

TRACES OF THE LANGUAGE
OF THE PRE-HISTORIC AND OTHER
ANCIENT RACES OF HAMPSHIRE
CONTAINED IN THE
PLACE NAMES OF THE COUNTY.

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Their memory liveth on your hills,
It liveth on your shore,
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialects of yore.

There is not an ancient race, among the many who have lived in Hampshire, whether as ordinary settlers, or as rulers, who have not left some remains of their language in the place names of the county.

This county, in common with other parts of the South of England, was during successive periods occupied by people of the Iberian and Celtic races, which latter certainly came by two distinct immigrations, or branches of the same race, but widely separated in point of time.

The Iberians were the people of the later Stone Age. The Goidels or Gaels were the Celts of the early immigration, and they brought in a knowledge of the making and the use of bronze. The Belgae were the Celts of the later immigration and with them probably came, from what is now known as Belgium, a knowledge of the manufacture and uses of iron.

These ancient races have left us, not only some of their implements and articles of domestic use, but also their mounds and other burial sites in which the remains of their skeletons, or the remains of their cremated bodies are found.

They have also left us traces of their language, for their names survive in those of some of our streams, springs, hills, and other places. These successive settlements followed each other as the results of conquest.

When the Romans came they found in Hampshire various tribes of different racial descent, having clans or tribal divisions among themselves. The Belgae, the Atrebatas, and the Segontiaci, are the names by which these tribes were known to the Roman historians.

Subsequently to the Roman Conquest the dialects of these people must have been subjected to modifying influences. For four hundred years Latin was the language of the ruling classes, and some place names of Latin origin derived from that period have survived to the present day. When the Roman occupation ceased, the British people, who were left to govern themselves, were in the main of Celtic descent. Their old tribal distinctions however had become more or less obliterated, and their manners and customs had become modified, by long contact with the higher civilisation of their rulers.

During the long period of the Roman dominion, their dialects also must have become modified through the greater facilities for inter-communication afforded by the Roman roads, through contact with their Latin speaking rulers, and with the Roman army of occupation composed of troops from various parts of the Empire, of various nationalities, and of various tongues.

The West Saxon conquest brought in settlers of the Teutonic race, and the bulk of the place names in Hampshire are those which were given them by our Saxon forefathers. The survival, however, of a considerable number of Celtic names for places, streams, and water sources, proves that the West Saxon conquest was not a war of extermination, but a conquest and a settlement, during which many local Celtic place words became incorporated into the West Saxon dialect. Some of the conquered people must have remained; and the Saxon settlers must have adopted from them many of their old names for places, streams, and water sources, instead of giving these places new names of their own.

The immigration of Jutes into the Isle of Wight and the southern parts of the county contemporaneously with that of the West Saxons, introduced some place names of Jutish origin, which bear a strong resemblance to names in Kent, and to some others existing in the original home of the Jutes in the north of Europe.

The settlements of small colonies of Danes and Northmen in various parts of Hampshire, chiefly on parts of the royal manors of the West Saxon kings, brought in a considerable number of Scandinavian names, which survive as evidences of such settlements.

The nomenclature of Hampshire comprises also numerous examples of Norman French names, many of them personal ones derived from the Norman lords of many manors, chiefly given them in the 13th century, when the custom of enlarging the names of manors was in fashion. The names derived from French sources includes also some from southern France, which may be traced to the settlement in Hampshire of people from Gascony, and other southern provinces, between the time when Normandy was lost to the English Crown early in the 13th century, and the loss of Aquitaine in the middle of the 15th century.

The place names also include many of medieval or Low Latin origin, chiefly derived from monastic and other ecclesiastical influences and the numerous ecclesiastical estates.

Anyone who is acquainted with various parts of this county which still possesses place and water names as old as the time of the Celts, cannot fail to recognise the appropriate character of such names, especially in the case of many water names. It should, however, be remembered that the lapse of more than two thousand years since these names were first used, the disappearance of the ancient forests, the inclosure of the common lands, and the progress of agriculture, have greatly changed the aspect of the county, and must have affected the rainfall and its natural drainage.

The water words are the oldest among all place names in England. The vowel sounds of such names are of chief importance, the consonants attached to such sounds, being subject to variation from continuous usage, fashion, or caprice.

The oldest word of all comprised among Hampshire names is the syllabic word "oure," "ower," or "ur," of which there are several examples. It occurs in the place names Ower or Oure, near Fawley, and in the name of the stream Oure, a tributary of the Test. It is probably the same word as that now spelt Over, which forms part of the place names Andover, Candover, Overton, and Micheldever, written in some old documents Andoura,¹ Andeure, Candeure, Ouerton, and Mucheldovre.²

The water word "oure" or "ur," is one of those very ancient water names whose origin it is very difficult to assign to the language of any ancient race. Like the water words or sounds, ar and an, it has travelled far. The word our occurs in water names in Southern France, as in that of the river Adour, Hautes-Pyrénées. It occurs also in the river name Douro in Northern Spain. The South of France and the North of Spain is the home of Basques, the modern representatives of the oldest race in Europe, who are believed, from their cranial characteristics, language, and customs, to be descendants of the ancient Iberian race, the people who constructed dolmens over their dead in Spain, France, and Britain, and who were the people of the Neolithic or newer Stone Age in England. The syllabic word "ur" is still a Basque water word, and "oure" or "ur" is probably a survival of the ancient Iberian or Neolithic language, which has been preserved by succeeding races who have used it by its sound. From whatever ultimate source it came, the word "oure" or "ur," signifying water, has travelled far. In a modified sound it occurs as a water word in India and other parts of Asia, and is probably of the same significance as the name Ur of the Chaldees.

This water word was certainly used by the Hampshire Celts, and by them transmitted to the West Saxons. The names of the River Stour, that of the Bure Stream, and those of Westoure or Westover, Mourhale, and Mourstead, the old name of Morestead, are other examples of its use.

The same word appears to have been used in the names containing the syllable "dur," in some instances now spelt "der,"

¹ Rotulus Cancellarii.

² Cal. Rot. Chart, 2 Edward III.

such as Durley, Durwood, Esteddurle, and Westedurle (the old names for East Tytherley and West Tytherley), Apuldercombe, and Maplederwell.

The Iberian migration can be traced by funeral monuments and racial characteristics from North Africa as far as Britain, but the home of the parent stock may have been further eastward in the Asiatic continent. The migrations of ancient races can be traced over great distances. Those of the Celts are a good example. The Galatae or Galatians of Asia Minor are allowed to have been Celts.

It is not very surprising, consequently, that some of the surviving water names in countries far apart, but within the range of such migrations, have been derived from the same water words.

The syllabic word "oure" or "ur" was perhaps hardened in sound by some of the races which used it, into "aar" or "ar," which are represented in Hampshire by the names of the rivers Yar in the Isle of Wight, by the old name Cerewartune for Cholderton, a great place for springs, by Warbourne, Harbridge and similar names. Such a name as Warbourne is a duplicated word partly Celtic and partly Saxon. Such names as War hill, south of Privet, and War down, southwest of Buriton, are not Saxon or old English names referring to the sites of battles, but more ancient syllabic Celtic water words, descriptive of the flow of water down these hill sides in rainy seasons.

The water words ar and our occur together as a duplicated name in that of the Vale of Wardour, in Wiltshire.

Another old syllabic water word which forms part of many Hampshire water names is "an." It occurs in the names Abbots Ann, Anmore, Anbury, Andwell, Andover, Candover, Icenan, the old name of the Itchen, Terstan, the old name of the Test, and many others. As a water place name, the name Andover occurs in several parts of Hampshire, such as Andover water plantation at the lower end of the Candover valley.

The water word "an" was evidently much used by the early Celts in Britain, and it may have been adopted from a more remote source.

"Aar" occurs as a river name in Switzerland, and "an" as a syllabic water name in Spain.

They occur also in the names of rivers much further eastward, and were probably used for water names in times more remote than that of the Celtic Conquest of Western Europe. The river names in the Biblical text—"Are not Abana and Pharpar rivers of Damascus better than all the waters of Israel?" show that these syllabic water names "an" and "ar" have travelled far and must be of extreme antiquity.

The Gaelic or Erse word "knock," a hill, common in Ireland, occurs in the names Nuclei, the Domesday name for Nutley, in Knockwood and Kitnox.

The Gaelic word "liss," an earthen fortification, of which there are many examples in Irish place names, occurs in the Hampshire place names, Lyss near Petersfield, and Lyss Sturmy near Odiham.

The words "lin," a lake or water, and "dun," a fortified hill site, occur in places called London, such as London Hill Thruxton, Little London Pamber, and similar names at Enham, Sopley, Broughton, Minstead, and other places. These places have descriptive names come down from early Celtic time, which were no doubt correct descriptions of such sites at that time. The word "dun" occurs in Dunley, Dunwood, and Dunmer, now Dummer. The word "lin," a lake or marsh, occurs also in the place names Linwood, Lyndhurst, Linstead, Linbrook, Linford Chase, and others, all water places.

The word "eannagh," a marsh, which is found among Irish names, occurs in Hampshire in the Domesday names Anna, as applied to places on the stream which flows from Amport near Andover.

One of the most interesting Celtic place names in Hampshire, and one which shows well how names may become modified is Ringwood. Its proximity to the New Forest has caused it to be assigned a derivation from its forest associations. Its Domesday name however, is Rinewede, pronounced no doubt by the Norman French scribe as Rine wade. There was certainly a wade or ford here in prehistoric time, before a bridge was built. "Rine" is a name of

remote origin for a water course, and occurs in the name Rinawade, an ancient place in Ireland. The name also occurs in that of Rhinefield in the New Forest. The ancient place names of Hampshire were brought here by conquering races who left some similar names in parts of the continent whence they came. The name of the river Rhine naturally suggests itself as an example. The migration of the earlier Celts has been traced by some authorities on the subject, from Switzerland and the highlands around the upper course of the Rhine, to Britain.

The Gaelic word "lochan," a lake, survives in Hampshire in the name Lockerley, where the site of the ancient loch may be traced above the mill. The word "larroch," a house site, occurs, in the name Laverstoke, anciently Lavrochstoke.

The most numerous old names of Celtic origin are however those which find their analogues in Wales and Cornwall rather than among the Gaelic races of Scotland and Ireland.

The word "coed" or "coid," a wood, which occurs in Wales, is found in Hampshire in the names Quidhampton, and perhaps Quedamentune, the Domesday name for Corhampton. It occurs also in the former old place name of Coddebere,¹ and in the Domesday place name Lenimcode.

The Celtic marsh name "rhuim" occurs in the names Romsey, Rumbridge, and the name Rumseys, at Hursley, in use a few centuries ago.

"Rhyd," the Celtic name for a ford, occurs in the names Rudley, which survive at Soberton and at Southwick.

The Celts have left their names among many of the Hampshire hills, in their word "cwm," a hollow between hills, modified by later Saxon use into combe, which survives in the names Compton, Chilcombe, Combe, Combes, Nettlecombe, Stancome, Cockscombe, and others.

The word "man," a district, occurs in the old hundred or district name of Mansbridge, in that of Manhode, the part of Hayling Island submerged in the Middle Ages, and in Manydown.

The word "pen," the head or end, occurs in Inkpen, Penton, Pennington, Pens, Penwood, and other Hampshire names.

¹ Calendar Inquisitiones post mortem, 3 Edw. III.

In all countries the water names are the most enduring, and there is scarcely any country which has been occupied by successive races through conquests, which does not afford examples of such persistent names of rivers, streams, pools, and springs; many syllabic words often surviving, some of which are perhaps words of similar meaning used by successive races, and others may be descriptive words, used to denote water under various conditions.

The Celtic names are on our Hampshire waters, and the lapse of two thousand years, during which the streams have been flowing since the time of the Celts, has been insufficient to wash them away. They were preserved for many centuries by their sound alone, but now they have become embodied in our literature, it is probable they will endure as long as the English language lasts.

Such names as Oxenbourn, Oxlease, Oxey marsh, Oxney stream, Exbury, Axford, Hockless hole, Hockley sley, Dockenswater, have been derived from the Celtic syllabic water words "ox," "ex," "ax," "ock."

Such names as those of the river Wey, Wyeford, Weybrook, Wymering, have been derived from the Celtic water word "wy." Such words as Twyford and Twynham have, I think, also come from the same source, being shortened forms of the Wyford and the Wynham.

The names Isington, Ismans, Isnage, Isted, Tisted, have been derived from the Celtic water word "uisg," and it is probable that the name Owlesbury, locally pronounced Usselbury, has come from the same source.

Such names as Polhampton, Pollack, Paulgrove, Paultons, Polsden, Poleshole, Polespond, Poulner, have been derived from the Celtic word "pwl," a pool.

Such names Ashe, Ashlet, Ashbridge, Ashdell, Ashley, Ashfield, Ashford, Andlers Ash have been derived from the Celtic water word "ache."

The river name Avon, and the stream known as Avon Water have derived their names from the Celtic word "afon," a stream. Avon Tyrrell, and Keyhaven, which occurs in old records as Kiavene, are names derived from the same word.

There are some names which are probably modified forms of the Celtic word "ystrad," a dale, such as Whipstrove, Stroud, Stroud green (four examples), Stroud farm, and others.

The name Hayling has been derived from the Celtic word "hal," salt, and it denoted the salt making place, concerning the making of which in Southern England there are historical references as early as the 4th century. The salterns at South Hayling have been discontinued within the last twelve years.

The place names which have been derived partly from the time of the Romans, when Latin was the language of the governing classes are—

1.—Those which relate to castles or fortified sites, such as Winchester, Silchester, Porchester, Stanchester, part of Preston Candover, and Doncaster farm in North Stoneham, and which have been derived from the Latin *castrum*, a castle, or fortification.

2.—Those which have derived their names from the Roman roads—as Stratton, Stratfieldsay, Stratfield Turgis, and probably some of the place names known as streets, particularly those situated along the line of the great roads or other Roman ways, such as Burgess Street, near Southampton. These have come from the word *strata*, a pavement, or paved road. The Roman roads being all carefully made or paved were thus designated.

3.—Those referring to springs of which Fontley and Mottisfont still remain. The name Havant appears to have derived from an alteration and shortening of *Hamanfunta*, by which name it is mentioned in a Saxon charter. These names are survivals of the use of the Latin *fons*, a spring or fountain.

4.—Those derived from the Latin *portus*, an entrance, or harbour as Portsmouth, Gosport, Porchester, Portway, the name of the Roman road from Silchester to Old Sarum, and Portsea.

5.—Those derived from the Latin *campus*, a plain or field, of which Cinges camp in Domesday Book, Campesete now Kempshott, and Godman camp are examples.

6.—Those derived from the Latin *mons*, a mountain or mount, of which Sidmanton and Belmont are examples.

7.—Perhaps the Cold Harbour names. These all occur along or near to the lines of the old Roman roads. The derivation of the name (if of Latin origin) which appears to me most probable is from *arbor*, a tree, and *colonus*, a cultivator of the ground, or settler. We have a place named Orams Arbor at Winchester, but not Cold Harbour. This is possibly of some significance, for the Cold Harbours were perhaps places where cultivators or settlers lived near the trees or woods, not far from the Roman roads. There would be no reason why such a settlement should exist just outside the walls of Winchester.

It is a curious circumstance that many manors in Hampshire some of them adjoining the Roman roads, were held by what was known as colonial tenure, as late as the time of

the Norman Survey, *i.e.*, the tenants were freemen in all respects, except that they could not remove from their holdings. This tenure existed in many parts of the Roman Empire.

The Saxon place names are of course the most numerous and, as regards the common ones, it will only be necessary in this paper to classify them. The most important of them may be briefly classed in the following way:—

1.—Settlement names, derived from *tun*, a township, such as Houghton; ham a homestead, as Upham; those by the *ings* or meadow-land, as Wonsington, now Wonston; those names of places which were closed in round the homestead, and known as *worthis*, as Bentworth; the wicks or habitation places, as Southwick; those in forest glades where the cattle could lie, known as *leys*, as Bramley; the other wood settlements, known by the forest names, *hurst*, *holt*, and *wood*, as Brockenhurst, Sparsholt, and Woodmancot; the settlements in the forest clearings, as *Kingsclere*; and those in the fields where timber was cut down or felled, as *Titchfield*.

2.—The water names, many of which afterwards gave their names to settlements and manors; such as those derived, from springs, known as wells in Saxon time, as *Itchingswell*; and those derived from *lades* or *lodes*, water channels, as *Ladle Hill* and *Loddon*. Such names as *Tichborne*, *Hurstbourn*, *St. Mary Bourn*, *Bourn mouth*, have been derived from the Saxon word *bourn*. The place names ending in *ford* mark the sites of settlements by the fords. The stokes or artificial fords made by stakes, are marked by such names as *Stoke*, *Oldstoke*, *Longstock*, *Stockbridge*, and *Basingstoke*.

3.—The hill names, of which some of the most interesting are those derived, from the word *hoe*, a hill, as *Hoe*, *East Hoe*, *Pacches-trowe*, and those derived from the syllabic word *el*, a hill, as *Eldon*, *Ellsfield*, *Bortel* and *Hordle*; those derived from the word *hope* or *hop*, a hill side, as *Wallop* or *Walhop*, and *Hotlop*, the name of an old manor in the parish of *Broughton*. The name *Lopton* in that of *Lopton Corner*, *Upper Wallop*, at the boundary of the county, has probably also been derived from *hop*, a hill side. The passage as translated in the *Psalms*, "Why hop ye so ye hills?" becomes intelligible, when we survey the hills rising on all sides of the *Wallop Valley* in connection with the derivation of these place names.

4.—The names of fortified places from the Saxon word *burh*, or *bury*, a fortified site, as *Bury Hill*, *Bury Farm*, *Tidbury*, *Walbury*, *Dane-bury*, *Woolbury*, *Burghclere*, and the many old borough names.

5.—The boundary names such as *Shirley* and *Sherfield*, from the Saxon word *scir* or *scire*, a share, or shire; and *Marchwood*, *Mark Lane*, *Mark Ash*, and *Markfield*, from the Saxon word, *merc*, a mark or title.

The forest boundary names marked by the words *dean* and *den*, such as *Horndean*, *Finchdean*, *Bramdean*, *Dean*, *East* and *West Déan*, *Bordean*, *Dibden* (anciently *Depedene*), *Glidden*, *Chidden*, *Hatherden*, *Standen*, *Cliddesden*, and *Denmead*.

The names comprising the word *lug*, which probably meant a boundary ditch, as *Park lug*, *Summerlug*, *Silchester*, and *Summer-lug Ibsley*, meaning probably *South mere lug*.

6.—The names derived from the Saxon mythology as Freefolk and Freemantle, from the goddess, Freya or Frea, the Saxon Venus or Aphrodite, and Thursley or Thunreslea, from Thor or Thunor, whose name has survived in that of Thursday,—Thunderley manor, a name since disused, was held by Matthew de Columbarius in the 13th century.¹

There are in Hampshire some names which have been derived from the Jutes, who settled in the Isle of Wight and parts of South Hampshire contemporaneously with the Saxons. Hengistbury Head and Horsey Island are names which occur in those parts of Hampshire which were settled by Jutes, and they recall the names of the Jutish heroes Hengist and Horsa.

The name Emsworth, with its stream named the Ems, reminds us of the river Ems, in Northern Germany, near the original home of the Jutish race.

Some of the Jutes who settled in this county appear to have come from Kent, a much earlier settlement, and to have introduced some names into their Hampshire province from Kent. The name Canterton, in the Jutish part of the New Forest bears a strong resemblance to that of Canterbury. There are about half-a-dozen places in Hampshire called by such names as Kent's hill and Kent's farm, and there are many resemblances between place names in the Jutish parts of Hampshire and those of Kent, which I have described elsewhere.²

The old Saxon agricultural names are some of the most interesting in the county.

Idsworth has derived its name from the Saxon agricultural assessment word hide, and was written Hidesworth in the 14th Century.³ Hyde, Winchester, Hyde farm, Broughton, Hyde farm, Lockerley, Hyde farm, Itchinswell, and Fifhide* (5 hides), now Fifield, are other examples.

The Saxon hide was divided into four yardlands, and this name has survived in Yard farm, Godshill.⁴

¹Calendar Inquis. post mortem, 2 Edward I.

²Traces of the Jutes in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight in "The Antiquary," Vol. XXIX.

³Nomina Villarum, 9 Edward II.

* Nomina Villarum, 9 Edw. II.

⁴Worsley's Map of the Isle of Wight.

The numerous names ending in *linch* or *link* are derived from the Saxon *linches*, *i.e.*, the headlands of the ploughed fields, or acre strips. The *bartons* or *bertons* are the old barn places, or storage places for large manors.

The *garstons*, as *Woodgarston*, are the grass places.

A considerable number of names contain a word now usually spelt *fox*. It really means *folks* and refers to a common system of agriculture, as *Foxcot* and *Foxefeld*, the old name of *Froxfield*.

The word *severals*, as applied to fields, marks the time of the break up of the common system, when land began to be held in severalty. The word *doles*, from the Saxon *doels*, a portion, survives in the name *Dolés*, near *Andover*.

Among what may be termed the old geological names of Saxon or Middle English origin, are those relating to natural phenomena, such as *Fulflood*, close to *Winchester*, and an old name *Fullflood*, formerly in use at *Southampton*. *Privet flood* is another very old name derived from the occasional overflow of flood water in the lower part of the parish of *Privett*. This name occurs in the Saxon chronicle, as it was at *Privet flood*, that *Sigebert*, King of *Wessex*, was stabbed by a swineherd.

There was formerly a manor in the Isle of *Wight* named *Prymes floude*.¹

The old name of *Wyne floude*, for *Winslade*, occurs in the time of *Edward III*.²

The drainage of the chalk area of *Hampshire*, which is above the level of the permanent streams, is commonly carried away by underground passages. The rain as it falls on the higher chalk surfaces, which are commonly covered with some clay, first flows away in small rain streams until it meets with some place where the chalk is bare or the covering insufficient to prevent the absorption of the water. Such hollows or holes are known as "*Swallows*" and "*Swallow holes*." The name *Swallick Farm*, at *Cliddesden*, appears to have derived its name from a natural phenomenon of this kind.

¹ *Nomina Villarum*, 9 *Edw. II*.

² *Cal. Inq. post-mortem*, 15 *Edward III*.

A name for places where water occasionally rises is *pot*, as Potbottom, east of Laverstoke, Potwell, east of Southwick, and Potbridge, near Odiham. The rising of the water in some of the springs of the county resembles the boiling of water, and the name potboiling has not yet gone entirely out of use as a description of the rising of clear water such as may be seen at chalk springs. Some of the places where wells were dug for a water supply are known by the name Pit, used in the sense of a well, from the Saxon *pytt*, a well, as Pitt, near Hursley, Hookpit Farm, near Headbourn Worthy, Pitt Place, and Pithill. The gravel which abounds in various parts of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is denoted in several place names which are surviving examples of the Anglo-Saxon word *ceosel*, gravel, such as Cheesehill, Winchester, originally so named from the river gravel brought down by the river, and which here formed a convenient ford across the stream before the bridge was built. Chessell, part of Bittern, has obtained its name from a similar circumstance. Another of these old gravel names is Wroxall, in the Isle of Wight, whose derivation has been obscured by the modern spelling. It occurs in the middle ages, under the name Warochessle. Chessell, near Shalfleet, Cheslands, Headbourn Worthy, and Cheesecombe, Hawkley are other examples.

Such names as Gore End, East Woodhay, Gore Down, Niton, Gorley, on the west of the New Forest, Gore Farm, Milton, and Bransgore have called up pictures of imaginary battles in which much blood was shed. They do not refer to blood, but to mud or dirt, and have been derived from the Saxon word *gór*, which has this significance.

The Danish or Scandinavian invasions of Hampshire and the subsequent settlements of Northmen have left some permanent marks on the place names of the county.

First, we have the *thorpes* which all appear to have been isolated Norse manors or settlements on the royal demesne of the early Saxon kings. One of these—Ibthorpe—on the ancient royal demesne of Hurstbourn, subsequently known as Hurstbourne Tarrant, retains some peculiar privileges to the present day, the commoners of Ibthorpe being the lords of their own manor. Milnthorpe, near Win-

chester, Eastthorp, on the eastern side of Basingstoke, Edmondsthorpe, part of Kingsclere, Throop, near Christchurch, Thorpe Farm, near Petersfield, and Swanthorpe are other examples.

The names Southrope and Ropley have probably come from the same word.

The local name for Hurstbourn Tarrant has for centuries been Up-husband, and the word husband is of Danish origin. Of the thwaits, from the Norse word "thwait," a forest clearing, we have several examples, now somewhat modified, viz., Pipers Wait, Bramshaw, Denny Wait, near Lyndhurst, and Waits Farm, near Kingsclere.

The name Fareham is probably of Danish origin, from the word "fare," Faarbak, the name of a place on the Sound and the name of the Faroe Islands apparently come from the same word. The coast near Fareham was much frequented by the Danes.

There are several Hampshire place names derived from Scandinavian personal names. Sweynston, or Swainston, has obtained its name from the personal name Swein, probably Swein, King of Denmark, and Woolston, written Olafstune, in Domesday Book, has probably got its name from Olaf, King of Norway. These old kings of the northmen occupied the Isle of Wight and shores of Southampton Water in 994. Swein again took possession of the Isle of Wight in 998. Thruxton, or Thorkleston, has derived its name from the Norse personal name, Thorkell. The names along the Hampshire coast ending in ore, from "ore," "or," a strand, are also words of Danish origin, and correspond to the name Elsinore, in Denmark. Needsore, at the mouth of the Beaulieu River, Copnor, Stansore, Cracknore, Bittern, ore, the old name for the shore at Bittern, Ventnor, and Rownor are good examples of the permanence of these shore names.

The name of a creek now silted up, known as Jurd's Lake at Woolston has probably been derived from the Norse word, jörd, earth, or earth worshippers.

In Normandy there are many local names ending in ville, which have been derived from personal settlements of North-

men.¹ Similarly we have in Hampshire some places described in old records as *villes*, which are probably old settlements of a similar kind, such as the *ville* of Burley and the *ville* of Bistern closes in the New Forest, Frenchmore part of Broughton, and Throop, part of Christchurch.

The Norse word "holl," a hill, has apparently given names to Holbury, of which there are two places so named in the south of the county, to Hollington, Holfleet, and Holbrook, now Allbrook, where a stream still flows down from its source on the side of a hill.

The names of islands and places more or less insulated ending in "ey," or "eye," are commonly regarded as having a termination of Scandinavian origin. They are well represented along the Hampshire coast in the names Portseye, the old name for Portsea, Thorney, Pewtie, the old name for Pewit Island, and Horsey.

A Danish kitchen midden was found on great Horsey in 1886.

The examples I have given show that words derived from the language of the ancient Celts survive in numerous instances in the names for natural features in this county, and are indelibly connected with its water names.

I have also pointed out how largely the language of the West Saxons, and to some extent that of the Danes is stamped on the names of the settlements they formed; the tuns, hams, worths, ing's, fields, steads, stokes, fords, thorpes, and thwaits, which were their homes and homesteads.

On the other hand, the Norman French names which survive are for the most part the names of lords and officials. These names of the Norman and Anglo-Norman nobles or officials are the permanent marks of the Norman conquest, and are upon many of the manors, into possession of which they and their successors came after the conquest, by grants from the Norman and Plantagenet kings, which manors subsequently became called by the names of their lords, as well as by their older Saxon designations.

The following are the chief examples:—

Anne de Port or Anna Port, now Amport, from the family of Hugh de Port, the chief Hampshire baron at the time of the Domesday Survey.

¹ England under the Norman Kings, by Lappenberg, p. 97.

Anne Savage, now Little Ann, so named from the Sauvage family, and formerly known as Savageton.

Avon Tyrell, so named from being held by the Tyrell family.

Barton Peverel, from the Peverel family name.

Barton Stacey, from Emericus de Sacy, who held it in the 13th century.

Binstead St. Clare, from the St. Clare family.

Boarhunt Herberd, from Hereberd de Burhunt, who was lord of the manor.

Breamore Courtney, from the Courteney family, the Earls of Devon.

Compton Monceaux, from the Monceaux family name.

Easton Crook, or Crux Easton, from Croc, the huntsman, who held it in the time of William the Conqueror.

Edmonsthorpe Beenham, from the Beenham, or Benham, family name.

Edmondsthorpe Lances, from the Launcelene family, who held it early in the 14th century.

Farley Chamberlayne, from Galfre le Chamberlain, in the 13th century, and Robert le Chamberlayne, his son.

Hannington Lances, from the Launcelene family name.

Hartley Maudit, from the Malduit, or Maudit, family name.

Hartley Wespall, from the Wayspayl family name.

Hinton Admiral, from the Aumerial family name.

Hinton Daubeney, from the d'Aubeney family name.

Hinton Merchant, from the Marchant family name.

Leckford Richard, an old name for a manor in Leckford, from Richard of Leckford.

Lyss Sturme, from the Sturmy family name.

Penton Mewsey, from the de Meysey family name.

Sherborn Coudray, from the Coudray family name.

Sherborn St. John, from the family name of the St. Johns, lords and barons of Basing.

Sherfield English, from the name of l'Engley's family, by whom the manor was held.

Shipton Bellinger, a corruption from Berenger, the manor having been held by the de Berenger family.

Stoke Charity, from the surname of Henry de la Charité, who held the manor in the 13th century.

Stratfieldsaye, from the Saye family name.

Stratfield Turgis, from the Turgys family.

Sutton Scotney, from the Escoteny family name.

Upton Grey, from the le Grey family name.

Weston Corbet, from the Corbet family name.

Weston Patrick, from the name of Patrick de Cadurcis, to whom the manor was granted in the time of Henry III.

Worthy Mortimer, corrupted into Martyr Worthy, from the Mortimer family, who held the manor soon after the conquest.

The settlement of Norman lords and ecclesiastics in Hampshire after the conquest, and the use of Norman French as the language of the governing classes, have left other marks

on the topographical names of the county. Until the time of Edward III. old French was the language used in Courts of Law, and this had an important influence. In some old manorial records which survive concerning lands in this county during the 13th and 14th centuries, many Anglicised French names occur, some of which have survived in a modified form to the present day, such as Le Marks, Le Britay, Le Buttes, and Le Reye.

The name purlieu, as applied to forest topography, is a good example of the continuous use of an old French word.

The name Beaulieu is the best example of an old French manorial name existing in the county. Among other old Norman French names are Norman Court, Normandy, and Normandy Hill, near Alton, Normans land, formerly so-called at Yateley, Alderman le Grand, a tything of Andover, Malwood, Belmont, Bailey Green, from the old French bailiff, Bargery, Beaufie, Alleynés, Roys, Bostal, Bossington, Plestow, and Montgomery.

The place name Rowlands Castle is one which commemorates the renown of the old French, or Gaulish, hero, Roland, one of the most celebrated in medieval romances.

The street names, Bugle-street and French-street are of Norman origin.

The old French word "chene," an oak, is a good example of such names, being used locally in Hampshire. There is a tything in Kingsclere known as North Oakley, but it cannot be traced in Domesday Book, except under the name Chene, which was apparently written by the Norman scribe instead of the English name. The word also occurs in the name of the old Cheyney Court at Winchester, in the name of an old lane, leading out of French Street, Southampton, known as La Cheyne, and in the old name Chane Oke in Parkhurst Forest, the second name being added locally when through the disuse of French, people had forgotten what chene meant.

There are a few French names of later date that became used in Hampshire through the English connection with Aquitaine, which began with the marriage of Henry II. and Eleanor his queen. The dedication of churches to St. Faith

or St. Foy, was adopted at that time out of compliment presumably to this alliance, St. Faith being a patron saint of Gascony.

The parish of St. Faith, Winchester, owes its name to this source.

Newton Valence is so named after William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, a relative of Henry III., whose name came from Valence in the south of France.

Roche Court obtained its name from the family of Peter de Roche, Bishop of Winchester and Justiciar of the kingdom early in the 13th century.

Rochel Lane, Southampton, a name now disused, was named after la Rochelle.

The names Beaurepaire, Brocas Farm, and Cufauds, are Gascon names apparently brought in with the Gascon family of Brocas, in the time of Edward III.

Such names as Penton Grafton, Hartley Wintney, Hurstbourn Tarrant, and Anne de Bec, the former name of Monxton, recalls the connection of these manors with ancient religious houses.

Hampshire contains also a considerable number of place names, some of them of Latin origin, derived from medieval or ecclesiastical sources. Of these we have—

1.—Those derived from monks or monasteries, as Monk Sherborne, Monxton, Monkham fields, Calbourn, Monkton Mead, near Ryde, Monkswood, Ropley.

2.—Those derived from the medieval word, minch, or minchun, a nun, such as Minchams, Medstead, Mincing field, Durley, Minchin's Farm, Bramley, Minchens rough, Hordle. All these names are attached to land which formerly belonged to nunneries.

3.—Those derived from officials of religious houses, such as Abbots Ann, Abbots Cross, Itchen Abbas, Leckford Abbots, Lyss Abbess, Hurstbourne Priors, Wallop Priorissa, the old name for Nether Wallop, Priors Dean, Priors Hold Farm, Boarhunt, Priors Nap, Medstead, Priors Hill, Weston Corbet. Hinton Ampner has got the latter part of its name from the Almoner of St. Swithun's Priory, to whom the manor officially belonged, the name originally being Hinton Almoner. Cannon Park, Kingsclere, has obtained its name from the Canons of Rouen, to whom the manor belonged until the 14th Century.

4.—Those derived from the names of Saints; of which we have St. Mary Bourne, St. Mary Extra, St. Denys, St. Clare Farm, Bonchurch, after St. Boniface, and Merry Oak, a boundary place, and originally St. Mary's Oak, a boundary tree.

Some of the ancient episcopal manors have the prefix Bishop, to distinguish them, as Bishop's Waltham, Bishop's Sutton, and Bishopstoke. The hermitage names remind us of the hermits, who lived on or near these sites. The name hermitage survives on St. Catherine's Down, I.W., Chidden Common, near Hambledon, near Alverstoke, and near Havant. The name of the hermitage on the Itchen, at Southampton, has been disused, but the name Chapel, which is still used as the name of that part of the town, is a name derived from the ancient chapel of the hermitage.

In addition, there are miscellaneous names, chiefly ecclesiastical, derived from the Latin of the middle ages, such as Mount Misery, near Newport, probable *mons miserere*: Eccleswell was the Domesday name for Ecchinswell, a place where a church existed close by a remarkable spring. The chantries which formerly existed at Southampton and Andover are recalled to mind by the word chantry as a street name at these places.

Preston Candover derived the first part of its name, from the fraternity or college of priests at Winchester, who held the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey.

The names of places which mark the sites of crosses, and derived from the Latin *crux*, a cross, are common in Hampshire. The word *crux* has become, in some instances, altered in sound to *crouch* and *crook*, as Crouch Place, Hambledon, Crouches near Brading, Crouchford, Crouch reoden, Liss, Crookham, Crondall, Crookhorn Lane, Farlington; Nobs Crook and Crook Hill.

The place names containing the word *cross* are numerous and occur all over the county. In some cases they are merely the names of cross roads, but in the majority of instances they mark the sites of ancient crosses, which were erected so numerous in the Middle Ages.

In considering these names, it is interesting to note the survival of the Saxon word *rood*, in a few instances, among so many examples of its equivalent word, *cross*, Holy Rood, Southampton is the best example. La Rode, West Tisted, is one which was in use during the Norman-French period.

There are several places called by the name *Temple*, as Temple Farm, Temple Valley, which obtained their names

owing to these lands having been parts of the possessions of the Templars—the red cross knights of the crusading age.

Romsey infra and Romsey extra are names of mediæval Latin origin assigned to these localities by the ecclesiastics of Romsey. Romsey extra was formerly known as Romsey extra ponte, or beyond the bridge. St. Mary Extra is a similar name given to an outlying part of the parish of St. Mary, Southampton.

There are some examples remaining of old trade names, such as Tucker's Hill, Tufton or Tuckington, Tuckton, and Tuckleford, which remind us of the tuckers or weavers. Coalmere Wood, near Stoney Cross, reminds us of the old charcoal burners, and the name Mullens Pond at Thruxton, reminds us of the mediæval molendarius or miller. Parchment Street, Winchester, reminds us of the Parchment makers, and Simnel Street, Southampton, of the ancient bakers, while the names, Chapgate, Chapman's Ford and others remind us of the chapmen, the travelling merchants of the middle ages.

Among the old names of the middle ages are two, which came from the East, introduced as a result of foreign communications and trade. One of these, Medina, denoting a chief city, is a Saracenic or Moorish name, and was probably brought here by the Crusaders. There are places named Medina in Spain, which was long held by the Moors, and that of the city of Medina in Arabia is well-known. "The New Borough of Medina" is a designation of Newport in the time of Edward I. which was styled Newport, alias Medina borough as late as the time of Queen Elizabeth.*

The other old name of Eastern origin is Pepper, which occurs in Pepper Alley, Southampton, and Pepper Wood, Sherborn, St. John. It was brought in with the spice trade, certainly as early as the time of the beginning of the Venetian trade with Western Europe.

Pepper Wood has probably derived its name from some rent charge or payment in pepper corns to which this land

* Parliamentary Returns 1584.

was liable. Pepper Alley Southampton was apparently the old seat of the spice trade in that town. The name pepper has come through Latin or Greek from the Egyptian, and can be traced still further eastward to the Sanscrit language.

The curious old names Pharewy and Pharewyse ford near Southampton, which are now lost, but which were in use a few centuries ago, suggest the interesting consideration whether these names were survivals of an ancient lighthouse or pharos. If so they are examples of an old Greek name transmitted from the Roman period. The Romans are known to have constructed and preserved lighthouses, and their station on the Itchen was an important one.

The names connected with local government and administration, such as the names of some of the old hundreds, and those of courts are interesting survivals of Middle English, and in some instances of Saxon words. Some of the hundred names were changed, and some of the hundreds were merged, more or less, into each other during the middle ages. Others bear the well known names of some Hampshire towns and villages. Others, such as Evingar, Bermondspit, Buddlesgate, Mainsborough, Mansbridge, Bosmere, retain their old Saxon names modified in spelling and pronunciation. These names are probably the names of the places where the Hundred Courts met.

At the meeting of the Club at Broughton, in June, 1896, I stated that the mounds in Broughton Avenue perhaps marked the site of the meeting place of the local court. Broughton was a royal manor and had a court of its own. There was also a hundred court for the hundred of Brocton, afterwards known as Thorngate or Torgate Hundred. The royal manor of Broughton ceased to be held by the king in the 13th century, but the Crown still retained the prerogatives of the Hundred Court, which in the 13th century became known as that of Torgate, probably from its meeting place. On the highest point of the Broughton Hills there is a large mound, which stands out on the sky line like a tor, and is known as the Turret. It is not improbable that this name is a corruption of Torgate.

The days on which Courts Leet met, and a Hundred Court included the powers of a Leet, were called Law days, and

those on which Courts Baron or Manor Courts met were called Hall Days. In some instances such names as Lady Cross have been corrupted from Law-day Cross, the meeting place of the Court Leet.

Hall Court, near Bishops' Waltham and Hall Place, near Michelmersh mark the meeting places of manor courts, and these names have been derived from the Latin aula, a court.

The gallows or gibbet names for places where criminals were executed, are well represented in Hampshire; such as Gallows Hill, Shanklin, Gally Hill, Selborne, Gally Hill, Crondall, Gallows Hill, Arreton, Gibbet Wood, Brook, I.W., Gibbetor, Titchfield, Gibbet on Parley Common, and Gibbet Hill, East Meon.

The names of graves generally at cross roads, which mark the places where criminals were buried, commonly with a stake driven through their bodies, are name survivals which remind us of the ancient criminal law. Pavey's grave at the cross road in Harewood Forest, Sawyer's grave at the cross roads near Wolverton, Woot's grave, North Baddesley, Bais grave, Farlington, Moth's grave, Monk Sherborn, and Elkam's grave, near Holmesley, are probably all names of this kind.

The object of this paper has not been to discuss the origin of all the place names of the county, but to show that the language of the ancient races who have successively occupied it, survives in these names. It is not necessary therefore that I should refer to names of later origin than about the 14th century, but I make an exception in reference to the name Alum Bay, which appears to date from the time of Queen Elizabeth. Alum was not made in England until that time, when shale was dug in the Isle of Wight for this purpose, and a manufactory established in the Island. There are several other similar Hampshire names which date from the same period.

In conclusion, I wish to add that there is one group of pre-historic water words in Hampshire, those comprising the words "wool" or "wol," which may be of old Celtic origin, or may have come from another equally ancient or earlier source. The probable derivation of this water word is, I think, from the Celtic word "pwl."

The place names of Hampshire afford conclusive evidence that the word "wool" was used in the sense of water. The following names, all more or less characteristic water places shew this.—Woolmer, forest and pond, Woolmere, an old New Forest name, Wolvesey, Wools Farm near Emsworth, Woolbridge, Ellingham, Wolverton near Kingsclere, Wools, Romsey, Wooldings Farm, Whitchurch, Wool Pond, Langrish, and Wooldage Bishop's Sutton. In neighbouring counties there are similar characteristic water places, such as Wool near Wareham, Dorset, and Wool Lavington, Somerset. Whence this name wool, unless it is a variant of the Celtic word *pwl*? It was in use in Saxon time, and has been transmitted to us; its use in such a name as Woolbridge has probably been the origin of the folk tale of bridges having been built on foundations made of bales of wool.

The letters *w* and *v* are of the same significance in many old names, and may be regarded as interchangeable, the words *wol*, *wool*, and *vol* being considered together. In northern Europe there is Wollen island, and also Wolgast, near Stettin; there is the river name Volga, and there are similar names, Volkov, Volhynia, Vologda, and many others in Russia.

Some discussion has arisen among anthropologists of recent years, concerning the traces of a Mongol immigration into Britain. Considering the facilities for water communication, the Finns are at the present time our nearest neighbours of Mongoloid descent. Their present home is not much further off than was that of the Northmen, and formerly their ancestors may have been nearer, along the eastern shores of the Baltic.

The Mongols are characterised by skulls, which are very broad in comparison with their length, *i.e.*, they are very brachycephalic. I obtained two skulls of this kind from a railway cutting at Wherwell in 1886, for the Hartley Museum. They came from a cist where the bodies had been buried in a contracted position. This could not have been an Iberic interment, for the skulls were entirely different, although the mode of sepulchre was the same.

The custom of Borough English by which the youngest son inherited instead of the eldest, was customary on about nine manors in Hampshire, and it was a primitive custom among the Mongols. Although we have no distinct traces of names derived from Mongols, it may be that the ancient Iberians and Mongols met in Western Europe after their long migrations, as Europeans and Chinese now meet in America.
