation, to scribal *Querns*. If we take into account the fact that the common Gloucestershire word for quarry is *quarr*, it is not difficult to perceive how and why Cornes may have become confused with quarrs, and that the Mendelian result was Querns, as though identical with quernes, = handmills.

**Radbrook** (1) or Redbrook, in Newland, Forest of Dene. A.S. *rēād* = red, *broc* = brook. 1204, *Redebroc*. 1280, *Rodbroc*. (2) (m.) in Quinton.

**Radham**. C.S. 936. (c. A.D. 955) *Hreodham*. *Radenhum*. *Radehamme*. (c. 1200) *Rudeham*. A.S.

Hrēod, reed; and A.S. Hamm, often a riverside meadow. The meaning is *Reed-homme*.

**Radwick.** C.S. 936. (c. A.D. 955) *Hreodwican*, in Northwick. (F.A.) *Radewik*. A.S. Hrēod, reed. A.S. Wīc = L. vicus : wick : village, or dairy-farm.

**Ranbury.** (Ring) (C.) near Ampney - St. Peter. Early forms are wanting. Rand is an A.S. name-theme, as well as a sb: meaning edge, or border. It may here have dropped the 'd' before 'b'; but, if so, it has also dropped the genitival 's.' The sense may be Border-bury, but I think it doubtful.

**Randwick.** (v. & p.) 1½ m. N.W. of Stroud, near the escarpment. (H.C. Glos. 1. 101.) 1120 *Rendwyke*. *Rennewyk*. *Ryndewyk*. 1280, *Rindewyke*. *Rendewicke*. The prefix seems to refer to no A.S. name. See under Rendcombe. The terminal is from A.S. Wīc: a village.

**Rangeworthy.** (m.) 3 m. N. of Yate. *Renche-worthe*. (F.A.) 1303 *Ryngeworth*. 1346, *Rungeworthe*. *Rengeworth*, (B. M. 1513). *Rendgworthy* (1598). *Rengworthe* (1598 F.F.) Worthig: Worthyn: a farm. (A.S. Weorth). There may be a connection with Range- and Ringe-, meaning, as applied to timber, -- felled wood. See under 'Ringe,' E.D.D. 22.

**Rapsgate.** (H.) Now a farm in the parish of Colesborne. D. *Respigate*. 1221. P.C. *Respegate*. *Respigate*. Respe was a p.n. See P.C. 1221, 190. Gilbertus *Respe*. (Maitland).

**Reddings, or Riddings, The.** This term occurs in various parts of the county. *Rhyddings* (1) field-name, (2) places taken in from the Lord's waste, or common-land. (Dial.) Rudding. A.S. Hryding (f) = a clearing. (Hreddan, to rid).

**Redland** (Bristol). F.A. 1284, *Iredlond*. K.Q., *Yriddelond*. 1303, *Trynddelond*. 1346, *Theriddelonde*. *Thirdelond*. IPM. 1628, *Ridland*. *Thridland*, *Rudland*.\*

\* *Durdamdown* was also known as *Thridlandoune*. F.F. 1597.

These forms are best explained from the former presence of *at the* Redland, in spite of the frequent vowel *i* instead of *e* (*rēūd*) in the penultimate syllable.

**Regard.** Damsels Regarde (1487); a place then in Painswick manor, near the Old Park. 'Regardum Forestæ de Dene.' (1282). A 'Regarder' is an official of the Forest, whose duty it is to inquire into trespasses. O.F. Reguard. The Damsels were stewards of the 14th and 15th c. Lords of Painswick Manor.

**Rendcombe.** A parish and village on the Churn, 5 m. N. of Cirencester. D. *Rindcumbe*. Anc. Ch. 45. *Rindecumb*, 1171-83. H.C. Gl. (1263-84). *Ryndecumbe*. IPM. 1347. *Ryndecombe*. The prefix is probably a river-name. It is, perhaps, mentioned as the '*Hrindun-broc*' in the Chr. of Abingdon: otherwise *Rendbrook*.

**Reod.** *La Rede*. (See F.A. *Rhode*). A.S. Hrēod. M.E. Rēod = a reed-bed, (dat.) *Reode*. *La Longereode*: F.D.

**Ridge and Ridgeway.** Various portions of Cotteswold escarpment-roads are so-called. The Rudge. *La Ruggē*. M.E. *Rugge*. (A.S. Hrycg): back, ridge. (C.S. 887) A.D. 950 *Hricweg*.

**Rissington.** (3 manors) nr. Bourton-on-the-Water. Great, Little and Wyke, or Wick - R. D. *Risendune*. 1267. H.C. Gl. *Rysindone*. *Resinden*. Later *Risendune*. *Rusyndon*. Literally rushen-down, from M.E. Rüsche. A.S. Risce: a rush: g. pl. riscen. The '*ing*' here is that frequent pseudo-patronymic possessive, to the invasion of which unstressed medial syllables in '*an*,' '*en*,' '*am*,' '*em*,' in English place-names, have proven so liable. The terminal *ton* has replaced the original *Don*.

**Robins-wood-Hill**, or Mattesknoll, 2 m. S.E. of Gloucester. It has long been miscalled *Robinhoodes-Hill* (1623-4) so that the Norman scribe has not been alone in sometimes writing '*h*' for '*w*': Upehude, for Upwude.

**Rockhampton.** (m.) 3 m. N.E. of Thornbury. D. *Rochemtune. Rokampton. Rocampton* (P. de Q. W.) *Rochampton*.—IPM. 1347. *Rokhampton*. The prefix answers to rōc : A.S. Hrōk, for rook. The sense is 'at the farm-enclosure (ton), at Rookham.' We have in an Exeter Charter, A.D. 670, mention of land at Hrocastoc : Rookstoke (Stoke Canon). The A.N. *ch* (pronounced *k*) has attempted to replace *c* (= *k*).

**Rodborough.** Nr. Stroud. C.S. 164. (c. A.D. 740.) *Roddanbeorgh. Rodberwe. Rodeberge. Rodeburghe.* A.S. p.n. *Rod(d)a, (g.)*; *beorg*, i.e. the hill of Rodda.

**Rodley** (1). (m. & h.) a tithing now of Westbury-on-Severn, 2 m. S.E. D. *Rodele.* 1163-4 *Radelea. Radleghe.* (F.F. 1235-6). c. 1250. *Redleyg. Rodleghe. Rudelai. Rodlee. Rudele. Radell.* The types are embarrassing in number. The meaning may be simply *Red*-mead: *rēudelēuh*. If the prefix intended Rada (p.n.) the original form was *Radanleage, (gen.)* meaning the pasture belonging to one Rada. The E-type is probably analogical; and *ū* is often written *o* in M.E. Henry I. gave this Manor to St. Peter's, Glos.

**Rodley** (2). (m.) Near Newnham. Ralph Bluett gave it (c.) 1095 to St. Peter's, at Gloucester. (Cf. H.C. Glos. 2, 103, 187). *Ruddille. Ruddle. Rudele. Rodele.* The meaning may be the same with Rodley (1), q.v. : but with rather more probability the prefix may be referred to an A.S. p.n. *Rudda*.

**Rodmarton.** (m. p. & r.) 4 m. N.E. of Tetbury. D. *Redmertone.* (c. 1250) *Rodmertun. Rodmerton,* A.S. p.n. *Rædmær's*: *tūn*, or farm-enclosure.\*

**Roel**, or Rowell. (m. v. & p.) 3 m. N.W. of Notgrove Station. D. *Rawelle.* ' *Rawella, id est capreæ fons*' (Goatswell). Later *Ruwell. Rouell.* A.S. *Rāh*: M.E. *Rā* = roe-(deer). Literally,—the roe-well. (Cf. L.B. Winch :)

\* This may, however, derive from 'Red-mere-town.'

**Rownham.** Near Bristol. A.S. *ruhan*, weak dative of rūh: rough. M.E. *Ruwen*. Literally, 'at rough hamm.'

**Ruardean.** On the Wye. (H.C. Glos. 11. 185). c. 1281. *Rowardin. Ruworthyn. Rywardin. Ruwarthin. Rewarden. Rydene. Ruerdean.* A.S. rūh: rough. A.S. Worthine = farm.

**Ruavengreen Lane.** Between Staunton and Coleford, Forest of Dene. Origin unknown; but possibly the prefix = ruwen: rough.

**Rudford.** (m. v. & p.) 4½ m. N.W. of Gloucester. D. *Rudford.* A.D. 1087. (H.C. Glos. 2. 186.) *Rodeforde.* P.C. 1221, *Rudeforde. Redeford.* The ford of one Ruddy; ū is often written o in M.E. (Cf. Rodley).

**Rudge.** The *Rugge.* M.E. hrüg = E. Ridge. (H.C. Glos. 1. 111. A.D. 1179). (Cf. Ridgway).

**Rudhall.** *Reodhale. Roedhale.* (H)rēod: reed-bed; hale = meadow, or corner. M.E. Hal, *dat*: hāle.

**Ruscombe.** Near Cainscross. A.S. Risc; M.E. Rüsche = reed: combe, valley. The meaning (probably) is reedy-combe.

**Ruspidge.** Nr. Cinderford, Forest of Dene. No early forms of this name are to hand. There is a Rospeygh in Co. Cornwall, from which a Cornish miner might have named the spot.

**Ryton.** Nr. Dymock. Literally, *Rye-ton.* A.S. Ryge.

**Ryne.** (1) *Rean, Rene, reen*, an artificial runnel, or ditch. (2) A balk, or strip of uncultivated ground. A.S. ryne. M.E. rüne.

**Sages.** Nr. Slimbridge. A manor named after its owner, John Sage, who sold it to the Berkeleys in the XIV<sup>th</sup> century.

**Saintbridge** (also *Saintsbridge*). 1 m. S. of Gloucester. (H.C. Glos. 2. 206). 1245. *Sondebrugge. Sendbridge. Sandbridge. Senbridge.* In 1210 the district here was called *The Sende* (Cf. Cal. Rec. Corp. Glos.

129), probably on account of sandy soil. Hence *Send-bridge*. M.E. *Sande*, *seande*, *sonde*. The transformation of *Send* into *Saint* is a common example of popular etymology: Cf. *Sencley*. The final step to be taken is to add the possessive medial 's.' But the word is rich in transformations. Before 'f,' as in *Sandford*, it is liable to become *Sam-ford*.

**Saintbury.** (m. v. & p.) 3 m. S. of Honeybourne. D. *Svineberie*. R.H. *Seynburie*. K.Q. *Senebur*. IPM. *Seynnebury* (1308). *Seynesbury*. F.A. 1345. The forms are much at variance. An unrecorded p.n. *Sægen* seems in correspondence with the prefix. *Berry* = *byrig*, *dat.* of A.S. *Burh*, an enclosed place, or earth-work. The D.S. form suggests A.S. *swīn* = pig.

**Salcombe.** Nr. Cranham. (H.C. *Glos.* 1. 205). c. 1121. *Salcumbe*. *Salcome*. *Salecumbe* (H.C. *Glos.* 1. 219). 1284 (nr. Cranham). This may represent either *Sealt-combe*, i.e. *Salt-combe*, or *Sallow-combe*: A.S. *Sealh*. *Salwe*: willow (Cf. *Salix*). The example in Devon refers to the former. However, there occurs hard-by the Gloucestershire locality, a *Salt-ridge* and a *Salt-box*.

**Sallowvalletts.** In the Forest of Dene. *Salley-vallett*. *The salleys*. *Sallow* = willow-tree. This suffix corresponds to '*Wallet*' = brushwood (Cf. E.D.D. Wright (2)). The meaning is the place of willow-faggots.

**Salmonsbury.** Nr. Bourton-on-the-Water. C.S. 230. (c.) A.D. 779. *Sulmonnesburg* (B.M. Ch.) D. *Salmanesberie* and *Salemanesberie*. Literally—'Ploughman's-homestead': from *Sulhmon*: *Sulman* (K.C.D. 137) A.S. *Sulh*: *Sūl*: plough. A.S. *Burh*: M.E. *Burgh*.

**Salperton.** (m. p. & v.) 1 m. N. of Notgrove Station. D. *Salpretune*; but in (C.S. 1239) A.D. 969, *Sapertune*: *Saperetun*. (F.A.) *Salperton*. (H et C. Gl.) *Salprintone*. IPM. 1302, *Salperton*. *Salportona*. L.B.W. (1321).



Although the two earliest forms omit the *L*, it may merely have dropped out. The position of the place is on the Salt-way. The omission, therefore, made the name coincide with that of Sapperton, nr. Cirencester. But the earliest form of the latter is the Domesday *Sapletorne*; though all the later forms, but one, agree in *Saperton*. Cf. *Malperetune*, now *Mapperton*, Co. Som. On the whole the *l* is suspiciously constant.

The terminal cannot here represent the Norman version of A.S. *Pyrig-tūn*: peartree-ton: but it can represent the A.S. *Pere*, a pear, from which A.S. *Pyrige* came; which in turn derived from Lat. *pīrum*. The prefix, which occurs also in Sapperton (*Sapurton*), Co. Linc., might possibly, but for the *l*, stand for A.S. *Sæp*: sap, 'juice.' In dialectal use it is applied to the apple, the mountain-ash, and to the sycamore-tree. The meaning, if this were correct, would be a farm named from the quality of its pear-trees. We have Pl. Coron: (1221) *Witepirie*.

**Salt-Box, The.** A locality on the upland track-way above Ebbworth, where possibly the Abbey of Gloucester may have kept a small store of salt for its farms at Ebbworth, Buckholt, and Slad: or, there may have been a salt-refinery. Great quantities of fuel being necessary for salt-refining, Painswick was a befitting locality. The adjoining ridge is known as Salt-ridge. Nevertheless, the Hist. and Cart: of St. Peter's contains no allusion to it.

**Saltford.** (m.) A manor on the borders of Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire near the *Saltway*, which came to the Berkeleys through marriage with the d. & h. of Robert de Turberville (c. 1190).

**Saltridge.** Nr. Ebbworth and Shepscombe. (See 'Salt-Box.') *Salterley* is at Leckhampton.

**Salt-Way, The.** (L.B. Wi: Abbey 1 285, A.D. 1256). The main Salt-way in this county leading from

Droitwich,\* or Wich (Wyke), by Broadway Tower to Lechlade, is not attributable to an earlier date than that of the Hwiccan Kingdom of the VII. century. A.S. *Sealt-weg* (g=y). A.S. Sealt (Welsh, Halan and Halen). Cf. (Sarn) Helen: Erse. Salann). It passed through Stanway, near Stanton, and via Didbrook, touched Hailes and Farmcote. There occurs a mysterious item (A.D. 1355) in a MS. Rental of Winchcombe Abbey, from its Manor of Stanton: '*Et toto homagio pro Wikewerkselver, ab manifestatione Si Michaeli† usque gulam Augusti,‡ per annum XI. IXd.*' I think that it may be a fine connected with the Salt-traffic from Wyke, Wicha,—otherwise, Droitwich; as it cannot be identical with '*Saltselver*,' a fine which servile tenants paid to their lord at Martinmas, in commutation for the service of carrying salt to the Lord's larder from the market.

**Salt-Well.** *Salt-welle*, nr. Icomb (C.S. 240) A.D. 784. A brine-spring.

**Sandhurst.** (m. v. & p.) 3 m. N. of Gloucester. D. *Sanher*. *Saundherst*, 1265. *Sondhurst* (d.) A.S. Sand: M.E. Sond=sand. M.E. Hurst, a wood. The A.N. influence shewn in the above forms has disappeared to-day.

**Sanford.** On the road from Gloucester to Worcester. (1230) *Samforde*. *Saunforde*. *Sawnforde*—Sandyford. A.S. Sand. Sond. The 'nd' tended to turn in to 'm' before the 'f' to the extinction of 'n.' The excrescent 'u' is due to French influence, as in Sta(u)nton.

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\* '*de Wichia*' A.D. 1175 in Dugdale 11. 303, from a Bull of Confirm: Alex. III., to Winchcombe Abbey, which latter owned two *Saltpits* (*Salinæ*) there.

† May 8.

‡ The Gule of August.

**Saniger Sand.** Opposite Lydney, in the Severn. (See *Swanhunger*).

**Sapperton.** (m. p. & v.) 5 m. W. of Cirencester. D. *Sapletorne*. 1221 (P.C.) *Sapertone*. 1285 *Seperton*. (F.A.) *Salperton*, 1303. The first element would appear to originate in A.S. *Sæpp*, *sap*. *Pere*, *pear*. The sense may, perhaps, be 'the enclosure of sapling pear-trees.' The name also occurs in Co. Lincoln. But on the whole the probability is in favour of A.S. *sealt* = salt. In Vol. 11. of Feudal Aids, this name and *Salperton* (q.v.), are indexed together.

**Sarnfield.** At Witcombe, whither an ancient '*sarn-way*' led; now Green-street. The Romano-British pavement is still visible in the ditch on the north side, far down the hill, (1913).

**Sarn-Hill.** Nr. Tewkesbury. Two ancient '*streets*,' (or Green-Streets) run beside and around it.

**Sarn-way.** At Brockworth. O. Welsh. *Sarn* = causeway: paven-road. (Cf. *Sarn-Helen*).

**Saul.** (m. r. & p.) 5 m. N.W. of Stonehouse. (c.) 1120, *Salle*. 1221 (P.C.) *Salege*. (1316), *Salle*. Possibly this name was Sal-ley, A.S. *Sealh-salig*—M.E. *Salhe*, willow; *le* = ley; meadow. The A.N. *u* has intruded. But the meaning may have been '*at the Willow*.'

**Scherenton.** See Shirehampton.

**Sea-Mills.** In Bishop's-Stoke. *Cee-mulle*, c. 1482. (Early Chan: Proc). In the Church Register of Westbury-on-Trym is recorded—1587, the burial of one, Goodman Hytchins, of *Sea-Mylls*, and in 1657,—'a young boy, murdered in the Corne going to the *Sea-Mills* (May 2). Nevertheless, Atkins, (followed by Rudder), calls the spot *Saye-Mills*; as though the origin of the name had been due to the manufacture of *Saye*: a kind of Serge-cloth, well-known at Bristol and Norwich. The tide-waters entitle the locality to be called *Sea*. I have to thank Rev. Charles Taylor for the references to Westbury Registers.

**Sedbury.** Nr. Chepstow. This locality has been identified with the *Cingestune* in a Bath Abbey Charter of A.D. 956. The first element has not been identified. Byrig=(bury) *dat.* of burh: an enclosed or fortified place. Early forms are lacking.

**Segrims** (Field-name). In Painswick manor (14th century, and still there). A personal name in the possessive. Possibly it was originally that of a Norseman,—Seagrim. A.S. Sæ-grim. Grim also meant the Devil; so that Sea-grim signified *Sea-devil*. Steingrim, as a personal-name, also occurs early in County history. A Seagrim was a moneyer at Gloucester, temp: William I.

**Selsley.** Nr. Dudbridge. The prefix may represent the not-infrequent A.S. p.n. Sele, short for Selwig or Selewine. Ley, for leage, *dat.* of A.S. Lēah: a field, or pasture.

**Serridge.** Forest of Dene, 13th century *Seyrruge*. Origin unknown.

**Sencley.** In Minchinhampton. A.D. 743. *Sengedleag* (K.C.D. I. 107-8). A.D. 896. *Sengetlege*. (K.C.D. V. 140). 1292. *Seintle*. *Senckley*. F.F. (1606.) *Seintlien*. *St Chloe*, to-day. The Abbey of Malmesbury held a grange here. The suffix, is the dative 'Leage' of A.S. 'lēah'=a meadow. Senged may be identical with the form *Sænget*, of *Sænget-hryc*, Cott. viii. 32, A.D. 862; near modern Sundridge, in Kent. The meaning, in that case, is Sandgate-ley. A.S. Geat=a way; but see Introduction, p. xvi.

**Sevenhampton.** (m. v. & p.) 2 m N. by E. of Andoversford. D. Sevenhamtone. *Sevahanton* (c. 1200) (B.M. 44) 'Old Sennington,' a hamlet, occurs half a mile N.W. of Sevenhampton (locally, *Sennyngton*). Early readings of the name in this county are scarce. Sevenhampton in Co. Wilts has *Suverhamtone* and *Sevenhamtone*. In Somersetshire occurs *Seavington*

(and even *Seovenamentone*), owning a common source of derivation. As in other instances, the syllable 'en' yielded to the tendency to assume the patronymic form 'ing'; but in this one both 'en' and 'ham' have dissolved under it, and thus have at least begotten the forms Seavington and Sennington.

**Seven-Springs.** Nr. Cubberley, source of the Churn.

**Seven-Wells.** Nr. Turkdene. C.S. 165. A.D. 743 *Seofenwyllas*.

**Severn (R.)** Early Welsh *Safren* (Latin *Sabrina*). Later Welsh (IXth. century) *Hafren*. (A.D. 956. *Saeverne*. *Saeferne*. *Saefern*. P.C. 1221. *Sauerne*) Origin unknown.

**Sezincote.** (m. and p.) 2 m. S.W. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. D. (1) *Cheisnecote*, (2) *Chesnecote*, (3) *Chiesnecote*. (P.R. a. 22. H. 11.) Senescote. C. 1195. *Chenecote*, (B.M. 60).—P.C. 1221. *Senecote*.—R.H. *Scesnecote*.—IPM. 1316 *Schesuacote*. F.A. *Shenescote*, *Shesnecote*. A p.n. is probably responsible for the first element. We have (H.C. Gl. 111. 140) (c.) 1300, a Richard Schesne, at Harescomb. *Sh.* and *Sch.* for *Ch.* were due to a change in O.F. phonetic in the 13th. c. Then Chedworth became spelled *Schedworth*; and Churchdown, *Schurchesdon*. The persons who wrote the place-name thus were people acquainted with Norman-French. As to the original name here involved, it is difficult to decide between Chene, Chaisne, or Chesney.

**Shagborough.** (c.)  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. of Bibury. *Schagborough*. A.S. Sceaga—shaw, a small wood. M.E. borough: (from burg, burh, A.S. Burh); an enclosed fort, town, or homestead.

**Shapridge.** Nr. Abenhall, Forest of Dene. *Sheep-ridge* (P.F. A.D. 1281-2). A.S. Scēap: M.E. Schēp.

**Sharpness.** (v.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. of Berkeley and on the Severn. *Sharpenesse*. IPM. 1349. A.S. Scearp = sharp. A.S. Næsse (O.N. Nes) nose, promontory. In face of this reading it is somewhat of a surprise to find that Smyth does not mention the place at all. In his Berkeley MSS. (3. 229) he gives a totally different type of name (if indeed he is referring to the same spot). His forms are the following: *Shopenash*, *Shopenash*, *Shobenasse*, *Shobenesse*, *Shepnasse* and *Shapnesse*; as though deriving either from A.S. p.n. Sċeobba, or Sċeap = sheep. He tells us that a park was there made by Thomas 1st. Lord, at least as far back as the reign of Richard I.; though the Thomas in question did not reign at Berkeley until twenty years later, c. 1220. His statement, however, is borne out by IPM. 1368: where the park *Schobbenasse* is described as being in the Manor of Hinton (near Sharpness). But it is evident that the name most familiar to him was not *Sharpness*: and that the second name *Shepnasse* cannot have arisen to replace the other.\*

**Shenborough.** (c.) Early forms are wanting. A.S. Scēne = fair, M.E. Schēne, often occurs as a prefix to place-names. Prof. W. W. Skeat says that 'scēne' is allied to A.S. Scēawian: to show. M.E. Borogh, fort or enclosed place. It is marked by a fine ancient camp, above Stanton.

**Shenington.** (m.) in Tewkesbury Hundred. D. *Senendone*,—IPM. *Schedon*, 1263. *Schenydon*. *Chenyndon*. *Sheningedene*, IPM. 1347. A.S. Scēne (sc = sh)

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\* The only other local point on the Severn fitting the term *ness*, is obviously *Tite's Point*. I am inclined to think that *Schobenesse* may be identified with the *Nesse* of D.S.; which will not fit *Sharpness*. [See Rev. C. Taylor's excellent volume. Glos.: D.S.] Consequently *Shapness* and *Sharpness*, though close to one another, were different places; and their names had totally different origins.

fair: 'æt scīenan dūne' may have been the A.S. form. (H. Alexander). M.E. Schēne, beautiful. The element 'ing' is pseudo-patronymic, replacing the dative 'an,' as in *Newington* for (æt) *Nēwantune*.

**Shepherdine Sand**, on Severn. *Shipwardende* B.M. (XIV<sup>th</sup> c.) The terminal represents 'wardine,' or 'worthyn,' (A.S. Worth: a farm). It has been transformed into 'herd' as though from *shepherd*: i.e. *Sheepwarden*, instead of 'sheep-worthyne.'

**Shepscombe**. Nr. Painswick, 5 m. from Stroud. (IPM. 1263) *Sebbescombe*. The prefix here is probably an unrecorded A.S. p.n. Sceapp, but it has been not unnaturally confounded with the quadruped, *sheep*. The sense is not Shepscombe (of the sign-posts). The old Manor Rolls (XV.-XVII. c.) give *Sheppescombe*, *Shepescombe*; never *Sheepcombe*. The meaning is,—the Combe belonging to Sceapp.

**Sherborne**. (m. & p.) near Bourton-on-the-Water. *Sīraburnan*. (dat.) D. *Sareburne*. *Schyreburne*. *Sheireborne*. A.S. Scīr, bright, clear. Burna: brook. The Clear-brook.

**Shipton Moyne**.\* (m. v. & p.) 1½ m. E. of Bath (?) *Skipton*, *Schipton*, *Shypton*. A.S. Scēap and Scȳp: sheep.

**Shipton Oliff**. (p.) 2 m. East of Andoversford. D. S. *Sciptone* and *Scipetone*. *Shepton*. *Skipton*. *Schipton*. A.S. Scȳp: for Sciep: variant of Scēap. Olive was the name of a local family.

**Shipton Sollars**. 2 m. E. of Andoversford. Once a fee of the De Solers family. Literally, cattle-enclosure or sheep-farm. A.S. Scēap-tūn. M.E. Schēp; *g. pl.* Scēpe.

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\* Originally O.F. for *Monachus*, a monk, or a sparrow. Ralph *le Moigne*, held his land of Eyston by serjeanty (Gr. Easton: Essex) for being King's Larderer: which his ancestor, William *le Moigne*, had held A.D. 1130. P.R. Hen. I., p. 59. (See J. H. Round. *The King's Sergeants*, a., pp. 234-41.)

**Shirehampton.** (m.) on the Bristol Avon. (In C.S. 551. A.D. 883, the locality is called *Hrycgleage = Ridgley*). A.S. Scīr: a district, shire: diocese; province. Pl. Schīren. M.E. Schīre. Prof. W. W. Skeat lately shewed (in N. & Q.) that 'shire' and (L.) *Cura* are identical; the latter representing an old Latin *Coira*, probably shortened from *Scoira*. K.Q. *Hampton* 1285. *Shirynton*, 1352 (S.V. Reg. Worc).

**Shurdington.** (m. v. & p.) 2 m. S.W. of Leckhampton. H. C. Gos. i. 19. (1148) *Schurdentone*. H.C. Gos. i. 105. (1157) *Scherdyntone*. (1294) *Schurdinton*. (1337 IPM.) *Shrudyntone*. (1511) *Shirdynton*. *Shoryndon*. *Surdinton*. Perhaps, Scirierd A.S. p.n. *Scirherd—inga-tūn*: the farm of the sons of Scirheard. (Cf. the modern p.n. Sherard).

**Siddington.** (m. v. & p.) 1½ m. S.E. of Cirencester. D. *Sudintone* and *Suditone*. *Sotington*. *Sodynton*, IPM. (1274). *Suthinton*. *Sodingdone*. F.A. 1396. Probably Syda's ton. The original vowel in the prefix was probably 'y,' written *u*. The *o*-forms are scribal only. The *dd* is, however, difficult to account for.

**Side, or Syde.** (m.) Brimsfield. D. *Side*. 1250 (T.N.) *Sida*. (K.Q.) *Syde*. *Cide*. *Sade*: i.e. the side or slope, from A.S. *Sīde*.

**Silver-Street.** Nr. Cam. Part of an ancient road. There are several fragments of roads so-named. But how A.S. *Seolfor = silver*, came to be concerned in the name, is not at all clear. It has been suggested by some writers that the Latin *Sylva = wood, or forest*, is the origin both of it, and of *Sel—in Selwood*. (Cf. McClure; Brh. Pl.-names, p. 254 n) Another suggestion, still, is that of Wyld & Hirst (Pl.-N. of Lancs, p. 231-2), that all forms of the name *Silverdale*, that begin with silver, &c., are due to popular etymology, or confusion with a genitive form—*Selver*, of O.N. *Sólvi*. But the term is also applied to land. We have



*Silver-lands* in St. Briavells. Cf. IPM. 1628. (a. 4. Ch. I.) At any rate, lacking early forms, as far as this county is concerned, light is not forthcoming. The term may simply refer to the colour.

**Sinwell.** (H.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Wotton-under-Edge. A tything. *Synwell*. *Sienewell*, (c. 1220). *Seinewell*. *Senevil* (B.Mts.) Origin unknown.

**Siston.** (m. p. & v.) 6 m. N.E. of Bristol. D. *Sistone*. *Sixtune*, (1240). *Seisdone*. (1317) *Seysden*. *Seysdone*. *Cistone*. (1301). *Cystone*.—(1346). *Ceston* Siso is an A.S. p.n., but it can scarcely be that represented by the prefix. The second and third variant forms assimilate the name to Seisdon, Co. Stafford.

As Mr Duignan points out in 'Staffordshire Place-names,' 'Seis' and 'Sais' are Welsh for 'Saxon.' This, however, does not (Mr Stevenson states) explain the prefix reasonably, for "It means that the retiring English adopted the name from their enemies." So Seisdown must remain obscure for the present. The Lincolnshire *Syston* has among its forms *Syeston* and *Sycheston*, pointing in another direction. Perhaps we ought to look for a p.n. : such as *Sige*, short for *Sige-frith* : or *Sigot*, this would give mod. *Siseton* : and *g=y*.

**Slad, The.**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. of Stroud. *Slade*. (d.) A.S. *Slæd* (d.) *Slæde* : a valley. The 'a' is sometimes pronounced short in Gloucestershire, as in '*lad*.'

**Slatterslade.** In Newington Bagpath. B.M. (c. 1270) *Sclattresslade*. The prefix gives a p.n. *Sclatter*, derived from the trade of splitting slates. M.E. *Sclat*. (O.F. *Esclat* : a lath or splinter). O.F. *Eslater* : to split. *Slade*, *dat.* of M.E. *Slad*, a valley. A.S. *Slæd*.

**Slaughter (Upper and Lower).** (m. p. & v.)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold. D. *Sclostre*. Anc. Ch. No. 45. (1183.) *Sloctre*. P.R. 1175-6 *Scloctre* and *Schloch-tres*. P.C. 1221. *Slohtres*.—*Sloughter*.—R.H. *Sloustre*. C.R. Gl. 1298 *Sloultre*. A.S. *Slohtre*(o) or *Slach-treo*(o),

from A.S. *Slāh* f. *Sloe*, and *trēo*: tree. The modern spelling is due to the tendency to popular etymology. The Blackthorn-tree, or sloe.

**Slaughterford.** (2). (C.S. 230.) A.D. 779 *Slohtranford*. (C.S. 882.) A.D. 949. *Slohterword*. A.S. *Slāh*: sloe. At the ford of the sloe-tree. The modern spellings are due to confusion of an obvious kind, i.e. between *sloe-tree* and *slaughter* (from Ice-landic *slatr*: M.E. *Slagter*).

**Sleight, The, or Slate.** Nr. Tetbury. The term is used for a sheep-walk in this county.

**Slimbridge.** (m. v. & p.) 1 m. N. of Coaley Station. R.B. *Slimbergge* (1166), *Slymbrugge* (1224), *Slimbrigge*. *Slimbrigga*.—*Slymbrigg*.—*Slinbrugge*. IPM. 1281. The Domesday form, however, gives '*Heslinbruge*.' Initial *Sl* in names was a combination difficult to the earlier Norman clerk. We must regard it as probable that he was merely aspiring before the 'sl' (Cf. Estanton for Stanton.) Origin unknown. The (*dat.*) A.S. *Brycge*, M.E. *Brigge* = mod. bridge. The medial 'm' is possibly for 'n.' (Cf. brimstone for M.E. *brenston*). Early forms are not only numerous, but remarkably constant.

**Slinget, The.** Nr. Stanway. *Slinket*. A long, narrow strip of wood.

**Slowwe.** A hamlet of Arlingham. *Scloe*. IPM. 1301. *Slowe*: *slou*: *slough*. *Sloo*, apparently named from M.E. *Slōh*, d. *Sloghe* = mire, bog. *Slo* became *Sloo*: *dat.* *Sloe*. The sense is, 'at Slough.' (Cf. Cart. Flaxley, 43. n.)

**Snedham. Sneadham. Sneedham.** (c. 1220). B.M. 65. *Senedhume*. *Sneadham*. *Snedham*. A.S. *Snæd*: cut-off or intrusive portion of land. M.E. *Sneyd*. *Snaith*. *Le Snaed*. (M.E. v. *snithen*). Cf. Ger. *Schnitt*.

**Snowhill.** (m. v. & p.) 2 m. E. of Stanton. D. *Snawesille*. *Snawell*. *Snaweshull*. Later *Snowhulle*.

The prefix points to an A.S. p.n. Snaw. The D. scribe has here dropped the aspirate. M.E. Hulle *dat.* of Hull = hill. A.S. Hyll. The name is pronounced locally 'snōzel.'

**Sodbury.** (m. v. & p.) 4 m. E. of Yate. D. *Sopeberie*. Pap: Reg: Vol. 1. p. 81. *Soppebiri*. A.D. 1221. Cl. R. *Sobbiri*. (1224). *Sobbure*. (1279) H.C. Glos. 111. 274. A.S. Chr: c. 900 *Soppabyrig* (K.C.D. 327) Soppa was an A.S. p.n. Byrig, *dat.* of burh; modern borough.

**Soilwell.** (A farm) nr. Lydney; otherwise *Sully*. (Cart: Flax. 31-32). A.D. 1281) *Solewalle* (i.e. M.E. Walle, a well). *Soilewell* = *Soylewell*. The prefix seems to declare that the spring is a muddy one. M.E. v. Sülien; A.S. Sylian: to soil, or sully. (Cf. Sulan-broc. Ch. of A.D. 992.) See Soil (1) (2). Etym. Dict. E. Lang. W.W. Skeat. In A.S. Charters, *Sole* usually signifies a slough, or mire,—or wallowing-place: *Syla*; as in Sulhamstead.

**Soleway.** Nr. Winchcombe. *Salewi*. *Solewy-furlong* (1323). Perhaps connected with A.S. sealh = willow.

**Southrop.** (m. v & p.) 3½ m. N.E. of Lechlade. P.C. 1221, *Suthrop*. F.A. 1346 *Southrope*. *South-thrope*. Literally, South-thorp. A.S. Throp = thorp: village.

**Speech House, The.** In the Forest of Dene. M.E. Spæc-hūs. *Dat.* Spæc-hūse. An official place of assembly in the crown-jurisdiction of the Forest.

**Sponnegrene.** A.D. 1281. In the Bailiwick of Bers., Forest of Dene. "Apud *sponnegrene*."

**Sponnerede.** Rede is perhaps for Hrēōd = reed. The prefix refers to A.S. Spōn: O.N. Spōnn: a chip: a twig: finally, a spoon; but it may have been applied perhaps to a water-plant. (Cf. Tr. Br. & Gl. Arch. Soc. XIV. 363).

**Spoonbed.** In Painswick Manor, a tithing. M.R. *Sponebedde* (*dat.*) Bed, as in grass-bed.

**Spoonley.** Nr. Sudeley. (1320) *Sponley*. Ley, for leage, d. of Lēah (g = y). See Sponnerede.

**Sprakeway.** (In Ozleworth). Sprake is probably a word of pre-English origin: wey = way, a path, or road.

**Springfield.** In Westbury-on-Trim. C.S. 551. (A.D. 883 Worcester Ch.) or Hæslwell (Hazelwell).

**St. Briavels.** (P.R. A.D. 1131, S. *Briavellus*. (IPM.) 1317, St. *Breavell*. The origin of this name is probably (but not certainly) to be found in that of St. Ebrulphus. The full form of the Saint's name is Eberulphus. Fr: St. Evroult (A.D. 596). This was reduced by natural process to Évroul; and by the common process of metathesis, *Berulf*, *Breulf*, and finally *Brevul*,—may (?) have resulted. The last of these became confounded with a more familiar name from the same part of Normandy; namely, Briavel and Brèval. In P.R. a. 9 Hen. II. (1164) occurs a Kentish person bearing the name of Briavel (p. 70); and a Brèval occurs as a witness to a Charter of Henry de Brockhampton, c. 1190-1200, at Winchcombe. Alice Brèval appears to be his widow. I think these individuals derived their name from Brèval, nr. Mantes.\* The connection of the Convent of S. Evroult, in Normandy, with Gloucestershire was an intimate one. Hugh de Grentmaisnil (Grentmênîl, nr. Lisieux) the rebuilder (1050) of S. Evroult, gave Wilcote (q.v.)

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\* Moreover, among the earliest benefactors of Margam Abbey (C. 1150) we find Richeret, son of *Breavel*. But, what is more germane to the matter, Roger D'Ivri, once Sheriff of Gloucestershire, was Lord of Brèval, and brother to Robert de Brèval, who was a patron of St. Evroult and died a Monk. The son, Ascelin-Goël, of Robert de Brèval, inherited the Manors of Tetbury, Hampnet, and Culkerton; and as Mr A. S. Ellis has shewn (Vol. IV. 143. Trans. B. & Gl. Arch. Soc.) was described as Ascelin de Tateburi. So that the Lords of Brèval were of great importance to Gloucestershire. (See also p. 342. Vol VIII. 1883-4). See Willicote.

which was held by his clerk, Hugh de Sap, to it, before 1081. Ralph de Tœni (Thosny) or de Conches, who owned Bromsberrow and Clifford Castle (Herefordshire), burned the town of St. Evroult, but besought pardon of the Abbot and Convent, and made them a recompense. King William (II.) himself gave Rowell (q.v.) to S. Evroul; so that the Saint and his Convent was specially honoured. Hence, it is possible that he may have transferred a favourite Saint's name to Little Lidney when his castle there was founded. In Norman days an interest in Lidney Parva (not yet known as St. Briavel), was granted by Wihanoc de Monmouth (Uncle to William Fitz Baderon, and a Breton (c.) 1086, its then possessor and the probable founder of its Church) to the Abbey of St. Florent in Saumur, to which belonged the Priory of Monmouth, as a cell.

**St. Chloe.** (h.) Nr. Minchinhampton. (See Sencley).

**Stank, The.** Nr. Upton-on-Severn—(1) a muddy pool (2) a weir, or a floodgate. *Stank-hen* = a moorhen, (3) a ditch-drain. Fr. *Estanc*, pool or tank. M.E. *Stanc*.

**Stanbarrow.** (c.) *Stanbarewe*. *Stainbarrow*. A.S. *Stān*, = stone, rock. M.E. *berwe*, from A.S. *Beorgh*, mod: barrow, a hillock, or burial-mound.

**Stancombe.** (m.) A.S. *Stān*, stone. The stony combe.

**Standish.** (m. p. & v.) nr. Haresfield. (C.S. 535) A.D. 872. *Stanedis*. D. *Stanedis*. Later (1154-89). *Stanedisse*. (H.C. Glos. 1. 101.) 1121. *Standische*. *Stanedix*. *Stanedye*. The terminal is A.S. 'disc, dish, cup, hollow, concave place in a field.' (Beds. Pl.-names, pp. 12-13, Skeat.) (Cf. also Wyld and Hirst Pl.-names of Lancashire for another 'Standish.') We

have, however, *Gosedicsh* c. 1210. *Gosedissh* 1230, for *Gosedic*, where M.E. *Dic* and *dich* are the equivalents of mod. *Ditch* as well as of *Dyke*: a wall.

**Stanley (Kings; Leonard; Pontlarge).** q.v. *Stanlegh.* A.S. *Stān* = stone.

**Stanton. Staunton.** (m. p. v.) (1) Nr. Broadway. (2) Forest of Dene. A.S. *Stān*, stone, *Tūn* = enclosed place. *Estanton.* (1230). *Stantone.* (1350) M.R. The A.N. influence was responsible for the *au* sound.

**Stanway.** (m. v. & p.) Nr. Toddington. *Staneway.* *Staneway.* An ancient paved road. A.S. *Stān* = stone. Weg (*g* = *y*).

**Stapleton.** A.S. *Stapul.* M.E. *Stapel*: a standing-post: a pillar: boundary-post; i.e. the farm by the 'Staple.' This name occurs frequently and in many counties.

**Stardens.** (Newent). IPM. 1301, *Styrtesden.*—1356, *Stardene.* The prefix = A.S. *steort* = a tongue of land: lit. a tail. A.S. *Dene* = valley.

**Starve - all. Starveacre.** Field-names. The latter signifies poor, unproductive land: the former represents *Starve-Hale*, but the meaning is the same.

**Stath (Le) Stethe.** 1304 (IPM. a. 32, Ed. I.) *Staiith.* *Staithe.* A landing-place. A.S. *Stæth*, bank or shore. 'Upper *Sevarne Stathe.*' Brut. Layamon. 7.

**Staunton.** Nr. Coleford. (m. p. & v.) (Stanton). A.S. *Stān*, stone. The excrescent 'u,' betraying A.N. influence comes into this name, and occasionally survives. The stone farm, or town.

**Staverton.** (m. p. & v.) 5 m. N.E. of Gloucester. D. *Starventon.* 1230. *Stauerton.* 1295. Corp: Rec: Glos: *Staverthon.* 1340 *Stauerton.* (Late) *Starnton.* (*Staverton* in Warwickshire was *Stauerton* in 1163. *Staverton* in Devon was *Stofordtune* in the 11th century Charter of Leofric). I am inclined to distrust the medial 'n' in the Domesday form, and to regard the name as a Staverton. It probably took its name from a

stone ford across Hatherley stream, and an earlier form of the name may have been *Stafordton*.

**Stawell.** A portion of Leach, called *Stanewell* at D.S. A.S. Stān = stone : wealle, well. The same as Stowell (q.v.)

**Stears.** (m.) nr. Newnham, in the manor of Rodley-Minsterworth. D. *Staure*. *Staura*. P.C. 1221. *Staure*. Later *Staurys*. *Stares*. *Staur*. If this represents a personal name, it is an unrecorded one.

**Stert. Sterts.** *Le Sterte*. *Steurte*. *Sturte*. *Sturts*. *Start*. *Storte*. *The Stirts*. A.S. *Steort*. M.E. *Steort*, a tail (Cf. Red-start), or tongue of land, the plough-tail. (Cf. Eng. Dial. Dict. vol. VI., p. 735, also, Mr Duignan's Worc. Place-names, p. 154).

**Stinchcombe.** (m. p. & v.) 2½ m. N.W. of Dursley. (Cf. Stinsford. Co. Dorset. F.A. *Styntesford*. *Stinchefford*). *Stintescombe* B.M. 1150-60. *Stinctescumb*. 1220-1289.—(IPM.) *Styntiscombe*. *Stintescumbe*. *Stynchescombe*. The prefix appears to be an unrecorded and doubtless unpopular A.S. p.n. formed from A.S. *Styntan* = to stunt.

**Stocking.** A hamlet of Haresfield, *Stockem-putte* C. 1205. (H.C. Glos.) *Stockinge*, 1633. Probably, for 'Stoccen,' from M.E. *Stoc*. *dat.* pl. *Stocken*,—meaning 'at the Stocks,' or tree-trunks. The second syllable has weakened into 'ing.'

**Stoke.** A.S. *Stoc*, i.e. a staked place, or palisade. (1) Archer. (m.) in Bishops Cleeve parish. D. *Stoches*. *Stoche*. (ch = k). *Archerestoke* (1337, IPM.) This manor was held from the King by Nicholas (1e) Archer, by presentation of a bow and arrows.

(2) Giffard. (m.) nr. Bristol. D. *Stoche*. *Estoch*. (m. p. & v.) 1 m. N.E. of Bitton Station. Held by the Giffard family.

(3) Bishop. (m.) (2 m. N.W. of Bristol). C.S. 313 and 1202. A.D. 804 and 967 *Stoce*; C.S. 1320 A.D. 1000, *Stoc*.

**Stokenhill.** Nr. Whiteshill, M.E. *Stoken*, *dat.* pl. of *Stock* : *stoc* = tree-trunk.

**Stonehouse.** (m. p. & township) 3 m. W. of Stroud. *Stanhus*. 1229. (Corp: Rec: Glos. No. 215). IPM. 1281. *Stanhuse*. (R.H.) *Stonhus*, i.e. Stone-house.

**Stour.** (r.) (C.S. 636.) A.D. 922. *Sture*. 972. *Stūre*. 'A river-name of unknown origin.' Mr Duignan, in his Staffordshire Pl-names, (quoting Mr W. H. Stevenson), mentions the *Stōr*, a northern affluent of the Elbe, an old form of which is recorded as *Sturia*.

**Stourden.** Nr. Bristol. 13th cent. *Storden*. On the river *Stour*. Den, a dene, or valley.

**Stow.** (m. p. & town) on the Wold. *Stou*. A.S. *Stōw*, a site, an inhabited place.

**Stowell.** (m. & p.) 2½ m. E. of Chedworth. D. *Stanuelle*. (1235) *Stowell*. (1242) *Stowell*. (1303) *Stokwell*, i.e. the well of the fenced place : (1324) *Stowell*. F.A. (1346) *Stokwell*. *Stawelle*. *Stouell*. A.S. *Stoc*. M.E. *Stoke*, pl. *Stokes*. But this form is late. The D.S. form is *stān*—(stone) well ; which agrees better with *Stawell*. *Stowell* = A.S. *Stōw* : an inhabited place.

**Stowick.** In Henbury, 13th century. F.A. 1316. *Stokewyke*. *Stowewicke*. A.S. *Wīc* (n) a village, or collection of houses. Here, again, *Stoke* has occasionally intruded in place of ' *Stow* ; ' as though to prevent the infusion of the *w-w* of our second example. See above. The sense seems to need M.E. *stōu*.

**Stratford.** Nr. Stroud. The ancient Wick street, leading to Wyke (Painswick), here crosses the Wick-stream, or Wick-water. A.S. *Stræt* = paven road. Loan-word from Latin (via) *strata*. It is not, however, necessarily evidence of a Roman road : but merely of the antiquity of the road so designated.

**Stratton.** (m. p. & v.) 1 m. N.W. of Cirencester. *Stratton*. A.S. *Stræt-tūn*. The enclosed farm by the paved road.



**Stroat.** (v.) nr. Tidenham. (C.S. 927) A.D. 956 *Stræt. Stroate.* 1637. IPM. The 'o' is analogical and perhaps of unique occurrence, in this example of a far-distributed local name. Mercian, *Strét.* Lat. *Strata* (via). There was probably a Strotford at Stroud, in early days. It is noteworthy that assimilative confusion between Strodford and Stratford, both adjoining Stroud (Strode), caused a witness to an IPM. 1324 (No. 51) to be called Henry de Stretford, and in No. 75 of the same year, Henry de Strodford. In a similar, but easy, confusion, Bulstrode is in Chancery Documents called 'Bulstreet,' and 'Boulstred.' But in spite of the Gloucestershire 'Stroat' above,—Strod, Strode and Stroud have no real relationship with Strat and Street.

**Stroud.** (m. p. & town). A chapelry in early XIV. cent. *Strode. La Strode. Strowde.* A.D. 1200 Rot. Chartarum, 516, mentions "the wood of *La Strode.*" (P.C.) 1221. (348) *La Strode.* 'Henry atte *Strode*' (Witness to a local IPM. 1358). The river (really the Frome) is called *Strod-water* in 1475-80. Early Chancery Proc. p. 210. B. 54. Mr W. H. Stevenson has written,—"It appears in three forms: (a) *Strode*, (b) *Strood*, (c) *Stroud*. . . The third form appears to be the commonest. . . These *Stroud*-forms suggest an O.E. *Strūd* as their origin; but in the case of *Stroud* in Gloucestershire, and possibly in the other cases, the form is a mispronunciation of M.E. *Stroud* = *strod*. The variation of pronunciation is represented in the two modern spellings *Den Strood* and *Denstroud*, Co. Kent. In O.H.G. the word *Struot* corresponding to an O.E. *Strōd*, glosses 'palus,' a marsh, three times in the Paris Virgil Glosses (Birlinger, in Kühn's *Zeitschrift*, XIX., 314) and the word occurs in German Local-names (Op. cit. XX. 152). . . In a communication

printed by Birlinger, it is stated that in German names it is sometimes applied to marshy woods, copses, and thickets, and to brooks; and it seems to have been used in England in reference to the first three. . . .

The view that *Strōd* means 'swamp' is supported by the evidence of a derivative, or perhaps a second form of the word (neuter ES/OS stem)." (*Journal of Philological Society*, 1898). g. *Strōd-es*. There is a Stroud-Green, near Standish.

**Sty. Stey.** Ex. Bicknorsty. Cnappesty. Mersty. A.S. Stīg = a path. Common in the Forest of Dene.

**Sudeley.** (1) nr. Winchcombe. D. *Sudlege*. Later, *Sudle*, *Sudley* and *Sulley*. Possibly South-ley; but doubtful.

(2) in Forest of Dene. *Suthlege* (1250) *Suthleie*, i.e. South-ley,

**Sulley.** Nr. Lydney. Known as *Soilwell* (q.v.) 13th century. *Soilewell* (Cart. Flax. pp. 31-32). Cf. IPM. 7, Hen. V., No. 52. *Sollewalle*. (1281) (Fosbroke.)

**Sutton.** = *Sudtone* = (South-ton) *Suthtuna*.

**Swailey.** (h.) near Forthampton. Perhaps for *Swai(n)ley*; but origin unknown.

**Swanhanger.** (h) B.M. 1255. *Swonhunger*. B.MSS. 1220, *Swanhanger*. *Swonigre*. *Saniger*. Nr. Berkeley. Hanger = a hillside wood. Swan, or Swon, is here probably the wild swan, seldom seen there to-day.

**Swell (Upper and Nether).** (Two manors & parishes) N. and N.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold, on the river Dikler. A.S. Chr.—*Swelle*. D. *Svelle*. K.Q. *Suell*.—Ann. Tewk. 1236, *Surwelle*. *Suella*. Chr. of Evesham, p. 72 (1058).

**Swilgate.** (r.) nr. Tewkesbury. *Suliet*. (Leland).

**Swindon.** (m. p. & v.) 2 m. N.N.W. of Cheltenham. D. *Svindone*. (P.R.) A.D. 1177 (a. 22, Hen. II.)

*Suintone.* 1221. P.C. *Swendone.* *Swyndone.* A.S. Swīn, dūn, i.e. swine-down.

**Syche.** *Sytche.* *The Siches.* ‘*Le Syches,*’ a term of not rare occurrence. M.E., Syche=(1) a boggy spring in a field, (2) a drain (E.D.Dict.—Wright).

**Symondshall.** (m. & h.) nr. Wotton-under-Edge. D. *Simondeshale*, from A.S. p.n. Sigemund. (1238) *Symundeshale.* IPM. 1304 *Cymudeshal.* Hāle d. sing. of hālh; the Mercian form of W. S. health, a corner, but applied usually to a meadow only.

**Symondsyat.** *Symundezate.* A.S. p.n. Sigemund. Geatt, gate (Cf. Yate). The ancient way between Coleford and Ross passed close to this spot. Cf. the use of ‘Gate’ for road or gang-way, in ‘*Stangate*’ opposite Westminster, on the Watling-Street.

**Syreford.** (L.) nr. Andoversford. *Sierford.* Origin unknown.

**Taddington.** (hamlet) near Stanway. *Tadynton* IPM. 1307. *Tada* is an A.S. p.n. Early forms are infrequent. The full form would be *Tadingatūn*, the farm of the sons of Tada; unless we regard the earlier forms yielding to ‘ing,’ as the weakened gen:

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NOTE.—Many of the recorded written forms of names under this letter illustrate the difficulties encountered by Norman clerks in dealing with Place-names beginning with *Tʰ*: not that the French lacked place-names of their own possessing initial *Tʰ*: but because they sounded it as simple *t*. Gradually they learned to distinguish the two in English: but the process was so confusing to them that many of them seem to have felt it was safer to write most initial *t*'s as *th* than to continue, as they had begun, writing the *th*'s as *t*'s. This led them even to attack medial, and even penultimate *t*'s; such as *t* in *ton*, and to write *thon*. To increase their difficulties, moreover, occurred dialectal pronunciation, here and there, such for example as *Druffum* for *Througham*: (r) *Dikler*, for *Theokylourr*, *Dreten*, for *Threaten*, *Dree*, for *Three*, so that, since the real initial *th* had often dialectally become *t* and *d*, they had no small justification for their peculiarities.

singular *Taden* ; of *Tada* : in which case, the meaning is *Tada's* farm. *Tada* is known otherwise from *Tadanleah* (K.C.D. 603). The medial consonant has doubled.

**Tarleton (Little).** (m.) D. *Torentune*.

**Tarleton.** (m. & h.) 1½ m. N.E. of Rodmarton. D. *Tornentune*. Later *Torleton*. *Thorleton*. *Therleton*. Perhaps the farm, or *tūn*, of *Thorold*, or possibly *Thurhild*.

**Taynton.** (m. p. & v.) 3 m. S.E. of Newent. D. *Tetinton* and *Tatinton*. (1135). *Thetintone*. *Tynton* (1236). *Teynton*. (c. 1210) *Theinton*. *Tainton*. *Teyntun*. *Tethingtone*. *Toyntone*. There were three manors here at D.S., and soon after a Chapel in the wood was dedicated to S. Laurence. The intervocalic *t* seems to point to a p.n. such as *Tetta*, with a weakened genitive leading to *ing*.

**Teddington.** (m.) nr. Washbourne, 5 m. E. of Tewkesbury. A.D. 780 (C.S. 236) *Teottingtune*. A.D. 977 *Tidingctun*. (C.D. 617) *Teotintun* (C.S. 1135). D. *Teotintune*. *Teotta* is an unrecorded A.S. p.n.: nevertheless *Teottingatūn* must have meant the town, or farm, of the sons of *Teotta*.

**Temple-Guiting.** (m. p. & v.) (See *Guiting*).

**Tengle-stone.** (At Minchinhampton). A large, upright, perforated slab. Origin of name unknown. A similar slab stands in a field near Elkstone (1912). There is, I am told, a Welsh word *Tengl*, meaning 'girth.'

**Tetboldstone.** (D. hundred). D. *Tedboldestane*. H.R. *Tibaldstone*. *Tedbaldston*. *Tetbald* is a known A.S. p.n. deriving from *Theodbeald*. The sense is the (Boundary) Stone of *Tetbald*. A *Tetbald* was tenant of the Manor of *Cliftone* (in *Stoke Gifford* parish) T.R.E.

**Tetbury.** (m. p. & town) situated on the Wiltshire border. C.S. 59. A.D. 680 '*Tettan Monasterium.*' C.S. 1320. (c.) A.D. 1000 *Tettanbyrig.* D. *Teteberie.* Later (IPM. 33. Edw. I.) *Tetubiri.* *Tottebury*—*Tettebury.* Tetta is a known A.S. p.n.; Byrig *dat.* of Burh: 'æt' (at) being understood. The sense is, at Tetta's farm-enclosure, or borough.

**Tewkesbury.** (m. & ancient borough-town). D. *Teodechesberie.* *Theokesbiri.* *Theukesbury.* *Theikebyry.* *Thoikesbury.* *Teokesbury.* *Teukesburye.* *Toikeburi.* The p.n. Teodec occurs in C.S. 111 (K.C.D. 506) *Teodecesleah.* But this is probably only a form of Theodec. Byrig = d. of Burh. M.E. burgh. E. borough.

**Theescombe.** Nr. Amberley, pronounced '*Teescomb.*' (?) p.n. It has been supposed identical with '*Smececumb*' of Æthelbald's Charter, K.C.D. 1073. A.D. 896: Intermediate forms are not forthcoming.

**Thormarton.** Now Farmington, nr. Sherborne. D. *Tormentone.* (c) 1182. *Tormerton,* L.B.Wi.—1220. *Thormerton.* L.B.Wi.—P.F. Glos. (1209), T.N. *Tormenton.* K.Q. *Thormanton,* *Tormenton.* *Thormerton,* F.A. 1303. 1316. As with the other example, e.g. Tormarton (q.v.) the prefix represents the A.S. p.n. *Thurmær.* In both there is a tendency to exchange 'r' for 'n' at the end of the prefix. Here the '*N*' forms have a majority of one, so that possibly the origin may be given to the p.n. *Thurmund.* The Norman scribes have here persisted, but in vain, in converting *th* into *t.*\*

**Thornbury.** (m. p. & market-town). C.S. 574. A.D. 896, *Thornbyrig.* D. *Turneberie.*—*Tornbiri*

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\* In Chanc. Proc. B. 201. A.D. 1558-79. It is called alias *Formington.*

1221.—Pap. Reg: p. 81.—*Torneb'i*. T.N.—*Torbyri*. 1284 F.A.—A.S. Thorn (The tree): Byrig, d. of A.S. Burh. M.E. burgh, borough: an enclosed place, town, village, or fort.

**Througham** — pronounced '*Druffum*.' Near Lypiatt-cum-Bisley. D. *Troham*. P.C. 124. *Truham*. *Trougham*. The prefix points to the A.S. trōh: a trough; or conduit.

**Thrupp, The.** Once a portion of Stroud, and 1 m. S. of it. So Brocthrup for Brookthorp. A.S. throp, thorp; village. This form is known in other counties, also. Another Thrupp, (*Thorp*, *Threp*) adjoined Winchcombe, L.B.W. 1. 14. *Irop*, *Yrap*, F.A. 1284.

**Tibberton.** (m. p. & v.) 1 m. W. of Barbers Bridge (Duchy of Lancaster hundred). D. *Tebriston*. *Tyberton*. *Typertone*. *Tiberthone*. *Tibertown*. *Tiburton*, i.e. the ton, or farm, of Tidbeorht (A.S. p.n.) 'D' medial naturally yields before 'b,' as in Theobald, for Theod-bald; and Tibbald for both.

**Tibboldestone Hundred.** (D.) It included Beckford. D. *Tetboldestane*. *Tedboldstane*. *Tibaldestone*. The A.S. p.n. Tetbald = Theodbeald. A.S. Stān, stone (i.e. boundary-stone). Tibaldstone and Cleeve form the modern Hundred. (See Tetboldstone, above).

**Tibby-well.** A prominent spring in Painswick. 15th and 16th century M.R. *Toby*. *Towey*. *Toby(s) well*. *Towey(s)well*. *Tybyyewell* (1607.) Tibba is an A.S. p.n.: that also of a Saint (A.S. Chr. E. a. 963). It occurs locally in '*Tibbanhol*.' (B.C.S. 144. K.C.D. 1000). Nevertheless, probabilities seem to favour a river-term of obscure origin.

**Tidenham.** (m. p. & v.) nr. the Wye. (C.S. 928) A.D. 956 *Dyddanhamme*. D. *Tideham*. *Tedeham*. *Tudeham* (c) 1200. *Tudenham*. 1253. H.C. Glos. 2. 142 (c. 1274) *Tudenham*. Dydda was a common

p.n. among the W. Saxons. Here 'hamme' (d) means the riverside meadow, or pasture, belonging to one, Dydda. (g.)

**Tillath.** (r.) C.S. 156. A.D. 736. *Tillnoth*, C.S. 217. (A.D. 774). *Tilnoth*. C.S. 299 (c. A.D. 800). Another name for a portion of the Coln near Andoversford. In the Charters it occurs with Wudiandun (Wythington).

**Tining, or Tyning (The).** A fenced enclosure; a verbal subs: from v. Tine: to shut. Cf. Tūnen (A.S. Tȳnan) to enclose: from tūn, (mod.) ton, town.

**Tirley.** Formerly known as 'Trinley.' (p.) 5 m. S.W. of Tewkesbury Station. D. *Trinleie*. (Corp: Rec. Glos. No. 150) *Trinlega* c. 1220.—P.C. 1221. *Trinlee*. F.A. *Trynley*. *Trineley*. *Trimley*. *Trinley*. *Tyrley*. The first element is doubtful: while the ley = lēāh = clearing.

**Tockington.** (m. & hamlet) nr. Olveston. D. *Tochintune*. F.A. *Tokynton*. *Tokyngtone*. Toki is an A.S. p.n.: hence the meaning is 'the farm, or ton, of the sons of Toki.' The Norman frequently substitutes 'ch' for 'c' and 'k.'

**Toddington.** (m. v. & p.) 4 m. N. of Winchcombe. D. *Todintun*. *Tudinton*. *Todington*, that is—*Todingatūn*, farm of the sons of Toda. The early Norman disliked 'ing' and most frequently writes 'in' for it; the later Norman and his successors thrust in the 'g' *ad libitum*.

**Todenham.** (m. v. & p.) 4 m. N.E. from Moreton-in-the-Marsh. (C.S. 313) c. A.D. 804, *Todanhom*. D. *Teodeham*. Teoda is a variety of A.S. p.n. Toda. Hence, the water-meadow or homme, (A.S. Hamm) of Teoda, or Toda.

**Tolangebrige, or Langebridge.** Name of a Domesday hundred: the modern Dudstone and King's-Barton, adjoining Gloucester. It contained the densest population in the shire at Domesday. The meaning is

'*To the long-bridge*'; which connected Gloucester with the Forest of Dene.

**Tormerton.** (m. p. & v.) 4 m. S.E. of Chipping-Sodbury. D. *Tormentone*. *Tormerton* P.R. 1175-6. *Tormertun*. B.M. 1185-91. F.A. *Thormerton*. *Thormarton*.—(Pap. Pet. 1. 118) A.D. 1436. *Tormarton*. Thurmæ̅r = Thurmer is an A.S. p.n. The name means the ton, or farm, of Thurmer. The Normans naturally wrote 't' as well as 'd' for initial 'Th.' That the D. scribe here also wrote *n* for *r*, seems proved by the 1185 and subsequent forms.

**Tort, The.** At Oakridge. Unknown origin.

**Tortworth.** (m. v. & p.) 2½ m. W. of Charfield Station. D. *Tortuord*. (Cal: Doc: France, No. 1047). (*J. H. Round*) c. 1100. *Torteoda*.—IPM. 1343. *Torteworth*. 1337, IPM.—*Totteworth*.—*Tortheworth*. 1364. (Pap. Petitions 1. 489). The prefix might be for *Torht* as in the p.n. *Torhtwold*, or *Torthwine*: *torht* being a known A.S. prototheme: (*thoreth*: *Tored*); and these protothemes became frequently used as pet-names for the longer forms; but here we have a constant *e* (*Torte*), which seems to demand a weak nominative in *a*,—*Torta*.\*

**Towbury Hill.** Nr. Twyning. No variants. *Towi* is an A.S. p.n. Hence, the hill may be named from *Towi's-burh*, or borough, or enclosed place. But if so, the possessive particle has dropped out.

**Tredington.** (m. p. & v.) 2½ m. S.S.E. of Tewkesbury. D. *Trotintune*. P.C. 1221 *Tredigtone*. *Tredintone*.—1252 (A<sup>m</sup>. Tewk:) *Tredrintone*. *Treddington*. Mr Duignan points out (Worc. P.-n.) in reference to the not-distant namesake, T. on Stour, (C.S. 183.) A.D. 757, *Tredingctūn*. A.D. 964 (C.S. 1135) *Tyrdintune*. A.D. 978 *Tredinctune* (K.C.D. 620): "The prefix represents the A.S. p.n. *Tyrdda*. This is supported by the Charter of 964. That of 757 mentions Comes *Tyrdda* (Earl

\* i.e., the *worth*, or farmstead of *Torta*.



Tyrdda) as the former owner." Hence, the meaning is—the town, or farm, of the descendants of Tyrdda. In the Gloucestershire example, however, the less ancient evidence of the forms points rather to the p.n. 'Treda,' as that of a Saxon owner, whose descendants possessed it after him.

**Tredworth.** Nr. Gloucester. *Truddeworth.* 1284. H.C. Glos. 2. 203. *Trudworth.* (c. 1457). The prefix probably stands for the A.S. p.n. Tyrdda (g.) The sense is *Tyrdda's-farm.* Metathesis is responsible for the ever-movable 'r.'

**Tresham.** 5 m. N.E. of Hawkesbury. (K. 570). A.D. 972 *Tresham.* Variant forms entirely lacking.

**Trewsbury.** (C.) nr. Cirencester. D. *Tursberie.* F.A. *Trussebyry.* *Trouesbury.* *Trosebury.* *Thronvesbury.* 1349. (C.R. : Glos. No. 950). The prefix may possibly represent the A.S. p.n. Turri. But more likely it is connected with A.S. *Trūs* (m. and n.) brush-wood. (Cf. Jour. Philol. Soc. Ap. 1, 1898, p. 15, W. H. Stevenson). The meaning in the latter case is 'the bury in the brush-wood.'

**Trill-gate.** A gate that turns. Cf. Dan. *trille*, twirl.

**Trillies, The.** In Oakridge. (Doubtful). *Trill-pools* are gently twirling pools. (See Ombersley, Ch. D. Evesham, R.S. p. 304).

**Trunch, The.** In Oakridge. *The Trench* : an old lane : or a hollow-way.

**Tuffley.** (m. p. & v.) South of Gloucester. (c) 1190 *Tuffele.* 1342 *Tuffleleye.* Tuffa is an A.S. p.n. The sense is Tuffa's pasture. The original form was probably *Tuffanleage.*

**Tump, The.** A mound : a barrow : a tumulus. (W.) *Twmp.* In general use.

**Tunly.** Nr. Oakridge. F.A. *Tonley.* The enclosure-field.

**Turkdene.** (m. p. & v.) 3½ m. S. of Notgrove. C.S. 165. (A.D. 743-5) *Turcanden.* D. *Turchedene.* P.C.

1221. (170) *Thurkedene. Turghedene.*—1267. (H C. Gl. iii. 177) *Turkedene. Torkedene*: a river-name, here, i.e. the dene through which flows the river *Turca* = *Turcadene*. Possibly *Turca* = *Twrch*, (W) the boar, mole, or burrower.

**Twigworth.** (m. p. & v.) 2 m. N. of Gloucester. IPM. 1242. *Twyggenurthe.* (Cal. Rec. Glos. Corp. 327.) A.D. 1230. *Twygworthe.* The weorth, or farm, perhaps, of one, *Twicga* (A.S. p.n.)

**Twining** or **Twyning.** (m. p. & v.) 2 m. N. of Tewkesbury. C.S. 320. A.D. 814 *Bituinæum.* D. *Tveninge* and *Tuninge.* P.C. 1221. *Tweninges. Twennynges. Thewenge. Betwynanēas* (between the rivers Severn and Avon). Here *inge* has established itself, apparently as the equivalent of *eā* = stream: (pl.: *inges*). See *Guiting*.

**Twiver.** (r.) *The Weaver. Tweaver. Wever* (1455). The 't' is the remainder from the definite article.

**Twyford.** (Hundred) on Severn. *Twiferde. Twyfyrd.* C.S. 927. (A.D. 956) A.S. *Twiford* = double-ford.

**Tytherington.** (m.p. & v.) 3 m. S.E. of Thornbury. D. *Tidrentune.* B.M. (c.) 1170 *Tidrington.* F.A. *Tederyngton.* Literally *Tidher-inga-tūn*: farm of the sons of *Tidhere*. (A.S. p.n.) Here the A.S. 'Dh' softens to 'th.'

**Uckington.** (m.) in Deerhurst Hundred. D. *Hochinton.* 1221. P.C. *Uchintone.*—*Okindon. Okinton. Huckington.* The sense is—the farm-enclosure of *Ucca*. There is a second Uckington, in Elmstone-Hardwick. 1320. *Okynton.* Possibly, neither are really patronymic forms. (Slo. XXXIII. 19).

**Uley.** (m. p. v.) 4 m. S. of Frocester. D. *Evvlege.* Later (C.R. Gl.) *Huelege. Yulea. Yweley. Eweley.* The Welsh *Yw*, and *Ywen* = yewtree, more nearly approximates some of the forms than does A.S. *iw*, *ēow*.

**Ullingwick.** 12th c. *Ollinggewike*; H.C. Gl. *Wyllynwyck.* = R.B. (A.D. 1212). *Ullingwyke. Ollingewyke.*

Literally, *Willingawick*: the vill of the sons of Willa: i.e. the Willings. Note here the two types: (1) Willa(ing). (2) Ulla(ing).

**Ullington.** Nr. Pebworth. D. *Wenitone.*—*Villington.* *Ollington.* *Olynton.* *Ollanton.* 1313. (Sede Vac. Reg. Worc.) Literally, Ullinga-tūn: the farm of the Ullings. Here again appear the two above types.

**Upleadon.** (m. p. v.) 3 m. E. of Newent. D. *Ledene.*—*Upledene.* *Uppedene.* *Leadon.* The river Leden bounds it N. and E.

**Upperup.** Near South Cerney. *Upthrup*: *Upthorp*. M.E. Thorp: village: town. Uppe. M.E. above, up.

**Upton.** There are several examples in the county. D. *Optune.* *Uptone.* *Huptone.* The sense is obvious: (1) Upton St Leonards (13th century): (2) Upton-on-Severn; the A.S. Up in combination meaning 'upper.' In the D-form the short *u* is replaced by *o*.

**Vache, The, or Vatch.** It occurs on both sides of the Severn. Chaucer. (Edit. Skeat, vol. I., p. 391), *Truth*, line 22. 'Therefore, thou.'—*Les Vactes*. c. 1245. L.B.W. *Le Vaches*, Painswick (1552). Vache (i.e. cow). It is borrowed from the French; and the Vatcher was the cowman. Cf. Hugh *le Vacher* (Vaccarius). As a land-term, it was used for cow-pasture. A Vaccary was (*vaccaria*) a house, or pasture for cows. In some places, as in Ashdown Forest, it seems to have denoted a measure of ground. The *t* as in *ditch* is due to M.E. *ch*.

**Wacrescumbe.** (D. Hundred). C.S. 299. (c.) A.D. 800. The C.S. gives the form *Waclescumb*. The A.S. p.n. Wacol may have been meant here.\*

**Wadfield.** (Farm and Roman Villa) nr. Sudeley. A.S. Wād = woad: feld = a field.

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\* *r* is a common change for *l*.

**Wainlode.** Near Norton; on Severn. C.R. Gl. 1087. (A.D. 1424.) “The *Waynelodus Brugge*.” The prefix is probably for M.E. Wain, A.S. Wægn: Mod: wagon, or wain. The meaning is the *Wain*-ferry.

**Walbridge.** In Stroud. *Walbrigg*. The sense may have been ‘the bridge of the Welsh.’ But far more probably the prefix derives from A.S. Weall = wall.

**Walham.** Nr. Berkeley. *Waleham*. *Walehunme*. *Walam*. The meaning may be ‘meadow,’ (Hamm) of the (1) Briton, or (2) foreigner, or (3) slave; but the name possibly stands for (*æt*) Weallum = (at the) walls.

**Walle.** (m.) in Aldesworth. *Walle* (1294). Probably for ‘atte Walle’; from M.E. *Walle*, a wall.

**Wallgarston.** Nr. Berkeley. *Walhamgarston*. (1243-5) *Walmegarston*. (B.M.) *Walgarstone*. A.S. Gaerstūn: variant, by metathesis, of graestūn—i.e. grass-ton. The earlier forms point to ‘*Walham*’ as the full prefix, possibly meaning weal(h)a hām, the home of the Briton. The second form shews the said ‘ham’ in the process of absorption as an unstressed syllable between two strong ones. But see under Walham.

**Walsworth.** In Sandhurst. T.N. *Waleworth*. *Wallesworthe*. *Walesworth*. The ‘weorth,’ or farm, of the M.E. Wal, or Welshman, or stranger. A.S. Wealh,—es (g. sing.)

**Walton (Cardiff).** (m. v. & p.) In Tewkesbury Hundred. (*Kerdef*. *Kaerdiff*. *Cardif*.) The 12th c. family of *Cardiff* owned a manor here. D. *Waltone*. This may represent *Wale* for A.S. Weala (gen: pl) of Wealh, the Welshman, or Briton; tūn: an enclosed-place, or farm; or, the first element may be a form of A.S. Weall: wall. The name is common, and takes different forms. *Walton*, in Northumberland, seems to stand for the station ‘Ad Murum.’ Another Walton is a hamlet of Deerhurst.

**Wanswell.** (m.) A hamlet, nr. Berkeley. *Weneswella* 1170-90. (B.M 13). *Weneswell*, 1243. *Waneswelle*, (c, 1210). *Wayneswelle*, 1304. *Waneswell*. *Wanuswell*. The well of Wene or Wen, or Wan, possibly a reduced form of Wanbeorht.

**Wapley.** (m. p. & v.) 3 m. S.E. of Yate Station (in Pucklechurch Hundred). D. *Wapelei* and *Wapeliē*. *Wappelai* (P.R. 1163-4). *Wappeley* 1165. There was a *Wapeley-ditch* in Maisemore. *Wappenham* and *Wapeham* occur in other counties. The forms seem to point to an unrecorded Wappa (A.S. p.n.)

**Warmley.** 4½ m. E. of Bristol. (1309) *Wurmelegh*. *Wernley*. The prefix here is probably a p.n., connected with A.S. *wyrm* = a serpent.

**Washbourne.** (m. p. & v.) Great and Little W., 1 m. S. of Beckford Station. D. *Wuseborne*. *Wassebone*. The prefix was probably A.S. *Wæsc*: flood; in reference to the character of the stream. *Sh* is commonly represented in A.N. spelling by *s*, or *ss*.

**Washwell.** A tithing of Painswick. XV. c. M.R. *Wasshewelle*. The first element is probably A.S. *wæsc* (f) washing: *gewæsc*, flood, overflow. According to E.D.D.,—"Any shore or piece of land covered at times by water: a mere." Hence the term includes the well-known *Wash* between Lincolnshire and Norfolk. The same origin will fit Washbrook, which occurs in various parts of the County.

**Welford.** (m. v. & p.) 4 m. S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon, and on that river. D. *Welleford*. (Early XIIth c.) *Welfort*. *Walleford*. *Wellefford*. P.C. 1221 *Welneforde*. *Welforde*. *Welneford* (F.A). Probably representing A.S. *Wēala*: g. plur. At the ford of the Welshmen.

**Welgaresbridge.** In Hardwick. *Wolgaresbrugge*. *Walgarsbrugge*, (1378). (A.S. p.n.) *Wulfgar*. *Wulfgar's* bridge.

**Wencote** or **Wincote**. (m. & h.) in Quinton. D. *Wenecote*. P.R. 1175-6. *Winecota*. IPM. 1266-7. *Winnecote*. IPM. 1280. *Wyncote*. *Wincott*. A.S. p.n. Wenna. Possibly for A.S. Wynnān, p.n.; cota (cot). The Cot of Wynna.

**Wenrich**. (m. & r.) *Wenrisc* (C.S. 230) A.D. 779. *Wenriſ* (C.S. 882) A.D. 949. *Wænric*. *Wenrych*. *Wynrych*. Hence, has been formed Windrush, (q.v.) the present name of the river, as if the terminal '*risc*' were the English '*rush*' from A.S. *risce* = *reed*. The probabilities lie in favour of the entire name belonging to another language.

**Westbury**. (m. p. & v.) on Avon, and on Severn. C.S. 273. (c) A.D. 794. *Westbyri* (on Trym). C.S. 379. A.D. 824 *Westburgh*. (A.D. 796 *Uuestburg* on Avon) Ch. Br. Mus. A.S. Chr. *Westbyrig*. *Westbury*. *Byrig dat.* of burh: a fortified place.

**Weston**. There are several *West-tons* in the county. They are usually distinguished by additional characteristics, such as 'Birt,' 'Sub-Edge,' 'on Avon.'

**Westrip**. 1 m. N.W. of Cainscross. Literally, *West-throp*. The suffix observes the same form as in Williamstrip. M.E. *thorp*, *throp*, *threp*: a village.

**Whaddon**. (m. p. & v.) 3 m. S. of Gloucester. D. *Wadūne*. Later, *Waddun*.—P.C. 1221. *Waddone*. *Waddon*. *Watdone*. The prefix is *wād* = 'woad.' *Dun* = down. The Anglo-Saxon 'Hw' became 'Wh' in M.E.

**Wheatenurst**. (p. r.) (or Whitminster). D. *Witenherte*. *Wytenhurste* (1288). *Whytenhurste* (1358). *Whichurst*. If the p.n. *Hwita* is responsible for the prefix, the meaning is Wita's wood, i.e. *Hwitanhurste*. Otherwise, the prefix = adj. *hwit* = white.

**White Walls**. This term occurs in various localities, and usually it is found in immediate neighbourhood of ancient fortifications. Occasionally, it has

become transformed in latter days into *White-hall*, as in the Painswick example. It is met with in Wiltshire near Sherston, and at Oakridge, in Gloucestershire.

**Whitstone.** (Hundred). D. *Witestane*. A.S. *Hwīt*: white. *Stān*, stone, rock.

**Whittington.** (m.) near Sevenhampton. D. *Wite-tune*. *Whyttingtone*. *Wydinton*. *Witendon* (1291). Literally, *Hwītantūn*, i.e. ton, or farm, of *Hwita*. 'Hw' regularly transposes to 'Wh.' But possibly the adj: *hwīt* = white alone was responsible for the prefix.

**Wibden.** A hamlet of Tidenham. *Widden*. *Wybdon*. Early forms are lacking: but there is a known A.S. p.n. *Wibba*. *Dun* = down. The sense is *Wibba's dene* or down.

**Wick.** D. *Wiche*. *Wyche*. *Wyke*. *Wyk*. *Wike*. *Wich*. *Wiz*. *Wic*. A.S. *Wīc*. *dat* *Wīce*. (*ċ* = *ch* before the *e*). The word is believed to have been borrowed from the Latin *Vicus*, a village. If that is the case, it is, like *Street*, a loan-word. Both occur together in 'Wykstrete' in Painswick Manor (1550): the *Wickstreet*, to-day. It often meant a mere row of cottages, or shops, or farm-buildings. Difficulty arises, however, when we find a name like *Wickwyk* (q.v.)

**Wickwar.** (m. v. & p.) 4 m. N. of Chipping-Sodbury. D. *Wichen*. *Wyke-Warre*. *Wikkeware*. King John gave it to John La Warre. The prefix is A.S. *wīc*, a village.

**Wickwick.** 2 m. S.W. of Frampton Cotell, or Cotterell. IPM. 1284. *Wykewyk*. — 1290, *Wyckewyk*. 1298, *Wykewyk*. The force of the first element may be taken in the usual sense of A.S. *Wīc* a village. The question arises whether the suffix is the same word, but bearing the subordinate meaning of a dairy-farm, or a tithing, or some totally different word. Unfortunately, the forms are few, and of one date, and of too great a similarity to justify any decisive opinion.

**Wideles.** (Hundred) now part of Kiftsgate (*Cheftesihat*). A.S. *lǣs* = pasture. The prefix is due to A.S. *Wid*: wide.

**Widford.** (m.) D. *Widiforde*. C.R. (A.D. 1231-4) *Wythiford*. *Wvdford*. An island of Gloucestershire in Oxfordshire, on the R. Windrush. The origin is probably A.S. *Withig-ford*: the ford by the willow.

**Wightfield.** v. & p. in Deerhurst. (c.) 1260 *Wyffeld*. (K.Q.) *Whycfeld*. (F.A.) *Wyghtfelde*. *Withfeld*. *Wythefeld*. *Wiffeld*. In the shortened form *Wiffeld*, the 'gh' has been transformed to an 'f' sound, as in 'cough.' The long 'i' becomes short before 'tf.' Probably (and in spite of the conflicting variant forms), the place was A.S. *Withig*: willowfield.

**Wigwold.** (m.) nr. Cirencester. (K.Q.) *Wygewold*. *Wygewold* (1358 IPM.). *Wiggold*. The first element is the A.S. p.n. *Wicga*: so that the original form was probably *Wicganwold*. *Wold* means a tract of high wild land: V. *Cotswold*. M.E.: *Wáld*, *wold*, -es.

**Willersey.** (m. v. & p.) 3½ m. S. of Honeybourne Station. C.S. 482. E. (c.) A.D. 850. *Wyllereseie*. *Wyllereseye*. *Willerseia*. (*Latinised form*) D. *Willersei*. *Willurdeseye*. Later *Wylardeseye*. *Willarseye*. *Willeresheye*. *ia*, *ie*, *ey*, represent A.S. *ēa*: a stream. The prefix is the p.n. *Wilheard* (*gen.*) Cf. *Wylheardes-treow*, K.C.D. 262.

**Williamstrip.** Represented in A.D. 1084 by the D. *Hetrope* (*Hatherop*): F.A. *Willamesthorp*. *Willasthorp*. *Willomessrop*. IPM. 1258. The village belonging to *Willame*, i.e. *Willelm*.

**Willicote.** (m.) 1½ m. N. of Long Marston (Great and Little W.) D. *Wilcote*. (c. 1250) *Willicote*. *Willicote*. *Wylcot*. Probably the A.S. *Welig* = willow is represented here by the prefix in the sense of wattle = *Wilige*. It was given by Hugh de Grentmaisnil, before 1081, to S. Evroult's Abbey at Ouche, Normandy



(S. Ebrulphus), where his brother Robert had been Abbot, and whither his own body, salted and sewn up in an ox-hide, was taken from England, for interment (1093). The Abbot of St. Evroult (c. 1240) held 8 virgates here.

**Winchcombe.** (m. v. & p.) an ancient Mercian town, 7 m. N. of Cheltenham. (C.S. 309) A.D. 803 *Wincelcumba*. (C.S. 1105). A.D. 963. *Wincescumbe*. *Wichilicumbe*, 1207 (Pap. Reg: p. 27, vol. 1) *Wynchcombe*. *Winhecumb*. *Guicchicumba*. 13th c. (Peruzzi). A.S. Wincel = a corner. Cumb = a valley.

**Wincote.** In Quinton. See Wencote.

**Windrush.** (r. p. & v.) on the river so-called. A.D. 779. (C.S. 230.) *Wenrisc*. A.D. 949 (C.S. 882). *Wenris*, and *Wænric*.—*Wenrich*. *Wanriche*. *Windridge*. It is doubtful whether either element here is of A.S. origin; though the terminal resembles A.S. Risc = Reed, rush; and has been so rendered in later days. The spelling 'Wind' is due to popular etymology.

**Winson.** (m.) A chapelry, on the Coln, 2 m. N. of Bibury. D. *Winestone*. F.A. *Wyneston*. Wine is an A.S. p.n.; tūn = a farm.

**Winstone.** (m. p. & v.) 4½ m. S.E. of Birdlip. D. *Winestone*. (K.Q.) *Wyneston*. *Winstone*. Wine = is an A.S. p.n.; tūn: farm.

**Winterbourne.** 4 m. S.W. of Yate Station. *Wyn-terbornæ*. *Winterburne*: i.e. a burn that only flows in winter.

**Wishanger.** Nr. Shepscombe. P.C. 1221 *Wishangre*. *Wyshunger*. *Wyslemonger*. *Wishonger*. *Wychangre*. A.S. hangra, a wood, growing high on a hill-side. *Hunger* and *honger* are dialectal forms. The prefix probably represents the Wych-elm: A.S. *Wice*. We have *Oakhanger*, *Aspenhanger* and *Birchanger*.

**Wisseter.** In Painswick Manor (1607).

**Witcombe** or **Whitcombe**. Below Birdlip. Great and Little. (m. & p.) (Early M. Rolls) A.D. 1330, *Wydycoumbe*, (IPM.) *Wydecombe*. A.S. Wīdan=broad: coomb.

**Withington**. (m. p. & v.) 8 m. S.E. of Cheltenham. C.S. 158. A.D. 736-7 *Wudiandun*. D. *Widendune*. *Withindon*, 1191. L.B.W. *Wytington*. *Wythyndon*. *Wychendon*. Probably the sense is willow-down: from A.S. Withig(en)=willows. The growth of the Pseudo-patronymic 'ing' out of medial 'an,' 'en,' 'yn' is well-exemplified.

**Withybridge**. (m.) Nr. Boddington. A.S. Withig, willow; and Brycg: bridge.

**Wpitta**. Nr. Cobberley. ('id est fossa luporum') A.D. 1148. A wolf-pit. (H.C. Gl. I. 235).

**Woeful-Dane-bottom**. Nr. Bisley. *Dane* is a not-uncommon transformation of Den: A.S. Dene: a valley. The prefix probably stands for the p.n. Wulf-flæd. The complete form would thus be '*Wulflæd-dene-bottom*.'

**Wolstrop**. Nr. Quedgeley. *Wulvesthrop*. *Wul-nuchestorp*. *Wollesthorp*. Perhaps the sense is 'the Thorp belonging to *Wulfnoth*.'

**Woodchester**. (m. v. & p.) C.S. 164. (c.) A.D. 740 *Wuduceastre*. D. *Udecestre*, and *Widecestre*.—1221. *Wudecestria* (P.C. 224). *Wodecestre* (ce=che). *Wodechestre*. Literally, the Fortress in the wood. A.S. *ceaster* is the Wessex form of the Low-Latin *Castræ* (Cf. Gleawan-ceaster). The earliest form was probably *Widuceastre*, from Widu: wood.

**Woodmancote**. (m.) (1) nr. Bishop's Cleeve (2) nr. N. Cerney, (3) in Dursley. *Wdemenecote*. (1230). *Wodemonecote*. *Wodemannecote*. *Wudeman* is an A.S. p.n. as in *Wudemannes-tun*. K.C.D. 685. Cote=cot. The second is the strong: the first, the weak form of this term: modern, *Cott*.

**Woolaston-on-Severn.** (West bank). (m. p. & v.)  
 D. *Odelaweston*. 1253. (Pap. Reg: vol. 1. 288).  
*Wolsiston*. 1218. (Pap. Reg. vol. 1. p. 54.) *Wolavestone*.  
 P.C. 1221 *Wllanestone*.—*Wulsiston* (IPM.) c. 1250.  
 To the prefix, A.S. p.n. *Wudelaf*, is added M.E. *ton* =  
 farm-enclosure. The 1221-form exemplifies the scribal  
 tendency to confuse *n* and *v*: as in *enese* for *evese*.

**Woolston.** (m. p. & v.) 2 m. N. of Bishop's Cleeve.  
 D. *Olsendone*. *Wolsiston* (1316) *Wolston*. *Woolston*.  
 A.S. p.n. *Wulfsie*, (for *Wulfsige*); *tūn* = farm.

**Wormington.** (m.) nr. Toddington. D. *Wermetun*.  
 (H.C. Glos.) A.D. 1234 *Wermetone*. *Wormynton*.  
 The patronymic tendency has achieved great things  
 here. But instead of being the *ton*, or enclosure-farm, of  
 the *Wormings*, the name means simply *Wyrma's* farm.

**Wortley.** (h.) In Wotton-under-Edge. *Wurthelye*.  
*Worteley*. Possibly A.S. *Weorth* = a farm: *lēah*. d.  
*leage* (= M.E. *ley*) meadow, pasture.

**Wotton.** (1) St. Mary, (2) Under Edge, (3) near  
 Gloucester. D. *Utone*. C.S. 452. *Wudotune* (c. 848)  
*Wood-ton*. The farm-enclosure near, or in, the wood.

**Wulfrichethrop.** Nr. Gloucester. (1267) *Wlfriches-*  
*thrope*. IPM. (1252) *Ulvrichesthop*. A.S. p.n. *Wulfric*.  
 The *thrup*, or *thorp*, belonging to *Wulfric*.

**Wulfridge.** In Olveston. *Wulferugge*. That is,  
 a ridge haunted by wolves.

**Wychwood.** Really in Co. Oxford. A.S. C. *Huicce-*  
*wudu*. D. *Huchewode*. T.N. *Wykewud*. R.H. *Wiche-*  
*wode*. The wood of the *Huiccas*, or (Lat.) *Hwiccii*.  
 A.S. *Widu* and *Wudu*: wood.

**Wydecomsede.** c. 1121. *Widcomsede*. Either the  
 's' is inorganic, and the terminal represents A.S.  
*hæth*: heath; or, the terminal is for M.E. *Sete*, a  
 dwelling. The *b* fell out between *m* and *s*. The sense  
 is 'at wide-coomb-heath': i.e., *Witcombe*, to-day.

**Wye, The.** (r.) A.S. *Wæge* (Wægemutha = Wye-mouth). Latinized, *Waia*, *Waya*. (H.C. Glos. 2. 187).

**Wyeford.** A.D. 956 (C.S. 927) *Twyfyrd*, for A.S. twi-ford = double ford. The mod: form is due to the river's name.

**Wyegate.** (m.) (In St. Briavels Hundred). D. *Wigheiete*. IPM. 1337. *Wyget*. The sense is as in Symondsyt: (yate = gate). Gate = road or way.

**Wysshallismead.** (In Painswick Manor). *Wyceshallesfeld*. XV. c. M<sup>r</sup>. Roll. I think that the penultimate 's' is excrescent in both positions. The name may have denoted 'the meadow of the Wick-hall.' The readings are no earlier than 1430. But in that year a manor-roll makes mention of the *Nova Aula* (of the Clothiers) to which the *New Street* led. This was the *Wick-Hall*; and the above mead probably pertained to it. London-House has embodied part of it.

**Wysshes, The.** A close in Siddington. The term probably represents *Wisce* = a piece of meadow. Mr W. H. Stevenson cites Low-German '*Wische*, = meadows, and instances 'Borderswyssh' and 'Hodisdaliswyssh' (i.e. a wish in Hodisdale); and Cf. C.S. ii, 219, 220, A.D. 898. *Menewyssh* = common wish. (A.S. gemæne).

**Yanworth.** (m. h. & chapelry) 4 m. S. of Hazleton D. *Teneurde*. *Yaneworthe*. (H.C. Glos. 1. 90, 11. 179). *Janeworthe*. *Janeworre*. *Jeanworth* (1221). *Zene-worthe*. (1251) *Zaneward*. The D. clerk avoided the open vowel sound here. The prefix seems to stand for an A.S. p.n. *Ēān*,—short for *Eanbeorht*, or some such name,—by change of stress = *yan*. Weorth = farm-stead. The Z-forms are due to mis-writing the Spirant G as Z. The same applies to the following name-forms. For the J-forms, the initial J was unknown to the Norman; hence he was compelled to

find a way out of this difficulty. The Y-forms are the native ones.

**Yartledon Hill.** (Otherwise May Hill) in parish of Longhope. *Yarcledon*. *Yacledon*, and *Yarkleywallway*. *Zarkley*. *Yark* is (in dialect), the common 'ragwort.' Nevertheless, for *Yark-hill* (Co. Hereford) Cott: MS. Aug. ii. 47. A.D. 811 gives us (*æt*) *Geardcylle*.

**Yardishill.** (See Gersehill.)

**Yate.** (m. p. & v.) on the r. Frome, 10 m. N.E. of Bristol. (C.S. 231) A.D. 778 *Gete*. (A.S.) *Geate* (*dat.*), E. Gate. D. *Giate*. *Yade*. *Zate*. For '*æt Geate*.'

**Yfold.** (See Ifold).

**Zirencester, Ziszeter.** (See Cirencester). *This* is Cotteswold phonetic: on the principal of Z for S-sounds. Glos: Zow = Sow.

**Zoons, The.** Field-name at Church-down. Undetermined origin. *The Zonaries* was a mediæval name for the Mercers' quarter in Gloucester; i.e. so-called from *Zonarius* = a girdler.



## APPENDIX I.

### SOME PERSONAL AND FAMILY NAMES OCCURRING IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE PLACE-NAMES.

Abba, Abinghall, Avenage  
 Adda, Adsett  
 Æbba, Ebley, Ebbworth  
 Æcga, Agmead  
 Ælf, Olveston  
 Ælfred, Alliston, Arlington  
 Ælfsige, Alstone  
 Ælfwynn, Alvington  
 Ælle, Ellesworth, Elcombe  
 Æsc-elf, Ashelworth  
 Æthelbeorht, Aylberton  
 Æthelhelm, Admington  
 Æthelwig, Eyleston

Bacga, Bagendon, Bagpath  
 Badda, Badderidge  
 Bæcc, Batsford  
 Bæcga, Badgworth  
 Bata, Batcomb  
 Beaduhelm, Badminton  
 Beaduwine, Bedwins  
 Beaga, Bibury  
 Bealdwine, Baunton  
 Becca, Beckbury, Beckford  
 Beffa, Bevington  
 Beorhthelm, Brickhampton  
 Beorhtweald, Brightwells-  
 Barrow  
 Beornmod, Barnsley

Bethild, Battlescomb  
 Bica, Bicknor, Bickmarsh  
 Blæcc, Blaisdon  
 Blith, Blidsloe  
 Blocca, Blockley  
 Boll, Bouldson  
 Bosa, Boseley  
 Bothere, (?) Buttersend  
 Botta, Boddington, Botloe,  
 Buttington  
 Botwine (?), Bouncehorn  
 Bret (Le), Birts Morton  
 Brunmann, Brimpsfield  
 Brydd, Birdlip, Bridgemare  
 Bucga, or Burghild, Buckle-Street  
 Bulla, Bulewick, Bulley  
 Butta, Buttington  
 Byda, Bidfield, Bydfield

Cada, Cadbury Heath  
 Cæc (Cheke) Chaxhill  
 Calmund, Calmsden  
 Ceafhere, Chavringworth  
 Ceawa, Chavenage  
 Cedda, Chedworth  
 Cen, Kenesley  
 Ceort, Charteshull  
 Chaisne, Sezincote  
 Chaun (Le), Cheyney

- Cippa, Chippenham  
 Clac, Clackshill  
 Cnapa, Kempley  
 Cocca, Cockbury  
 Cod, Cott, Cutsdean, Cotteswold  
 Cofa, Coaley  
 Coll, Colesbourn  
 Coppa, Coppeley  
 Cradock (*W*), Cradockstone  
 Cufa, Coaley  
 Cugga, Cugley  
 Cunda, Condecote  
 Cuthbeorht, Cobberley  
 Cuth-here, Codrington,  
 Cylla, Kilcote  
 Cynebeald, Kemble  
 Cynemær, Kemerton, Kemps-  
     ford, Kimsbury  
 Cynsige, Kynsyescroft  
 Cytta, Ketford
- Dægel, Daglingworth  
 Deorsig, Dorsington,  
 Dogod, Dowdeswell  
 Dover, Dovershill  
 Droys (*Le*), Droyscourt  
 Dryga, Dryganleah  
 Dudda, Dodington  
 Dunna, Donington  
 Dydda, Didbrook, Tidenham  
 Dydmær, Didmarton
- Eadbeorht, Ebrington  
 Eadred, Edredstane  
 Eadric, Edricsmere  
 Ealhmund, Elmstone  
 Ealhwine, Elkington  
 Ealh-sige, Elkstone  
 Eald, Aldsworth
- Ealdhere, Eldersfield  
 Ealdric, Aldrichsmore  
 Ealdweald, Halweldesham  
 Ealdwine, St. Aldwyns  
 Ealh-helm, Alcamsede  
 Ealh-here, Alkerton  
 Ealhmund, Elmstree  
 Earn, Ernesruding  
 Ebba, Ebley  
 Ecg, Edgeworth  
 Efe, Evesbury  
 Eorl, Arlingham  
 Eppa, Epney  
 Erding, Erdington  
 Etti, Eteloe
- Fidda, Fiddington  
 Freawine (?), Fraunton  
 Freothelm, Forthampton
- Gefwine, Evington  
 Godhere, Gotherington  
 Gosa, Gossington  
 Grim, Grimsbury  
 Grimbeald, Grimboldstow,  
     Grimbaldesassch
- Hafoc, Hawkesbury  
 Hagena, Hampen  
 Hagg, Hagmead  
 Heahnoth, Hannots-well  
 Higeweald, Hewelsfield  
 Hild, Hillesley  
 Hilda, Hilcote  
 Hlappa, Lapley  
 Hudda, Huddiknoll  
 Hund, Huntsham  
 Hunlaf, Hullasey  
 Hunta, Huntley



- Hwicca, Wychwood  
 Hwita, (?) Whittington
- Icca, Icombe  
 Idda, Idbury  
 Idel, Idelsbury  
 Ilburh, Ilburweslade  
 Ingwulf, Inglestone
- Jackman, Jackments  
 Joye, Joyford
- Ken, Kenesley
- Leof, Losemore  
 Leofwine, Lowsmore  
 Leother, Leighterton  
 Lilla, Lillington  
 Ludegar, Ludgershall  
 Lull, Lillescroft  
 Lulla, Lullingworth
- Mæg, Maisemore  
 Mangod, Mangotsfield  
 Mæthel, Malswick, Matford  
 Mæthelgar, Maugersbury  
 Mæth-here, Matson  
 Meysi (de), Meysey-Hampton  
 Musarder, Miserden
- Nata, Natton, Notgrove  
 Nægel, Nailsbridge, Nailsworth  
 Nybba, Nibley  
 Nynna, Ninnage
- Occa, Uckington  
 Olla, Owlpen  
 Osla (?), Ozleworth  
 Otta, Oddington
- Padmær (?), Pamington  
 Pæga, Paganhill
- Pain (Fitz John), Painswick  
 Pebba, Pebworth  
 Peohtgils, Pegglesworth  
 Pedda, Peddington  
 Penda, Pinbury  
 Pont de l'arche, Pontlarge  
 Potta, Postlip  
 Putta, Putloe  
 Pycca, Pitchcombe
- Rædmær, (?) Rodmarton  
 Respe, Rapsgate  
 Rudda, Rodley
- Sægen, (?) Saintbury  
 Sægrim, Segrims  
 Sage, Sages  
 Sceapp, Shepscomb  
 Sceobba, Shobbenasse  
 Scirheard, Shurdington  
 Sclatter, Slatterslade  
 Sigemund, Symondshall.  
     Symondsyatt  
 Snaw, Snowshill  
 Snot, Nottingham Hill  
 Sollars (de), (Shipton) Sollers  
 Soppa, Sodbury  
 Stunt, Stinchcombe  
 Stut, Stout's Hill  
 Sucga, Sugworthy  
 Sulmonn, Salmonsbury  
 Syda, Siddington
- Tadda, Taddington  
 Teodec, Tewkesbury  
 Teotta, Teddington  
 Tetta, Tetbury  
 Theodbeald, Tetboldstone  
 Thorald (?), Tarleton  
 Thurmær, Tormarton  
 Thurmund, Farmington

<b>Tidhere</b> , Tytherington	<b>Warre (La)</b> , Wickwar
<b>Teoda</b> , Todenham	<b>Wibba</b> , Wibden
<b>Toda</b> , Toddington	<b>Wilheard</b> , Willersey
<b>Toki</b> , Tockington	<b>Wilhelm</b> , Williamstrip
<b>Treda</b> , Tredington	<b>Willa</b> , Ullingwick
<b>Tuffa</b> , Tuffley	<b>Wine</b> , Winson, Winston
<b>Twicga</b> , Twigworth	<b>Wudelaf</b> , Woolaston
<b>Tyrdda</b> , Tredworth	<b>Wulfgar</b> , Wolgaresbridge
	<b>Wulflæd</b> , Woeful-Dane
<b>Ucca</b> , Uckington	<b>Wulfnoth</b> , (?) Wolstrop
	<b>Wulfric</b> , Ulfricthorp
<b>Wachere</b> , or <b>Wacol</b> , Wacres-	<b>Wulfsige</b> , Woolston
combe	<b>Wynna</b> , Wincote

## APPENDIX II.

### PART I.

#### WORDS AS FIRST ELEMENTS, OR PREFIXES.

- Abbey**, **Abbeywell**, **Abload**  
**Abbod**, **Abson**  
**Āc**, (*Oak*) **Acholt**, **Acton**  
**Æppel**, (*Apple*) **Apperley**  
**Æsc**, (*Ash*) **Ashchurch**, **Ashel-**  
**worth**, **Ashton**  
**Æwylm**, **Æwelw** (*Spring*) **Ewelw**  
*(Nr. Kemble)*  
**Alr**, (*Alder*) **Alderley**, **Arle**  
**Amber**, **Amberley**, **Ambermead**  
*(uncertain significance, possi-*  
*bly r-n)*  
**Amman**, (*r-n*) **Ampney**  
**Ann**, **Onn** (*r-n*) **Andoversford**  
*(Annanford)*; but possibly  
**Anna** (*p.n.*)  
**Avon** (*r*), **Avening**  
**Bac** (*M.E.*), (*Back*), **Bacchus**  
**Bæch**, (*Valley*) **Bachestane**  
**Bēām**, (*Tree*) **Bangrove**  
**Bēan**, (*Bean*) **Benleighemore**  
**Bēo**, (*Bee*) **Beley**  
**Bent**, (*Grass*) **Bentham**  
**Beofor**, (*Beaver*) **Beverston**  
**Beorg**, **Beorh** (*Mound, Hill*)  
**Bere**, (*Barley*), **Barton**  
**Beorc**, (*Birch-Tree*) **Berkeley**  
**barron**  
**Bers**, (*Enclosure*) **Berse**  
**Betwēon**, **-twyn**, (*Between*)  
**Twining**
- Bishop**. **Bishops Cleeve**. **Besp-**  
**wyke**. **Bishton**. *(But possi-*  
*bly here a family-name)*  
**Bolla**, (*Bowl*) (?) **Bollweir**  
**Blædene**, (*r-n*) **Bledington**  
**Blæc**, (*Black*) **Blacelaw**  
*(Blacklow)*  
**Boc**, (*Book*) **Buckland**  
**Box**, (*L. Buxus*) **Box**  
**Bow**, (*Arch*) **Bowbridge**  
**Brād**, (*Broad*) **Broadstone**,  
**Bread Street**  
**Breaw**, (*Brew*) **Bruern**  
**Bremer**, (*Bramble*) **Bremerende**.  
**F.D.**  
**Brent**, (*Burnt*) **Brentlands**  
**Brōc**, (*Brook*) **Brockhampton**,  
**Brockworth**, **Brookthorpe**  
**Brōm**, (*Plant*) **Bromalls**  
**Bul**, (*? Animal*) **Bulcross**, now  
**Bulls Cross**  
**Burg**, **Burgh**, **Burh** (*Enclosed or*  
*Fortified Place*), **Burghill**,  
**Buryhill**  
**Bush**, **Bussage**  
**Cāld**, (*Cold*) **Caudle Green**  
**Campus** (*L*) **Campden**, **The**  
**Camp**  
**Catt**, (*Cat*) **Catquarr**, **Catbrain**  
**Cealc**, (*Chalk*) **Chalford**, **Chalk-**  
**walls**

- Cealf**, (*Calf*) Calfway, Calflade  
**Ceald**, (*Cold*) Calcot, Calthrop  
**Ceaping**, (*market*) Chipping Sodbury, Campden  
**Ceaster**, (*Town or Fort*) Chester-ton  
**Ceorl**, (*Servant, Churl*) Charlton  
**Cēōsel**, (*Sand, Gravel*) Chiselhampton  
**Chart**, (*Rough Land*) Charfield  
**Churn**, (*r.n.*) Cerny, Cirencester  
**Cilta**, (*r.n.*) Chelt, Cheltenham  
**Clack**, (*Clapper*) Clackmill  
**Clap**, **Clop**, (*Stub*) Clapton, Clapton  
**Clæg**, (*Clay*) Cleyway, Clinger  
**Clæne**, (*Clean, Open, Field*)—(?)  
 Clanna. F.D.  
**Clif**, (*Cliff*) Clifford, Cleeve  
**Clower**, (*Sluice-gate*) Clearwell  
**Clumper**, (*Clod*) Climperwell  
**Cnæpp**, (*Top of Hill*) Cnappestysford, Knapp  
**Cnoll**, (*Hill, Crest*) The Knole  
**Cocc**, (*Cock*) Cockshoot  
**Corn**, (*r.n.*) Corndene  
**Col**, (*Cool*) Colthrop  
**Coln**, (*r.n.*) Coln St. Aldwyn.-Rogers  
**Cran**, (*Crane: Heron*) Cranham  
**Crāwe**, (*Crow*) Crowthorne  
**Crūg**, (*W. Mound*) Crickley Hill  
**Crumb**, (*Bent, Crooked*) Cromhall  
**Cū**, (*Cow*) Cowley  
**Culver**, (*Dove*) Culverdene  
**Cumb**, (*Coomb*) Compton  
**Custom**, Custom-Scrubs  
**Cwene**, (*Woman*) Quenton, Quennington  
**Cyning**, (*King*) Kingscote
- Den**, **Denn** (*Valley*) Daneway  
**Dēop**, (*Deep*) Depeford, Depeney  
**Dēor**, (*Deer*) Dyrham, Deerhurst  
**Dever**, **Dover**, **Duber** (*Water*)  
 Doverle (*r.n.*)  
**Dīc**, (*Wall of Earth*) Dychesende  
**Dile**, (*Dill-plant*) Dillay  
**Draca**, (*Dragon*) (?) Drakestone  
**Drȳge**, (*Dry*) Driffield  
**Dūce**, (*Duck*) Doughton  
**Dūn**, (*Hill: Down*) Down Hatherley  
**Eald**, (*Old*) Oldworthy  
**Ealdor**, (*Elder*) Eldersfield  
**East**, (*East*) Aston, Eastleach  
**Eard**, (*Earth Dwelling*) Erdecote  
**Eçg**, The Edge  
**Ellern**, (*Elder-tree*) Ellernhill  
**Fallow**, (*Fold*) Falfield  
**Fæger**, (*Fair*) Fairford  
**Fearn**, (*Fern*) Farmcote  
**Fif**, (*Five*) Fiveacre, Fivehide  
**Fild**, **Feld** (*Field*), Fitton  
**Fleax**, (*Flax*) Flaxley  
**Forst**, (*Forest*) Forstal.  
**Fossa**, (*L*) Fosse-way  
**Fox**, **Foxcote**  
**Fram**, (*r.n.*) Framilode, Frampton, Frenchay, Fraunton (?)  
**Frith**, (*Wood*) The Frith  
**Fūl**, (*Foul or, Full*) Fulbrook  
**Fyrs**, (*Furze*) Freezing-hill  
**Gærs**, **Græs** (*Grass*) Garston  
**Geat**, (*Gate or Opening*)  
**Gōs**, (*Goose*) Goschomme  
**Grāf**, (*Grove*) Grafton  
**Grangea**, (*L*) Grangebrook

- Grēat**, (*Great*) Gretton, Grete-  
stane  
**Green**, Green Street  
**Halh, Health** (*Corner : Meadow*)  
Hailes  
**Hæsel**, (*Hazel*) Haselton  
**Hafoc**, (*Hawk*) Hawkesbury  
(?) P.N.  
**Haga**, (*Haw*)  
**Hālig**, (*Holy*) Holiwell  
**Hangra**, (*Sloping Wood*) Hunger-  
field  
**Hām**, (*Home*) Hampnet  
**Hamm**, (*Enclosed Mead*) Ham-  
brook  
**Hār**, (*Hoar, White*) Harridge,  
Hoarstone  
**Hēah**, (*High*), Hinton  
**Heard**, (*Hard*) Hardwick, Hard-  
land, Hartpury  
**Hege**, (*Hedge*) Hatherop  
**Henn**, (*Bird*) Henmarsh  
**Henge** (*Steep*) Hinchwick  
**Heort**, (*Stag*) Harford  
**Higid**, (*Hyde*) Hidcote (?)  
**Hīna** (g. pl) (*servants*), Highnam  
**Hlith**, (*Slope*) (?) Lidcomb  
**Hlyp**, **Hlype** (*a land term, some-  
times meaning leap*) (?) Lipyatt  
**Hōc**, (*Hook*) The Hoke  
**Hōh**, **How** (*Hill*) The Howe  
**Holh**, (*Hollow*) Holbrook, Hollo-  
way, Holford  
**Holegn**, (*Holly*) Holenhurst, Hol-  
combe  
**Holt**, (*Copse*)  
**Hōp**, (*Valley*) Hope Mansel  
**Horu**, (*Mire*) Horfield, Hormead  
**Hrēod**, (*Reed*) Radwick  
**Hrinda**, (*r-n*) Rendcombe  
**Hroc**, (*Rook*) Rockhampton  
**Hrycg**, (*Ridge*) The Rudge  
**Hwæt**, (*Wheat*) Whaddon  
**Hwit**, (*White*) Whiteston  
**Icenan**, (*r.n.*) Itchington  
**Incg**, **Ing** (*a Stream*) Inchthorpe,  
Inchbrook  
**Iren**, (*Iron*), Iron-Acton  
**King**, Kingsholm, Kingshamm  
**Lacu**, (*Stream*) Lea Bailly, F.D.  
**Lād**, (*Way, Course*) Ladewent (?)  
**Læs**, (*Less*) Lasborough, Lass-  
ington  
**Lang**, (*Long*) Langtree, Long-  
borough, Longridge  
**Lēac**, (*leek*) Leckhampton  
**Leden**, (*r-n*)  
**Līn**, (*Flax*) (?) Lincombe, Lilley-  
Horn  
**Litster**, (*Fuller*) Listercombe  
**Llaned** (*W.*) (*a Clearing*) Lancout  
**Lyd**, (*r-n*) Lydney  
**Lýtēl** (*Little*) Littleton, Little-  
worth  
**Mægden**, (*Maiden*) Maidenhill  
**Mær**, (*Mere*) Mareford. F.D.  
**(ge)Mære**, (*Boundary*) Mereway  
**Mareis**, (*Morass*) Maresden  
**Mean**, (*Common-land*) Mean-  
mede  
**Mersc**, (*Marsh*) Marshfield  
**Micge**, (*Midge*) Mudgetdown  
**Mix**, (*Dung*) Mixern  
**Mōr**, (*Moor, Mere*) Morwood  
**Mos**, (*Marsh*) Moseley  
**Muchel**, (*Great*) Micheldean,  
Mickleton

- Mune**, (*r*) Munnaw  
**Mylen**, (*Mill*) Mulebache. F.D.  
**Mynecen**, (*Nuns*) Minchinhampton  
**Mynster**, (*Monastery*) Minsterworth  
 (ǵe) **Mȳthe**, (*Confluence*) The Mythe  
  
**Næss**, (*Ness*) Nass, Ness, Nesley  
**Nast**, (*Dirt*) Nastend  
**Neother**, (*Lower*) Netherstrode Netherwent  
**Niwe**, **Nēowe** (*New*) Newbold, Newent, Naunton, Newnham  
**North**, Norbury, Northwick  
**Nup**, (*Knap*) Nupend  
**Nymet**, (*r-term*) Nymphsfield  
  
**Oc**, (*Oak*) Oakhanger, Oakley  
**Oxa**, (*Ox*) Oxenhall, Oxhay  
  
**Patch**, (*Plot*) Patchway  
**Pen**, (*W*) (*Headland*) Penpole  
**Penn**, (*Fold*) Pindruf  
**Pere**, (*Pear*) Parham  
**Pirige**, (*Pear Tree*) Purton  
**Piose**, **pise** (*Pea*) Piseley  
**Port**, (*L*) (*Market-town*) Portway  
**Pōl**, (*Pool*) Pool-Keynes, Pulton  
**Prēost** (*Priest*) Prestbury, Preston  
**Pūcel**, (*Puck, Goblin*) Picklenash  
**Pwca**, (*W*) Pouke (*M.E.*), *Goblin* (*O.N.*, *Pokk*)  
**Pyndan**, (*To Shut Up, Confine*) (?) Pinswell  
  
 (ǵe) **Rād**, (*road*) Radbrook  
  
**Rāh**, (*Roe*) Rowell  
**Risc**, (*Reed*) Ruscombe, Rissington  
**Rūh**, (*Rough*) Rownham, Ruarden  
**Ryge**, (*Rye*) Ryton  
**Ryne**, (*Runnel*)  
  
**Sallow**, (*Willow*) Salleyvalletts  
**Sand**, Sandhurst, Saintbridge  
**Sarn**, (*W*) (*Paven*) Sarnway, Sarnhill, Sarn dell  
**Sceaga**, (*Shaw: Wood*) Shagborough  
**Scēāp**, **scīp** (*Sheep*) Shapridge, Shipton  
**Scearp**, (*Sharp*) Sharpness  
**Scēne**, (*Fair*) Shenborough, Shenington  
**Scīr**, (*Clear*) Sherborne  
**Scīr**, (*District*) Shirehampton  
**Sclatte**, (*a Slater*) Slatterslade  
**Sealh**, (*Willow*) Salcombe  
**Sealt**, (*Salt*) Saltway, Salperton (?)  
**Seofen**, (*Seven*) Sevenhampton, Seven-Springs  
**Seolfor**, (*Silver*) Silver-Street  
**Sīde**, (*Side*) Syde (?)  
**Sloh-tre**, (*Sloe-Tree*) Slaughter  
**Snæd**, (*Cut-off*) Snedham  
**Sol**, (*Mud*) Soilwell  
**Spæc**, (*Speech*) Speech-house  
**Spōn**, (*Chip, Shaving*) Sponway, Spoonley, Spoonbed  
**Spring**, (*Source*) Springfield  
**Stān**, (*Stone*) Stanway, Staunton, Standish  
**Stapul**, (*Post*) Stapleton  
**Steort**, (*Start, Tail*) Stardens

Stoccen, ( <i>Logs, Stumps</i> ) Stockleyway, Stocking	Ufera, ( <i>Over, Upper</i> ) Overbury
Stōw, ( <i>Place, Site</i> ) Stow-on-the-Wold	Up, Upp ( <i>Upper</i> ) Upton, Upthrup
Stræt, ( <i>Street</i> ) Stratford	Wād, ( <i>Woad</i> ) Wadfield
Suth, ( <i>South</i> ) Southam	Wægen, ( <i>Wain</i> ) Wainlode
Swan, ( <i>Bird</i> ) Swanhanger, Saniger	(ge) Wæsc, ( <i>flood</i> ), Washbrook, Washbourne
Swill, ( <i>r-n</i> ) Swillgate	Wealh, ( <i>The Stranger, or the Welshman</i> ) Walsworth
Swin, ( <i>Swine</i> ) Swindon	Weall, ( <i>Wall</i> ) Walham
Synder, ( <i>sunder</i> ) Cinderford	Wic, ( <i>Wick, Village</i> ) Wykwar
Temple, ( <i>belonging to the Templars</i> ) Temple-Guiting	Wilig, ( <i>Willow</i> ) (?) Willicote
Thorn, ( <i>Tree</i> ) Thornbury	Wincel, ( <i>Corner</i> ) Winchcomb
Thrōh, ( <i>Trough</i> ) Througham	Winter, ( <i>Winter</i> ) Winterbourne
Trus, ( <i>Brushwood</i> ) Trewsbury	Withig, ( <i>Willow</i> ) Withybridge
Tūn, ( <i>Farm</i> ) Tonley	Worth, ( <i>Farm, Stead</i> ) Wortley
Twi, ( <i>Two</i> ) Twyford	Wudu, Widu ( <i>Wood</i> ) Woodchester, Wotton
	Wyrn, ( <i>Wurm</i> ) Warmley

## PART II.

## WORDS OCCURRING AS SECOND ELEMENTS, OR SUFFIXES

Acre, Brechacre, Ellenacre, Henacre, Starveacre	Brōc, ( <i>Brook</i> ) Badbrook, Cattybrook
Ærn, ( <i>House</i> ) Brewern, Mixern, Newern	Brycg, ( <i>Bridge</i> ) Bowbridge, Slimbridge, Walbridge, Cambridge, Dudbridge
Æsc, ( <i>Ash-Tree</i> ) Avenage, Princkenash, Picklenash	Burh, Byrig ( <i>d.</i> ) Burg, Borough ( <i>Enclosure, Homestead, Vill, or Fort</i> ) Beckbury, Overbury, &c., &c.
Bæch, ( <i>M.E.</i> ) ( <i>Valley</i> ) Alwinebache, Mulebache	Burne, ( <i>Stream</i> ) Washbourne, Winterbourne, Isburne, Colesbourne
Bedd, ( <i>Bed</i> ) Sponbed	Butts, ( <i>Abutments of Land-strips</i> ) Hambutts
Beorgh, Beorh ( <i>Hillock, Barrow</i> ) Brightwells Barrow	
Bois, ( <i>O.F.</i> ) ( <i>Wood</i> ) Hidcote-Boyce	

**Caut, Cawed** (*W*) (*Clearing*) Lancat

**Ceaster**, (*c-ch*) (*Town or Fort*) Froucester, Gloucester, Cirencester

**Church**, Ashchurch, Pucklechurch

**Clif**, (*Cliff*) Cleeve

**Clūd**, (*Cloud: Rock*) Cleeve-Cloud

**Cnoll**, (*Hill-top*) Huddiknol, Knole

**Copp**, (*Summit*) Berse-coppe. F.D.

**Cot, Cote** (*Cott, Hut*) numerous. Coates, Sezincote

**Court**, Boyce - Court, Droys-Court, Badamscourt

**Croft**, (*Small Farm*) Ellerncroft

**Crois**, (*O.F.*) (*Cross*) Bulscross, Cainscross, Damsels-cross (*L. Crux*)

**Cumb**, (*W. Cwm*) (*Valley*) Batcomb, Brimscomb, Pitchcombe, &c.

**Den, Dene** (*Valley*) Calmsden, Culverdene, Cutsdean, Turkdene

**Dēne, mod; Dean**. The Forest of Dene, comprising an ancient wooded tract containing many vales and streams, seems to point to the general significance of *Forest*, rather than that of a single *valley*

**Dic**, (*Wall of Earth*) Offa's Dyke

**Disc**, (*Dish*) Standish

**Dūn, Don** (*Down, Hill*) Church-down, Mudgetown, Banner-down

**Ēā, ey** (*stream*) Ampney, Depeney

**Eaves**, (*Edge, Skirt of Woodland*) Bremeseaves. F.D.

**Ēcġ**, (*Edge*) Weston-sub-Edge, Wotton-under-Edge

**Eg, iēg** (*g = y*) (*Island*) Dunny, Olney, Blakeney, Epney

**Ende**, (*Bound, Limit*) Blackwells-ende, Bremerende. F.D. Nup-ende.

**Enese, or Evese**, (*Eaves*) Bersenese, Morwodenese, Cnappeesty-senese

**Fald**, (*Fold*) Ifold

**Feld**, (*Field*) Bidfield, Brimsfield, Charfield

**Ford**, (*r-Crossing*) Batsford, Bafford, Andoversford, Fairford, Cinderford

**Geat, yatt** (*Gate*) Allesgate, Kiftsgate, Lypiatt

**Grāf**, (*Grove*) Bangrove, Highgrove

**Green**, Buregrene, Caudle-green, Stroud Green

**Gwent**, (*W*) Netherwent, Overwent (?)

**Hæc**, (*Hatch, Sluice-gate*) Bownace, Bussage, Ninnage, (?) Chavenage

**Hæth**, (*Heath*) (?) Wydcomesede

**Hām**, (*Home*) Arlingham, Bownham, Cranham, Nottingham, (camp), *about ten examples*

**Hamm**, (*Enclosure, Mead*) Alwyneshomme, Gosehomme, Highnam, *and fifteen more.*

**Hangra, Hanger** (*Sloping Wood*) Chiselhanger, Clinger, Saniger, Wishanger



- Harbour** (*Refuge*) Cold Harbour  
(3)
- Hegge, Hay** (*Fence, Hedge*)
- Hid, Hide** (*Measure of Land*)  
Fivehide, Hyde, Hunlanshide  
(Hullasey)
- Hlāw, Hlāw, Low** (*Burial-  
mound*) Bledisloe, Putloe,  
Botloe, Haglow, Eteloe\*
- Hlinc, Lynch** (*a Cultivation-  
terrace*) France Lynch, Ox-  
linch
- Hlith, (Slope)** Heilithe
- Holt, (Wood, Copse)** Acholt,  
Buckholt
- Hop, Hope** (*Valley*) Cannop
- Holm, (ME)** (*a Meadow beside  
water*) Kingsholm
- Hūs, Bacchus, Stonehouse,**  
Greenhouse
- Hrēod, (Rush)** Cleysladesreode.  
F.D.
- Hrycg, (Ridge)** Brackridge, Der-  
ridge, Harridge
- Hull, Hyll (Hill)** Paganhull,  
Aylerdeshull, Berry Hill,  
Bourghull
- Hyrne, Horne** (*Angle, Corner*)  
Lilley-horn
- Hyrst, Hurst** (*Wood*) Deerhurst,  
Sandhurst, Holynhurst
- Ieg, ēg (ey)** (*Island*) Olney
- Incg, (Stream)** Pilning, Guyting
- Knapp, (Head of Ground)** Beallas  
Knap, Giddiknap, Dryknaps
- Lād, (ġelād) (Way)** Abload,  
Evenlode, Lechlade, Frami-  
lode, &c.
- Land,** Buckland, Braceland,  
Newland, Brentlands
- Lane, Lain** (*Path*) Blacklaines.  
F.D.
- Lēah, (Pasture, or Cultivated  
Land; originally Wood, Clear-  
ing)** Bulley, Ebley, &c.
- Mād, (Meadow)** Agmead, Ivory-  
mead, Munmead
- Meand, (open Common land in the  
F. of Dean)** Bream-meand,  
Lower Meand, The Meands.  
F.D. (App: iii).
- Mere, More** (*Mere or Pool*) Black-  
mere, Bridgemare
- Mersc, (Marsh)** Bickmarsh, Cat-  
marsh, Henmarsh
- Mōr, (Moor)** Ailsmore, Aldriches-  
more
- Næs, (Ness)** Sharpness, Nass,  
Blackness
- Ofer, (Bank of River)** Elmore
- Patch** (*A Plot of Ground*) Colpage
- Pæth, (Path)** Bagpath
- Penn, (Fold)** Hampen, Owlpen  
Plot, Alwinplot
- Pōl, (Pool)** Horspools
- Pyrige, (Peartree)** Hartpury
- Quar, (Quarry)** Catbrain Quarr,  
Monks Quarr

\* This form 'loe' is chiefly found in the North of England and South of Scotland, and in Gloucestershire on the Forest of Dene side of Severn.

- Ridding, Ruding (*a Clearing*)  
Ernesruding. F.D.
- Sæte, (*dwelling*) Adsett
- Sceaga, Shaw (*Wood, Copse*)  
Fromshaw or Frenchay
- Scîr, (*a District*) Pynnockshire
- Scēot, (*Shoot*) Cockshoot
- Scrybb, Scrub (*Underwood*) Not-  
tingham Scrub, Custom Scrubs
- Slæd, Slade (*Valley*) Castlett,  
Slatterslade, The Slād
- Slæp, (*a Slippery Place*), Postlip
- Slait, (*a Cattle-Track*) Cow Slait
- Stān, (*Stone*) Abson, Alveston,  
Drakestone, &c.
- Stede, Stead (*a Place or Site*)  
Hempstead
- Stōw, (*Place, Site*) Briavelstow,  
Grimbaldstow
- Stîg, (*a Path*) Cnappesty. F.D.  
Bicknorsty, Insty. F.D.
- Stræt, Street (*Road, Way*) Bread-  
street, Buckle-street, Green-  
street, Oakle-street, Silver-  
street, Wick-street.
- Thorn, (*Tree*) Fretherne
- Thorp, Throp, Thrupp (*Village*)  
Adlestrop, Boutherop, Brook-  
thorpe, Cockrup, Colthrop,  
Inchthorpe, Hatherop, Puck-  
rup, Pindrup, Southrop,  
Westrip, Williamstrip.
- Treōw, (*Tree*) Bernintre
- Tûn, (*Enclosure, Farm*) c. 120  
examples.
- Weg, (*Way, Track*) Blakmonnes-  
way, Holloway, Calfway,  
Daneway, Bourghullesway,  
Foss-way, Patchway
- Well, Wielle (*Source, Spring*)  
Lullingwell, Callowell, Box-  
well, Clearwell, Carswell
- Went, (*Way, Road*) Newent. Cf.  
*Chaucer*, Tro. ii., 815
- Wer, (*Weir, Dam*) Bigsweir,  
Bollewere
- Wic, Wyke (*Village, Dairy-Farm,*  
*Hamlet*) Cerney-wick, Hard-  
wick, Painswick, Wickwyk
- Wold, (*Wood, Wild*) Cotteswold,  
Wigwold
- Worth, (*Farm, Dwelling*) Alds-  
worth, Chedworth, Badg-  
worth, Charingworth, &c.
- Worthyn, (*same*) Shepherdine,  
Ruardean
- Wudu, Widu (*Wood*) Barnwood,  
Morewode

## APPENDIX III.

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**Meend, Myende, Meand.** Frequent in the Forest of Dene ; as Clearwell **Meand**; Allaston **Meand** ; Lower **Meand**, &c. Dr. E. McClure (p. 158. Brit: P1-N: note.), connects it directly with the Cornish Menedh: Welsh Mynydd: i.e. The Long Minde (La Muncde) Co. Salop; signifying mountain, or ridge. I venture to think that this view rests upon insufficient basis. First of all, such ridges as are in the Forest have always been called so: i.e. Serridge. (13th c. **Seyrrudge**); and, when the 13th c. Forest-Scribe referred to an exceptional hill, he frankly terms it "**Mons.**" Not a single instance of **Mynydd** has survived in that peculiarly conservative region; whereas there are over twenty **Meands**. Secondly, wherever this term occurs it carries the sense of open untilled, or common, land, throughout the Bailiwicks; in fact, it is identical with the **Meanelands** of Co. Kent: lands held in common (A.S. Gemæne). That being so, it is of some interest to note that between the Church of St. Mary de Lode (i.e. ferry) and the Severn, at Gloucester, there is still a riverside hamm (homme) called **Meanham(m)**. In Speed's Map. 1610 it is duly marked **Myen-ham**. It was also known as the **Mene-Mede**. I find that there was a Great, and a little, **Mene-Mead**, and they adjoined. Over them the Mayor & Burgesses, as well as the Convent of St. Peter, possessed **Common-pasture-rights**.

It is, therefore, of interest to find that the name of the short way which leads to the mead directly from the above-mentioned Church was known for centuries as "The **Myende Lane**," "**Myinde Lone**," "The **Miindelone**" also (pl) "**Myinges Lane**." (cf. c. Corp. Records. Ed.: W. H. Stevenson, 1893.) "lying between the land of the Abbot of Gloucester in the East and the land belonging to the Service of St. Mary in the Church of St. Mary before the gate (**ante Portam**) of the Abbey, on the West" 1423-4. (No. 1085).

The other mentions of the position and name of lane and meadow all agree. Thus, in 1303 (No. 773) it is called "**The-miindelone.**" (*sic.*); while, in the Hist: et Cart: S. Petri. (11.243.) the name is spelled "**Mihindelone.**" (A.D. 1263). We find a Gloucestershire parson, of Bagendon in 1330 called John of **Mundlone** (Cal: Pat: R: m. 136 b.). There can, then, be no question about the identity of the significance of *Myen*, or *myende* with regard to this lane and the meadows to which it gave direct access. The "*d*" would, therefore, seem to have accreted itself after the manner of the same letter in the term *hind* (*hīne* O.E. *hīna* a servant).

[Since contributing the above to N. & Q. (May, 1913), p. 363, the interesting and satisfying reply of Dr. G. Krueger, of Berlin, reached me (l. c. p. 432).—"We have the same word denoting the same thing, viz.: die *Allmende* = *Allgemeinde*, belonging to the adj. *gemein(e)* = *gemein-schaftlich* (common). In Bavaria, the pasture held in common, die *gemeinweide* is called die *Gemain*, which corresponds exactly to O.E. *gemāne*."]

But a more obscure point of interest arises if we turn to the *Perambulatio Forestæ de Dene* of A.D. 1281. In this minute and valuable description of the bounds of the various Bailiwicks of that Forest, there is no mention whatever of a **Meand**; but several times there occurs the term "**La Munede**:" which is precisely the same term used by the land-scribe in mediæval Shropshire to describe the long **Minde** (**La Munede**). In the *Perambulation*, "*Apud la holyene munede*" is mentioned as a spot where an area for wood-cutting (*Trenchea*) begins, i.e. "at the Holly **Munede**." But as this cannot refer to a mountain or ridge in the Bailiwick of Berse,—what else can it refer to but the local meend, otherwise, Berse Common (to-day)? "*Et sic ultra le Muneden usque ad album lapidem*" occurs among the boundaries of Lea Bailly; "*et una trenchea vocata de Pirihale . . . duret usque "la Muned-way:"*" i.e. the path or road to the Meend, or Common-land (Cf. *Myende-lone*, above!)

If my conjecture (for I will not venture to call it more,) should prove to be correct, it would shew that the error, (if such there be) in the term "**Munede**" as applied to "**Meend**" was probably due to the spelling of an A.N. Scribe who had been made familiar with its employment as a land-term in other

and more Western Districts, and who had forgotten its precise meaning.

The Rev. A. L. Mayhew aptly suggests, N. & Q. II. s vii., p. 432, that "*Munede* is an A.N, form of a Med. Lat. *Munita*, for *immunitas*, a privileged district,—one immune from Seignorial rights. The form *munita* would regularly become *m̄ynde* in O.E. In the Glos. dialect this *m̄ynde* would be represented quite regularly by the spelling and modern pronunciation,—*meend*."











