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The Merstham (Surrey) charter-bounds, A.D. 947

A. R. Rumble (pp. 6–31)

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ABBREVIATIONS OF COUNTIES AND EPNS COUNTY SURVEYS

Co	Cornwall
Ha	Hampshire
He	Herefordshire
K	Kent
La	Lancashire
Nb	Northumberland
Sf	Suffolk
So	Somerset
Wt	Isle of Wight
CPNE	<i>Cornish Place-Name Elements.</i>
EPNE	<i>English Place-Name Elements, Parts 1 and 2.</i>
PN BdHu	<i>The Place-Names of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire.</i>
PN Brk	<i>The Place-Names of Berkshire, Parts 1, 2 and 3.</i>
PN Bu	<i>The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire.</i>
PN Ca	<i>The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely.</i>
PN Ch	<i>The Place-Names of Cheshire, Parts 1–5.</i>
PN Cu	<i>The Place-Names of Cumberland, Parts 1, 2 and 3.</i>
PN D	<i>The Place-Names of Devon, Parts 1 and 2.</i>
PN Db	<i>The Place-Names of Derbyshire, Parts 1, 2 and 3.</i>
PN Do	<i>The Place-Names of Dorset, Parts 1–4.</i>
PN Du	<i>The Place-Names of County Durham, Part 1.</i>
PN Ess	<i>The Place-Names of Essex.</i>
PN ERY	<i>The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York.</i>
PN Gl	<i>The Place-Names of Gloucestershire, Parts 1–4.</i>
PN Hrt	<i>The Place-Names of Hertfordshire.</i>
PN Le	<i>The Place-Names of Leicestershire, Parts 1–7.</i>
PN Li	<i>The Place-Names of Lincolnshire, Parts 1–7.</i>
PN Mx	<i>The Place-Names of Middlesex (apart from the City of London).</i>
PN Nf	<i>The Place-Names of Norfolk, Parts 1–3.</i>
PN Nt	<i>The Place-Names of Nottinghamshire.</i>
PN NRY	<i>The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire.</i>
PN Nth	<i>The Place-Names of Northamptonshire.</i>
PN O	<i>The Place-Names of Oxfordshire, Parts 1 and 2.</i>
PN R	<i>The Place-Names of Rutland.</i>
PN Sa	<i>The Place-Names of Shropshire, Parts 1–9.</i>
PN Sr	<i>The Place-Names of Surrey.</i>
PN St	<i>The Place-Names of Staffordshire, Part 1.</i>
PN Sx	<i>The Place-Names of Sussex, Parts 1 and 2.</i>
PN W	<i>The Place-Names of Wiltshire.</i>
PN Wa	<i>The Place-Names of Warwickshire.</i>
PN We	<i>The Place-Names of Westmorland, Parts 1 and 2.</i>
PN Wo	<i>The Place-Names of Worcestershire.</i>
PN WRY	<i>The Place-Names of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Parts 1–8.</i>

THE MERSTHAM (SURREY) CHARTER-BOUNDS, A.D. 947

The text that follows is the boundary clause from BrMus *Cott.* Augustus II 83, an original diploma dated 947 (BCS 820, KCD 413, see P. H. Sawyer, *Anglo-Saxon Charters* (R.Hist.Soc. 1968), 528). The significance of this kind of boundary-clause to the student of place-names is obviously that of a collection of Old English material whose chance of identification is unusually great because of the necessary interrelation between the boundary-points. The additional role of such documents as stimuli to the collection of place-name material for very localized areas, unearthing details which must necessarily be missed by the broader county-orientated volumes of the Survey, is illustrated by the addenda to Vol. XI (PN Sr) which form an appendix to this discussion.¹

This boundary clause is an integral part of the diploma which recorded a grant of 20 hides of land *æt Mearsætham* (Merstham Sr 300) by King Æadrēd of Wessex to his *fidelis minister* Ōswīg. The numbers and **bold** letters in brackets do not, of course, appear in the MS., but are added here for reference in the subsequent discussion. The **bold** letters indicate the sections into which the boundary-clause is separated by the punctuation-periods of the MS. The figures indicate the individual boundary-points.

Istis terminibus prædicta terra circumgyrata esse videtur. Þis synt þa land gemæro to mearsætham (**a**) on (1) þone þorn be norþan eadrices stane þonon up to (2) bean stede betwih þam twam hammum. (**b**) of (2) bean stede swa forþ on (3) þa ruwan apuldre. (**c**) þonon on (4) esnes ham. (**d**) of (4) esnes hamme on (5) cuses² stede beorh of (5) þam beorge on (6) tunles

¹ I am grateful to Mr. J. McN. Dodgson for first encouraging me to investigate the Merstham boundary, and for the benefit of his advice during the preparation of the present paper.

² KCD 413 reads *cisses*. The MS. at this point is somewhat obscured as the result of a fold in the document which has worn the parchment and allowed writing on the dorse to show through. Careful examination of the MS. shows the correct form to be *cuses*, which is preferred by BCS 820, K. I. Sandred, *English Place-Names in -stead*, (Uppsala 1963) 118, 251, and PNSr 300.

weorþ eastweardne. (e) þonon þurh (7) þa ige on (8) þone fulan broc. (f) of (8) þam broce andlang (9) streames on (10) þone blæc pol. (g) of (10) þam pole ut to (11) þam beorgum þæt þonon on (12) becces ham westweardne þonon forþ to (13) bade woldes hagan westweardne of (13) þam hagan on (14) todan camp of (14) todan campe on (15) ceomman treow þonon on (16) scynes weorþ westweardne of (16) scynes weorþe on (17) þone hundes pyfel. (h) of (17) hundes pyfele forþ be (18) wyrtwalan on (19) þone þorn be norðan eadrices stane. (i) þis synt þa den to mearsæt ham. (20) pedan hrycg and (21) æt lace þæt forræpe on (22) þunres feld norþan an hid.

This is a translation of the foregoing text. "The aforesaid land is seen to be encircled (*circumgyrata*) by these bounds. These are the land-boundaries for Merstham (a) unto (1) the thorn (*on þone þorn*) to the north of Æadrīc's stone (*bē norþan Æadrīces stāne*) thence up to (2) the bean plot (*up tō bēan stede*) between the two enclosures (*betwih þām twām hammum*). (b) From (2) the bean plot straight on (*swā forþ*) to (3) the rough appletree (*on þā rūwan apuldre*). (c) Thence to (4) Esne's enclosure (*on esnes ham*, v. **hamm**)³ (d) From (4) Esne's enclosure (*of esnes hamme*) to (5) "Cuses-stede" hill or barrow (*on cuses stede beorh*, in which *cuses stede* is 'Cus's place', from an OE pers.n. **Cus* and **stede**, v. **beorg**, cf. Sandred *loc. cit.*) from (5) that hill or barrow to (6) the place where Tūnel's curtilage (or the curtilage without a hedge) lies eastward of the boundary (*on tunles weorþ ēastweardne*, where *tunles weorþ* is from **weorð** with either an OE pers.n. *Tūnel* (v. Sr 43) or OE **tūn-lēas* 'hedge-less' (v. EPN ii 189)). (e) Thence through (7) the yew-trees or the marsh (*þurh þā ige*, where *þā ige* could be either acc.pl.masc. from OE (SE dial.) ***ig**² for **īw** 'a yew-tree', or acc.sg.fem. from OE **īg**¹, **ēg** 'a marsh, an island, a water-meadow'; see discussion *infra*) to (8) the foul brook (*on þone fūlan brōc*, in which *brōc* is likely to have its old meaning 'water-meadow, marshy-ground' rather than the other meaning 'a stream', cf. ModE dial. *brook* 'a water-meadow', v. **fūl**, **brōc**). (f) From (8) that 'brook' along (9) the stream (*andlang strēames*, in which *strēam* means 'a flow of water, a current' v.

³ All references made to place-name elements (given in **bold type**) are to be found s.v. in E(nglish) P(lace)-N(ame) Elements ed. A. H. Smith (E.P.N.S. 1956) as amended in *Journal* 1 of the Society by Professors K. Cameron and K. Jackson.

strēam) to (10) the black pool (*on þone blæc þōl*). (**g**) From (10) that pool out to (11) the barrows so as to go thence (*ūt tō þām beorgum þæt þonon*), to (12) the place where Becc's enclosure lies west of the boundary (*on becces ham westewardne*) thence onwards (*forþ*) to (13) the place where Beaduweald's hedge lies west of the boundary (*tō bade woldes hagan westewardne*, containing a form of the OE pers.n. *Beaduweald*), from (13) that hedge to (14) Toda's 'camp' (*on todan camp*, in which *todan camp* is probably a place-name rather than a description, from an OE pers.n. *Toda* and **camp** 'field', a Romano-British loan-word (*campus*), as in Addiscombe Sr 49), from (14) Toda's 'camp' to (15) Ceomma's tree (*on ceomman trēow*) thence to (16) the place where Scyn's curtilage lies to the west of the boundary (*on scynes weorþ westewardne*), from (16) Scyn's curtilage to (17) the hound's bush (*on þone hundes þyfel*). (**h**) From (17) the hound's bush onward (*forþ*) past (18) the tree roots (*be wyrtwalan*, v. **wyrt**, **walu**) to (19) the thorn north of Æadric's stone. (**i**) These are the woodland pastures (*þā den*) to Merstham. (20) Peda's ridge (*pedan hrycg*, v. Petridgewood Fm Sr 294) and (21) at the watercourse (*æt lace*, v. **lacu**, v. Great-, Littlelake Fm Sr 293) which detaches one hide to the north in Þunor's field (*þunres feld*, v. Thunderfield Castle Sr 295)."

This boundary clause is as carefully worded as the rest of the diploma in which it appears. Taken as a whole it describes the course to be taken in perambulating the full circumference of the estate. Its overall character is that of a progression along the boundary, pausing at or passing through certain named points. Sub-sections within the boundary-clause, defined by punctuation marks in the MS., (and distinguished by bracketed letters in **bold** type in the text of the present article) indicate an organization of the boundary-description to match variations in direction or topography between certain stretches of the boundary. Such topographical variations include those of contour and of density of settlement. Section (**e**) (14 *infra*) which took the boundary from the crest of the North Downs (600' +) to the side of the stream (< 300') is an example of the former, whilst section (**g**) (17 *infra*), through the fertile ground between Gatton and Merstham, illustrates the latter. The discussion of the boundary will preserve the integrity of these sections.

The age of the boundary ascribed to the estate in 947 is difficult to assess. It is obviously as old as the document and the transaction recorded in it. But the boundary itself could be as old as the English settlement known as *æt Mearsætham* which the estate is assumed to represent. Except where the line of boundary borders upon the territory of Gatton and Coulsdon it follows natural features, such as the stream (9) and downland dry-valley bottoms (**d**, **h**), and these topographical bounds could be regarded as likely to be more ancient than the artificial and cadastral sections. The boundary against Gatton was perhaps negotiated at a secondary stage of settlement to ensure an agreed distribution of the most fertile land between two neighbouring communities. The northern boundary against Coulsdon may be the most ancient stretch of all, just because it ignores the course of natural feature which dictates the line of boundary everywhere else except against Gatton. This Merstham-Coulsdon boundary (**a**, **b**)⁴ may have had to follow a territorial division, connected with the pre-English, pre-historic, settlements on Farthing Down (Sr 45) to the north, which had been fixed before the Saxon settlement of Merstham. With one exception, the points named along the whole of the boundary are of indeterminate date. The personal-names associated with some of them may have belonged to some of the tenth-century inhabitants themselves, or to long-since dead inhabitants whose memory was accidentally preserved by association with a natural feature or an ancient settlement-pattern. However, the element **camp** in *todan camp* (14) in section (**g**), in the boundary against Gatton (through the most fertile ground on the line of bounds), is itself of antiquarian character in a tenth-century context. It is an archaic word, and the land-division described as *todan camp* might well have dated back to the time of the earliest English settlement, when *camp* would be a Romano-British word borrowed to describe a Romano-British field. Roman and Iron Age coins have been found near Tower Lane (6").

Two points of grammar in the text of the boundary-clause should be noticed, though the significance of their subtlety is not altogether apparent. The first concerns the words *eastewardne* in section (**d**) and *westewardne* (3x) in section (**g**)

⁴ Also discussed as bounds 16, 17, in a forthcoming survey, *The Medieval Boundary of Coulsdon*, in JEPN 4.

which are adjectives in the acc.sg., agreeing with their respective boundary-points: (6) *on tunles weorþ ēastweardne*; (12) *on becces ham westweardne*; (13) *to bade woldes hagan westweardne*; and (16) *on scynes weorþ westweardne*. In the case of the two *weorþ* names, (6) and (16), the effect could be to distinguish the eastern from the western *weorþ* on the boundary as a whole. This interpretation cannot be applied to the use of *westweard* in the other instances however, as there is only one *haga* and one directionally-distinguished *hamm* on the boundary. The elliptical sense 'in the east/west of the *weorþ*, etc.' cannot apply to (6) *tunles weorþ*, where the boundary follows the line of a dry valley which correctly brings it on to the ridge of the North Downs to the west of Tollsworth Sr 43, 300 n (which lies in Chaldon the next adjacent eastward parish), whilst the associated adjective is *ēastweard*. Here, the adjective must have an adverbial function, and must mean 'which is eastward', i.e. 'where the *weorþ* is to the east of the line of the boundary'. But the modern boundaries pass *west* of the proposed location of (16) *scynes weorþ* (at *The Wor* 21 *infra*) for which the epithet is *westweard*. In view of the incontrovertible evidence for the meaning of *ēastweard* in the case of (6) *tunles weorþ*, it has to be taken that *westweard* in points (12), (13) and (16) means 'which lies to the west of the line.' Presumably (16) *scynes weorþ* lay on the west side of the boundary, i.e. outside Merstham territory like (6) *tunles weorþ*, when the charter boundary was defined, whereas later tradition preserved the name *Worth* in association with adjacent ground east of the line and within Merstham territory (v. discussion *infra* 18).

The second grammatical point concerns the use of the dative with the preposition *tō* in (11) *tō þām beorgum*, and possibly in (2) *tō bēan stede* and (13) *tō bade woldes hagan* though (2) and (13) could contain the acc.sg. of *stede* and *haga*. The motion of the perambulation is, for the rest of the boundary, indicated by the preposition *on* with the acc., 'towards', and *of* with the dat., 'away from'. The OE preposition *tō* with dat. case should indicate the place which is being arrived at or reached, i.e. in terms of Modern English, it means 'to/at', i.e. where one has come to. The OE preposition *tō* with accusative case should indicate the place towards which one travels. It is possible that (11) should be translated 'at the barrows', with the corresponding possibilities in (2) *tō bēan stede* and (13) *tō bade woldes hagan*

'at the bean-plot', 'at Beaduweald's hedge', but the general run of the boundary line suggests that in these instances of *tō* with the dat., the prepositional phrase is governed by the adverb of motion which precedes it, and that (2) *uþ tō bēan stede*, (11) *ūt tō þām beorgum* and (13) *forþ tō bade woldes hagan* mean 'uþ as far as', 'out as far as', 'onwards as far as'.

The direction of the perambulation is fixed as clockwise from the North by the known positions of Tollsworth (the only surviving place-name) and the stream in relation to the starting-point. The boundary taken as a base for the investigation was that of the 1840 *TA* parish, whose area was almost twice as large as that of modern Merstham. Where possible this boundary has been collated with earlier boundaries⁵ from which it did not vary significantly.

The given factors about the direction of this Anglo-Saxon charter boundary are as follows. (i). Points (6) and (9) are identifiable on the map, i.e. Tollsworth on the E boundary of Merstham, and the stream on the S boundary of Merstham. This means that the boundary survey runs clockwise round the parish. (ii). At point (6) the line is running N-S past *tunles weorþ ēasteward*, so section (d), back to (4) must extend back northwards from Tollsworth, and section (e), as far as (8) must extend southwards from Tollsworth to the stream. Therefore sections (d) and (e) are on the east boundary. (iii). The stream runs E-W from point (8), to (10) where the boundary leaves it. Therefore section (f) is on the south boundary. (iv). At (10) the bounds leave the E-W stream, and since Merstham lies N of the stream, the line must here turn to the north bank, to begin the West boundary. At (12) the line is S-N past *becces ham westeward*. From (12) to (13) it is *þonon forþ*, i.e. straight on to *bade woldes haga westeward*, i.e. at (12) and (13) the line is S-N and straight on continuing the line from (11), so that (11), (12) and (13) are aligned S-N. At (16) the line is S-N past *scynes weorþ westeward*. Section (g) is on the west boundary. (v). The direction from (17) to (18) and (19/1) is *forþ*, i.e. straight on, from the direction (16)-(17). Therefore Section (h) is on the west boundary. At the end of section (h) we return to start, and therefore presume (a) to be on North boundary. (vi). Sections

⁵ SRO Acc 891 (1680); 261/3/11 (1790). GMR M14/CHAL/1 (1763). 1762 *MessSurv* (v. 19 *infra*).

(a), (b) and (c) must be at the north end of the parish, joining section (h) to section (d). i.e. joining the west and east boundaries. In section (a), the stretch (1) to (2) is an ascent, so (1) is lower-lying than (2). In section (b), the stretch (2) to (3) continues the line of section (a). Sections (a) and (b) are aligned, and begin with an ascent. This ascent indicates that the boundary has left the alignment of (h) along the valley-bottom. Sections (a) and (b) are on the North boundary. Here it should be noted that sections (a), (b) of the Merstham boundary of A.D. 947 correspond to the line between points (16), (17) of the medieval boundary-survey of Coulsdon.⁶ (vii). Section (c) joins the north boundary to the east boundary. It is either at the east end of the north boundary or towards the north end of the east boundary. Since the direction changes at (a), (d), (f), (g), but is specifically precluded by the text from changing at (b), (e) and (h), the lack of a preclusion at (c) infers a change of direction. So (c) should be located on the east boundary.

The bounds can be set out as follows. (a), approx. TQ 289566, ((1/19) *se þorn*), to approx. 294567, ((2) *bēan stede*). Cf. Coulsdon bound (16)⁷. The *þorn* is point (1) and (19) and its location must satisfy the topographical requirements of both sections (a) and (h). The location suggested lies at the head of the dry valley extending along the whole NW quarter of the 1840 *TA* boundary. The approach to this location from the south has the quality of topographical simplicity implied by the word *forþ* in (h). The ridge east of this site is the first eminence on the *TA* boundary before Tollsworth Fm and is a likely location for (2) *bēan stede*, to which the approach is described as *up tō*.

The site suggested for (2) *bēan stede* (as hitherto by Sandred *loc. cit.* lies between Netherne Fm (TQ 296566) and Woodplace Fm (TQ 295572), the former historically in Merstham parish, the latter in Coulsdon. Whether these two farms developed from the sites of the two *hammas* between which *bēan stede* is placed is a question complicated by the various interpretations of the element **hamm** (v. M. Gelling *Namn och Bygd* XLVIII 140-62). The earlier meanings 'land almost surrounded by water' and 'river meadow' do not appear so likely at this contour (500' +) as the later extension of meaning to 'an enclosed plot'. If the earlier meaning is assumed, the *hammas* would have to be

⁶ v. note 4 *supra*.

⁷ v. note 4 *supra*.

located at the head of each of the now dry valleys to east and west of the ridge on which Netherne Fm and Woodplace Fm stand. This is unlikely since both these dry valleys are required as the location of other boundary-points, (1) *þorn* in section (a), and (3) *rūh apuldre* in section (b), and further, the implication of *bitwih þām twām hammum* is that (2) *bēan stede* is on the boundary line but neither of the *hammas* is actually part of the boundary. At the point given for (2) there was a distinct kink in the 1762 *MessSurv* (19 *infra*) and 1837 *TA* boundaries, suggesting something notable, not now apparent, about this location.

The translation of *eadrices stan* (*Ēadrīces stān*, 'Ēadrīc's stone') is equally open to ambiguity (*v. stān*). No monolith is recorded south of the site suggested for (1) *þorn*. This area of Surrey, however, is noted for its fine resources of building-stone (VCH I 355, II 278) and the translation of *stān* as 'a place where stone was obtained' is a plausible one here (cf. Starrock Green Sr 291, nearby). At TQ 293566, to the east of the location suggested for (1) *þorn*, is a disused quarry, age unknown, which proves the existence of quarriable stone in this immediate vicinity.

(b), to TQ 300567, ((3) *sēo rūh apuldre*) the spot (marked by a London County Council boundary-stone) where the *TA* boundary, having descended eastward from the ridge north of Netherne Fm, turns abruptly southwards to continue thence along a dry-valley bottom. This spot is reached from (2) *bēan stede* by a continuation of the line, already followed *up* from (1) the *þorn*, onwards (*swā forþ*) down from the ridge to the NE corner of the *TA* parish boundary. Along part of the descent (TQ 297567 to 300567) the *TA* boundary follows a sunken path. The *rūh apuldre* was probably an untidy or gnarled crabtree growing at the above point (*v. rūh, apuldre*).

(c), to approx. TQ 302563, ((4) *Esnes hamm*). Section (c) changes the direction of the perambulation southwards from the site of (3) the *rūh apuldre*, to go along the bottom of the dry-valley which lies east of the Netherne ridge. The topography here might favour the interpretation of *hamm* as a water-meadow if this dry-valley were better watered in early times, but here again, in chalk uplands, the element **hamm** may perhaps only mean 'an enclosure'. The approximate location suggested for *esnes hamm* is at the next change of direction

after (3) in the 1840 *TA* boundary, which on this NE side of Merstham was unchanged from that of 1763 (GMR/M14/CHAL/1). Experience gained from perambulation of this part of the boundary enforces this location: unless a bearing is taken here, one is liable to take the east instead of the west of the two valley-bottoms which separate just past this point, with the result that one arrives at Ditches Lane (6") in Chaldon parish instead of continuing along the Merstham boundary as intended.

(d), to TQ 303558 ((5) *Cuses stede beorh*) to TQ 305544 ((6) *Tunles weorþ ēasteward*). At *esnes hamm* (4) the decision has to be made by the walker, which of two dry-valleys to follow. The west one is that of the boundary. This dry-valley in its turn is divided into two by a spur projecting northwards at TQ 303558. This spur is likely to be (5) *cuses stede beorh*. The boundary proceeds to the foot of it and then skirts it to the east to continue up the bottom of a dry-valley to the crest of the North Downs at a point immediately west of (6) *tunles weorþ* (at the original site about TQ 306544 south of Tollsworth Fm Sr 43, *v.* SAC xli 20). The implication of the adjective *ēasteward* is discussed 9 *supra*. Sandred 118, 251 discusses these points, *v.* especially 251, where notes made from a perambulation by J. McN. Dodgson, P. Dodgson and K. I. Sandred throw light upon the treatment of these bounds in Sr 300.

(e), through approx. TQ 306533 ((7) *þurh þā īge*) to TQ 304523 ((8) *sē fūl brōc*). The first grid ref. given here is that of Withy Shaw Sr 302, *v.* 25 *infra*, through which (*þurh*) the *TA* boundary and that of 1763 (GMR/M14/CHAL/1) pass on their way down from the ridge of the North Downs near Tollsworth ((6) *tunles weorþ*). But this identification requires careful consideration, and demands argument. The location of (8) *fūl brōc* is at the SE corner of the parish, where it is identified as that part of The Moors Sr 302 (*v.* 24 *infra*) which is situated where all recorded boundaries of Merstham parish turn west along the stream (i.e. of (8) *þām brōce andlang* (9) *strēames* in section (f)). The meaning of OE *brōc* here is taken as the SE dial. one, 'water-meadow', rather than the more commonplace one, 'stream' (*v.* **brōc**), since section (f) requires *fūl brōc* to be left (of *þām brōce*) in order to proceed downstream to (10) the *blæc pōl*. The dialect meaning of *brōc* is evidenced elsewhere in the parish,

v. The Brokes, Brook Fd, 25, 26 *infra*. This location of (8) *fūl brōc* requires (7) *þurh þā īge* to represent either the stretch of boundary between TQ 305544 ((6) *tunles weorþ*) and TQ 304523 ((8) *fūl brōc*), or a particular reference-point at some part of it. In this phrase, *þā īge* is ambiguous, v. translation 7 *supra*, and may mean 'through the yew-trees' or 'through the marsh' (v. *īg*¹, *ēg* 'well-watered land'). A further difficulty lies in the topography. The ridge whose crest is followed by Rockshaw Road (6") intervenes between (6) and (8), being separated from the scarp-slope of the North Downs under Tollsworth Fm by a considerable dry-valley. Again, south of this ridge at Rockshaw Road, is another less conspicuous rise in the ground, separated from the Rockshaw ridge by a very boggy hollow in which runs an almost stagnant watercourse. In the district between this second hollow and the SE corner of the parish, the modern boundaries vary as between one side of a field and the other, as though modern enclosures influenced the line from time to time. There is no remarkable topographical feature running north to south which could lead the boundary along this section (e), and there are slight kinks and alterations of direction in the line even where the direction is not that of a hedgerow. The important line-of-sight factor is that the point on the North Downs ridge at which the boundary leaves (6) is visible from the grid ref. given for (8). If (7) were to be a reference point, it might be expected to lie in line-of-sight from (6) or (8) or both. The only place which would be suitable, would be on the ridge occupied by Rockshaw Road.

Now, if *þā īge* means 'the yew-trees' (v. **īg*²), one would require either a stand of yews at Rockshaw Road, or a district wooded preponderantly with yews extending along a considerable part of this section (e) of the boundary. There could well have been a wood of yews just south of (6), in the area north of Rockshaw Road and around Withy Shaw, for yews are notable here even in modern times—cf. *Yew Tree Hill* 1837 *TA* 34/25 at TQ 308541, and a yew-tree today in Withy Shaw itself at the point where the Merstham parish boundary bends slightly to the east to approach Rockshaw Road. It seems likely that, from the ridge of the North Downs on leaving (6), the next remarkable feature might have been a wood of yew-trees extending over a considerable area of the ground traversed by section (e), an area extending far enough along the line of

perambulation, to bring the walker within sight of (8). But if *þā īge* means 'the well-watered land' or 'the marsh', then the location will be either at Withy Shaw TQ 306533 in the valley immediately under the main ridge of the Downs, or at the bog south of Rockshaw Road. In this sense, and in view of the topography, the *īg* must have been one of two quite distinct and limited localities, in one of two hollows below the line of sight between the other given points (6) and (8) in this stretch of bounds. In this case, one would have expected further landmarks to guide the perambulation out of either hollow on to the succeeding crest. The interpretation must remain formally ambiguous, yet the sense 'yew trees' leads to fewer geographical difficulties than the sense 'marsh, well-watered land'. Of course, the reading 'yew-trees' infers that a considerable distance of boundary, the whole of section (e), could be adequately described as 'through the yew-trees', which suggests that along this section the boundary had some special characteristic. It was either so well marked as to need no description or so imprecise as to defy it. In view of the lack of N-S topographical features, and the fact that *þurh þā īge* describes a district rather than a location, it might be supposed that section (e) ran through an area not broken in for cultivation when these bounds were established, where the precise line of demarcation through the woodland was no more marked than could be judged by sight from one side of it to the other, i.e. from (6) to (8). If the boundary-line were so well marked as to need no precise description, then in the view of the absence of topographical boundary-features, we should have to suppose artificial settlement features to mark it. It is unlikely that the boundary-clause would ignore settlement-boundaries of this sort along section (e) when such features are particularly noted in section (g). *East Iy* 1522 SAC xx (29 *infra*) is not identifiable on the modern map but the context of the survey in which it appears would suggest that it lay in the W of the parish and is not relevant to the present discussion.

(f), to TQ 295517 ((10) *se blæc pōl*). The charter-bounds, and all subsequent boundaries, take the swift-flowing stream running east-west as the southern limit to Merstham ((9) *andlang strēames*). Until 1899 when South Merstham was created from the south-eastern part of Gatton parish (SRO/SCC Order 14/2/1899) the Merstham boundary followed the stream west-

wards as far as *Forebridge Meadow* 1843 TA 34/93 whose W boundary is followed in a direction NE-SW to Ford Bridge Sr 304 at TQ 295517. From Ford Bridge a sharp NW turn is made. Such a marked change of direction (*ūt*) from the *blæc pōl* is required by the next section, (g). The contorted W boundary of *Forebridge Meadow* suggests that this field forms the flood-plain of the stream which marks its E limit. At a period in which the water-table was higher than now it may well have been the site of a permanent pool of water. The adjacent field to the E is *Moors* 1843 *ib*, (cf. The Moors Sr 302, *v. mōr* in S dial. meaning 'marshland'). The pool may well have earned the epithet *blæc* 'black, dark' from the colour of its bed in an area of brown brickearth (SAC LXIV 124). Ekwall (ERN 36) gives a similar explanation for the r.n. Black Brook. It may have been a deep place, however, and the water darker for that reason, although, if Ford Bridge Sr 304 is from **ford** 'a ford' rather than **fore** 'outside, in front', it is unlikely that there would be a deep pool here.

(g), to TQ 288524 ((11) *pā beorgas*), to ((12) *Becces hamm westeward*), to ((13) *Badewoldes haga westeward*), to ((14) *Todan camp*), to ((15) *Ceomman trēow*), to approx. TQ 278536 ((16) *Scynes weorþ westeward*), to ((17) *se hundes þyfel*). This detailed sentence describes the relatively short stretch of boundary across the fertile land between Merstham and Gatton. The number of personal-names associated with boundary points is high compared with other sections of the boundary-description, which suggests that this was a well-colonised area. The directional instructions are detailed (the meaning of *westeward* is discussed 9 *supra*), suggesting that this valuable area had been parcelled out across any natural features that could have described the boundary. The later history of the area has complicated any attempts to reconstruct the Saxon settlement of it: the enclosure of the manor of Gatton (Ch 27–39 Hen VI, 41) allowed 580 acres of Gatton land and 250 of Merstham land to be emparked together (cf. Merstham Fd 27 *infra*) which had the effect of preventing continuous cultivation of one side of this boundary, and thus of decreasing the written source material available for its study. The site of (11) the *beorgas* was still commemorated in the 1790 f.n.s. *Barrow Field* and *Spread Borough* (SRO 216/3/11, fields 22, 18) neighbouring, perhaps significantly, Battlebridge Fd (6") and

Battlebridge Fm Sr 302, *v.* 21 *infra*. *Scynes weorþ* (16) should be associated with the district on the Merstham side of the present parish border known locally as The Wor and which gave its name to one of the common fields of the parish, situated nearby, *v.* 10 *supra*, 21 *infra*. Of the other names in this section of the boundary no record has been found and only a very approximate location of the places could be offered, from their relation to the two which are identified (11 and 16). It might be the case that the fifteenth-century enclosure of the park at Gatton, by including some Merstham territory, has shifted the parish boundary to a line rather more to the east than the line followed by the charter boundary-clause. The artificiality of the Merstham-Gatton boundary has continued into modern times, cf. White Post Fd 28 *infra*, on this boundary. A Surrey County Council Order of 14/2/1899 allowed two fields (1840 *TA* 34/84 fields 304–5) to be ceded from Merstham to Gatton thus creating the four right-angled turns in the modern Merstham boundary at approx. TQ 280532, (*v.* also Surrey County Council Reports 1899 pp. 19–21). *Todan camp* (14) is discussed 9 *supra*. The northern limit of section (a) of the boundary (*se hundes þyfel* (17)) may be inferred as about TQ 275538, between *Scynes weorþ* TQ 278536 and the long dry-valley followed in section (h).

(h), returning to approx. TQ 289566 ((1/19) *sē þorn*). From (17) *hundes þyfel* the bounds follow the straightforward course (*forþ*) of the long dry-valley in the NW part of the *TA* parish, to return to the thorn-tree (the first, (1), and last, (19), point), passing *en route* the *wyrtwala* (18). The latter indicates a place characterised by the profusion of tree-roots from the ground. One such site, noticed by J. McN. Dodgson, just far enough to the north of the supposed location of *Scynes weorþ* (16) to allow *hundes þyfel* (17) to intervene, is in Markedge Shaw Sr 302 (*v.* 23 *infra*), which extends from TQ 277537 to 278544. Mr Dodgson remarks: “Here the *TA* parish boundary proceeds up the lower end of the dry-valley of the NW sector. The lower, southern end of this valley is deeper than the upper part, the floor rises steeply just north of Markedge Shaw. In the upper part of the dry-valley, above this step, the boundary follows the valley-bottom precisely. In the lower part, as if the more conveniently to negotiate the step, the line veers from the valley-bottom and climbs diagonally up the east slope, across the steep west end

of Ashstead Hill, parallel with the roadway which also takes a similar course from the lower part to the upper part of the dry-valley." Mr Dodgson takes the specific mention of *wyrtwala* here, to indicate that the line of bounds departs from the obvious topographical line, the valley bottom, at this point. This diagonal across the west end of Ashstead Hill takes the line of bounds across a steep slope. Even today, trees growing here in Markedge Shaw show a profusion of surface roots.

(i) is not a section of the boundary clause, but a list of the woodland pastures, in the Surrey Weald, which belonged to this manor, cf. J. E. A. Jolliffe, *Pre-Feudal England, The Jutes*, (Oxford 1933), 85. For the identification of the Merstham pastures *v.* translation 8 *supra*.

APPENDIX OF PLACE-NAMES

During the investigation of the boundary discussed *supra* an effort was made to supplement the collections of Merstham place-names contained in PNSr, taking advantage of the new sources made available since the publication of that volume. This present appendix includes addenda to the forms for minor place-names of Merstham parish and a completely new field-name section for it.

Apart from the following, all abbreviations used in this appendix are listed in PNSr, *q.v.*

BNF	<i>Beiträge zur Namenforschung.</i>
<i>Comp</i>	Compotus.
GMR	Guildford Muniment Room.
<i>GMR</i>	Used as an affix to source references to denote miscellaneous accessions in the Guildford Muniment Room.
<i>Hil</i>	Hilton MSS. at GMR.
<i>Los</i>	Loseley MSS. at GMR.
<i>Map</i>	MS. maps at GMR and SRO.
<i>MessSurv</i>	Survey of Coulsdon by Isaac Messeder 1762 in the care of The Town Clerk, London Borough of Croydon.
PNSr	When given as a source this denotes forms already contained in PNSr, <i>q.v.</i> for original source.
R	Rocque, <i>map of the County of Surrey</i> , c. 1768 (not 1765 as PNSr).
Reaney	P. H. Reaney, <i>A Dictionary of British Surnames</i> (London 1958).
Sandred	K. I. Sandred, <i>English Place-Names in -Stead</i> (Uppsala 1963).

- SRO Surrey Record Office, and forms from Calendars of MSS. therein.
- SRO As an affix to source references denotes MSS in the Surrey Record Office.

Place-name elements (**bold type**) are to be found in EPN (*English Place-Name Elements*, I & II, by A. H. Smith, E.P.N.S. XXV-VI (1956)) as modified by Professors K. Cameron and K. Jackson in JEPN 1 (*Journal of the English Place-Name Society* 1 (1969)).

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p. 300, s.n. MERSTHAM. Add "*Merestham* 1294 *Los*, *Mes-thamme* 1447 *ib*, *Mersham* alias *Mestham* 1558 *ib*. Note a further alternative derivation, from **mearð**, **sæt**, **hām** 'weasel-trap, or weasel-lair, village' EPN ii 94."

p. 301, for "ALBURY FM" read "ALBURY (EDGE, FM & RD)". Add "*via apud Aldebury* 1388 *Ct*, *Aldeberieslond* 1397 *ib*, *Albery* 1637 *MandB*". After "1522 SAC xx" add ", cf. *in pratis de Aldebury* 1394 *Ct*, *Holmesfeild al's Alberemeade* 1522 SAC xx, *Aldbury* 1737 *Par Reg*, (*Gt. & Lt.*) *Albury Mead* 1840 *TA*". After "The old **burh**" add "*v. ald, burh, ecg, land, mæd*". After "fosse" add "*cf. Albury Moat* 1840 *TA*". Cf. Home Fd *infra*.

p. 301, s.n. ALDERSTEAD FM. Read "ALDERSTEAD (FM, HEATH, & LANE), *Aldestede* 1211 *Surv*, 1225 *Ass*, 1328 *Ipm*, 1348 *FF* (all p), *-sted* 1290 *AD* iii (p), *Aldstede* 1328 *Ipm*, *Alstede* 1225 *Ass* (p), 1327 *Ipm*, 1366 *AddCh*, *Alderstede* 1332 *SR* (p), *Aldersted(d)* 1522 SAC xx, *Aldersted Heath* 1522 *ib*, 1758 *Par Reg*, 1823 *Br*, *Alderstead* 1559 *Par Reg*, *Allested Farm & Heath* c. 1768 *R*. Unless two separate *stede* names have been conflated in the above forms, the one with first element **eald** 'old', the other with first element **alor** 'an alder' it would seem that the modern p.n. Alderstead is a corruption of 'the old *stede*' with original first element **eald**. *v. alor, eald, hǣð, lane*, cf. Sandred 243."

p. 301, s.n. CHILBERTON FM. Add "*tenementum de Chilberton*' 1365 *Ct*, *Chilbertone* 1344 *Los* (p), 15 *Ct* (p), *Chilverton* 1710 *M and B*." For "**tun**" read "**tūn**".

p. 301, for "NETHERNE FM" read "NETHERNE (FM, HO, LANE & WOOD)". Add "*Nedderne* 1211 *Surv* (p), *La Neddre* 1296 *Los*, *le Neddere* 1333 *ib*, *le Neddryn* 1381 *ib*, *Nethern* 1558 *ib*." After "necessaria" add "cf. EPN ii s.v. **nēd**."

p. 302, before WORSTED GREEN. Add "THE WOR (local, about TQ 280535, v. VCH III 217), *Worth* 1388 *Ct*, (*North & South*) *Worth* 1522 SAC xx, *Le North-*, *Le Southwurr* 1609 *Hil*, *The Worr* 1763 SACMap, *the Wore Field* 1790 SROSurv, *The Woor* 1840 *TA*, 'the curtilage or enclosure', v. **worð**, **feld**. This is probably the location of *scynes weorþ* 947 BrMus *Cott*. Aug. II 83 (BCS 820)", v. 18 *supra*. "It may also be identical with *Orde* 1086 DB [f. 34b] (VCH *loc. cit.*). The modern form *Wor* from **worð** may be compared with the p.n. *Wor* (Chaldon) PNSr 373 from **weorc**."

p. 302, s.n. WORSTED GREEN. For "1765R" read "c. 1768 R". Add "*Worsted or more properly Woodstreet Green* 1809 M and B, *Worstead Green or Wood Street Green* 1911 VCH". It is not possible to discern which is the historical form and which the popular rationalized form. The name is either 'road-way, or street of houses, at a wood', from **wudu** and **stræt**, or 'the site of a **worð**', from **worð** and **stede**, with **grēne**².

p. 302, s.n. ASHSTEAD HILL. Read "ASHSTEAD HILL, *Astede* 1388 *Ct*, *Ashted(d)*, *Ashted Feild*, *Ashtedd Furlong & Shott* 1522 SAC xx, *Easteed* 1763 SACMap, *Easted Field* 1790 SROSurv, 'a stand of ash-trees', from **æsc** and **stede**, with **hyll**, **feld**, **furlang**, **scēat**. Cf. *Sandred* 135, *Ashtead* 68 *supra*, and cf. also *John atte Nasshe* 1397 *Ct*, v. **atten**, **æsc**."

p. 302, s.n. BATTLEBRIDGE FM. After "FM" add "(Gatton par. until 1899, VCH III 214)". After "*Deed*." add "*Partlabridge* 1522 SAC xx may belong here. *Partla-* may be a misread form, but alternatively, it might well represent an original form which has been rationalized to *Battle-* by popular etymology. *Partla-* is difficult to explain; it might contain **park** 'a park' with *-tl-* for *-kl-*, or a pers.n. such as OE *Pearta*, and the *-la-* theme could represent **hlāw** or **lēah**. The proximity of the Merstham charter bound (947 BCS 820) *tō þām beorgum*, v. 17 *supra*, might suggest that *Partla-* contained an old p.n. in **hlāw**, 'a mound, a tumulus'."

p. 302, before THE BUSHETTS. Add "BOORSGREEN FM & SHAW, *Boors Green Farm, Furze Field* 1840 TA.—BOURNE RD (6"), cf. *The Bourne* 1809 M and B, v. **burna**.—BUGSPIT SHAW (6")."

p. 302, s.n. THE BUSHETTS. Add "*Lower & Upper Bushett's* 1790 *SROSurv*". Refer also to EPN s.v. ***byscett**.

p. 302, s.n. CHEQUER PLANTATION. Add "*the Chequer furlong* 1522 SAC xx, *Little Chequer, Great Chequers* 1840 TA, v. **cheker**."

p. 302, s.n. CHURCH HILL. Read "CHURCH HILL (COVERT) (6"), *Cherchehull*, *Chirchekull* 1394 Ct, *Church hill (Furlong)*, *Churchill* 1522 SAC xx, *Great & Long Church Hill* 1763 *SACMap*, 1840 TA, v. **cirice, hyll**". The form *Church Hill Downe* 1522 SAC xx in PNSr is incorrect; the word *downe* has been taken out of context as a noun rather than, correctly, as a preposition.

p. 302, before COLDROAST FM. Add "CHURCH MEADOWS (6"), *Church croft* 1522 SAC xx, *Church Cross Meadow, Church field* 1840 TA, v. **cirice, croft, cros, mæd**.—COLD BLOW (6"), probably alluding to a windy location."

p. 302, s.n. COLDROAST FM. Read "COLDROAST FM & SHAW (6"), *Coldrost* 1662 ParReg, *Coldroste* 1734 Hil, *Coldroost* 1758 ParReg, *Cold Roast* 1823 Br, *Cold Roast Field & Meadow* 1840 TA. This would be a derogatory name, indicating cold comfort and poor victuals, v. **cald** (3,c) and NED s.v. *roast* sb., 2b."

p. 302, before DEAN FM add "COURT LODGE (6"), cf. *Court Lodge Mead* 1809 M and B, 1840 TA, the former site of 'The Manor House' (M and B II 252), v. **loge**."

p. 302, for "DEAN FM" read "DEAN FM & LANE". Add "*ate Dene* 1287 M and B (p), *Deneveld* 1333 Los, *atte Dene* 1375 Ct (p), 1390 *AddCh* (p), 1421 *ib* (p), *le Dene* 1388 Ct, *lez Deane, Deane Feild, North Deane, Northdeane Shott* 1522 SAC xx, *The Deane* 1637 M and B, cf. *Dean Ridings* 1840 TA." After "**denu**" add "**feld, scēat, *ryding, norð**".

p. 302, after DEAN FM. Insert "DRAGBERRY (f.n.) 1840 TA, (c. TQ 288546), *Drakebergh* 1388 Ct, *Dragburrrough* 1522 SAC xx, 'Dragon's mound' v. **draca, beorg**, alluding to the ancient folklore of the dragon in the barrow, and perhaps to some

ancient discovery of a hoard, cf. Sr 186.—FORGE BRIDGE (6"), a bridge over the railway but cf. *la forge* 1395 *SROComp*, v. **forge**.—FOX SHAW (6"), cf. *Fox Field, Mead & Meadow* 1840 *TA*.—FURZEFIELD SHAW (6"), (TQ 281542), *Furze Field and Shaws* 1840 *TA*."

p. 302, s.n. FURZEFIELD WOOD. Add "(TQ 301532)". Delete ". Cf."

p. 302, before HARPSOAK COTTAGE. Add "THE GROVE (6"), cf. *the Parson's Grovefeild* 1522 SAC xx, v. **grāf**.—THE GULLET (6"), *Gullet* 1840 *TA*, v. **goulet**."

p. 302, for "HARPSOAK COTTAGE" read "HARPS OAK (LANE, SHAW & WOOD), HARPSOAK COTTAGE (6"), *le Harpe* 1294 *Los*, *Harp Hook*, *Harpe Hookward*, *Harps* 1522 SAC xx, *Harps Oak Fm* 1823 Br, *Harps (Shaw)* 1840 *TA*, v. **hearpe**, **hōc**". Cf. Hooks 26 *infra*, under f.ns.

p. 302, before LORD'S WOOD. Insert "HOATHS FM (6") is *Heaths* 1840 *TA*, cf. *Peter atte Hethe* 1388 *Ct*, v. **hāð** 'a heath'.—HOME FM (6"), 1840 *TA*.—JOLLIFFE ROW (6") is to be associated with the family of William *Jolliffe* who bought Merstham manor in 1788 (VCH III 215).—LONDON RD (6"), turnpiked 1807 (VCH III 214), is *Regia via . . . a Reygate versus London* 1548 *LRMB*, cf. *London Croft & Garden* 1522 SAC xx."

p. 302, s.n. LORD'S WD (6"). Add "*in bosco domini* 1397 *Ct*" and "cf. *pastura domini* 1395 *Ct*, *Lords Close* 1522 SAC xx" and "v. **hlāford**, **wudu**, **clos**".

p. 302, for "MARKEDGE SHAW" read "MARKEDGE LANE & SHAW (6)". Add "*Markhedge* 1522 SAC xx, *Marckhedgshott* 1609 *Hil*". After "**mearc**" add "**hecġ**, **scēat**, **sceaga**". v. 18 *supra*.

p. 302, before THE MOORS. Add "MARLING GLEN (WOOD) (6"). *Glen* here is obviously a late importation but this p.n. is adjacent to the following.—MARLING PIT (6"), *Marlyngputte* 1388 *Ct*, cf. *the Marle pit*, *Marlepitt*, *the Marling pitt* 1522 SAC xx, cf. *William atte Putte* 1375 *Ct*, *atte Pytte* 1379 *ib*, v. **marle**, **-ing**¹, **pytt**.—MERSTHAM HILL (lost), 1809 M and B, 1614 *Hil*, *le Hulle* 1365 *Ct*, *Hill Feild* 1522 SAC xx, cf. *Robert ate Hull* 1332 SR, v. **hyll**.—MERSTHAM MILL (1885 O.S.), *molinus* 1086 DB, *molend* 1211 *Surv*, *Meestham Mill* c. 1768 R,

cf. *ate Mulhacche* 1332 SR (p), *Mill Hatch* 1522 SAC xx, *Long Mill Ash*, *Mill Earsh*, *Field*, *Mead & Plot* 1840 TA, v. **myln**, **hæc(c)**, **ersc**, **mæd**, **plot**.—MERSTHAM ST (6"), 1809 M and B. This is the rump of the pre-turnpike Reigate-London road (SRO QS5/8/49).".

p. 302, s.n. THE MOORS. Add "cf. John *atte More* 1379 Ct, v. **mōr**¹. This area of marshy ground extends into Blechingley and Nutfield parishes.". v. 17 *supra*.

p. 302, before OAKLEY. Add "NODDYSHALL COTTAGES (lost) (1890 O.S.), *Noads Hall Cottages* 1840 TA, cf. *Nodishall* 1750 ParReg, *Notty's Hall field* 1840 TA.". This p.n. may contain a pers.n. or surname, but the origin has not been found. *Noads-*, *Nodis-* could represent the genitive form of a surname *Node* from ME *atten Ode* 'at the ash-heap', v. **atten**, **ād**, cf. Oddy Croft 27 *infra*.

p. 302, for "OAKLEY" read "OAKLEY (FM) (6") and OCKLEY WOOD (6"), *Okeley Copp* 1544 LP, *Oakley Farm* 1823 Br, 1840 TA, *Ockley Wood (Feild)* 1840 TA, v. **āc**, **lēah**, **copp**; but the 1544 form may be short for *Coppice*, v. **copis**".

p. 302, before QUARRY DEAN. Add "PILGRIM'S LANE (lost), 1809 M and B, v. **lane**. For the history of this ancient trackway through Merstham see SAC LXI.—NEW POND (6"), cf. *Pond Field*, *Meadow & Tail (Meadow)* 1840 TA, v. **nīwe**, **ponde**. Probably constructed c. 1811 as a reservoir for the projected Merstham and Newbridge Canal, v. SAC LXIV 128 and SRO QS6/8/68".

p. 302, s.n. QUARRY DEAN, read "QUARRY DEAN, (*Old Quarrepittden*, *Querne pitt Feild*, *Querrepitt Feild*, *Gate & hill* 1522 SAC xx, *quarrie deane* 1609 Hil, *Quarry dean field*, *Quarry field* 1840 TA, v. **quarriere**, **pytt**, **denu**, **geat**, **hyll**. For a description of the various types of mining in Merstham v. SAC LXIV".

p. 302, before WELLHEAD FM. Add "SHEPHERD'S HILL (6"), 1840 TA.—SPARTICLES SHAW & WOOD (6") is *Spectacles or Mans Land* 1840 TA; the modern form is Sr dial. for ModE *spectacles* (v. EDD), the allusion being to the shape of the wood which had been divided by the railway tunnel. *Mans Land* may be a mistake for *No Man's Land*, but perhaps it was the correct former name for this piece of land, still remembered in 1840,

v. mann or *(ge)māennes, land*.—TOWNSEND MEADS (6"), *Towneman Meade* 1522 SAC xx, *Townsend Mead* 1840 TA, *Townend-*, *Towney Meads* 1911 VCH, cf. *the Townesend* 1522 SAC xx, 'meadows at the end of the town', 'meadow belonging to the townsman', *v. toun, mann, ende*¹, *mæd*."

p. 302, for "WELLHEAD FM" read "WELLHEAD FM & WOOD (6")". Add "*atte Welleheld* 1300 *Ipm* (p), *atte Welheld* 1332 SR (p), *Well head* 1522 SAC xx, 1840 TA, cf. *the Well Garden, Well Lane* 1522 SAC xx,". For "The second . . . 'slope'" read "*v. wella, helde*".

p. 302, s.n. WITHY SHAW. Add "*v. wiðig, sceaga*".

p. 396, s.v. MERSTHAM. In addition to the field-names included in the preceding addenda, a fuller account of the field-names of Merstham can now be presented, in the arrangement used in later volumes of the Survey. The words *Great, Little, Field, Meadow, Mead, Shaw, Wood* are abbreviated to Gt, Lt, Fd, Mdw, Md, Shw, Wd.

In the following, undated forms are 1840 TA (34/89), 947 is BrMus Cott. Aug. 11 83 (BCS 820), 1211 Surv, 1225 Ass, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1320, 1321, 1324, 1332¹, 1333, 1344, e14¹, e14², 1447, 1453 *Los*, 13, 1300, 1328 *Ipm*, 1332 SR, 1365, 1375, 1388, 1391, 1394, 1397, 15 *Ct*, 1389 *SROComp*, 1421 *AddCh*, 1502 *SROct*, 1522 SAC xx, 1547 *ParReg*, 1609, 1666, 1734 *Hil*, 1622 *GMRMap*, 1727, 1809 M and B, 1763 *SACMap*, 1790 *SROSurv*.

(a) Eight-, Eleven-, Nine-, Six Acre Shaw (*v. sceaga*); Seven Acre Wood; Eight-, Eleven-, Five-, Four-, Fourteen-, Nine-, Seven-, Six-, Ten-, Three-, Twelve Acres (*Nine Acres alias Croched Feild, The twelve Acres, the 15 Acres* 1522, *v. æcer*. *Croched* is ModE *crotched* 'forked', *v. NED*); Adders Croft (*v. næddre*); Aldmore (*v. ald, mor*¹); The Allingham (probably named from Nicholas *Alyngam* 1547); (Lt.) April Fd; Arnold(s) Wd; Bakers Md (cf. *Bakers feild, Bakes feild* 1522); Barn Fd & Plat (*Barn Field* 1790, cf. *gardinum vocatum le Bernhawe* 1421, *Barne Croft* 1522, *v. bere-ærn, plat*², *haga*¹, *croft*); Blue Leave Shw, Blue Leaves (cf. Yellow Leaves 1837 TA (Coulsdon)); Brick Earth Piece; Brick Kiln Mdw; The Brokes (*The Broake* 1522, cf. *Beverley ground called Broke* ib, from *brōc*, in the sense 'marshy meadow', cf. *foll*, and *fūlan*

brōc 947 14, 15 *supra*); Brook Fd (*Brookfeild* 1522); Brook Md (*Brook(e) Mead(e)*, *Brookmeads* 1522, *v. brōc, feld, mǣd*, cf. *prec.*, *v. Yielding Md infra*); Bush Fd (Shw) (cf. *Bush Acre*, *Bushe Croft* 1522, *v. busc*); Catch Fd (cf. *Catts Grove* 1522, *v. cat(t), feld, grāf*); Chace Fd (cf. *Chansefeild* 1522, perhaps ME *chance*, 'a turn of luck, an accident'); Chapmans Fd (*v. cēap-mann*, probably here a surname); Cherry Tree Shw (*v. sceaga*); Clay Pits Md; Clements Md (cf. *Claymans Close*, *Croft* 1522, from the occup. name *Clayman* (Reaney 70) with *clos, croft*); Cooks Fd; The Comb(s), Coombs (*le Coumbe* 1320, *The Combe*, *Combe Acre*, *Grove & Hedge* 1522, *v. cumb, æcer, graf, hecg*); Coopers Wd; (Upper) Crab tree Fd (*Crabb Feild* 1522, *Crabfields* 1727, *Lower, Middle & Upper Crab Field* 1790, *v. crabbe, trēow, feld*); Crutch Md (cf. *Alice atte Crouche* 1321, *Crosse Croft* 1522, *v. cruc³, cros*); Culvar Hau (*v. culfre, haga¹*); Davis's Fd; Deep Md (*Deepe Meade* 1522, *v. dēop, mǣd*); Dencher Fd (*Denshire Field* 1790, a field that had undergone the agricultural process of *Devonshiring*, *v. Sr* 368); Dixon Mdw (*v. mǣd*); Dog Kennel Md; Lt. Down (*Little Downe* 1522, cf. *East Downe* *ib.*, *v. dūn, lýtēl*); East Fd (*Estfelde* c. 1500 PNSr, *Eastfeild* 1522, *the East Feilds* 1734, *v. ēast*); Edward's Land (Shaw) (*v. land, sceaga*); Gt. Frith Fd, Lt. Frith Wd (*Fryth Furlong, Hill & Wood* 1522, *v. fyrhō, furlang, hyll, wudu*); Rough Furzewood (v. *rūh, fyrs, wudu*); Goose Croft (*v. gōs*); Goose Neck (on account of its shape); Gt. & Lt. Gosley (cf. *the Gosses*, *Gossy Feilds* 1522, *le gosse* 1609, *v. gorst, gorstig, lēah*); The Great Meadow 1809; Griddess Shw, Griddiss Fd (cf. *Laddess Fd & Shw* nearby, *infra*); Grim Close (probably a derogatory name); Old Ham (cf. *le Hamme* 1295, *the Ham*, *Hames hedge* 1522, *v. hamm, hecg*); Hatch Fd (*atte Hacche* 1365 (p), *ate Hache* 15 (p), *Hatch Feild(s)*, *Lome pitt* (-*Hatche*, -*Hatch Feild Furlong*, -*Hatchfeild Shott*) 1522, cf. *Northach* 1365, and *ate Heche infra*, *v. hæc(c), atten, lām, pytt, norð*); Gt. & Lt. Hilly Fd; Hobbs Fd (*Hobbess feild* 1522; the first el. is the pers.n. *Hobb* a pet form of *Robert*, rhymed on *Rob* (Reaney 166)); Hogtrough Fd (*v. hogg, trōg*); Home Fd, Wd (*Holmefeild* 1522, *Home Field* 1790, perhaps late OE *holm* (from ON *holmr*) cf. *Albury* 20 *supra*); Hooks (*atte Houke* 1365 (p), *the Hook*, *Hook Grove* 1522, *v. hōc, grāf, atten*); Hop Garden Fd (*v. hoppe, gardin*); Hovel Md (*v. mǣd* with *hovel* (NED sb, 1) 'a cattle shelter');

Keepers Fd; Kiln Fd (v. **cyln**); Kitchen Fd (*Kychenfelde* c. 1500 PNSr, *the Kechyn*, *Kechyn Feild* 1522, v. **cycene**, **feld**); Laddess Fd & Shw (cf. Griddess Shw, Griddiss Fd *supra*); Lady Croft 1790 (cf. *Lady Feild*, *Lady Lands* 1522, v. **hlæfdige**, **land**, **croft**); Left Hand-, Right Hand Lay Fd (v. **læge**); Leather Lands (1790, v. PNSr 396); Long Fd (cf. *Long Croft*, *Longmeade* 1522, v. **lang**); Long Lands (*longelond(e)* 1388, *Longland* 1522, *Le Longelandes* 1609, v. **lang**, **land**, cf. (Long Lands of) Woodcut *infra*); Lunch Fd (v. **lunch** PNSr 369); Mans Land (v. Sparticles Shaw 24 *supra*); Meadow Plot (*Meade Plott* 1522, v. **mæd**, **plot**); Merstham Fd (*Gatton Grove* 1790; although it formed part of Lower Gatton Park Fm it was in Merstham par. (SRO 216/3/11), and was perhaps therefore part of the Merstham lands inclosed with Gatton t. Henry VI (VCH III 196)); Mount Mdw (v. **mont**, **mæd**); Gt. & Lt. New found Hill (a variation of the type *Newfoundland*, for land newly taken into use); Lower Normans (cf. Normans Fd 1837 TA (Coulsdon); Oddy Croft (1790, cf. *Odecroft* 1300, 'croft at an ash-heap', v. **ād**, **croft**, cf. Noddyshall 24 *supra*); Office Fd & Mdw (probably containing a 'house of office', a privy, v. *office* NED sb 14b); Orchard Mdw (cf. *Orchard Field* 1790, v. **orceard**); Pickle Mdw (*Pickle* 1790, cf. *Pechill* 1522, v. **pightel**); Pigs Fd; Pit Fd (*Pytfelde* c. 1500 PNSr, *Pitt Acre*, *Croft & Field* 1522, v. **pytt**. For the history of this field, v. SAC XLI 21); Priss Fd (probably from **prēost** and **feld**, cf. Press Lands 1837 TA (Coulsdon); Ravens Fd (*Ravens Feild* 1522, v. **hræfn**, **feld**); Rookery Md; Rouse Fd; Rowens Fd; Ruvens Fd; Saddle Hill (v. **sadol**, **hyll**); Sand pit Fd; Lower- & Upper Sandy Fd (1790), v. **sandig**); Sharps Md; Shaw Bottom (v. **sceaga**, **botm**); Shoals Fd & Shw; Simsent; Slough Fd (v. **slōh**); South Fd (*Suthefelde* c. 1500 PNSr, v. **sūð**); Stony Croft (Shaw), Stony Fd (v. **stānig**); Feather- (*sic*), Little- & Middle Streat Fd (v. **stræt**, **furðor**. Probably an antiquarian revival of the old element **stræt** due to the construction of the Croydon-Reigate Turnpike (1807) upon which these fields touch, but cf. Turnpike Md *infra*, and *le Walstret* (the latter will be discussed as a Coulsdon p.n. in the appendix to *The Medieval Boundary of Coulsdon* in JEPN 4); Lower & Upper Stubbs (*Stubbs Meade* 1622, *Lower- & Upper Stub's Mead* 1790, cf. *the Stubbet* 1522, v. **stubb**, ***stybbett**, **mæd**, v. Sr 358); Suckling-house Md (probably containing a building where young calves were

reared, *v. suckling* vb, 1b NED); Swim Pond Mdw, Swin Pond Fd (this is a *swim*, a fishing or swimming pool, *v. EDD*); Tanner Fd, Lt Tanner(s) Fd; Thistley Fd (Shaw); Three Corners (i.e. of triangular shape); Tongue Fd (*v. tunge*); The Nine-, Six-, & Twelve Acre Tugwoods; Tunnel Fd (*v. feld*. Containing one of the famous railway tunnels); Turnpike Md (re-named from the Croydon-Reigate Turnpike (1807), *v. mæd*, cf. Streat Fd *supra*. The field was formerly *the Hales* 1522, *Hailes meades* 1666, *Little Hales* 1790 (SRO 216/3/11), cf. John *atte Hale* 1328, *le Halfeld* 15, from *halh*, *feld*, *mæd*); The Walk, Walk Fd (*the Walks* 1809, *v. walk-field* Sr 370); West Fd (*Westfeld* e14¹, *West Feild* 1522, *v. west*); White Post Fd (1790, probably a par. boundary post, *v. 18 supra*); Gt. Whitleys (*v. hwit*, *lēah*); Will Plat (*v. plat*²); Windmill Fd; Withey Pit Fd (*withy pitt Feild* 1522, *v. wīðig*, *pytt*); (Long Lands of) Woodcut (*Woodcroft (Feild)* 1522, *Woodcrofte* 1609, *Woodcroft in the Longlands there* 1734, *The Woodcot* 1763, *Woodcot Field* 1790, one of the common fields, it contained *Spread-Borough Field* 1790 (SRO 216/3/11), cf. *Burrough pitt* 1522, *v. wudu*, *croft*, *lang*, *land*, *beorg*, cf. Long Lands *supra*); Gt & Lt Woods Fd; Wrights Mdw; Yielding Md (*Yeldale Meade alias dict' Brooke Meade* 1522, 'taxable allotment of meadow', *v. gield* 'a tax', *dæl*², *mæd*, *v. Brook Fd supra*).

(b) *Ashleyes* 1522 (cf. William *Aschesle* 1394, *v. æsc*, *lēah*); *Aunfreiesfeld* 1324 (from the OG pers.n. *Anfrid* (Forssner 28)); *to bade woldes hagan* 947 (*v. 17 supra*); *Barkleyes* 1522; *to bēanstede betwih pām twām hammum* 947 (*v. 12 supra*); *on becces ham* 947 (*v. 17 supra*); *Belringer Pitt* 1522, *Bellringers pitt* 1734 (from the occup. name *Bellringer* (Reaney 29) and *pytt*); *Berecroft*, *Berry Croft & Brooke* 1522 (*v. bere* or *berige*, *croft*, *brōc*); *on þone blæc pōl* 947 (*v. 16 supra*); (*Little*) *Bosefeild* (Shott), *Bosefeild Corner* 1522 (*v. bōs* 'a cow-stall', *feld*, *corner*, *scēat*, *v. Totbury Bush infra.*); *Bore Acre* 1522 (*v. bār*², *æcer*); *the Botill*, *Botillarshe* 1522 (*v. bōt*, *hyll*, *ersc*); *Breggehagh* 1389 (*v. brycg*, *haga*¹, cf. *The Brigget(t)* 1522); *Brightham Feild* 1522 (*v. beorht*, *hamm*, *feld*); *Broad Mead(e)* 1522 (*v. brād*, *mæd*); *Brounes* 1453 (cf. *Brownynge*s 1522 *v. brun*¹, *-ing*¹); *The Butt* 1522 (*v. butte*); *Burgatefeld* 1344 (*v. burh-geat*, *feld*); *on ceomman trēow* 947 (*v. 17 supra*); *on cuses stede beorh* 947 (*v. 14 supra*); *Cocks Shawes* 1522 (*v. cocc*², *sceaga*);

Cotman Meade 1522 (perhaps from the surname *Cotman* 'cottager' (Reaney 79)); *Crooked land* (*Shott*) 1522, *Le Croked Land Shott* 1609 (v. **croked, land, scēat**); *on esnes ham* 947 (v. 13 *supra*); *le Estteye* 1320, *Estegh* 1389, *Eastheye* 1394 (v. **ēast, tēag** and **(ge)hæg**); *the Flowed acre* 1522 (possibly an error of transcription, 'F' for 'P', i.e. 'ploughed acre'); *on þone fūlan brōc* 947 (v. 14 *supra*); *the Hales* 1522 (discussed under Turnpike Md *supra*); *the Hanger of the Hill* 1522 (v. **hangra, hyll**); *Hawfeild* 1522 (v. **haga¹, feld**); *Hay-, Hey Furlong, Heyforlong* 1522 (v. **heg, furlang**); *the Head halfe acre, the Headland* 1522 (v. **hēafod, æcer, *hēafod-land**); *ate Heche* 1332 (p), *Hechurst* 1375 (p) (v. **hec(c), hyrst**, cf. Hatch Fd *supra*); (*pontem in . . . via apud*) *Hernyes* 1365 (cf. John *atte Hurne* 1332, *atte Herne* 1375, v. **hyrne**); *Heyforth* 1522 (possibly 'hay-ford' v. **heg, ford**); *Hoare's Farm* 1727; *Honnyarshe* 1522 (v. **hunig, ersc**); *Horne place, the Hornesfeild* 1522 (v. **place, feld**, cf. Roger *de Horne* 1294); *on þone hundes þyfel* 947 (v. 17 *supra*); *Ip(p)ershawe* 1522 (v. **sceaga**); *þurh þā īge* 947 (cf. *East Iy* 1522, v. 16 *supra*); *litel inhom* 1389, *lytelynhom* 1397, *Inholme* 1522 (v. **innām, lýtēl**); *Kellycks ground* 1522 (cf. Nicholas *Kellyck* 1522, v. **grund**); *Kerrell Meade* 1522 (v. **mæd**); *Machtildgrave* e14¹ (from the ME (OG) fem. pers.n. *Mahtild* Forssner 181, cf. *Maud* Reaney 217 and **græfe**, cf. *Maltesdon* 1324 *Chertsey* (Coulsdon), to be discussed in JEPN 4, like *le Walstret* 27 *supra*); *Menfeld* 15, *two Meane Feilds* 1522 (v. **(ge)mæne, feld**); *Mystlehaue* 1522 (v. **mistel, haga¹**); *Nicholas Feild & Mead* 1522; *Oate Croft* 1522 (v. **āte, croft**); *Oate-arshe Croft alias Stonereden* 1522 (v. **āte, ersc, stānig, *ryden**); (*Great*) *Parke* 1522 (v. **grēat, park**); *Paynotescroft* 1324, *Peynotescroft* 1333 (from a diminutive of the ME pers.n. *Payn* (Reaney 239) and **croft**); *Pencost (Hedge), Pentycost* 1522 (cf. Geoffrey son of William *Pentecoste* 1225); *Pencroft* 1522 (v. **penn², croft**); *tenementum þemmark* 1389, *Penarks* 1522 (cf. Richard *Penmark* 1332); *Perry Feild* 1522 (cf. William *ate Perie* 1388, v. **pirige, feld**); *Pirle Meade* 1522 (cf. Peter *de Pyrle* 1324 probably from Purley Sr 54); *the Posterne Gate* 1522 (from OFr *posterne*, and **geat**, cf. *Postern Wood* (Coulsdon) Sr 47); *Pykescroft* 1344, *Pikesdene* e14², *Peked Croft* 1522 (v. **pic¹, *pīced, denu, croft**); *Pynches Croft* 1522 (from a surname *Pinch* (Reaney 252)); *Redland Acre* (v. **rēad, land**); *the Riall* 1522 (v. **ryge, halh**); *Ricwards Hawe* 1522 (cf. Robert *Rykeward*

1332, v. **haga**¹); *Ridgeway Gate* 1522 (referring to the Pilgrim's Way (SAC xli 20), cf. Pilgrim's Lane *supra*); *Rolfes Croft* 1502 (from the ME pers.n. *Radulf* (Reaney 267, Forssner 206) and **croft**); *Round Meade* 1522 (v. **rond**, **mæd**); *Rowefeild* 1522 (v. **rūh**, **feld**); *Rudene* 1332¹, *lytelruden* e. 14¹ (v. **lýtēl**, ***ryden**); *on þā rūwan apuldre* 947 (v. 13 *supra*); *Schotemere* 1295 (v. ***sceot**², **mere**¹); *on scynes weorþ* 947 (v. The Wor *supra*, also 17 *supra*); *Shornefryth* 1522 (v. **scoren**², **fyrhð**); *Shotman Feild* 1522 (v. **feld**); *Shotts, the Middle-, the North Shott* 1522 (v. **middel**, **norð**, **scēat**); *Stonereden* 1522 (v. *Oate-arshe Croft supra*); *Syde Meade* 1522 (v. **sīd**, **mæd**); *the Somer hedge* 1522, *Le Somerhedge Shott* 1609 (v. **sumor**, **hecġ**); *Studfold (Lane)*, *Stutfold* 1522 (v. **stōd-fald**; cf. Sr 300 for the suggested derivation of the p.n. Merstham from *mearhset* 'a horse paddock' with **hām**, but v. 20 *supra* s.v. Merstham); *the Swynk (acre, Furlong)* 1522 (v. *swīnk* sb2, NED 'labour, toil'; used here as either a term of reproach, or to indicate a piece of land subject to customary labour services); *Thomshawe* 1522 (probably for *Thornshawe*, 'thorn wood', v. **þorn**, **sceaġa**); *on þone þorn bē norþan ēadrices stāne* 947 (v. 12 *supra*); *on todan camp* 947 (v. 17 *supra*); (*five feilds called*) *Too Good's* 1522 (probably from the surname *Toogood* (Reaney 324)); *Tottbury Bush (Shott)*, (*Bosefeild Shott alias*) *Tottbury Hill* 1522 (v. **hyll**, **beorġ**, **scēat**. The first el. is probably ***tōt** 'a look out'. This p.n. was located near Markedge (23 *supra* and Sr 302) in 1522 (SAC xx) and may perhaps be identified with the bastion (TQ 276539) at the western end of the double line of earthworks on Ashstead Hill which gives a good view westwards along the Pilgrim's Way. Cf. foll. which was nearby 1522 ib); *Ward(s)hurst* 1522 (cf. Philip *de Wardherst* 1211, Simon *de Wardhurst* 1332, v. **hyrst** 'a wooded hill'. The first el. may be **weard** 'a watch, a guard', cf. prec. and Wards Fd 1847 *TA* (Coulsdon)); *West lane* 1502 and *Westham lane* 1522 (v. **lane**, **west**, with **hām** rather than **hamm**, 'lane in the west of the **hām**, or village'); *two crofts called Widowes* 1522 (from **croft**, with ME *widurwe*); *Willis Croft* 1522; *Withyleaves Feild* 1522 (v. **wīðig**, **lēaf**, **feld**); (*via apud*) *Wolverynecroft* 1365, (*via apud*) *Wolmercroft* 1388, *Woollen Croft* 1522 (v. **croft**. The first el. is the name given to *Gulo luscus*, the glutton, a scavenging animal inhabiting North Europe and North America, v. *wolverene* sb1, NED (from 1574) and *glutton* sbA4, ib. Its occurrence here would

perhaps indicate an English origin for this supposed-American animal-name); *Wydenesfeld* 1391, (*via apud*) *Wyddene* 1394, *ten' vocat' Wydennes et Waddons* 1447, *Coll a Waddon* (sic) 1522 (cf. *Peter de Wydene* 1332, *-de la Wyden'* e14¹, *Nicholas Waddon'* 1365, v. **wīd**, **denu**). There may be confusion in the later forms with *Waddon Sr* 51); *Whiteacre* 1522 (v. **hwīt**, **æcer**); *Wynegate Acre* 1522 (cf. *Wingate Hill Sr* 292, v. **wind-geat**, **æcer**); *Wynton Grounds* 1522 (v. **grund**); *be wyrtwalan* 947 (v. 18 *supra*); *Ralph de Wytecrofte* 1211 (v. **hwīt**, **croft**); *Wythemere* 1296 (p), *Wythimere* 13, *Whythemere* 1365 (p) (v. **wīðig**, **mere**¹).

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