



THE PLACE-NAMES OF HAYLING ISLAND, HAMPSHIRE

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The work consists of 96 pages.

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The images used in this book are either the author's own, or are believed to be in the public domain unless stated otherwise. URLs for certain maps and other images are given, usually as links.

Maps

Michael Drayton, detail of map from *Poly-olbion* (1612/3)



(Of limited usefulness for navigation)

But, partly by the floods sent hither from the shore,
 And Islands that are set the bord'ring coast before:
 As one amongst the rest, a brave and lusty dame
 Call'd Portsey, whence that Bay of Portsmouth hath her name:
 By her, two little Isles, her handmaids (which compar'd
 With those within the Poole, for deftness not out-dar'd)
 The greater Hayling hight: and fairest though by much,
 Yet Thorney very well, but somewhat rough in touch.

From the second song, in Richard Hooper's edition (1876)

Norden's map of c.1610 to accompany Camden's *Britannia*

Retrievable from
freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~genmaps/genfiles/COU_files/ENG/HAM/norden_ham_1610.html
 and
www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/hantsmap/hantsmap/norden5/nrd5smaf.htm.

Speed's map of 1610/11

Retrievable from
<http://www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/hantsmap/hantsmap/speed1/spd1smaf.htm>

Philip Lea's map of 1693

Retrievable from
freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~genmaps/genfiles/COU_files/ENG/HAM/lea_islands_1693.html

Goodman/King map of the Hundred of Bosmere (early 19th century)



General map (OS 1", old series, first edn, 1810)

Retrievable from
www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/hantsmap/hantsmap/ordnce6/oss60.htm.

General map (OS 1", old series, c.1855)

Retrievable from
www.geog.port.ac.uk/webmap/hantsmap/hantsmap/ordnce6/oss60f.htm

General map (OS 6", 1879)

Retrievable from www.old-maps.co.uk/indexmappage2.aspx
 Search on the place-name required

Modern street map

Retrievable from www.streetmap.co.uk/.
 Search on the place- or street-name required

Images

There is a fine collection of old photographs of Hayling Island in Ron Brown's book "*I remember when it was just fields*" (1983). A few from other sources are incorporated into the text of the present book.

Abbreviations and conventions

- Documentary sources in this book are mainly cited in an abbreviated form, and abbreviations for unpublished documents are printed in italics.

1. Early documents (i.e. dating from before 1600)

- Items marked * are publications by the Record Commission of material in The National Archives.
- Published sources with a mentioned author can be found with a full citation in the Bibliography beginning on p. 89.
- Unpublished material mentioned is in BL (The British Library, Camden, London), CUL (Cambridge University Library), HRO (Hampshire Record Office, Winchester), PCRO (Portsmouth City Record Office) or TNA (The National Archives, Kew, formerly the PRO (Public Record Office)).
- For readers' convenience, this entire section is duplicated in the Bibliography, pp. 85-95.

Abbr, *Placitorum abbreviatio* (1811*)

Ass, Assize rolls (TNA)

BCS = Birch (1885-99)

BM, *Index to the charters and rolls in the British Museum* (1900-12*)

Ch, *Calendar of charter rolls* (1903-27*)

CIR, *Calendar of close rolls* (in progress*)

Coll I, *Collectanea topographica et genealogica*, vol. 1 (1834*)

Cor, Coram rege rolls (TNA)

CtR, Court rolls (HRO; those for Hayling manor are lost)

DB, *Domesday book* (Great or Winchester Domesday) = Munby (1982)

DKR, *Annual reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, PRO* (in progress*)

EcclComm, Documents in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (TNA)

ECP, *Early chancery proceedings* (PRO Lists and Indexes, in progress*)

EpReg, Episcopal registers (diocese of Winchester) before 1205 = Franklin (1993); after 1204, not systematically published (HRO)

FA, *Feudal aids* (1899-1920*)

FF, Feet of fines (TNA)

France, *Calendar of documents preserved in France* (1800*)

IA, Inclosure Acts (1836-40 in North Hayling)

Inq aqd, *Inquisitiones ad quod damnum* (1803*)

Ipm, *Calendar of inquisitions post mortem* (in progress*)

KCD = Kemble (1839-48)

LSR, Lay subsidy rolls = Davey (1981)

Misc, *Calendar of inquisitions miscellaneous* (in progress*)

NI, *Nonarum inquisitiones in curia Scaccarii* (1807*) [a.k.a. "Nonae rolls"]

Pat, *Calendar of patent rolls* (in progress*)

PortsRec = Murrell and East (1884)

Regesta = *Regesta regum anglo-normannorum* (1913-68*)

S = Sawyer (1968)

Sheen Cart[ulary], BL Cotton MS. Otho B. xiv, ff. 53-68

SR, Subsidy rolls (TNA)

TA, Tithe Awards (1843; HRO copy, CHU 28/5/17 (South Hayling) and 29/5/9 (North Hayling))

Tax, *Taxatio ecclesiastica* (1802*)

Winchester Cart[ulary], BL Add MS 15350 [cartulary of the Old Minster] = Goodman (1927)

- Details of those which are published can also be found in Survey of English Place-Name volumes.
- Reminder: *italic font* in an abbreviation indicates an unpublished document.

2. Language names

ME	Middle English (c.1100-c.1485)
OE	Old English (before 450-c.1100)
PrW	Proto-Welsh (c.550-c.800)

3. Abbreviations of recurrent minor place-name elements

Av	Avenue
Cl	Close (street or field)
Cm	Common
Dv	Drive
Fd	Field
Fg	Furlong (division of a field)
Fm	Farm
Gv	Grove
Ho	House
Rd	Road
St	Street, Saint
Wd	Wood

The use of an abbreviation in a name-form from a document does not necessarily mean that it appears in an abbreviated form in the document in question.

4. Other abbreviations and conventions

c	century
c.	<i>circa</i> 'about'
f	furlong (as a measure of distance)
O.D.	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey
<i>q.v.</i> (after a name)	<i>quod vide</i> , 'compare the entry for that [name]'
*	form reconstructed, not actually attested
**	designation appearing on map, not necessarily to be regarded as a proper name

Compass points are abbreviated standardly: E, W, N, S, and using standard combinations.

Preface

This work was created as a result of a personal research project conducted mainly in 1988-9, and it reached a near-final form in 1991. I had just completed my book *The place-names of Hampshire* (Batsford, 1989), and my interest in Hampshire matters had started to grow, lighting first on Hayling Island as the area nearest to my then home in Brighton. The work was not immediately published as the small book originally intended, and shortly afterwards I took on the editorship of the Survey of English Place-Names (SEPN) in Hampshire. It was clear that the material collected in Hayling would need to be subsumed into the eventual SEPN volumes to be series-titled *The place-names of Hampshire*, still in preparation in 2007. But since the manuscript represents the completion of a determinate task, and since I believe it may be of some interest both to local people and to scholars, I have decided to make it public as a web-resource for what it is worth without systematically updating it. References to work in preparation but not yet published when the manuscript was put on one side, especially by Peter R. Kitson, by Grahame Soffe, and by myself, have been completed with publication details. New editions of important standard works have also been mentioned in the bibliography, but almost no other additions have been made except to update, clarify or amplify the original text.

The basis for the book is the spellings of names scattered in Longcroft (1857) and Thomas (1961), and a number of less productive sources, all listed in the Bibliography section (pp. 85-95). These are supplemented by archival material collected by J.E.B. Gover and by myself, against which, wherever possible, the previously published forms have been checked. Longcroft's work is especially valuable in that he had access to the court rolls of Hayling before their destruction.

In revisiting this manuscript, I have noticed some inadequacies in my earlier recording practices (and in those of Longcroft and especially Thomas), and I offer my apologies to those who spot them.

The manuscript is a word-processed document written in Word™, not a web-page written in HTML. It cannot be navigated electronically; readers should scroll through to the required page. Of course, if it is downloaded as a Word™ document, it can be searched in the usual way.

If any copyrights have been inadvertently infringed, the work will be corrected immediately on notification.

Richard Coates
Shirehampton and Frenchay, Bristol
5 September 2007

How to read the entries

Each of the two historic parishes of Hayling has a chapter devoted to it. Within each chapter, there is an explanation of the parish name, followed by the main section which is devoted to the names of hamlets, farms, and notable topographical and other relatively significant features mapped by the Ordnance Survey (occasionally supplemented by material from other maps such as the Tithe maps). Then follow sections on field-names, street-names and house-names within that parish.

The opening of a typical entry in the main section for each parish looks like this:

DUCKARD POINT
 (OS 6" 1879)
Duckard poynt c.1600 PortsRec
Duckerd Poynt c.1665 Favreau's map
Ducket Point 1834 "G. Jones 1908" map

This says that there is a name *Duckard Point*, which is found on the Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile (1:10 560) map, revision dated 1879. The material in brackets shows the scale and the date at which the place is first found mapped by the OS, if it is mapped by the OS at all; occasionally an alternative modern source is given. Where no date is given, the feature is first named on post-1900 maps. Earlier spellings, and/or alternative name-forms, are then listed in chronological order, with an indication of the document on/in which they are found. Abbreviated references to documents are explained above, and other aspects of the references, including map sources, in the bibliography at the end of the book. An explanation of the origin of the name then follows.

Introduction

The area covered by this study is defined by starting west of the East Winner sandbank, following northwards from the sea the east channel of Langstone Harbour, proceeding eastwards in mid-channel under Langstone Bridge and along New Cut and Sweare Deep, then southwards down Emsworth Channel in Chichester Harbour to the sea. The National Grid limits of this area are diagrammatically as follows:

SU 729046

SU 685002

SZ755979

SZ 698975

This area is coterminous with postal district PO11, except that that district includes, incongruously, certain islets and mudflats to the west of Langstone Channel and The Deeps which are passed over in this book.

Topography and geology

Hayling Island is surrounded on three sides by tidal mudflats and marsh, and on the south by the sea. It is about 4 miles across from west to east at its maximum near its southern end, and about 3.5 miles from north to south at its maximum. Its area was calculated at 7429 acres in 1905 (*VCH*). This is wildly at variance with the figures on the OS 6" map (first edition) of 1879, which gives (in whole acres) North Hayling 1390, South Hayling 2582, total 3972. Part of the east of the island was historically included in the liberty, later the municipal borough, of Havant. It is unclear from the map whether the area of this is included in the acreage of North Hayling or not, and the unclarity is not resolved in Lewis's *Topographical dictionary of England*. To add to the unclarity, the Tithe Award acreages are given on different bases for the two parishes; we are told by the surveyors that in North Hayling 1173 acres 15

perches is under cultivation, but that in South Hayling there are 5289 acres 12 perches. Subtracting the area of beach and mud in the latter parish (2879 acres 2 roods 27 perches) leaves us with 2409 acres 1 rood 25 perches, and the total acreage for the island in 1843 was therefore 3582.5, a figure less than the OS figure.

The large discrepancies between these figures are partly due to the fact that the OS gives dry land area and *VCH* the area within the parish boundaries which follow the channels in Langstone and Chichester Harbours, therefore including the extensive mudflats and open water. A certain amount of dry land has accrued to Hayling since these mid- and turn-of-the-century surveys as the result of the reclamation of common saltmarshes. Like much of the area from Southampton to Chichester, Hayling was long a centre of salt manufacture, and the remains of salterns are common around the shore (Bradley 1975) and witnessed in numerous local names.

The land is almost entirely flat, the highest point being on a sand-dune, a towering 13 metres (43') above O.D., on Sinah Common at the south-western extremity. Nowhere, apart from hereabouts, exceeds 9 metres (29') above O.D., with 4-6 metres (13'-20') being typical values.

Solid geology

Above the Chalk (which outcrops at the northern end of the island) are various Tertiary beds, notably the Reading Clay and London Clay (the most susceptible to marine and/or estuarine erosion, witness the twin bays around Verner Common), and the Bracklesham Beds. These outcrops directly underlie the Quaternary deposits in that order heading south. There was a limekiln on the beach at Eastoke Farm in 1879 (OS 6").

Superficial (Quaternary) deposits

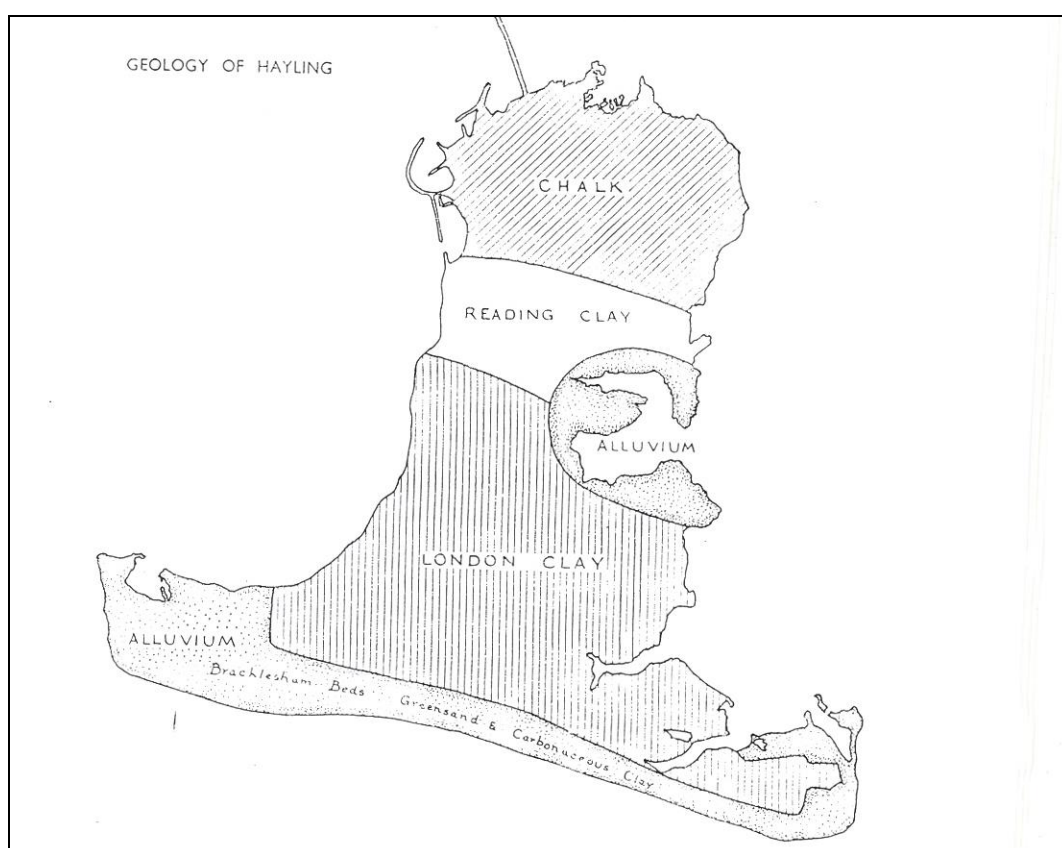
There are deposits of coombe rock above the Tertiary beds, and on these lies brickearth which has been, and still is being, exploited locally for brickmaking. "Old" claypits are marked on the first edition (1879) of the OS 6" map in the north-west of the island, and at Eastney on the 1913 edition a pit was marked west of North Copse which was overgrown by 1931. There is a *Brick Field* on the north bank of My Lord's Pond. There was a brickworks in Copse Lane till 1934, and the present Pycroft's brickworks is close to the north-western extremity of the island.

Sarsens

Sarsens from many different sources are found both on beaches and inland, where they have been used, e.g., for walling (Prestwich 1892; White 1915).

Soils

Soils are argillic brown earths of the Hamble-2 association (571z) in the north; argillic gleys of the Park Gate association (841e) in the south, with a patch of the Newchurch-1 pelo-calcareous alluvial gleys (814b) close to the shore just south of Mill Rithe. Hayling's soils have been described as among the most fertile in Britain, the south being especially so. The lordship of its manor was therefore a prize to be coveted.



Schematic representation of the geology of Hayling by Thomas (1961: 327)

Tenure and administrative history

Domesday Book lists four holdings in Hayling assessed in total at 24.5 hides in the time of king Edward and at 16 hides in the time of king William. The extent of the dry land of the island around 1900 was 3972 acres (with an uncertain additional number, possibly zero, forming part of Havant liberty; see above). It is generally believed that a substantial part of Hayling has been lost to the sea (cf. Longcroft, 217). Given a hide of c.100 acres, no more than 2500 acres, i.e. a maximum of 63% of the present surface area, was geldable (taxable) in the time of king Edward. A figure of up to one-fifth more is

thinkable because of uncertainty about the size of the local hide, but the total proportion will no doubt be reduced when (if) certainty emerges about the extent of the coastal erosion (cf. Wallace 1988). 1384 acres were arable when *VCH* was compiled (the relevant volume was published in 1905), and there were 646 acres of pasture and 58 of wood. At that time there was much waste and common, some recently enclosed.

The tenurial history is spelt out in *VCH*, and there is no need to repeat it here since it has little bearing on local place-names. Of relevance is only the fact that the manor, amounting to a substantial proportion of the island, was held in the Middle Ages by the Priory, or was subinfeudated of it, and by the Crown in Tudor times, who passed it ultimately to the Dukes of Norfolk. The Priory was at different times a priory of St Swithin's Abbey (the Old Minster) at Winchester, and of the abbey of Jumièges in Normandy. It offered rich pickings, and the lengthy dispute between the two abbeys, finally settled in favour of Jumièges in the mid-twelfth century, was not an idle one. The manor passed to Sheen Priory, Surrey, in 1414 after the expropriation of foreign monastic landholders. Allusions to lords of the manor after the dissolution of the monasteries may be found in the dictionary below, discussed under MY LORD'S POND, NORFOLK LODGE, PADWICK COURT and POUND COPSE.

A problem in the tenurial history of the island is afforded by the existence of two places whose names are sometimes spelt *Eastoke* or *East Stoke* or similar. The editor of *VCH* (3: 131) holds Eastoke in the south-east corner of the island to be identical with the five hides granted to Æðelsige in the Hayling charter of 956 (see below, and Chapter 6 for the original text of the charter). This Eastoke, in the Middle Ages, came to be associated with the tithings of Northstoke and Westhay (Westney), which were held of the lord of the manor of Limborne and Wade in Havant liberty. The two farms in Northstoke in Hayling North (the present Stoke) were called *West Stoke* and *East Stoke* (the present Northwood Fm); it may therefore be presumed that this latter East Stoke was indirectly associated with the manor of Eastoke. Scott (1826: 32) seems confused when he calls Eaststoke a tithing of Hayling North, along with Northney, Eastney and West-Stoke, for the freehold East Stoke (i.e. Eastoke) was never in North Hayling parish.

The five hides granted to Æðelsige by Eadwig in the Hayling charter are not clearly related to the manor (they were proved not ancient demesne in a suit of 1316), and have a separate descent since their grant to Earl Roger (of Shrewsbury) by William I, including a period of possession by the abbey of Troarn near Caen in Normandy. These five hides are now usually taken to be Eastoke. Mentions of Hayling in the later Middle Ages frequently cite seven tithings, usually in the order Stoke, Eastoke, Northwood, Southwood, Mengham, West Town and Hayling (with Southwood disappearing in time), which might be taken as mentioning the Eastoke tithings before the priory manor tithings. But by this time (say 1400) the Eastoke manor was treated as a sub-manor of the priory's manor and paid money to it. The lordship of lands

including Eastoke was taken as something technically different from the capital messuage (farm and lands) going under that name, hence such mentions as the “manor-seignory or lordship of Northstoke, Eastoke and Westhay, and the farm and lands called Eastock in the parish of Southwood” (1777; cited by Longcroft 1857), where the lordship and farm names are even differentiated by spelling – a nice legalistic touch. The tithings mentioned on the so-called “G. Jones 1908” map datable to 1834 (Thomas 1961: 298) are: North Parish, Northney, Eastney, Westney, Stoke; South Parish, West Town, Mengham. The farms on this map are Eastoke, Harris’s (= Mengham, farmed by T. Harris c.1860; cf. Thomas 1961: 20), Sinah, West Town, Ham, Rook, Tourner, New Town, Higworth, Manor, Tye, Church, Fleet, Eastney. Thomas (159) speculates that some of these were enclosed from the common fields possibly as early as Tudor times, but it can be inferred, on the basis of surname evidence, that some of these names were the names of, or expressions denoting, identifiable places in high medieval times: Rook, Ham, Higworth, Tye, Fleet; whilst others are actually mentioned as places: West Town, Eastney, Eastoke.

Hayling was administratively, after 1974, part of Havant Borough, previously (since 1932) Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council and (since 1902) Havant Rural District Council. Prior to modern local government arrangements it formed, with Warblington, from time immemorial, part of Bosmere Hundred, and was associated with the Liberty of Havant and manors in it for a variety of tenurial and other legal purposes. It first had a civil parish council in 1894. The two parishes are coterminous with the ecclesiastical parishes of Our Lady (South Hayling) and St Peter (North Hayling), the latter being technically a perpetual curacy attached to the former.

In the modern planning era the island’s inhabited areas seem to be referred to as *East and West Hayling*, rather than the historic parochially-based *North* and *South*.

A note on Bosmere Hundred

The ancient administrative unit in which Hayling was situated included Warblington, and previously also Havant before it gained the status of a liberty. The name *Bosmere* is corrupt. This name appears for the first time as late as Speed’s map of 1610/11, possibly through confusion with Bosmere [and Claydon] Hundred north-west of Ipswich in Suffolk. Before then it was known as *Boseberg(h)*, or, at first more rarely, *Boseburgh*. This is generally believed to mean ‘burial-mound of a man named Bōsa’. The site of the barrow is unknown, but the hundred court presumably met there originally. This solution is the more plausible because of the existence of Bosham, some three miles across the border in Sussex, which suggests the involvement of the same man with both places, and the intimate relation between places on both sides of the county boundary hereabouts is indicated by the fact that Warblington in Bosmere and Hampshire was assessed under Westbourne in Sussex in *Domesday book*. A separate place-name instance of *Bōsa* may be

seen in Bossington, north of Romsey, and other probable cases are found elsewhere in England.

Names corresponding to the personal name are found in other Germanic languages. They are of unknown origin and meaning (though Holthausen 1934: 31 connects them with an Indo-European root meaning 'shining, light'). The existence of *Bōsa* is also vouched for by the records of a seventh-century bishop of an unknown diocese and of an eighth-century priest witnessing a charter of Baltonsborough, Somerset, and more locally by the vector *to bosan hangran* 'to Bōsa's sloping wood' in the bounds of the first Polhampton charter in Overton (datable to 940 C.E., BCS 763 (S 465)), and by the corresponding *on bosen hangran* in the bounds of the third Polhampton charter (1033 C.E., KCD 752 (S 970)). On these bounds see also Grundy (1927: 172-83, at 177, 181).

THE PLACE-NAMES OF HAYLING ISLAND

General remarks

Before 1824, the only approach to Hayling Island from the mainland was by ferry, or, if the ferryman was not available, by wadeway at low tide. Evidently, few ventured in or out. (Cf. Morley 1988. On the state of affairs just before the bridge was built, cf. Longcroft, 292 & 304.) As a result, Hayling place-names display unusual insularity and parochiality, in their literal senses. Several features have names consisting of one element only, suggesting that the inhabitants perceived no scope for confusion with other features of a similar type bearing similar names (*Fleet, Tye, Roke, Stoke*). One name (or two which came to be identical in form) appears in both parishes (*Eastoke/East Stoke*), suggesting much the same. The name *Eastney* is used with no distinction from the *Eastney* on Portsea Island, 4.5 miles away as the crow flies. But few crows indeed flew from Hayling to Portsea – even recent county structure plans have commented on how little the ferry connecting the two islands is used. Nor is *Westfield* distinguished from the farm of that name on next-door Thorney Island in Sussex.

That the island itself was used as the normal criterion for naming is confirmed by the names *Northney, Westney, Eastney* in North Hayling, meaning simply 'north, west and east in the island'. *West Town* in South Hayling is west only from the perspective of Mengham and Eastoke in that parish. The *Stokes* found in the separate parishes are distinguished only as *North* and *East Stoke*. (NB the *East Stoke* referred to above is a sub-hamlet of North Stoke.)

Chapter 1

MARITIME FEATURES

BOATHOUSE LAKE

(OS 6" 1879)

One of the numerous features in Langstone Harbour called *Lake*. The word perpetuates OE *lacu* 'small stream'. The features are low-water channels in the mud. It is not clear what distinguishes *lakes* from *rithes* (OE *rīð*); these latter appear to be streams of freshwater origin crossing the mudflats, whilst perhaps lakes are saltwater only, although, even if genuine, at Hayling this distribution is not as clear as might be wished because some watercourses on the west coast were interfered with by the building of the Hayling Island branch railway line in 1863-5 (and its abortive predecessor, cf. Paye 1979; Mitchell and Smith 1984; Kennett 1991) with the result that certain rithes originate on the seaward side of the now abandoned railway embankment (viz. ROD RITHE and UPPER RITHE near Stoke). On the east coast, despite seawall works, the map suggests the validity of this proposed distinction, but the proposal is only tentative and cannot be securely supported outside the Hayling area. The special meaning 'side-channel of a river' is given by Gelling (1984: 23) for some mainland place-names, but that cannot be right for the Hayling names unless Chichester and Langstone Harbours were considered as rivers. Cf. DIP RITHE below. The relevant boathouse has not been identified.

BRIDGE LAKE

(OS 6" 1879)

From LANGSTONE BRIDGE. For *lake*, see BOATHOUSE LAKE.

COCKLE RITHE

(OS 6")

Langstone Harbour, in which this rithe is to be found, was famous for its cockles (Read 1908: 331). *Cockle Rithe* was also a name for an arm of Chichester Harbour, the creek which threatens to sever the Eastoke peninsula from the main body of Hayling, though this is nameless on modern maps (Thomas 1961: 297). For *rithe*, see next entry.

DIP RITHE or RYTHE

Dip Rithe (OS 6" 1879)

North of Tournier Bury; this mud channel subdivides as SATT RYTHE (southern arm) and LITTLE RYTHE (northern arm) (Roach Smith 1873: map). Very probably 'deep rithe', rithe (from OE *rīð*) being a local word in east Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and west Sussex for a marshland stream (as in *Ryde*, *Bremere Rife*, *Aldingbourne Rife*; Longcroft uses *mill-rife* as an ordinary lexical word (290)).

EMSWORTH CHANNEL
(OS 1" 1)

The channel continues the river Ems (itself named by back-formation from the town of Emsworth) to the sea through Chichester Harbour.

FRYPOLE RYTH
(not on current maps)
1547 *CtR* (Longcroft, 288)

Maybe denotes what is now mapped as UPPER RITHE (*q.v.*). Recorded three years before in the difficult and inconsistent form *Fryspoolk Reach* (Longcroft 289; cf. ROD RITHE). If the spelling of 1544 is genuine (Thomas 1961: 299 cites *Fryspole Reach* from what is apparently the same annal of the same document), the element *pole* is not that found in MIDDLE POLE (*q.v.*), but ME *polk(e)* 'pool', hitherto unrecorded in place-names in England. The first element is uncertain, but may be ME *fresshe* 'fresh'; or perhaps the surname *Fry*, which I have not found recorded in relation to Hayling. I have found it in a Hampshire context, however, displaying the same curious composition without -s as is found in the 1547 form: Henry le Frye held land in *la ffrie breche* in East Aston, Longparish, in the late Middle Ages (*VCH* 4: 407-8). (The text of this entry also appears in Coates 1989b.)

GOLDRING LAKE
(1958 Admiralty chart 3418)

Goldring is known as a surname locally (1895 South Hayling parish minutes; 1852 Thomas (218), 1664 Thomas (308)). A name perhaps bestowed in honour of the lifeboatmen surnamed *Goldring* who were acclaimed for their part in a rescue in 1865 from the M.V. *Ocean*. The place-name has not been found earlier than this.

HAYLING BAY
(OS 1" 1)

Haling Bay 1759 Taylor, 1776 Grimm, 1777 Stoke
Hayling-bay (mackarel) 1826 Scott, 34

A case of *bay* being used for a feature of very limited curvature, as in *Bracklesham Bay* and *Brighton Bay* in Sussex.

HAYLING KNOB
(Sheringham 1848)

A bank or similar feature about two miles offshore due south from Norfolk Terrace; cf. CHURCH ROCKS. Transparent and modern.

LANGSTONE CHANNEL
(OS 1" 1)

Langstone Lake 1777 Stoke

The channel is deemed to begin at the promontory of Langstone in Havant and represents the main permanent channel in Langstone Harbour. The name Langstone Harbour seems once to have attached (also?) to the area now

appearing on maps as BRIDGE LAKE, NEW CUT and SWEARE DEEP. Scott (1826: 16) says that "the two portions of this harbour east and west of Langstone, from whence it derives its name, are called the east and west harbours". The name of Langstone ('long stone') presumably commemorates some lost conspicuous stone; perhaps a natural sarsen (of a sort commonly found on Hayling) and/or one used as/in a megalithic monument.

LANGSTONE HARBOUR

This was *port of Langeston* in a Patent Roll of 1364.

LANGSTONE HAVEN

A name for the mouth of Langstone Harbour in 1687 (*DKR* 40) and on Stoke's map of 1777. *Haven* seems to be used frequently in place-names for the mouth of a large natural feature (arm of the sea or river), though this fact goes unrecorded in dictionaries.

LITTLE RYTHER

See DIP RYTHER.

MENGHAM RITHE

(*A-Z map* (n.d.))

Menjum Lake 1848 Sheringham

From MENGHAM, *q.v.*

MIDDLE POLE

(1958 Admiralty chart 3418)

1759 Taylor's map

1777 Stoke's chart

1778 Yeakell and Gardiner

A shingle bank off the eastern extremity of the island, between WEST POLE and EAST POLE SAND (thus on Sheringham's chart, 1848). They were collectively called THE POLES ("nearly in front of Eastock", Longcroft 309). Emsworth Channel once met the sea between Middle and East, now between West and Middle. (On the movement of material involved in these changes, see Wallace 1988.) The word *pole* recurs locally in *Stocker's Pole*, a sand spit on the Sussex side of Chichester Harbour. The use of the word *pole* in these names is unclear, but it may represent ME *pol(le)* 'head, crown of the head, nape of the neck' in some topographical sense (cf. the widespread use of *head* for a promontory).

MILL RITHE

(OS 1" 1)

For *rithe* see DIP RITHE. The mill was the Hayling manorial tidemill, burnt down in 1877 (cf. Shaw 1960: 127) and the successor of one in place as early as 1275 (cf. *Taxatio ecclesiastica*).

NEW CUT

(OS 6" 1879)

Connects Bridge Lake and Sweare Deep, bisecting the old watershed between Chichester and Langstone Harbours. It was dug in 1820-1 as part of the Portsmouth and Arundel Navigation connecting with the Wey and Arun Navigation at the latter place. The canal was authorized in 1817, but the bridge, required by the same Act to compensate for the breaching of the Hayling wadeway, was not opened till 1824. (See Morley 1988: 12-15.)

NORTH LAKE, SOUTH LAKE

(OS 1:10 000)

See PENNER. There is a further NORTH LAKE offshore from Little Thornicks Wd, South Hayling.

PENNER

(OS 6")

Mudbank in Langstone Harbour between North Lake and South Lake, described by Grundy (1926) in the Delphic phrase 'mudbank of the island'. Origin unclear. Perhaps to be connected with the name of the area in the estuary of the Adur, Lancing (Sussex), called *Pende* (see Pen Hill; Mawer and Stenton 1929: 200), apparently meaning 'enclosed area of water', but the linguistic relation, if any, is uncertain. Perhaps, simply, 'that which pens or dams up', but the bank's axis is parallel to the main channel of Langstone Harbour rather than across it as would be required to form a dam.

PENNER SOUTH POINT

(OS 1:10 000)

The south point of the above and named from it.

RABBIT LAKE

(OS 1:10 000)

Fairly close to the northern extremity of the warren described by Scott (1826: 30).

ROD RITHE

(OS 1:10 000)

1544 *Rode Reach*, 1547 *Rode Ryth CtR* (Longcroft, 288-9).

Uncertain. *Rod(e)* may be used in the sense of 'roadstead', appropriately for the sheltered water in Langstone Harbour; this sense is recorded from c.1373 (see *OED*). *Reach* in 1544 is probably a misunderstanding of the written form of the local dialect word *rithe*, though it is comprehensible in its modern sense of 'stretch of water'. Any trace of the "place between Rode Reach and Fryspoolk Reach" where land was set aside to "build a dam called a wear" in 1544 (Longcroft, 289) will have been obliterated by works for the railway line.

SATT RYTHER

See DIP RYTHER. The first element is unexplained. Although the spelling is reasonably clear on the Roach Smith map, the only place I have seen it, it may be an error for *salt*. If so, the name presumably meant 'rithe by the salts', i.e. saltings, referring to the now reclaimed TOURNERBURY MARSH. *Salts* in the sense of 'salt-marsh' is recorded from Hampshire, cf. *Wright's English dialect dictionary*, under *salt*, sense 8. Hardly just 'salt stream', because that would not distinguish it from the many other rithes. But then again my preferred interpretation does not yield a very distinctive name either, since the coast of Hayling is well endowed with saltings, and in any case *rithe* may tend to mean 'freshwater stream' (see BOATHOUSE LAKE, above).

SINAH LAKE

(OS 1" 1)

See SINAH COMMON in South Hayling.

STOKE COMMON LAKE

(OS 1:10 000)

S.W. CHANNEL (sic)

(not on OS; 1778 Yeakell and Gardiner)

The exit in Yeakell and Gardiner's time from Chichester Harbour to the sea. Cf. MIDDLE POLE.

SWEARE DEEP

(OS 1" 1)

The western arm of Emsworth Channel embracing the north side of the island. There are no early spellings, but this probably includes OE *sweora* (late West Saxon *swira*, *swyra* (also *swura*)) 'neck', used to mean, among other things, 'narrow stretch of water' (cf. Smith 1956, 2: 171). There are three names involving *sweora* in Dorset where the word may be used in one of its other senses, e.g. 'ridge', 'col' (cf. Mills 1977, 1: 19, 112), two promontories (*Swyre Head*) and the parish of *Swyre*. It is also found in minor names in Sussex. *Deep* as a noun is common in coastal place-names (cf. next item but one, *Great Deep*, *Little Deep* (Thorney Island, Sussex; cf. Coates 1999: 46-7), and that which gave its name to Dibden (Hampshire; cf. Coates 1989a: 65)).

UPPER RITHE

(OS 1:10 000)

The exact application of this transparent name is no longer clear.

**WADEWAY

See also NEW CUT. A crossing from Langstone to Hayling is marked on Taylor's map (1759), as *Horse Road at low Water*. On the history of the wadeway see Morley (1988). The term is well known locally. It is found as early as an inventory of churchyards taken in 1552, was "cleaned" in 1740 (North Hayling parish accounts; Thomas, 121), and often appears as the site

of a death in the burial records of St Peter's. But it is not in the *Oxford English dictionary*.

WEST DEEP

(not on OS; 1778 Yeakell and Gardiner)

At the exit of Emsworth Channel.

WEST POLE

See MIDDLE POLE.

WOLSENARS, THE

(not on OS)

1759 *Walsiner* Taylor's map

1776 *Walsiner* Grimm's chart

1777 *Walsiner* Stoke's map

1823 *part of the seashore called the Wolsinars* (Winchester Assizes; Longcroft, 283)

1825 *The Wholsinar or Shingle Bank* Longcroft, 268

1826 Scott, 14-15, 16, 36.

The name is also known to Chandler ([1968], in the form *Wolsinars*)

The name was used until early this century, and was pronounced [' u : s ə n ə z] or [' u : l s ə n ə z] (on the testimony of Noel Pycroft, via Peter Williams). Shingle and sand banks occupying part of the site of the present EAST WINNER, *q.v.*, at the mouth of Langstone Harbour. Grimm notes "a hard gravelly sand dry at low water, on it always runs a great tide". The names *Wolsenar* and *Winner* are not related to each other, and they are both obscure to some degree. Perhaps the present name represents an earlier **Old Sinar*, with Hampshire *wol(d)* for *old* and *Sinar*, now in the ostensible plural form *Sinars*, as a plural of the name now rendered *Sinah*, interpreted elsewhere in the present book as 'marsh bank'. The Wolsenars abut SINAH COMMON. The "Old Sinars" would be those which were periodically – and then definitively – submerged, leaving the present "Sinar" still dry.

Chapter 2

THE NAME HAYLING ISLAND

HAYLING ISLAND

(OS 1" 1)

Before 1066:

(to) *Heglingaigæ*, *HEGLINGAIG*, (to) *hæglinga iggæ* 956 (c12) BCS 979, KCD 1193 (S 604), (æt) *Heilincigæ* c.1053 (c12) BCS 980, KCD 1337 (S 1476)

1066-1250:

Halingei 1086 DB, *Helinge*y 1086 DB, *Helinghei* 1086 DB, *Haringeia* 1101x1106 France, *Helinge* 1096x1100 BL AddMS. 29436, fo. 11b (Galbraith 1920, doc. XII), [*pars*] *insule de Halinges* 1139 Regesta/417, *Halangeia* 1147 France, *Haringeia* 1150 France, *Horryngiam* 1153x1154 Regesta/902, *Halyngeia* t. Hy II (1318) Ch, *Halinges* 1215 CIR, *Heling* 1242 Fees, *Heyling* 1242 Fees (forms ending in -a are Latin nominative or ablative case forms and that in -am an accusative case form)

1250-1300:

Helynge 1253 BM, *ecclesie de Halinge* 1253 Bull of Pope Innocent IV (Longcroft, 197), *vicarie de Haling* 1253 EpReg, "island of" *Helinghey* 1261 Pat, *Heyling* 1261/2 FF, (æt) *Helinge* c13 BL AddMS 29436, f.10, and (æt) *Heylinge* 1284 Winchester Cart/13 "an inferior text" (mention ostensibly 1052x1053, inauthentic; Harmer 1952: 399-400 & 526), *Haylinges* 1284 or later EpReg, *Heylyng* 1284 EpReg, *Helynge* 1284 EpReg, *Heylingg'* 1291 Tax, *Heling* 1291 Tax, *Hayling* 1297 Pat

1300-1350:

Heylingg' 1304 EpReg, *Helinge*ye 1306 Abbr, *Heling* 1313 Inq aqd, *insula de Heilingey* 1315 Abbr, *Hayling* 1316 Abbr, *Haylyng* 1316 FF, *Haylyng* 1325 Pat, *Haylynge* 1327 SR (-in- in Thomas), *Hailyng'* 1330 CI (Richard de), *Haillyng* 1332 Pat, *parochia de Heilynge* 1341 NI, *Haylingg Island* 1346 Pat

1350-1500:

insula de Haylyngge 1365 FF, *Halynge* 1373 Misc, *insulam de Halinge* 1405 Pat

1500-1700:

*the ysl*e of *Haylinge* 1557 will of James Fowell of West Thorney, *Halyng Insul* 1575 Saxton's map, *the Isle of Haylinge* 1586 LSR, *Haling ilande* c.1600 PortsRec, *Haling Ile* 1612 Drayton (map), *Hailling* 1653 Register of St Peter's, North Hayling, *Hayleing Manner* c.1665 Favreau's map

After 1700, especially in map sources, the spellings *Hayling* and *Haling* competed till the former, used by the OS, gained the upper hand.

An OE masculine personal name *Hægel* has been inferred from the existence of *Hailsham* (Sussex), *Hazeleigh* (Essex) and *Healing* (Lincolnshire, Lindsey). If this is correct, then this place-name is from the folk-name **Hæg(e)lingas* 'the people associated with Hægel'. The Anglo-Saxon period name (mistranscribed

by Gover from Birch's *Cartularium saxonicum*) would then be **Hæg(e)linga īeg* 'island of the Hæg(e)lingas' (all the extant forms being in the West Saxon dative case form *īege* (normalized spelling)), with the *īeg*, or rather the ME form *eie*, seemingly often unexpressed in the Middle Ages. Its lack could be made up for by adding a clarifying *insula*, *i(s)le* or *i(s)land* as the language of the relevant document demanded. The personal name would seem to mean 'hail' (in the weather sense), but the application is questionable. The OE names in *Reg(e)n-*, though apparently containing 'rain', are generally thought to have a different origin.

This account is still accepted by Victor Watts in his *Cambridge dictionary of English place-names* (2004). But an alternative is worthy of consideration. Formally, the OE name could represent *Hegelingas*, where **hegel* would be a lexical derivative of the stem found in *gehæg* 'enclosure'. A singular *-ing* formation **Hegeling* could be 'place marked with a *hegel*', and **Hegelingas* 'people associated with a *hegel*'. The pre-Conquest spellings cited are consistent with this possibility. But this is all doubtful, since no OE word *hegel* is recorded, and the precise meaning of such a derivative is open to question. To associate it with the famous Iron Age/Romano-British courtyard temple in the former Towncil Fd (see pp. 41-2) would be premature. Most place-name scholars would agree that this is a riskier derivation than the one generally accepted.

The persistence of occasional forms in *-s* may be due to a familiar but unexplained quirk of Norman French scribal practice (formerly taken to represent the Old French nominative singular case-form *-s*), or to the perception that there were two Haylings, viz. the two parishes. For this, cf. *Harting* in Sussex, where the *-s* persisted for many centuries, perhaps because there were three adjacent hamlets bearing the name in one single parish (Mawer and Stenton 1929: 35; similarly perhaps for *Ashling*, 1929: 60).

The 12th-century forms in *r* instead of *l* represent a known feature of Norman attempts to cope with English, though this usually happens as a case of dissimilation (i.e. where another *l* followed in the English). It is not worth hazarding a possible confusion with *Harringay* (i.e. Hornsey, Mx; Gover, Mawer and Stenton 1942: 121-2). No tenurial connection is known; Hornsey belonged to the bishops of London.

The island is still regularly known simply as *Hayling*. In some sources, e.g. Sheringham's chart of 1848, *Hayling* appears to designate the built-up part of South Hayling.

In West Meon there is a Hayling Wood, recorded as *Lytelhaylyng* (1379 *Cor*), *Haylynghyll*, *Westerhaylyng*, *Easterhaylyng* (1548 *EcclComm*). It is not known whether there is any relation between this, apparently denoting a cluster of places, and the name of Hayling Island. No connection, e.g. a manorial one, is known between the places. West Meon was a manor of the

Bishop of Winchester in 1066 whilst the monks of Winchester held a significant part of Hayling Island and came to dispute the rest with the abbey of Jumièges. "Little Hayling" is presumably a name to distinguish the place from the important and prosperous island manor.

Chapter 3

Parish of NORTH HAYLING (OS 1" 1), formerly NORTHWOOD, the northern ecclesiastical parish

NORTHWOOD

Northwode c13, c14, c15 (e.g. 1486) *EpReg*, 1327, 1333 [Thomas gives *Northwode* 1332 [sic] and translates 'north of the wood'] *SR*, 1373 *Misc*, *Northwoode* 1586 *LSR*, *Northwood Church* c.1665 Favreau's map

ME 'north wood'. There is little warrant in the available spellings for Thomas's interpretation, which requires a medial -e- in ME. The wood must have been fairly conspicuous in the landscape of Hayling. Only 15 of 2626 acres (less than 0.6%) of North Hayling were wooded in 1905 (*VCH* III: 129).

The name was applied to an unidentified *Northwood Point* (1708 *CtR*; Longcroft, 289), where a "ware" (i.e. 'fish-weir') was to be built.

North Wood still appears on Grimm's chart of 1776 and on Stoke's of 1777, for the place at STROKE (*q.v.*, and see also NORTHWOOD FARM), but the parish name appears as *North Haling* on both; the parish name is given as *Hayling North* by Scott (1826: 32), though this may also or alternatively have been a name for that part of the northern ecclesiastical parish which was manorially a tithing of Havant, i.e. Eastney (cf. Longcroft, 3). In any event, there was obvious scope for confusion. In recent times, *North Hayling* as a map-name has been applied to Eastney and Westney hamlets together.

The four tithings of North Hayling were the freehold lands of *West-stoke* and *Eaststoke* and the copyhold lands of *Northney* and *Eastney* (spellings from Scott 1826: 32).

Names of hamlets, farms (and lanes leading to them), structures and primary topographical features

CHURCH FM, LA

(OS 1:10 000)

At Eastney. See ST PETER'S.

CREEK COMMON

1776 (Thomas 1961: 322)

See CREEK FDS.

CREEK POINT

(OS 6" 1879)

Stoke Poynt c.1600 map reported by Thomas, 296-7

Creek 1610 Longcroft (thus Gover, 16)

This is almost certainly the *Crakehorde* recorded in 1395 (*CtR*) with older *ord* for the later word *point*, in the same sense.

At the north-west point of the island. The topography has been obscured by the construction of oyster beds (now abandoned and being eroded, to judge by successive OS map revisions), but the "point" is visible on the earliest 6" map. The drainage was interfered with in the construction of the railway line in 1863-5, and the precise course of the creek cannot be ascertained at its W end. It appears to have cut off the NW segment of the island (perhaps at high tide, just as Marker Creek did to Thorney Island), as its N end gave its name to adjacent CREEK FDS (TA 36-41).

If the form of 1395 could be relied on, it might suggest 'crake point' in allusion to the water-rail (but note that the word *crake* originally denoted the crow or the raven; their calls are similarly rough). If so, it would be a parallel for DUCKARD. The modern form would then be interpretable as a rationalization of this in terms of the local topography, with creeks visible in the mudflats.

The word *creek* is of Old Norse origin (*kriki*) but had become a fully native English word by the c13. It must have been applied to the present place after that; a Scandinavian name here is unthinkable. The form of c.1600 must have been a nonce-form created by the cartographer; it is not found before or since.

DUCKARD POINT

(OS 6" 1879)

Duckard poynt c.1600 PortsRec

Duckerd Poynt [hard to read] c.1665 Favreau's map

Ducket Point 1834 "G. Jones 1908" map

The northernmost point of Hayling, a pointed promontory. The form is too late for certainty but may represent OE/ME *dūce-ord* 'spit (of land) associated with ducks'. The area will have attracted wildfowl at all times; cf. the nearby *Fowley* 'bird island' in Warblington. Cf. also *SALTERNS DUCKARD HILL*.

EASTNEY

(OS 1" 1)

EASTNEY FM

(OS 1:10 000)

The nucleus of North Hayling village. Presumably OE (*be*) *ēastan ēa* 'east in the island' but, curiously, it is not recorded early. Cf. *NORTHNEY*, *WESTNEY*. It was a detached part of Havant manor and parish (along with Gutner Fm and Common), and recorded as such on the first OS 6" map (1879). *VCH* (III: 129) identifies this land with the four hides held by St Swithin's Abbey, Winchester, in 1086. Since the first revision of the OS 6"

map, Eastney, together with Westney, has usually been mapped as *North Hayling*.

EASTNEY COMMON FIELDS

Enclosed in 1840 (*VCH III*: 129, n. 17).

EASTNEY HO

(OS 6" 1879)

**FERRY HOUSE

ye Very House 1718 North Hayling parish accounts (Thomas, 144)

Ferry House 1823 Act for building a bridge across Langstone Harbour (etc.) (*Journal of the House of Commons* 78)

Ferry-house 1826 Scott, 25

The earliest spelling shows typical older south-country dialect [v] for [f], later replaced by the more general form. Earlier, and alternatively:

Passage House 1740 North Hayling parish accounts (Thomas, 144),
1759 Taylor's map, 1776 Grimm's chart

Passage H undated Goodman/King map

Incorrectly *Parsonage House* on Stoke's map (1777).

By the southern terminal of the ferry from Langstone, which replaced or supplemented the earlier wadeway across the tidal marshes separating the island from the mainland. The ferry was put out of business when Langstone Bridge was built in 1824. The wadeway is still marked as a bridleway (for the most intrepid horses) on current OS maps. It is commemorated in the name *Wade Manor* or *Court*, Havant (*la Wade* 1255 *FF*), close to its northern point of embarkation. The oaken posts marking its course are still visible at Langstone adjacent to the Royal Oak inn.

FINCHWOOD POULTRY FM

(OS 1:10 000)

Near Tye. A modern "pretty" name. Occupies the little that is left of the land of North Copse.

GUTNER COMMON, FM, LA

(OS 6" 1879, 1913, 1879)

Gutner 1610 Longcroft, 280 [Gover, 16, misquotes as *Gatner*]

Gutnay Common 1776 Field survey map described by Thomas, 297

Gutner Lake before 1850 BL AddMS 24788, fol. 7

A saltmarsh common, and farm and lane named after it; perhaps OE **Gotan-ōra* 'watercourse shore', from **gota*, *ōra*. The element **gota* or its ME descendant, though typical in the fens of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, is known in minor names in Sussex (e.g. *Goat Fm* (Ditchling, Ringmer)). Several permanent low-water channels in the mud "rise" adjacent to Gutner. The form of 1610 is too late to provide the certainty which is lacking; that of 1776 may

be suspected of contamination with the *-nay* with which the names of the three adjacent hamlets end in the same document.

HAYLING BRIDGE

(OS 1" 1)

I.e. the railway bridge connecting the island with Langstone and Havant, opened 1867 (Mitchell and Smith 1984).

KNOTT'S MARSH

(1834 "G. Jones 1908" map, OS 1:10 000)

The surname *Knott* is on record in Hayling since Richard Knott who farmed an acre of bondland (1399 *CtR*; Longcroft, 274) and William Knott (1459 *CtR*; Longcroft, 283). Much less likely from the word for the shore-bird *knot*, which would not enter a formation in the genitive case.

LANGSTONE BRIDGE

(OS 1")

I.e. the modern road bridge carrying the A3023 to Langstone and Havant. The first bridge on or about this site was opened in 1824.

MIDDLE STOKE FARM

See STOKE.

NEW CUT

(OS 6")

Street at Stoke Common, duplicating the maritime name in Chapter 1.

NORTH COMMON

(OS 6" 1879)

NORTH COPSE

(OS 1:10 000)

At Tye.

NORTH FARM

(OS 6" 1879)

North in Northney. Now the site of a holiday village. Thomas notes (23) that it was once inhabited by the *North* family.

NORTH HAYLING STATION

(OS 1" 1)

North Hayling Halt (OS 1").

The history of its staffing arrangements, responsible for the change of generic, is given by Mitchell and Smith (1984).

NORTHNEY

(OS 1" 1)

NORTHNEY FM, LA

(OS 1:10 000)

(Hugh) *de Northeneye* 1256 Ass*Northney* 1610 Longcroft (thus in Gover, 16)

OE (*be*) *nordān īege* 'north in the island'. The modern Northney Fm was earlier *Northend Fm* (OS 6" 1879), from being at the north end of the collective hamlets of North Hayling. Analogically changed to the hamlet name.

NORTHWOOD FM, LA

(OS 1:10 000)

Earlier called *East Stoke Fm*, the present name being applied from c.1880 by W. Carpenter Turner (Thomas 1961: 25) in commemoration of the medieval name of the northern parish. (The site of the original Northwood seems to have been at Eastney.) The site remained commemorated by *East Stoke Fd*, a common field.

**OYSTER BREEDING BEDS

(OS 1" 1)

On the NW coast adjacent to Creek Point; the remains are visible on OS 1" and to a lesser degree on 1: 50 000. Other oyster beds appear on maps of various periods, especially at My Lord's Pond, Mill Rithe and on the west coast. Some were established in old salterns (*HNQ* 8 (1896), 17). For an image showing the oyster beds, see www.havant.gov.uk/images/hbhistory4.jpg.

RED HO FM

(OS 6" 1913)

Battens 1879 OS 6"

At Northney. The older name survives in *Battens Cottages* in Northwood La, Stoke. The surname is probably the same as the *Battine* found in Havant leet rolls in the eighteenth century, and should be associated with *Battins Salt Pan* (1776 field survey (Thomas, 297)).

**ROUND TUMULUS, THE

(not named on map)

A slight feature in Windmill Hill Fd on Pound Marsh, believed by McEuen to be of pre-Roman date. Later, from the time of Edward II, the site of a mill (Thomas 1961: 18), a not uncommon fate of tumuli because the heap of earth could be used to bury and secure the cross-tree of a post-mill.

ST PETER'S (Westney)

(OS 1" 1)

1304 *EpReg* (in Latin)

Parish church of North Hayling, dating from the early c13 (*VCH* III: 132), formerly a chapel of ease of the mother church of South Hayling, the living still being a perpetual curacy attached to St Mary's (*VCH* III: 134). A frequent

medieval dedication, popular from St Peter's having control over who passed through the gates of Heaven.



Drawn in stone by J. Harding

Engraved by C. Chapman

NORTH HAYLING CHURCH.

St Peter's church, by J.D. Harding, c.1826

ST PETER'S RD

(OS 1:10 000)

Main road, the former *Church Rd*, through North Hayling. From the above church dedication. The name attached in 1913 to a track across fields south-east of the hamlet which subsequently disappeared (cf. LONG WALK, SEA VIEW RD). Church Rd presumably lost its old name to avoid duplication of the street-name in South Hayling, once the parishes were merged for civil purposes in 1894.

SALTERNS DUCKARD HILL

Common enclosed 1840 (*VCH* III: 129, n. 17). Cf. DUCKARD POINT. This name as quoted gives the impression of being a composite arising from a misreading of two adjacent map entries as one, namely *Duckard Hill* and adjacent *salterns*.

STOKE

(OS 1" 1)

Stoke 1327 SR et freq. to 1472 *Sheen Cart*. (Longcroft, 220)

Stoke infra insulam de Hailinge 1405 Pat

Sleake [almost illegible; ?for *Stoake*] c.1665 Favreau's map

Stoke Fm (OS 1:10 000)

As NORTH STOKE:

Northstoke 1371x1406 *CtR* (Longcroft, 272), 1470 Ipm

Northstoake 1599 Longcroft, 192

Northstocke 1609 *VCH* III: 131

A tithing, and a hamlet consisting of *West Stoke* and *East Stoke* (OS 6"; not to be confused with *Eastoke* or *East Stoke* in South Hayling). The force of the *North* was to distinguish it from the holding of East Stoke in South Hayling, as is made reasonably clear by the reference to the 'manor or lordship of Northstocke, Eastocke and Westhaye, with a house called Kent in Westhay' (Close Roll 1609). The tithing is referred to as *Stokefield* in 1373 (*CtR*; thus Longcroft, 274). *Stokefield* appears to refer to a common or open field of Stoke in Scott (94).

On various 17th- and 18th-century maps, the place appears by printers' errors as *Stike* or *Strike*, first, I believe, on Robert Morden's county map of 1695.

The original name was **Stoc* 'grange farm, dependent farm'. It may represent that part of the island which one Wulfweard (Ulward) was said to have rented back from the Priory, and hence which was administratively separate from, but paid farm to, the Priory. This may have justified its being called a *stoc*. The Priory, and the Old Minster at Winchester of which it was an offshoot, did not finally renounce their holding of Hayling Manor to the abbey of Jumièges until the mid-twelfth century. An alternative, perhaps better, view of the *stoc* was to see it as a dependent of the Old Minster or of Jumièges, according to the period and one's view of the rights in the dispute between the two (p. 15).

The interpretation of this matter is made difficult by the fact that holders of North Stoke also had land in East Stoke (i.e. presumably that in South Hayling) for much of their recorded history.

West Stoke and East Stoke appear as such on the first OS 6" map (1879), but East Stoke appears as *Northwood (Fm)* in the 1913 revision and subsequently. This medieval name of the parish of North Hayling was appropriated by W. Carpenter Turner in c.1880 (the relevant volume of *VCH* had just been published) to replace the name which was duplicated in the southern parish. The buildings of the present *Stoke Fm* are not those of the earlier West Stoke Fm, whose name has vanished from the map. The farm building at the corner of Castleman's Lane presently bears the name *Middle Stoke Fm*, from being between the former West Stoke and East Stoke.

STOKE COMMON

(OS 6" 1879)

STOKE COMMON FD

(TA 1843)

Stoke Common Field, enclosed 1874 (*VCH* III: 129, n. 17). There is a mention of *Martin's Gore* in the tithing of Stokefield 1373 *CtR* (thus in Longcroft, 274). *Stokefield* is the name of this field in Scott (1826: 94).

STOKE POINT

(not on OS)

Stoke point (c.1665 Favreau's map)

STOKE WINDMILL

(OS 6" 1879)

Tower mill on North Common, burnt down in 1886 (cf. Shaw 1959: 108). Called *Hayling Mill* on Sheringham's chart (1848); the venerable tidemill at the head of Mill Rithe may not have been a prominent enough navigational aid to warrant this name.

SWAN'S NEST POYNT

Spelt thus on a map of c.1600 reported by Thomas 1961: 296-7 (not seen).
Lost name.

TYE

(OS 1" 1)

UPPER TYE FM, LOWER TYE FM

(OS 6" 1931)

(Wm) de *Tya* 1280 *Ass*

The differentiated names appear for the first time on OS 6" 1931. Before that Upper Tye Fm appears as plain *Tye Fm* whilst the other is unnamed. Ultimately from OE *tēag* 'enclosure' (used to translate Latin *clausula*). In the south-east of England, the word also often attaches to fairly large areas of common pasture, as at *Telscombe Tye* (Telscombe, Sussex) (cf. Smith 1956, II: 177). The relation between the two senses is not fully clear. The surname as found in the Assize Rolls is in a Latin form.

VERNER COMMON

(OS 1:10 000)

At Fleet. Enclosed 1876 (*VCH* III: 129, n. 17), and further during the Second World War (Thomas 1961: 15). Spelt so 1610 (Longcroft, 280). In error written as *Turner* 1776, perhaps influenced by the nearby *TOURNER BURY*. No early forms. If it is for OE **fearn-ōra* 'fern bank', the development of the first element is as in *Vernham's Dean* (Hampshire, cf. Coates 1989a: 167), with archaic Hampshire and South Country *V-* for *F-* (cf. Cope 1883: 99) and the rather unusual <e> where <a> might be expected as in *Farnborough*, *Farleigh* (*Wallop and Chamberlayne*) (Hampshire), *Farnham* (Surrey), etc. Any neglected site on the Hayling brickearths is suitable fern country.

** WATER TOWER

A feature demolished in 1952. Hence *Waterworks Corner*, Havant Road.

WESTHAY
See WESTNEY.

WESTNEY

(OS 1" 1)

Westen(e)y 1248, 1272 *Ass*

Westeneye 1316 *FA*

(Eastoke) Westheye 1447 *CIR*

Westhaye 1609 *CIR*, anticipating a house called *Kent in Westhay* immediately following in the same text

Gover (1961: 16) wrongly places this hamlet in South Hayling parish.

Presumably OE (*be*) *westan īege* 'west in the island', cf. the shape of the names EASTNEY and NORTHNEY. Westney (which contains St Peter's Church) and Eastney form the nucleus of the present day village of *North Hayling*. The manor had rights in "Eastoke, Northstoke and Westhay", as mentioned in numerous documents from Tudor times to 1845 (Longcroft, 191-3). Longcroft (273) and *VCH* associate the mention of 1609 with this place. No other place called *Westhay(e)* appears anywhere else in the record, except in Scott (1826: 44; he knew the names *Westhaye* and *Westney* as alternatives), whilst *Westney* is associated with North Stoke and Eastoke elsewhere in relation to Limborne and Wade manor (Havant), just as *Westhay* is in 1609. The name of Westney disappears between the 1879 and 1913 revisions of the OS 6" map. It is not known whether *Westhay* originates as a scribal mistake for *Westney* perpetuated in the manorial records, or whether, as the spelling might suggest, it was a genuine alternative name for the same place involving *hay* 'enclosure' in some sense. I tend to believe the former, given that I have only found *Westhaye* in association with the names of Eastoke and Northstoke in a more or less set phrase, and given that it was *Westney* that survived as a map-name till modern times. WEST HAYE RD, Sandy Beach Estate, clearly takes its name from the mention in *VCH*; it runs parallel with and next to SOUTHWOOD RD, enshrining the defunct name for Hayling's southern parish, equally prominent in *VCH*. These are therefore antiquarian revivals.

WHITEHAVEN NURSERIES

(OS 6" 1931)

In Victoria Rd. Appears only on the mentioned revision. Whilst it could commemorate Whitehaven in Cumberland, note that *haven* is a period-piece name-element of the inter-war years; cf. HAVEN ROAD, Sandy Beach Estate and some mentions there, and the next entry.

YACHTHAVEN

(OS 6" 1931)

At Tye. An inter-war development with moorings and slipway.

Field-names of North Hayling

The bulk of the entries in the Tithe Award are of the form [n lands in x], where [n] is a numeral and a land is an arable unit. Enclosure had not taken place when the Tithe Award was drawn up in 1843. Only the name, the element [x], the name of the common field, is catalogued below, as individual lands do not have names. A *dole*, i.e. an apportionment, appears to be the rough equivalent of a land in pasture. A *row* is a strip of woodland, usually said to be "in" a field.

A characteristic type of name is *Long two*, meaning 'long two acres'. Whether the name really did lack the word *acres* in ordinary usage, or whether it was omitted by those drawing up the documentation, is not known.

TA is the Tithe Award (1843; PCRO and HRO). Other key references are to a manorial field survey map of 1776, fully described by Thomas (1961: 177-8); and I.T. and C. Lewis's field map of 1835 (HRO) done for the lord's steward. Six Parliamentary acts or orders were prepared and promulgated in 1836 and 1840 (Chapman and Seeliger 1997b: 20; more fully in 1997a), but inclosure was not completely implemented till the 1870s, a remarkably late date. Agriculture in parts of North Hayling operated in essentially medieval fashion till 1876. Thomas mentions, but does not give full references to, other documents cited; he sometimes does not even cite a documentary source. Forms known only from his work are indicated clearly.

Some other minor names are included in the list.

2 and 3 Acres, The TA 661

3 Acres TA 659 (actually 1a 3r 39p)

6 Acres and Long 2 TA 643

3 and 13 Allotment TA 15 (these figures are ordinal numbers; cf. FIRST ALLOTMENT)

5 Allotment TA 34

12 Allotment TA

19 Acre plat TA 617 (actually of 2 roods 3 perches; possibly taken for orchard)

Antrims Fd Thomas, 321 (? from the surname *Antram*, not so far noticed in Hayling, however)

** *Arable Piece* TA 10 (status as name unclear)

Blackland fg Thomas, 321

Brick Kiln Fd TA 668 (cf. TYE BRICK YARD FD; this is adjacent)

Broad Piece TA 86

Broadmarsh TA 81 and by implication 62

Brocket Piece TA 87 (*Brockets Piece* (Thomas, 321); reason unknown; a *brocket* is a young stag, and a derived surname is known; house of this name now demolished)

Broom Croft TA 13

Butt, The TA 489-93 (possibly 'irregularly shaped headland', but the pieces so named are collectively large; Cope (1883: 13) gives *butt* as 'small paddock' and speculates on the use of such a piece for archery)

Butt, The TA 582 (as previous)

Castleman's TA 699-700 (cf. CASTLEMAN'S LANE; from surname, not indigenous)

Church Acre Poorhouse TA 183 (the Churchwardens' acre in Poor house Fd)

Church (Common) fd 1776 and 1835

Church Fm Homestead TA 69 (cf. CHURCH FARM, Eastney)

Church Plot 1787 Lease (Thomas, 172)

Comptons Close Thomas, 321

Creek Fds TA 35-7, 40 (adjacent such feature, cf. CREEK POINT and *Creek Common* 1776 and IA 1840 (inclosed 1868))

Croft, The TA 486

Crooked Barn TA 250

Crooked Hills Thomas, 321 (from HILL FD or from surname *Hill*?)

Dale Home Common Fd TA 508 (related to *Dell Acre* Thomas, 321?)

Daw lane piece TA 715 (cf. DAW LANE)

Ditchfield Thomas 1961, 321

Dole, The TA 447 (also *Dole fd* 448)

Duckard Fd Gate (Inclosure Award 1840)

Ducker (Common) Fd 1776 and IA 1840 (inclosed 1840), and *Ducket Croft* TA 2 (adjacent DUCKARD POINT and named from it)

East Curts TA 698 (E from viewpoint of East Stoke Fm)
Curt may be for *croft* in FNs, but the unaltered form *croft* appears frequently in Hayling.

East fd Allotment TA 79

Eastnay (Common) Fd 1776, IA 1840 (inclosed 1840)

Eastney Marsh TA 82

Eaststoke Common fd IA 1840 (inclosed 1867) (N of EAST STOKE, North Hayling)

Eleventh Allotment TA 27 (see FIRST ALLOTMENT)

End of Land TA 34a (slight promontory near NW extremity of island)

Ends of Lands Water TA 33a (*water* in 1843; cf. END OF LAND TA 34a)

Farthing Fd Thomas, 321 (either a quarter of some earlier unit, or a (possibly ironic) reference to its value or rent)

First Allotment TA 41 (presumably common land apportioned to an individual)

Freshmarsh Comon (x 3) c.1665 Favreau's map

Friends TA 697

Furze Butt, The TA 488 (cf. THE BUTT, adjacent)

Gauntlett's (a modern fd of 34 acres (Thomas, 180, pbk edn))

God Wheat Thomas, 321

Great Marsh and Allotment TA 85

Great Salterns TA 9 (largest such feature on N coast; marked on c18 maps)

Great Woods Fd TA 253/5 (*Great Woods Fd* 1776, 1835)

Greatwoods Common Fd (adjacent N extremity of North Copse)

Groves TA 632/96 (perhaps taken in from North Copse, clearly a managed wood)
Gutnay Common 1776 (at GUTNER)
Gutner Piece TA 663 (at GUTNER) and *Gutner Road* TA 644
Guys Close TA 605-6 (cf. Wm Guye 1586 LSR; Rd, Wm, Th 1611 View of Frankpledge; Mr Guy c.1665 Favreau's map)
Hall Close and Allotment TA 58
Hard Sticke Thomas, 321
Hartleys 4 and Blacksmiths 5 acres TA 713 (opposite smithy NW of Fleet)
Hartleys Coppice TA 684 (from a surname)
Hawkins Croft TA 4 (the surname is known from West Thorney)
Hill (Common) Fd 1776, IA 1840 (inclosed 1840)
Home (Common) fd IA 1840 (inclosed 1867)
Horrids plot TA 104 (<d> is unclear; the vertical may be incorporated, cf. *Horriols plot* TA 102; possibly from the surname *Oriel*, though I have not found an instance in the records of Hayling)
Horse Croft Thomas, 321
House Close TA 648 (the house is at Tye)
Howley Marsh TA 61 (pasture)
 **Keeper's House etc. TA 691 (status as name unclear)
Kiln Piece TA 652
Knotts Marsh TA 603
Langlands Fd Thomas, 321 (cf. otherwise unlocated *Linlonde*??)
Lea Gardens TA 136 (Sarah Marsh's owner-occupied dwelling)
Little Common fd 1835
Little Creek fd TA 39 (cf. CREEK FDS)
Little Marsh TA 14, 84 (one of these may be *Small Mersh*, otherwise "a parcel of ground called Northside" (Longcroft, 192*))
Little Salterns IA 1840
Long 2 TA 83 (narrow)
Long 13 Acres TA 604 (along coast W of West Lane)
Long Close TA 655 (inning of marsh E of and abutting length of Gutner Lane)
Long Groves TA 695 (cf. GROVES; narrow fd)
Long Marsh TA 88 (well behind seawall on E coast SE of Eastney)
Long two TA 717
Lower Furze Crate (part of) TA 687 (adjacent VERNER COMMON)
Martins Barn TA 90
Martins Gore TA 445, 563-4
Meadow, The TA 631
Middle (Common) Fd (Middle Fd 1776), later *Poorhouse Fd* 1835 after the "New Poor Law" Act of 1834
Middle Groves TA 694 (cf. GROVES)
Middle Piddle Thomas, 321 (*piddle* 'waterlogged ground', but perhaps for *pightle*)
Mill Bank, Mill Pond respectively TA 683b, a
North Common 1776 IA 1840 (inclosed 1870)

North Coppice TA 633-4
North Copse TA 693
North Corner Copse TA 692 (corner of former NORTH COPSE)
North Croft TA 60 (northernmost fd in Eastney, ex Havant parish)
North Fd IA 1840 (inclosed 1840), previously *Parrow Fd*
Northcuts TA 602 (apparently an inning of Knott's Marsh)
Northney Salterns IA 1840 (inclosed 1840)
Orchard, The TA 621 (pasture)
Parrow (Common) Fd 1776 and 1835 (otherwise *North Fd*); obscure, but surname *Parr* is known in Hayling in the c19
Picked Fd TA 716 (i.e. 'pointed' (cf. entry in Cope 1883), between lanes on two sides and parish boundary)
Pitcroft TA 5-6 (marsh on OS 1879), 29
Pit Croft TA 704
Pitcroft Piece TA 28 (all three of these crofts possibly commemorating brickearth-extraction)
Plain Piece TA 645/6 (i.e. 'level')
Plot, The TA 624
Pond Croft TA 487
Poor house (common) fd 1835 (previously Middle Fd; the date so soon after the Poor Law Act of 1834 setting up Union workhouses seems significant)
Robin's Orchard TA 709
Salt (Common) Fd 1776
Salterns Croft TA 7 (adjacent to salterns NW of Northney)
Sandy four TA 718 (unusual soil for Hayling; near junction of Reading Beds and London Clays)
Shortlands Fg Thomas, 321
Silvers Marsh TA 59 (probably from a surname found in Havant in the c18)
Small Coppice TA 649
South Gutnay (Common) Fd 1776
South Gutner Lake IA
Starveguts TA 719 (-*gut* Thomas, 321; ?marginal land won from marsh on W coast)
Stoke Common fd (1776 and IA 1840 (inclosed 1867); N of STROKE and adjacent to *Stoke Common* 1776 and IA 1840 (inclosed 1874))
Stoke House TA 607 (i.e. of WEST STROKE Fm)
Stoke field plot TA 495 (i.e. by or taken from STROKE COMMON FD)
Straw Plat TA 616 (? one growing cereal with more stalk than grain; cf. Field 1972: 221)
Stubbers Marsh (part of) TA 721
Stubbers Marsh Sit [sic] TA 724
Stubbers fd (part of) TA 722 (cf. next)
Stubbles [for Stubbers] and Marsh (part) TA 720 (adjacent W coast extreme S of parish)
Summer Lane TA 496 (i.e. one usable only in the summer months)
The 2 Acres (common fd)

The 3 Acres (common fd)
Towncil Fd (*Towne Stall* Thomas, 321) See the special remark (2) below on this name.
Tribbicks Platt 1787 Lease (Thomas, 172; involves a known Hampshire surname)
Turner Common 1776 [i.e. *Verner*]
Tye Brick Yard Fd TA 682 (pit visible OS 6" 1879)
Tye Mdw TA 678 (adjacent TYE)
Tye piddle TA 638-40/2 (at TYE) (probably *piddle* 'waterlogged ground', but perhaps for *pightle*)
Tye Piece TA 637
Upper Furze Piece (*part of*) TA 689 (cf. LOWER FURZE CRATE)
Verner Common IA 1840 (inclosed 1876); *Verner Common Gate* IA (cf. *Turner*)
Wall Piece TA 647 (S end of seawall E of Tye)
West Croft Common fd (probably same as *Westcurt Fd* 1776) IA 1840 (inclosed 1867)
Westney common fd 1835 (*Westnay Fd* 1776)
White Leaf Fg Thomas, 321 (reference to a white poplar or an aspen?)
Wood Gaston fd TA 665 (adjacent tenement WOODGASON)
Woods 4 acres TA 610 (cf. WOODS PLAT)
Woods 5 acres TA 601 (cf. WOODS PLAT)
Woods plat TA 600 (adjacent West Stoke Fm; from surname?)
Woolgaston Fd TA 673 (taken from and partly retaining name of WOODGASON)

Remarks

(1) The highly variable name-element *croft* 'enclosure with dwelling; curtilage' appears in North Hayling as *croft* (e.g. *North Croft*), *crate* (e.g. *Lower Furze Crate*) and perhaps as *curt* (e.g. *East Curts*). The latter appears confirmed by the probable equation of *Westcurt fd* and the later *West Croft Common fd*.

(2) *Towncil Fd* and *Long Towncil* (subdivisions c.1879 of earlier single fd, the latter of 5.5 acres)
Townhall Fg Longcroft, 310
the Town's Hall fg 1826 Scott, 94
Towne Stall Thomas, 321

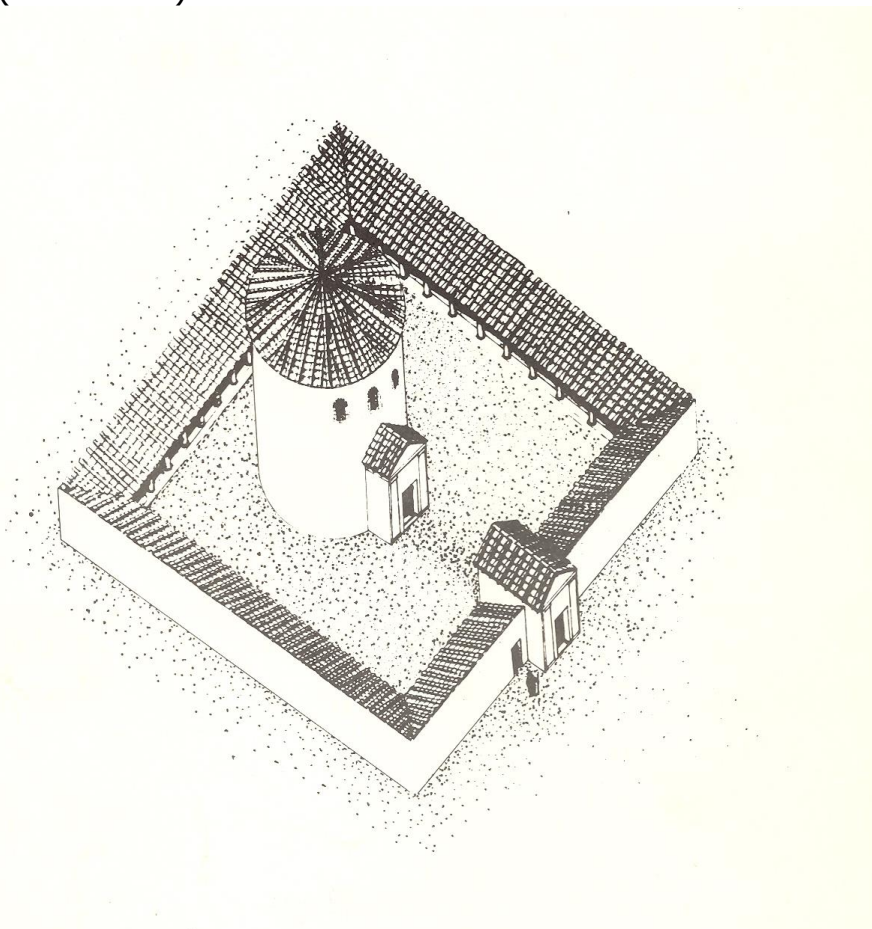
Strictly, this name denotes a furlong in Stoke Common Fd. The name probably represents OE *tūn-steall* 'farm or enclosure site', in which case we should take it that the Saxon settlers named the place from the (then) visible remains of the religious complex dating from the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods (on which see Downey, King and Soffe 1977a, 1977b, 1978, 1979; Rudkin 1980: 14, 21 (and fig. 13); Soffe 1995: 6; King and Soffe 1998, 2007). There are, however, no early spellings, and the phonology is highly suggestive

rather than regular and totally persuasive. The OE word regularly gives *Tunstall* elsewhere, occasionally (and for unknown reasons) *Dunstall* (for a tentative and uncertain explanation see most recently Coates 2002). Ely (1908: 3) states that "it has been suggested" that *Towncil* is a *Tunstall* name, but cites no source for this. He does not pursue this to the conclusion I have suggested above.

Scott's spelling does not carry conviction; it looks like a rationalization, and Longcroft's goes further. Downey *et al.* (1979: 15), presumably following Thomas 1961: 19), speculate that it comes from *tun-sæl*, as if including "sæl" 'hall' (presumably meaning OE *sele*), but that word is fairly rare in place-names and almost unknown as a second element.

That the remains were indeed visible to the Saxons may be suggested by the fact that the islands' trackways give the spot a wide berth and form a remarkable square of which the temple complex is almost precisely at the centre (as pointed out to me by Peter Williams).

The field, now reconstituted as a single entity, is presently called *Twenty-Five Acres* (Thomas 1961: 19), though this does not appear in the list of names in the Tithe Award (see above).



An imaginative reconstruction of the temple from Downey et al. (1979)

Streets

The names of streets in North Hayling are taken from various revisions of the OS 6"/1:10 000 map unless it is stated otherwise.

Avenue Rd, Stoke Common (OS 6" 1931)
Was *Poplar Rd* (OS 6" 1913)

Castleman's La, Stoke (OS 1:10 000)
Castlemans La (OS 6" 1879)
From a surname.

Chichester Rd, Tye (OS 1:10 000)
Probably because it approaches Chichester Harbour.

Church La
Adjacent to Church Fm and due E of St Peter's church, Northney.

Clovelly Road (OS 6" 1932), Northney. From *Clovelly* (Devon), a popular tourist destination. There is also a Clovelly Road in Emsworth.

Copse La (OS 6" 1931)
Alludes to *North Copse*.

Croft La, Stoke
(A-Z, no date)

Daw La, Fleet (OS 6" 1879)
Probably from a surname.

Havant Rd (OS 6" 1931)
The name of the main road towards Havant from a point north of The Pound in South Hayling.

Island Close (A-Z, no date)

Kingsway, Stoke Common (1:10 000)
Previously *King's Road* (OS 6" 1931)
Renamed apparently to distinguish it from King's Rd in South Hayling, perhaps in the Silver Jubilee year of 1935. (For some acerbic comment on this, see Thomas 1961: 322.)

Long Walk (OS 6" 1913)
A field track south-east of Eastney which is shorter in 1931 and has now disappeared from the OS map.

Northney La

Northney Road (OS 6")
Joining Hayling Bridge to Northney.

Pycroft Cl (A-Z, no date)
Local surname, Thomas (1961: 38); owners of the island brickworks.

Queensway (OS 1:10 000)
Alexander Rd (OS 6")
Rd at Stoke Common, adjacent to King's Rd, *q.v.*, now *Queensway*, and renamed to match it.

Sea View Rd (OS 6" 1913)
A field track south-east of Eastney no longer on the OS map.

Victoria Rd (OS 6" 1931)
Station Rd (OS 6" 1913)
At Stoke Common. North Hayling Station had been demoted to a halt between the dates mentioned.

West La, Stoke (1857 Longcroft, 301; OS 6" 1879)
Runs under this name as far as Newtown in South Hayling.

Woodgason La (OS 6" 1879)
Woodgaston La (Post Office 1984). See *Wood Gason*, house (next section).

Houses and other buildings

Brenton Ho, Gutner Common (OS 6" 1931)
Brinton Cott (OS 6" 1879)

Elms, The, Stoke Common (OS 6" 1913)

Finiterre (OS 1:10 000), north-west of island. ?? Error for Medieval Latin *Finisterre* 'land's end'. Cf. the TA field-name *End of Land* (TA 34a). Site of Old Clay Pit (OS 6" 1879).

Hayling Billy, public house, Elm Grove
Thomas habitually refers to the A1X class locomotives of the LBSCR that worked the Hayling branch-line by this expression, and someone's acquaintance with his book may have suggested the pub's name. No doubt Thomas was alluding to the early steam locomotive *Puffing Billy*. One of these locomotives served as the inn-sign for several years after the final withdrawal of services in 1963 (cf. Brickwood's Ltd 1967). The old railway line is now referred to as the *Hayling Billy Coastal Path* [now *Leisure Trail*, 2007], and it is part of route 2 of the National Cycle Network.



*The Hayling Billy: the pub-sign on a visit to Wickham in 1968
Copyright unknown*

Homestead, north-west of island adjacent to North Common (OS 1:10 000)

Hope Cott, Stoke Common (OS 6" 1913)

This was *Hero Cott* (OS 6" 1879) Names in *Hope* were characteristically given by Temperance supporters (cf. the Band of Hope), but no particular reason is known in the present case, and other explanations are possible (contrariwise *Hope* is common in pub names; sometimes said to represent *hope anchor*, i.e. 'spare anchor', whence the common misunderstanding *Hope and Anchor*). *Hero* is usually found in c18/c19 pub names (e.g. *Hero of Aliwal/ Maida/ Moulton/ Waterloo*); perhaps this was formerly a pub that went dry sometime in the c19.

Monlas Place, (unofficially) *The Parish's Ho*; later *Job's Cottage* (partly surviving with the antiquarian name *Monlas Cottage*)

From Matthew Monlas, vicar of Hayling 1669-1703. The surname is obscure, and may be immigrant (it is known in France (*de Monlas*), and there is a place

called Mönlas in Bavaria). A religious writer called John Monlas was active in the 1630s. (Was it he who married in Shalfleet, IoW, in 1639? http://sources.shalfleet.net/shalfleet_marriages_1604-1751.htm; accessed 03/09/2007.) *Job* after one Job Dollery (Thomas, 39). The ancient house, of uncertain date, burnt down in 1920 except the fragmentary surviving part.

North Terrace, Eastney (OS 6" 1879)

(The) Old House, Eastney

A lobby-entrance house dating from c.1680.

Shallows (OS 6" 1931)

House near Gutner Fm overlooking mudflats.

Thorney View (OS 1:10 000)

Overlooks Thorney Island (Sussex).

Uncle Dick's Cottage, Eastney

Its nucleus is a late medieval cottage.

Victoria Cott, Gutner Common (OS 6" 1879)

Warrendyke, Stoke Common (OS 6" 1913).

White Lo, Gutner (OS 6" 1913)

Wood Gason, Gutner (OS 6" 1879)

Appears to duplicate the parish name *Woodgarston* (Hampshire; Coates 1989a); ultimately from OE *wudu, gærstūn* 'wood', 'paddock', but this name could have been formed at any time between the late OE period and modern times, since both terms remained living words (*wood, gasson*). There was recent debate about whether the spelling *Woodgaston* should be used in the name of the street that derives from it, as it already is in some sources, but the authorities were inclined to leave it the way it is for official purposes (letter from Havant Borough Council to residents, 16/09/1999).

Chapter 4

Parish of SOUTH HAYLING (OS 1" 1), formerly SOUTHWOOD, the southern ecclesiastical parish

S[?o]uthwode c13, c14 *EpReg*, 1327, 1333 *SR*

Suthwode 1373 *Misc*

Sowthewoode 1586 *LSR*

Southwood Church c.1665 Favreau's map

ME 'south wood' (but see NORTHWOOD above, chapter 3). The wood, perhaps the ancestor of the trees around the Manor House mapped in 1879, must have been fairly conspicuous in the landscape of Hayling. Only 43 of 4803 acres (less than 0.9%) of South Hayling were wooded in 1905 (*VCH* III: 129).

The parish appears as *South Haling* on Grimm's chart (1776) and on Stoke's (1777). The name is given as *Hayling South* by Scott (1826: 32), though the place is mentioned as *Southwood* in an Act of Parliament of 1801/2 (42 Geo III).

The tithings of South Hayling were *Mengeham* and *West-town* (spellings as in Scott, 33), both mixed free- and copyhold.

ALL SAINTS

The church lost to the sea, of which documentary evidence from Jumièges muniments is said to exist in the Cathedral library at Rouen (inf. from Peter Williams). Conjectural sites are marked on an annotated Admiralty chart in Thomas (1961). It is believed to have served both HAYLING PRIORY and the parish. See ST MARY'S.

BEACH, THE

South or Beach Common c.1796-1815 *Deeds* (Longcroft, 266)

Beach Common (Longcroft, 155; OS 6" 1879))

Beachlands (modern planning documents and current directional road-signs)

Thomas (ch. 12) gives an account of the wrangle over the common status of the beach and its possible enclosure, and surmises that the name *Beachlands* was a fabrication aimed at assisting the claims of the enclosing party to the dispute, i.e. by denying, implicitly, that it had been a common. The name then attached to the 20th-century structures on the beach.

The beach, or the foreshore adjacent to it, is marked on Norden's map of 1610 and Speed's of 1611 as *The Mackett* (repeated on Blaeu's map of 1648 and on the map of 1670 mentioned by Thomas 1961: 297, as well as other 17th-century maps). This name is totally obscure, but an intriguingly similar *Mecket Pen* can be found in drained marshes close to the sea in the far east of Camber

parish (Sussex). I have not been able to discover what feature there is so named. I have noted the existence of a rare late medieval continental French word *maquet* 'hayrick' and of a surname *Maket* in Shanklin (IoW) in the sixteenth century (Kökeritz 1940: 16; cf. *Macketts Farm* in South Arreton); for which cf. *Makeheit* in the 1327 Subsidy Roll for Pulborough (Sussex), which may originate in a ME expression meaning 'make joy' (McKinley 1988: 364, 1990: 166). The relevance of these surname forms, if any, to the lost Hayling place-name is quite uncertain. On balance, it seems that *macket(t)* (of which *mecket* would be the expected authentic Kentish/East Sussex counterpart in a word of suitable form and sufficient antiquity) must be a topographical word of some kind.

BLACK POINT

(OS 1" 1)

No specific reason for such a name for the feature at the south-eastern extremity of the island is known. Typical reasons for the use of *black* in minor names include the presence of extensive bushes or surface water (Field 1972: 22), as well as other factors that cannot be relevant here. The feature has elongated progressively northwards since 1784.

CHURCH FM, HO

(OS 1" 1; 6" 1879)

Parsonage 1777 Stoke's map

Parsonage House 1826 Wyld's map in Scott 1826

The vicarage of St Mary's, adjacent on the other side of Church Rd. However the incumbent lived at the Manor House when *VCH* was compiled. Cf. also HAYLING PRIORY.

CHURCH ROCKS

(Longcroft, 302)

Local fishermen are said to apply this name to a spot east of the East Winner bank, over 1.5 miles offshore from Norfolk Crescent, which Thomas opines is better called *Hayling Shoal* (66). The Admiralty survey by Mackenzie (1782-4) marks the name on a feature only 600 yards offshore, whilst Sheringham's survey of 1843 displaces the feature a little way to the east of the 1784 location. (Sheringham calls a similarly placed feature HAYLING KNOB on his chart of 1848, *q.v.*) Accordingly, Thomas (66-8) speculatively offers two possible sites for the ancient church (cf. ALL SAINTS). In 1340 it was said that within living memory it had stood on the shore and was now two *leucas* ("leagues") out to sea (*VCH* II: 217-9). There is, inevitably, a local tradition that the bells of the sunken church are audible from time to time, as at Dunwich (Suffolk) and numerous other drowned places. It is said that a Jumièges document exists in Rouen cathedral archives stating that this church was dedicated to All Saints (inf. from Peter Williams).

**COAST GUARD STA
(OS 1" 1)

A *Preventive Service House* is referred to by Longcroft (268) as existing in 1825 (Schedule to an Act of 6 Geo IV).

EAST WINNER
(OS 1")

Wynerds pointe 1566 PortsRec

The Horse c.1747 Desmaretz map, BL Maps K.Top. XIV.57

Sandbank projecting from the south-western tip of the island, subject to longshore effects. The name contrasts with *West Winner* at the extreme SE point of Portsea Island across Langstone Channel, and should be taken together with *The Winner*, the substantial but embattled shingle feature on the eastern side of the mouth of Chichester Harbour. The earliest record is too late to do much with, but it may include the Old English word *ord* 'spit', used as a topographical term in (e.g.) the Hampshire names *Haslar*, *Calshot* (see Coates 1989a under these entries), and in *Duckard Point* in Hayling. The first syllable recalls the second element in the name of the Goodwin Sands (Kent), a propitiatory name meaning 'good friend' (cf. Ekwall 1960 under this entry, and Nathan 1959). Maybe this is **Wineord* 'spit (called The) Friend'. Other possibilities are thinkable but no better supported. If it is thinkable that it (and the others) could ever have sustained meadow or pasture, the first element could instead be OE *winn*, *wynn* 'meadow, pasture'. The reason for the mid-c18 (temporary) change of name is unknown; maybe there was a simple confusion with the better-known neighbouring *Horse Sand* in Spithead. The structure beyond the Winners is mapped as *Langston Bar* on Sheringham's chart of 1848.

EASTOKE
(OS 1")

æt east stoce, stoccae 956 (c12) BCS 979 (S 604)

Estoke 1327 SR

Eststoke 1333 SR

Richard *Estoke* 1399 CtR (Longcroft, 274)

Eststocke 1406 Add [Thomas gives *Estocke*]

Eastocke 1609 VCH III: 131

East Stoke F. 1776 Grimm

Et. Stock Fm 1778 Yeakell and Gardiner

Eastoke, Eastock 1801/2 Act of Parliament

East Stock Fm 1810 OS 1" 1

East Stock F. 1826 Wyld's map printed in Scott

Eaststoke Fm 1879 OS 6"

This former farming estate represents the five hides granted by king Eadwig to Æðelsige by the charter of 955. Its descent is given in VCH (III: 131). The form of its name has been much confused with that of *East Stoke*, hamlet of Stoke in North Hayling (see Introduction). Although the charter spellings point

in different directions, the name may first have been *ēast stocc* 'east pollard' (?more likely than 'stump, log'), then *ēast stoc* 'east grange or dependent farm', the latter being appropriate for the time when it was held by the monks of St Martin's, Troarn (*temp.* William I till 1261 – the charter exists only in a copy made during this period, and an original *stocc* could have been rationalized as *stoc* when it was copied). At any rate, for much of its history it has been understood as *East Stoke* as distinct, in a skewed fashion, from North Stoke in North Hayling, one of whose hamlets was, however, itself called East Stoke (as distinct from *West Stoke*), and should not be confused with the present place (cf. *STOKE* above).

The site seems to be called *Salterns Farm* on Stoke's map of 1777, but *Farm* should be read with the *East Stoke* to the left of the representation of the farm; *Salterns* refers to *East Saltern* (as marked on Sheringham's chart of 1848). The site of Eastoke Fm (*Eaststoke*) was virtually islanded at the time of the surveying of OS 6" 1879, with only beach and dunes connecting it to Mengham and Selmore.

EASTOKE POINT

(Sheringham 1848; OS 1")

East Pt (OS 1" 1)

Originally transparent as the easternmost point of the island, but renamed after the adjacent farm/hamlet (or rather now suburb).

EAST STOKE COMMON

Eastoke Common 1857 Longcroft, 155

Enclosed 1867 (*VCH* III: 129) and engrossed into the Eastoke (*q.v.*) estate. When *VCH* was prepared, the common was partly submerged at high tide. The coast has since been stabilized with groynes. See further *Sandy Beach Estate*.

FERRY-HOUSE POINT

(not on map)

1778 *CtR* (Longcroft, 270)

This may have been a name for the eastern extremity of the island, from where the ferry to Wittering departed. It is mentioned in connection with the illegal removal of shingle, a matter which occurs in court records again in 1830 (Longcroft, 291-2) in relation to Eastoke. The place mentioned is therefore to be identified as suggested, and does not refer to the site of the modern passenger ferry to Portsea Island.

FLEET

(OS 1" 1)

Fleet Fm (OS 1:10 000)

Rb de *la Flete* 1248 Ass

Rg *atte Flute* 1327, 1333 SR

OE *flēot* 'creek', usually of salt water (but contrast *Fleet* in north Hampshire, named from a large freshwater pond). At the head of the arm of Chichester

Harbour occupied by Mill Rithe. Thomas (1961: 23) notes that there was a tenant with the surname *Fleet* in the nineteenth century; as indeed there had been in the thirteenth, see the cited forms. But Wm Flete, king's clerk, mentioned in a close roll in 1400, may well take his name from a different Fleet.

GABLE HEAD

(OS 1" 1)

Wrongly *Gable Mead* (Grundy); site of find of late MBA hoard (Rudkin). Opaque reference Thomas, 207: Green's *Hayling Island* (1922/30).

There is a picturesque local etymology about a smuggler-turned-informer being strung up on the gable of a house here. Much more likely from the headland or plough-turning space of the pointed (gable-shaped) field between St Mary's Road and Elm Grove.

GRAND HOTEL

Part of the development on the Norfolk estate of c.1826. Westfield Ho passed under this name in the latter part of the nineteenth century; a much-imitated pseudo-French title. Hence *Grand Hotel Corner*, Beach Road.

GREAT CRANBROOKS

(map accompanying Roach Smith 1873)

West of Tourner Bury. The stream flowing through here is called *Cranbrook* (photo and mention *Hayling Islander* 176 (May 1987)). The modern field-name in -s thus represents a plural name derived from the stream name. In the Tithe Award (1840) it is simply *Cranbrooke*. There is some controversy over whether OE *cran* 'crane' could also mean 'heron', but this may be from an OE *cran-brōc* in the sense 'heron stream' since there is a heronry in the adjacent Tournerbury Wood to the present day (*Hayling Islander, loc. cit.*). *Brōc* meant a stream carrying a large amount of sediment over a muddy bed and full of rank vegetation, typically flowing over impermeable subsoil (Cole 1990/1); this drain would be a good example of such a thing.

Despite the lack of ancient mentions, the suggested origin is more likely than secondary derivation from some other place called *Cranbrook* or from a surname enshrining such a name. The *Hayling Islander (loc. cit.)* calls it Hayling's only river; it is marked on modern street-maps as a prosaic "drain".

GUNNER POINT

(OS 1:10 000)

Earlier *Gunnen Point* Sheringham 1848

(thus "everywhere in chart and script", Thomas, 125)

Opposite the artillery range in Eastney, Portsea Island; but the name seems to have nothing to do with this originally. Perhaps for *gunnel*, the sea-fish *Pholis gunnellus*. But the likeliest explanation involves a form of the ancient word for the rabbit, spelt in a vast number of ways in medieval times, e.g. *conin*, *conyng*, *cony* and so on. There are field-names which show it in numerous

guises, the most interesting here being *Gunnery* (Egleton, Rutland), *The Gunneries* in Griffydam (Worthington, Leicestershire), and *Gunnery Field* in (Hordley, Shropshire) (all in Field 1989/90: 102). All of these probably represent Old French *coniniere* 'rabbit warren' at one or more removes. *Gunnen* must be a (so far unique) record of a form of *conin* with initial <g> like that in the midland warren-names. The location of this place at the end of Sinah Warren seals the interpretation. The present name is a reinterpretation.

Sheringham shows an indentation between it and the peninsula from which the Eastney ferry departed. That is what makes it a *point*.

HACKTHORN COPSE

(OS 6")

Hackthorn Row (3f N of Tourner Bury) (local map supplied by Peter Williams)

Presumably for **hagthorn* 'hawthorn', after *hag* 'haw(-thorn berry)'. It was a narrow belt of trees, now grubbed up. It has been surmised (Smith 1956, 1: 213) that there was an OE word **haca-born* 'hook-thorn' denoting some kind of thorn-tree. If that is right, then it may appear in this name, and would account for it phonologically better than **hagthorn* can, but Smith's view is speculative and there is nothing very implausible about the first alternative offered.

HAM FM

(OS 6")

Hamme 1234 FF

the Ham Fm date uncertain Longcroft, 308

Ham Fm 1843 TA

From OE/ME *hamm*, among whose meanings were 'dry land in marsh' and 'cultivated plot in marginal land', facets of the more embracing sense 'hemmed-in land' (cf. Gelling 1984: 41; these are Dodgson's *hamm* categories 2a/4 and 5a/b respectively). It is not clear that we can decide which precise sense is relevant to the place in question. Thomas (267) somewhat opaquely seems to suggest that by 1867 it was a stud farm. It gives its name to the present *Ham Field*. Its barn remains as part of the Barley Mow pub complex. It was known as *Walters Fm* at some recent date (Brown 1983: 63).

Ham Fm was once linked to South Hayling church by an avenue, grubbed up by Longcroft's time.

HAYLING GOLF LINKS

(OS 1:10 000)

The club was founded in 1883 as one of the first ten or so in the south of England. The Royal Hotel served as the original clubhouse.

HAYLING PARK PLAYING FDS

(OS 1:10 000)

Formerly *Gaston Mdw* (Thomas, 272). The older name enshrines the common dialect word *gasson*, *gaston* 'paddock'. The park was opened in 1938.

HAYLING PRIORY

Several references under HAYLING (Chapter 2) are to the Priory, including *Haylyng* (1325 Pat, 1334 CI). The term *priory* originally meant a monastic foundation dependent on an abbey elsewhere. The site of any cell founded by monks from the Old Minster at Winchester and reverting in the twelfth century to the abbey of Jumièges is not known. The site of the original Priory church was inundated in 1324-5. Longcroft (177 (cf. 306, 309)), following Butler (1817) and Scott (1826), says that its site is known from finds at, and the (pre-)modern names of, *Chap(p)el park*, *Monk's land* and *Abbot's land*, on the south-east side of the road from Tourner Bury to Mengham, and close to the former. The names do not, of course, prove that the priory was thereabouts, but merely suggest that this land was associated with the Priory. Longcroft speculates that the original hall was at Eastoke, but whether this is consistent with his view that the Priory remains are near Tourner Bury is quite unclear, since he does not specify the extent of the lands of Eastoke. He believes that the manor was moved to the present site sometime after the Dissolution. However the first edition OS map designates the Manor House as the site of the Priory, a view which Thomas feels confident enough to transmute into "site of priory grange" (1961: 45). Thomas (43-5) explores other possibilities for the site, including that of Mengham House, but comes up with nothing conclusive.

Modern archaeological opinion (Soffe 1995) equates the priory church with the present ST MARY'S; it was a building shared between the Priory and the parish after the drowning of the original church of ALL SAINTS. It is not known whether the farm buildings (CHURCH FARM) demolished in the 30s and 50s just east of St Mary's should be associated with the priory farm, no remains of which are known otherwise.

HAYLING SCHOOL

Opened in 1962, now a comprehensive school. Other island schools include Mill Rytte primary school (1876, the National School). In 1834 there was a (charity) school on the east side of Manor Road which may have perpetuated the *church scole* referred to in 1544.

HIGWORTH FM, LA

(OS 6" 1879)

Rd de *Higgeworth* 1327 SR

Gover wrongly places this in North Hayling. The second element is OE/ME word 'farmstead, curtilage, toft and croft', and the first element in such names is commonly a personal name. The likeliest candidate is **Higg*, a variant of *Hick* (cf. McKinley 1990: 109), a common medieval pet-form of *Richard* (or, better,

of its Norman or Picard dialect form *Ricard*). It is at least possible that the Richard recorded in 1327 is actually he who gave his name to the farm, albeit in this heavy disguise. The *A-Z* (no date) incorrectly gives *Highworth La* whilst spelling the farm-name correctly.

HONEYRINGS COPSE

(OS 6" 1879)

Cf. the field-name *Honey Rings* (1843; TA 77).

KENCH, THE

(OS 1:10 000)

Muddy inlet adjacent to Sinah Fm. "A beautiful little cove, or bay, admirably adapted for the anchorage and protection of yachts and other small craft" (Scott, 16-17; marked as *Cove* on Wyld's map in Scott's book). There can be little doubt that this name is related to the *ceanninga mærae* of the bounds of the Hayling charter and the *Kanygemersshe* of the *Assize Roll* (1306). The forms are not completely straightforward to reconcile. The charter mentions are translatable as '(at the inner side of/from) the pool (OE *mere*) of the Ceanningas', and the 14th-century form is 'marsh called *Kanyge*'. Given the <K-> in Middle and Modern English, the OE form cannot be taken at face value; a form spelt like this should yield medieval and modern *Chen-/Chan-*. With some misgivings (the OE of the charter is otherwise good), I take it to be for **Cænnīnga*, genitive plural of **Cænnīng* 'place shaped like a can (OE *canne*) or similar vessel', for which in a place-name cf. *Cann* near Shaftesbury (Dorset). For æ as the *i*-umlaut of *a* in parts of the West Saxon dialect area, including this one, cf. Kökeritz (1940: lxxxvii-lxxxviii; 1959: 138). **Cænnīngas* can scarcely be a folk-name in *-īngas* like *Wymering*, *Eling* or *Hastings*, since **Cænn* is not a plausible personal name (and it could not be **Cann* because "tribal *-īngas*" does not cause *i*-mutation (Coates 1984, 1997)). Rather it may be the plural of a singular *Cænnīng*, the whole of it passing for a tribal name 'those dwelling at the Cænnīng'. There is another plural of a singular *-īngas* in Hampshire, namely *Worting* (cf. Coates 1989a, 1997).

A further problem is the modern final *-ch*, which would, if the forms under discussion are genuinely related, need to be referred to an OE dative/locative case form of the *singular* of the name **Cænnīngas*, viz. **Cænnīnge*.

Reconciliation of the forms, in relation to this matter, could be achieved by assuming *Ceanninga* to be a variant of **Cænnīnge*, *-æ* (notice that, inversely, the name of king Eadwig appears as *Ædwig* in the rubric of this document), and therefore dative singular rather than genitive plural; but this would be to take an unwarranted liberty with the syntax of OE, and with the charter itself, for this would be a rare kind of substitution.

It can be seen that much is philologically uncertain, although it is hardly open to doubt that *Ceanninga* and *The Kench* are, or allude to, the same place. However, in view of the phonological difficulty offered by the name, an alternative should not be completely ruled out. In personal correspondence

(1988), Peter Kitson has compared a word found in *Leechdoms* (Cockayne 1864-6, 2: 59, item 22), *kyncean* (from an OE nominative singular **cynce* or **cyncea*), probably meaning 'bundle', since the same word appears in a 15th-century glossary as *kynch*, with the Latin gloss *faciculus* (i.e. *fasciculus*; Wright 1884, 1: 718, line 22). This word would be a phonologically perfect source for *Kench* assuming that Kentish pronunciation appeared so far west. Whether the meaning is suitable for a place-name is debatable. Its apparent descendant *kinch* means 'little bit, piece' in Lincolnshire dialect.

It would be of considerable interest to know just when the *Kench* was formed. Much of the present topography of the south-western corner of Hayling is of relatively modern origin, arising through longshore drift. If the origin proposed above for *The Kench* is correct, then this part of the shore of Langstone Harbour must have been substantially as at present no later than mid-Anglo-Saxon times.

The *Kench* has been a Local Nature Reserve since 1994.

KENT

Kent 1609 CIR

A house "in Westhay" (*q.v.*) associated with the lords of Eastoke. The surname *Kennett* is known in Hayling but not before the c19/c20.



MANOR HOUSE .

The Manor House, by J.D. Harding, c.1826

MANOR HO, WD, BARN

(OS 1" 1; 6" 1913; 6" 1879)

Hayling Manner c.1665 Favreau's map

The moated site of the manor. The present building dates from c.1777, and was erected for a favoured tenant of the Duke of Norfolk; but the existing dovehouse dates from the c16 and incorporates material from a still earlier building. On Grimm's and Stoke's maps alone, dating from 1776 and 1777, the manor appears as *Great Farm*, and it is *Great F* on the undated Goodman/King map. The manor, according to Scott (1826: 40), had been known in his time for half a century as *Southton Hayling Manor*, which he takes as an administrative error derived from the "usual legal prelude" *Southton* [i.e. an abbreviation for the notional county-name "Southampton[-shire]"], *to wit Hayling Manor*. Note, however, William *de Southetone* (1341 Nonae Roll), whose name suggests **(be) sūðan tūne* as an alternative name for the farm. Said on early OS maps to be the site of the priory (see HAYLING PRIORY), and this is the current academically acceptable opinion; but Scott states (1826: 94) that the priory was situated in an arable field not far from Tournier Bury. Longcroft follows him, and believes the early site of the manor house to have been in Eastoke. However the present ST MARY'S was presumably the priory church, and the Scott/Longcroft view seems to be based on a mistake about the significance of field-names in the Tournier Bury area (cf. HAYLING PRIORY above, p.53).

The wood was grubbed up between 1879 and 1913. Its site had been called *Home Coppice*, testifying to its having been managed woodland (Longcroft, 306). *Home* is used in a fairly modern way to mean 'adjacent to the demesne'.

MAYPOLE

(OS 6" 1879)

May-pole 1826 Scott, 36

Inn with a common name, just south of Fleet. In existence before 1795 (c17, King map), rebuilt 1808 and 1933 (Thomas 1961: 264). The name is a demure reminder of the rollicking May Day festivities of pre-Commonwealth times (cf. Larwood and Hotten 1951: 304-5).

MENGHAM

(OS 1" 1)

Mongeham 1272 Ass

Mengham 1284/5 (13 Ed I) (Longcroft, 205)

Meyngham 1327, 1333 SR

Mayngham 1334 Coll I

Mengham 1352 Pat, 1364 & 1379 Cor, 1404 Pat

Myngham 1472 Sheen Cart. (Longcroft, 220)

Menjum 1848 Sheringham

The form of 1272 showing <o> would seem to be an error in the light of later spellings. The forms are too late to prove that the name dates back to Anglo-Saxon times, but this is possibly OE **Mægingahām* 'estate of those associated with *Mæg(a)*', a man's name. Alternatively the second element could be *hamm* (as in *Ham Farm, q.v.*), meaning (primarily) land enclosed on three sides by natural obstacles. The peninsula into Chichester Harbour terminating

at Mengham Salterns would presumably be meant, but that is not the historic site of Mengham Ho or Fm, which can only be described as adjacent to marshland. That might be sufficient to qualify it as a *hamm*-4 site 'dry land in marsh' (Gelling 1984: 41). Some kind of association with Leigh in Havant is shown by the mention in 1846 (Longcroft, 287 (cf. 23-5)) of *lands at Leigh called Meng(e)hams*, with the place-name probably here used as a surname.

The pronunciation with [dʒ], unambiguously indicated for the first time on Sheringham's chart, is a problem. It appears to require that the OE form was **Mægingehām*, where the first element is a singular *-ing* name **Mæging* in the dative-locative case. What such a name might mean is not clear. I have rarely met an unambiguous singular *-ing* place-name derived from a personal name; probable examples are *Bocking* and *Lawling* in Essex and *Kemsing* in Kent (cf. Gelling 1988: 120). However, John McNeal Dodgson assumes that such things may have existed, at least when buried in morphologically more complex names (1967: 236ff.). If Dodgson's argument is correct, the formation of *Mengham* will be a precise parallel for *Birmingham*, *Altrincham*, *Ovingham*, etc., whose traditional local pronunciations include a medial [dʒ].

The problem is complicated by the absence of medial <e> in most medieval spellings, which tends to subvert the argument both for a locative-case form and for a genitive plural form, and makes the pronunciation [dʒ] harder to account for.

It seems necessary to assume that the first element is a personal name, because the only ordinary OE lexical word of the form *mæg* is one meaning 'kinsman', which seems unlikely to be relevant. In Old High German and Old Continental Saxon, however, a word *mago* 'poppy' existed. The OE relative of this (**maga*) was replaced by *popæg*, *popig*, a borrowing and adaptation of Latin *papaver*. It is just conceivable that an early word, coming then to be used as a name, **Mæging* 'poppy place', could have been formed on this stem, broadly parallel to *Clavering*, *Docking* from the ancestors of *clover*, *dock*. On such a view, *Mengham* would be from **Mægingeham* 'estate at *Mæging*', i.e. 'poppy place'. One might also note OE *maga* 'maw, stomach' instead of the poppy-word, if only to dismiss it.

The few recorded medieval spellings do not actually guarantee that the modern pronunciation in [dʒ] (guaranteed finally by *Menjum* on Sheringham's chart of 1848) continues a medieval one, and, in defiance of the modern pronunciation, the element before the <h-> may originally have been a bare stem, i.e. one with no case-ending at all. If the present pronunciation is not original, maybe it derives from a spelling-pronunciation of a form like **Mengeham*, written to mean ['mɛŋgəham], or even elaborately for ['mɛŋgham], but interpreted as ['mɛndʒəham]. But there is remarkably little

evidence for such a spelling. The name remains unusually difficult, from whichever direction one approaches it.

MENGHAM COMMON

1776 Grimm's chart

MENGHAM FM, HO, RITHE (RYTHE), SALTERNS

(OS 6" 1879; 1" 1; 6" 1879 (Admiralty chart 3418); OS 1" 1)

Mengham Ho is now the *Barn Theatre*. For *rithe*, see DIP RITHE above (Chapter 1). Longcroft (1857: 173) and *VCH* (III: 129) surmise that this was the site of the lord's saltpan mentioned in *Domesday book*, though there were in more recent times salterns aplenty around the island, e.g. the one mooted in a letter of James Crosse to Sir Robert Walpole (11/5/1733; CUL Cholmondeley (Houghton) MSS. Correspondence 1978), which may be NORTH'S SALTERNS. However Scott thought the Domesday salterns were likely to have been those in the north of the island (1826: 33), i.e. those north-east of Northney.

MIDDLE MARSH

(OS 1:10 000)

Embanked in 1600, according to a map in F.G.S. Thomas's possession (Thomas 1961: 15).

MILL HILL

N of Tournier Bury (thus on map accompanying Roach Smith 1873) The same as WINDMILL HILL, said to be "the highest point of the island" by Shaw (1959). This should be taken to mean 'the highest apart from sand dunes'. Practically nothing is known of any windmill here, though Thomas mentions one (1961: 18, 36), perhaps imaginatively. There is a mound at the required spot, viz. THE ROUND TUMULUS.

MILL POND

(OS 1" 1)

MILL RYTHE LA

(OS 1:10 000)

These names commemorate the site of South Hayling manor's mill (1291 Tax). There was a tidemill here in 1870 (OS 6"), burnt down in 1877 (Shaw 1960: 127). This is presumed to be the earliest mill site in the parish because it has given rise to the name of the major feature MILL RITHE (see p. 21). For *rithe* 'stream', see DIP RITHE (p. 19). This mill is presumably what is meant by the *Mile* on the undated Goodman/King map, just east of Great Farm (i.e. Manor Farm), but the representation of the east coast of the island is poor on this map.

The name (with <y>) has been displayed very prominently at the entrance to the holiday village there (see next page):



Image copyright BBC

** MULBERRY HARBOUR

The ruin of this Second World War object near Ferry Point is sufficiently prominent (and permanent) to appear on some maps. *Mulberry* was a code-name for a prefabricated artificial towable harbour, a section of one of which was abandoned here in Langstone Harbour.

MY LORD'S POND, Mengham

(Longcroft, 306; *VCH* III: 129)

A reference, which has an ironic and insolent ring about it, to William Padwick, the highly litigious lord of the manor of Hayling 1825-1861 (a "querulous megalomaniac", as one source puts it, whilst another calls him a "distinguished lawyer"). In 1850, Padwick disputed the right of local fishermen to raise oysters here and elsewhere in the island. The name is unlikely to be more ancient, since the mudflat streams are called *Lake* or *Rithe* in older names. The surname of the lord certainly appears in *Padwick Court*, Green La, Westfield; though this need not commemorate William himself as relatives held various interests in the residue of the estate when it was sold off in 1871. The surname was known in Havant in 1840 (Tithe Award). From the Pond is named *Pond Head House*.

NEWTOWN

(OS 1" 1)

Thomas (159) speculates on the disappearance of the name of some older tithing when this one emerged, though I have found nothing concrete on the matter. It is simply a transparent ME or early Modern English name, and, if not entirely self-explanatory, may be modelled on the name of the adjacent WEST TOWN. *Town* is likely to be in the obsolescent or dialectal sense 'farmstead, any cluster of buildings' (sense 3 in Wright's *English dialect dictionary*).

NORFOLK LODGE

(OS 1" 1)

Norfolk Arms 1826 Scott, 36

Norfolk Lodge 1848 Sheringham's chart

Norfolk Inn (Brown, 63)

A public house, convenient for the terminal of the ferry to Portsea Island. The branch railway line from Havant was originally projected to terminate near here having been carried across the marshes on an embankment well to the

west of the one eventually constructed (Mitchell and Smith 1984). The pub, the former Norfolk Arms, was situated south-east of the Kench (1826 Wyld's map). This site appears as *Passage House* on Grimm's chart (1776), as *Passage H* on the undated Goodman/King map, and in error as *Parsonage House* on Stoke's map (1777) and the King map. The new building was erected from the proceeds accruing to the lord of the manor from the wreck of the *Impregnable* in 1798 (Longcroft, 308). The Dukes of Norfolk were lords of the manor of Hayling from 1579/80 to 1825 (VCH III: 130). *Lodge* begins to be applied in house-names roughly from the time when the landed rich began to develop a passion for country retreats more modest than their ancestral seats, say c.1770.

The present building bearing the name is the former Eastney ferry-house, the original pub now being a private house. The site of the ferry-house is *Watch House* on Grimm's chart (1776). The present Ferry Boat Inn said to be the old Norfolk Lodge Inn (King map), but since the Ferry Boat is in Ferry Road, at the extreme western tip of the island, that cannot be right.

NORTH'S SALTERNS

(OS 1" 1)

Thus 1871, described as 5f ENE of East Stoke (Grundy). Earlier *Jenman's Saltens* (1834 map), from a family recorded in the mid-nineteenth century. The saltens give their name to the c18 *Saltens Quay Cottage*. Cf. MENGHAM SALTERNS.

PAINTER'S BARN

1834 map "G. Jones 1908" (Thomas, 298-9)

PASS COMMON

(1776 Grimm's chart)

This short-lived name appears between the positions of what are later mapped as BEACH COMMON and SINAH COMMON. It is not known whether it has anything to do with the Eastney *passage* or ferry, on the way to which it lies. The name is also found as *Pas Common* on a chart of 1782 mentioned by Thomas (298), but the spelling on Grimm's chart suggests that *Pas* is not an abbreviation for *pasture*, as Thomas believed.

POUND COPSE, MARSH

(OS 1:10 000)

Pound Marsh 1840 TA

Adjacent to the manor pound, marked on OS 6" 1879 in the middle of the junction of the present Manor Rd and Church Rd, left ruined by road widening. The site is now known as *Sunshine Corner*, from the adjacent *Sunshine Holiday Camp*. (The surname *Pound* is known in Hayling; Anthony Pound was lord of Limborne in Havant liberty (FF 3 Eliz I [c.1560])). But he was associated with Eastoke rather than the area of the present place.) Pound Marsh was partly reclaimed in this century (Thomas 1961: 15).

****PUBLIC BATHS**

(OS 1" 1)

Originally the *Royal Baths*.

ROOK

(OS 1" 1)

(Rb) *de Quercu* 1256 Ass

(Hy) *atte Oke* 1333 SR

(Hy) *atte Roke* 1379 Cor

The place-name is recorded, in medieval times, only in the form of a surname, descending from the ME phrase *at ther ōk(e)* 'at the oak-tree', with the familiar misdivision of the phrase seen also in *Roke* (Romsey, Hampshire) and *Rock* (Washington, Sussex). The first form cited is a Latin translation of this phrase.



St Mary's church, by J.D. Harding, c.1826

ST MARY'S

(OS 1" 1)

Our Lady VCH III: 131

The parish church of South Hayling, dating from before 1163 (Soffe 1995: 9), "commonly called the south church" (Scott 1826: 83). It is probably not coincidental that the dedication of its mother-church Jumièges Abbey was to *Notre Dame*. It was built as a chapel of ease to the church of ALL SAINTS, and presumably at least after its rebuilding in 1253 served additionally as the priory church (Soffe 1995: 9-11).

ST PATRICK'S CHURCH

A Roman Catholic church dating from 1926. The original GRAND HOTEL became *St Patrick's Convent* in the early years of the twentieth century.

SANDY BEACH ESTATE
(OS 1")

This represents a substantial part of the Eastoke estate, sold in plots, the largest collection from 1890 onwards (*VCH* III: 131; Thomas 1961: 32, 258; Brown 1983: 6-7). The main developer was the Portsmouth entrepreneur Frank Pearce. It became one of the most notorious of the inter-war plotland developments (cf. Hardy and Ward 1984: 57). From its disorderly and ramshackle construction of shacks and superannuated railway carriages (at least one now preserved by the Isle of Wight Steam Railway at Havenstreet), it gained the unofficial local name of *The Wild West*. The more official name reflected the typical situation of such seaside shanty-towns, cf. *Pagham Beach*, *Shoreham Beach*, in Sussex. In 1966, nearly half of all the caravan and chalet accommodation in Hampshire was on Hayling, which gives an idea of the prominence of this area in the landscape (National Parks Commission 1967: 31).

SELSMORE

(OS 6" 1879)

The documentary record and the books about Hayling are strangely silent about this place and its name. If it is ancient (which seems unlikely), it may be 'seal's moor or marsh', cf. *Selsey* (Sussex), 'seal's island', just over the water of Chichester Harbour.

SINAH COMMON, FM

(OS 1" 1; OS 6" 1879)

Seynor 1440 *CtR* Longcroft, 289*Seynore* 1520 Thomas, 319 [attributed, apparently in error, to Longcroft]*Sinar Common, Beach Sinar* 1825 Longcroft, 268*Sinah Common* 1857 Longcroft, 155*Sinar* 1859 *White's Directory**Sinar Lake* in Padwick's litigation, BM Add.MS. 24788, fol. 7

This may descend from an OE **Sæganōra* 'marsh shore', no doubt appropriately for this spot on the southern fringe of Langstone Harbour. OE **sæge* 'marsh' is not on record but there are good continental Germanic counterparts which suggest its probable existence. The phrase following the 1440 mention, *infra costeram maris*, looks like an attempted translation into Latin as if the name were "sea shore". Maybe the curious modern spelling, which contradicts the Hampshire dialect pronunciation of final /r/, is influenced by *Sinai*; cf. *the wilderness of Sinai the desert of Sinai* (Exodus 19:1-2; 1611 King James version). The final <-ah> is itself vaguely redolent of biblical

place-names; cf. *Beulah, Gomorrah, Judah, Selah*. Sinah Fm was *Public-house Fm, Sinar Common* in an Act of 1825 (Longcroft, 268), from the adjacent Norfolk Arms.

SLUT'S WELL

1834 map "G. Jones 1908" (Thomas, 298-9)

Popularly said to be named after the Duke of Norfolk's mistress when he was lord of the manor; more likely from a surname or South Country word for 'mud' (cf. Mawer and Stenton (1929: 30 (and note 1), 229).

SOUTH HAYLING STATION

(OS 1" 1)

Hayling Island Station 1910 Bradshaw

The older name, *South Hayling*, was operative till 1892 (Thomas 1961: 122). The main building is now the Station Theatre. The station in its dereliction can be seen at www.subbrit.org.uk/sb-sites/stations/h/hayling_island/hayling_island1.jpg.

SUNSHINE HOLIDAY CAMP

(OS 1:10 000)

Opened 1938 on the drained Pond Marsh. From it, *Sunshine Corner*. This is just one of the Warner's camps developed on Hayling from 1925 onwards, the others being at Northney, Southleigh (the former Civil Service camp), Coronation Camp and Sinah Warren. As times and fashions have changed, the *Camp* has transmuted into a *Centre*. For some images, see www.postcard-nostalgia.co.uk/south_of_england/hayling_island/sunshine_holiday_camp.htm. The one below is of Southleigh Camp, probably in the 1960s.



THORNICKS WD, LITTLE THORNICKS WD

(OS 6" 1879)

Great Thornicks, Little Thornicks 1843 TA

Two places called by this name in Anglo-Saxon times are known in Hampshire. A grant of Edgar datable to 967 mentions *on þornwic, of þornwycan* in the

bounds of Meon and Farnfield (i.e. Privett) (Grundy 1926: 217-20, esp. 219). A grant of Æthelstan datable to 935 gives a *þorn wic* as a boundary mark of Havant (Grundy 1926: 119-25, esp. 120-1; Ekwall 1964: 33). Both places are strictly unidentified, though their approximate location is clear. The Hayling name may contain a surname deriving from the latter place, though no record has been discovered of the place by this name in medieval times, and though no such surname has been discovered in the Havant area at the present time. It should also not be forgotten that the north-east part of Hayling Island was actually in Havant liberty. The place-name means 'specialized (e.g. dairy) farm associated with a thorn-tree'.

Near the site of Little Thornicks Wd appears *Barn* on Grimm's chart (1776).

TOURNER BURY

(OS 1" 1)

THE TOURNER POND[S]

(Longcroft, 306)

TOURNER WD

(OS 6" 1879), said to be called "Tunor Woods" locally (Thomas)

TOURNERBURY FM

(OS 1:10 000)

TOURNER BURY MARSH, PLANTNS, WD

(OS 1:10 000)

Wm de Tornore 1345 FF

lands called Tornors 1518x1529 ECP

Tournabury 1873 Archaeological Journal 30

Tunor-bury 1873 map accompanying the previous

[*'tunəbri*] modern pronunciation, test. Noel Pycroft (cf. the preceding)

Thomas (1961: 300) reports that, in the Tithe Apportionment book, *Tourner* has been altered to *Towmer* in seven instances of this name and names derived from it; the new form clearly originates in a simple misreading.

An Iron Age/Saxon Shore period ringwork of 2.6 hectares (excavation report Bradley and Fulford 1976). Tourner Bury Plantations occupy the site of Brick Fd (OS 6" 1879). The *bury* is the ancient earthwork itself (the OE word *burg* 'fortified place', dative case *byrig* being the actual source; though the Hayling charter refers to it as the *ealda stodfald*, see below). It is less likely to be ME *bury*, *burgh* in the sense of 'manor, landed property', despite the proximity of the farm, for (a) this type of name is only really frequent in Hertfordshire and adjacent areas (though there are a couple of instances in Hampshire: *Bransbury*, *Timsbury*, and perhaps *Winklebury*), and (b) the farm postdates 1879. If we take the *Feet of Fines* datum seriously, the first part of the name is a place-name in its own right and seems to mean 'round bank or shore' in OE (**turn*, *ōra*), no doubt in relation to the adjacent coastline (as it existed in Saxon times, i.e. before the reclamation which has left Tournerbury

approximately 300 yards inland) rather than to the earthworks themselves, for earthworks are not called *ōra* in OE. This place might be represented by *Turner Wd* and/or *Turner marsh* (Scott, 98). With not too much input of imagination, the original shoreline within the seawall which now encloses Middle and Pound Marshes, embanked between 1600 and c.1810, just to the north-east of Turner Wd, might be thought to describe a semicircle. On the other hand the 16th-century mention could be taken as involving a personal name. It could be a surname from this place-name, of course, and that is the simplest solution. But it is well to remember the tenurial status of Hayling. Much of Hayling Island in the late and post-medieval period was held by tenants of Havant manor, and the tourns of Havant liberty were regularly attended by the designated tithingman of Hayling (VCH III: 129). Longcroft says that tourns were held in Hayling down to 1781. The name could incorporate an unrecorded but formally regular ME **tournor* 'visitor to the tourn'. This could have been applied as a status-term, and the lands accordingly called *the Turner's*. They could have gone with the job, so to speak. (Cf. Longcroft, 180.) The usual absence of medial -s- is against this, however.

Because it was at or near the land called *Turner* (whatever the source of that name), it came to be known by a composite name meaning 'the bury at Turner', i.e. the present name.

There are some fancy alternative theories. A local pronunciation allows the spelling *Tunor-bury*, but this is used to fuel a piece of antiquarian speculation roping in the Anglo-Saxon thunder-god (e.g. Wilson's *Imperial gazetteer*, 902).

The Hayling charter, as mentioned above, refers to it as the *ealda stodfald* 'old studfold or horse-enclosure', a word often applied to ancient fortified sites, including the Roman walled towns of Lympne (Kent; *Stutfall Castle*) and Aldborough (Yorkshire North Riding; the adjacent mound is *Studforth Hill*). The actual OE expression *ealda stōdfald* (or rather, oblique case-forms of it) is found in Anglo-Saxon charter boundaries of Grimley (Worcestershire) and land near Blashenwell Farm (Corfe Castle, Dorset). It was, at some time, in use as arable, to judge by the ridge-and-furrow discernible beneath the heavy undergrowth in the wood.

The name is now often spelt as a single word, *Turnerbury*.

WEST TOWN

(OS 1" 1)

Westeton 1327 SR

Westtone 1333 SR

Westiton 1377-8 *Sheen Cart.* (Longcroft, 220)

Wm Westowne 1571 *CtR* (Longcroft, 273, 284)

Westowne 1611 View of Frankpledge (Thomas, 269)

West Town 1848 Sheringham's chart

The spellings suggest OE (*be*) *westan tūne* or ME *west in tūn* 'west in the town' (i.e. in the estate) rather than OE *west tūn* 'west farm', and the modern form with the second element unreduced supports this view. A contrast with EASTOKE may be implied, but it is not necessary to assume this. The farmhouse survived as *West Town Cottage* till 1935.

WESTFIELD

(OS 1")

From Westfield Ho and/or the west field of Mengham Fm.

Field-names of South Hayling and other minor features

A characteristic type of name is *Long 9*, meaning 'long nine acres'. Whether the name really did lack the word *acres* in ordinary usage, or whether it was omitted by those drawing up the documentation, is not known. *Do(.)* in some of the entries is for *ditto*, indicating the repetition of the keyword of the previous entry. So in *First Unity, Second do.*, the latter field is *Second Unity*.

TA is the Tithe Award (1843). Inclosure, unlike the case of North Hayling, seems to have been practically complete before the Tithe Award, and there is some scanty evidence that it was done in the later eighteenth century. Another key early source is a manorial field survey map of 1776, fully described by Thomas (1961: 177-8). Names found at Thomas (1961: 321) are mainly taken from the Tithe Map (1843), but some are not and the location of some of those is unknown.

Some other minor names are included in the list.

Abbot's land: Longcroft, 177 (apparently near location of Perks Common Fd)

Back Common TA 434

Bacon Lane 6 TA 276a (see BACON LANE)

Bacon Lane piece TA 275

Bakers Fd TA 255

Beach Fd TA 38

Beech Pasture, do Plantation TA 57, 58 (name said by Thomas (321) to be over 200 years old)

Blacksmiths 4 TA 149

Blackthorn: Thomas, 321; location unknown

Blewix TA 212 (appears to be from a surname; no suitable one is known, though *Blewitt* is common enough)

Boathouse piece TA 179 (cf. BOATHOUSE LAKE)

Bound Lane 8 TA 365 (cf. BOUND LANE and *Bound Lane platt*, copy of extract from CtR 1863, Thomas, 330)

Bound Lane 10 TA 363

Brick Fd TA 279
Brickyard Inclosure TA 408
Brights TA 118 (from surname; cf. BRIGHT'S LANE)
Brisland Fd TA 169-70 (? 'breast land'; alternatively 'breach land', cf. *Poulbrechland*)
Broadcurts TA 1
Brooms TA 379
Bushy Fd TA 99
Butchers TA 207
Carthouse plot TA 266
Chapel Strip TA 247 (from the Independent Chapel, Mengham)
Chappel park: Longcroft, 177; apparently near location of Perks Common Fd
Church Bargain Freehold ('land purchased or acquired by exchange'; maybe 'land in dispute'; ME *bargaine* (cf. Field 1972: 13), or from Hampshire dial. *bargan* 'small property, rickyard' (Cope 1883: 5))
Church Fd TA 132 (adjacent to ST MARY'S)
Church plat TA 80
Church 7 Acres TA 134 (cf. CHURCH FD)
Copse Fd TA 217; cf. *Copse Nine* [acres]: Thomas, 321 (location unknown)
Corner pasture TA 332 (at junction of Hollow Lane)
Cottage piece TA 198
Cow Leaze TA 206 ('cow pasture'; still an open space)
Cranbrooks TA 148 (*Cranbrooke*, Thomas, 321; from a stream name, 'crane (or heron) stream?')
Crouchers Fd TA 370 (? from surname; *Crouch* found in 1859, Sinah)
Dances Fd TA 172 (probably from surname; but at least two Hampshire field-names genuinely allude to dancing (Field 1972: 59))
Daw lane 12 TA 2 (from DAW LANE)
Drying Ground TA 269 (possibly for brick-hacks)
East Salterns Fd TA 418 (adjacent NORTH'S and MENGEHAM SALTERNS)
East [Wood Curt Fd] TA 22 (see WEST WOOD CURT FD)
East [heath Fd] TA 19
East crofts TA 164 (east as seen from Newtown)
Eaststoke fd TA 401
Farm Copse &c TA 39
Farthing Dole TA 404 (small fd beside a lane; sense 'quarter' or 'little (value)')
Fat Back TA 407 (complimentary name for productive land)
Fir Gardens TA 200
First Unity, Second do. TA 292, 293 (arable; obscure, perhaps including yew)
Fish Shambles (Mengham): Longcroft, 310; the two objects so called are stones
Furze Fd TA 280, 340
Furze piece TA 61, 437
Gable head piece TA 154, 158
Gaston TA 272-3 ('paddock')
Great Fd TA 430 (possibly the largest fd on the island)

- Great Grubbed Mead* TA 40 (taken in from Manor Wd)
- Great Hurst* TA 100 (arable; adjacent to TOURNER WOOD, suggesting that was once called *Hurst* or referred to as a *hurst*)
- Great Island Fd* TA 84 (because surrounded on 3 sides by lanes?; name said by Thomas (321) to be over 200 years old)
- Great Rushmoor* TA 174 (transparent)
- Great Thornicks* TA 44 (possibly from a surname, ?deriving from the lost Thornwick in Havant)
- Grubbards*: Thomas, 321 (said to be a name over 200 years old; cf. *Great Grubbed Mead* – perhaps same place)
- Hackthorn Copse* TA 65 (ultimately from OE *haca-þorn* '[species of] thorn]')
- Half Acre Plot* TA 91
- Hambles* TA 392 (apparently from surname deriving from Hamble, Hampshire)
- Harris's 6 Acres* TA 362 (from surname of a tenant of Mengham Fm)
- Heath (Fd)*: Thomas, 101 & 321 (see WEST HEATH FD)
- Hepcroft* TA 123 (arable) (? for *hemp* or *hop* croft)
- Higworth 2* TA 90 (from HIGWORTH FM)
- Higworth Mead, Fd* TA 79, 93
- Home Fd* TA 220 (of ROOK FM)
- Home Mead &c Plantations* TA 55
- Home Mead* TA 235 (of Mengham Fm)
- Home Mead* TA 360 (of Mengham Fm)
- Home plat* TA 205 (of Newtown)
- Honey Rings, do copse* TA 77, 78 ('field marked by fairy rings', cf. *Gold Rings* in Romsey (Hampshire) (Field 1972: 89-90); name said by Thomas (321) to be over 200 years old)
- Hurst Common* TA 347 (*hurst* was still used for 'wood' in Cope's time (1883: 46))
- Hyde* TA 107 (remnant of a hide, a notional piece of land originally equivalent to 100-120 acres)
- Inner 6* TA 101 (relatively close to Church Fm homestead)
- Jacobs Well 5* TA 120 (see next)
- Jacobs Well 6* TA 119 (across lane from well in TA 206, *Jacob's Well* 1834 "G. Jones 1908" map; for the biblical source of the name, see Genesis 29.2-10)
- Jacobs Well* TA 125 (described as a wd)
- Knellars* TA 284 (apparently from surname)
- Lake end piece* TA 402 (at end of creek which once nearly islanded Eastoke)
- Lamar* TA 364 (arable; adjacent beach; recorded as *Lambard* (Thomas, 320; Longcroft, 289 ["wear at"]). Possibly originally a name in *Lamber-'lamps'-'*, cf. *Lammer Piece* in Dummer (Hampshire) (Field 1972: 121)). There was a *Lama Ho* in South Hayling (Brown 1983: 49) – location uncertain. If the name is truly ancient, possibly OE *lām-mere* 'loam pond'; uncertain relation to local surname *Lomar*
- Lime Kiln Fd* TA 277
- Little Brights* TA 127 (see BRIGHTS)
- Little Grubbed Mead* TA 51 (see GREAT GRUBBED MEAD)

Little Hurst and small row TA 138
Little Island Fd TA 49 (see GREAT ISLAND FD)
Little Rushmoor TA 175 (see GREAT RUSHMOOR)
Little Thornicks, do copse TA 42, 43 (see GREAT THORNICKS)
Long 3 TA 378 (narrow field)
Long 9 TA 252
Long Barn Fd TA 244 (of Mengham Fm)
Long Fd TA 180
Long piece TA 346
Man Curts (Mancurts) TA 181-2 ('common enclosures', cf. the form *Mancroft* in Field (1972: 133)
Marsh 4 TA 301 (from SINAH MARSH)
Marsh 6 TA 296 (from SINAH MARSH)
Marsh 7 TA 294 (from SINAH MARSH)
Marsh and Haven Fds TA 439 (reference to Chichester Harbour)
Marsh piece TA 70
Maypole 12 TA 29-31 (from the MAYPOLE INN; cf. *Maypole Woodcote* (Thomas, 321); said to be a name over 200 years old)
Mengeham 4 TA 236a (adjacent MENGHAM HOUSE)
Mengeham 6 TA 225 (see previous)
Middle Marsh TA 62
Middle [Wood Curt Fd] TA 21 (see WEST WOOD CURT FD)
Mill Fd TA 37 (adjacent to manorial tidemill; thus also next 4)
Mill Fd 6 TA 33
Mill Fd Row TA 59 (a wood)
Mill house Paddock TA 34
Mill plot TA 36
Mitchells Bargain Copyhold (cf. CHURCH BARGAIN FREEHOLD)
Monk's land: Longcroft, 177 (apparently near location of Perks Common Fd)
New Barn 4 TA 97 (of Church Fm)
New Barn Fd TA 366
North way TA 173
Outside 3 TA 344 (fd among those furthest from Mengham farmhouse; thus also next)
Outside Piece, Outside 3 Furze, Outside 3 TA 349, 350, 351
Oven piece TA 81 (from a furnace or kiln; name survives in that of caravan site; this may be the *Owens* of Thomas, 321, said to be a name over 200 years old)
Paps Curts TA 348 ('crofts marked by breast-shaped lumps?')
Peaked 8 and poor 10 TA 141 (name said by Thomas, 321, to be over 200 years old; no sign of the implied triangularity of part of it)
Perks TA 226 (probably from surname; thus also next)
Perks common fd TA 240-2
Plain fd &c TA 429 (i.e. 'level')
Plat, The TA 162 ('small piece of land', 'allotment')
Pond 3 acres TA 288 (rough)
Poor Nell TA 398 (*Nell* may be for *knell* 'hillock', but parallel use of personal

names is known in Lancashire, Middlesex and Surrey (Field 1972: 172))

- Post Office Meadow* (on Sea Front): see *Hayling Islander* (Dec. 1988), p. 13
- Poulbrechlond* 1364 *Cor* (the last elements are ME *brechel*and 'newly broken-in land'. The first is obscure; perhaps *pōl* 'pool'. The name must be older than this mention; nobody would have needed to break in new land immediately after the Black Death, which carried off nearly half the population of the island (VCH III: 129). Cf. *Brisland* (above) and/or *The Breach* c.1665 Favreau)
- Pound* 6 (acres) TA 74, 11 (from the manorial pound; as next 2)
- Pound Copse, Pound Marsh* TA 76, 60
- Quartermans* TA 383 (from a surname, not so far noticed in Hayling)
- Rail Fd* TA 399 (i.e. presumably railed as opposed to hedged; cf. RAILS LANE)
- Rail Lane 8 Acres* TA 393
- Rick yard* 11 TA 297 (transparent)
- Ring stones* TA 251 (perhaps from sarsens; but cf. *new barn called Ranstowes* in the tithing of Mengeham 1520 *CtR* (Longcroft, 278*))
- Ripsetts* TA 122, 178 (duplicates a medieval field-name in Chertsey (Surrey), 1369 *Ripsette*, from ME *ripsett/rispett* 'briar- or brushwood-overgrown place'. The *-ett* suffix is common with words denoting or implying plant growth, like the ancestors of *ash, birch, rush, rough*)
- Roaring Sluice* 1834 "G. Jones 1908" map
- Rook Fd* TA 253 (from ROOK FM, as next)
- Rook plat, Rook 2 acres* TA 219, 218
- Rookery* TA 208 (cf. *Rookery Mdw*, Thomas, 321)
- Roundlane* 10: Thomas, 321 (error for *Boundlane*?)
- Saint Catherines* TA 281 (obscure, no evident connection with Cambridge college St Catharine's or with St Catherine's Point (IoW); preserved in street-name. Perhaps a folk-etymological alteration of *cuttran* 'wren' (Cope 1883: 22); another possible bird allusion is in TITTERELLS)
- Salt Marsh* 3, 6, 9 TA 87, 89, 88 (on west coast; perhaps alludes to the same feature as *Salt marsh* TA 46 (*Saltomers* 1371 *CtR* (Longcroft, 280), *Saltoners* (273), the latter a misspelling); and gives name to modern street *Saltmarsh Close*)
- Saltern* 12 (part of) TA 423 (adjacent NORTH'S SALTERNS)
- Salterns 9 Acres and row* TA 424 (adjacent to feeding pond and NORTH'S SALTERNS)
- Salterns 15 acres* TA 426 (as previous)
- Salterns Strip* TA 412 (from MENGEHAM SALTERNS)
- Sandy fd* TA 227 (such soil is a rarity on Hayling)
- Saw Curts* TA 396 (i.e. 'saw[pit] crofts')
- Selsmoor* 6 TA 382 (possibly a primary place-name 'seal's moor'; close to coast, and for *moor* in South Hayling cf. GREAT RUSHMOOR, TRENCH MOOR); gives rise to locality name SELSMORE
- Shelves* TA 233 (transparent for (1) terraced or ledge-shaped land, or

(2) Hants. dialect *shelf* 'bank of sand or pebbles' (Cope 1883: 80)
 – this field abuts the beach of Mengham Rithe)

Ship Lands TA 222 (i.e. *sheep*)

Shop Fd TA 75 (*shop* in typical south-coast sense of 'wooden shed')

Sinah Beach TA 304

Sinah Lane piece TA 283 (from SINAH LANE)

Sinah Marsh TA 295

Sinah 6 TA 290

South Fd TA 374

Southaway TA 184 (as seen from HIGWORTH FM)

Stable Fd TA 432

Stakes Heath TA 395 (for *heath* cf. adjacent SELSMORE)

Streathend 1406 CtR (no street in Hayling currently includes this generic, but there were "houses in Havant Street" TA 311 in 1843, which presumably alludes to Beach Road construed as the end of the road to Havant). The <h-> in *end* is a well-known curiosity, preserved in the surname *Townshend*, for instance.

Strip TA 221

Surplice plot or *piece* (explained in Thomas, 111 & 321; land in Church Rd in possession of vicar and churchwardens, site of the parish room. Said to be held by the service of the triannual washing of the vicar's surplice (Scott, 92-3, VCH III: 134). Scott calls it "a few roods of ground, called 'Townland'", but it is unclear whether this is an earlier name for the piece or a term descriptive of some aspect of its legal status. The piece is now a car park. Also known as *Church Plot* (Longcroft, 298) although not glebeland)

Titterells TA 95 (appears to derive from a surname, or from a derivative of *tit* (the bird-name), cf. the *-(e)rel* in *dotterel*, *whimbrel*)

Tourner Borough TA 143 (i.e. TURNER BURY; described as wood in TA)

Tourner 5 TA 147

Tourner 4 TA 139

Tourner Heath, do Furze piece, South Tourner Heath TA 229, 230, 232

Tourner Marsh TA 142

Tourner 7 TA 135

Tourner Wd TA 71

Trench Moor TA 271 (? transparent; cf. SELSMOOR)

Ugaston Fd TA 377 (possibly for **Aldgaston* 'old paddock'; Thomas, 321)

Vicarage Fd TA 234

Watergate 4, 10 TA 167a, 129 (gave name to a section of Seaview Tce/Havant St)

Webb 4 TA 352 (from surname; cf. WEBB LANE)

Webb Lane plat TA 353 (also copy of CtR 1863, Thomas 1961: 330)

West Town Barn &c TA 196

West Town Fd TA 210

West Town piece 190

West Wood Curt Fd TA 20 (apparently taken in from Manor Wd; *curt* 'croft')

West heath (or as one word) Fd TA 18, 342 (this and *East [heath fd]* are no

doubt *Heathfeilde* c.1665 Favreau's map)

Westland 4 TA 189

Westminster TA 136 (unexplained; to E side of island; possibly bestowed in gratitude for Parliamentary enclosure act; alleged possible reference to a monastery, cf. Thomas 1961: 42)

Westsalterns Fd TA 409 (W of MENGEHAM SALTERNS)

Winchester: Thomas 321; unexplained, location unknown

Windmill Hill Fd TA 68 (site of windmill burnt down in 1886)

Winter Lake TA 27 (adjacent to the millpond; evidently on boggy soil)

Wood Strip TA 414

Streets of South Hayling:

The names of streets in South Hayling are taken from various revisions of the OS 6"/1:10 000 map unless it is stated otherwise.

It is difficult to draw precise boundaries within modern South Hayling delimiting meaningful areas within which to discuss streets as groups. The area-names used below should be taken as approximately-defined only.

Newtown:

Atherley Rd, Brights La (OS 6" 1879), *Wardens Cl*: reasons uncertain, but surnames likely to be involved; cf. Wm Bright 1514 *CtR*, and Jn Bright 1586 *LSR* in North Hayling.

Church Rd (the S extension of Havant Rd in Stoke), *Higworth La, Manor Rd, Newtown La, Saltmarsh La, Station Road, West La* (from Stoke to Newtown), *Woodlands La*: from local topography or place-names. (*Woodlands* may be sentimental as there is no woodland immediately adjacent, but some is not far distant.)

Dances Way: reason uncertain (from surname? cf. *Dances Fd* TA 172), but may have influenced the choice of *Charleston Cl*.

Dover Ct (A-Z, no date): possible play on *Dovercourt* (place in Essex)

Fathoms Deep: brand-new development alluding to Hayling as a yachting centre.

Glebe Cl (A-Z, no date)

Near the Manor Ho:

King's Rd: enshrines the name of Mr E. King (Thomas 1961: 322); duplicates one, since renamed, at Stoke Common in North Hayling. E.A. King kept a tobacconist's shop in Station Rd, West Town, in the 1920s.

Lulworth Cl (A-Z, no date): From the Dorset village.

Pound Lea (A-Z, no date): From the former parish pound at the northern extremity of Church Rd, with a fancy generic.

Rest-a-Wyle Ave: a cheerful invention of the interwar period, perpetuating the name of the abovementioned Mr E. King's house.

Sandy Beach Estate:

Birdham Rd, Bracklesham Rd, Itchenor Rd, Nutbourne Rd, Wittering Rd: commemorating Sussex villages more or less visible from the site. This area was developed by a Dr Wright from 1930 onwards in a more organized and upmarket way than the adjacent plotland development along Southwood Road.

Bosmere Rd, Southwood Rd, West Haye Rd: all names of historical import for Hayling – the namer probably knew his/her VCH. *Bosmere* is the hundred name, *Southwood* the medieval name for the southern parish, and *West Haye* a Stuart-period name which VCH takes to be for *Westney* (see discussion there). Southwood Rd was a centre of the ramshackle railway-carriage development.

Burgess Cl, Winsor Cl (A-Z, no date): reasons unknown.

Coronation Rd: presumably from the coronation of either George VI (more likely) or the intended coronation of Edward VIII.

Creek Rd (Broad La OS 6" 1879, leading to limekiln (OS 6" 1879) on south coast), Eastoke Ave, Haven Rd, Sandy Point Rd (Marsh La OS 6" 1879): all relate to local topography or toponymy in a transparent way. Creek Road was part of the shack development. *Haven* was a popular name-element in inter-war plotland development; cf. *Yachthaven* above, *Peacehaven* (Sussex), and the numerous houses bearing it in the implied sense 'refuge', e.g. *Greenhaven* (Webb La) and perhaps *The Haven* (Marine Walk). This one plays on the literal proximity of Chichester Harbour. *Creek* is from the southern arm of Mengham Rithe. *Sandy Point* may be descriptive rather than embodying a place-name proper.

Fisherman's Walk (A-Z, no date)

Haslemere Gdns, Wheatlands Ave: reasons uncertain, the former from Haslemere (Surrey).

Meadow Close

Treloar Rd: commemorates the adjacent Treloar Hospital (Admiralty chart 3418, revised 1958), later *Sandy Point Hospital*, closed 1985; formerly more fully the *Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital*, for poor London children with TB, branches at Hayling Island and Alton, founded by Sir William Purdie Treloar, Lord Mayor of London 1906-7. His surname is presumed by Reaney (1976) to be from a Cornish place-name which I have found in no gazetteer. There is also no instance among ten pages of *tre-* names in the index of Padel's *Cornish place-name elements*. Treloar genealogists apparently regard *Trelore*, *Trelour*, *Trelowath*, and *Treloath* as variants (see www.rootsweb.com/~jfuller/gen_mail_surnames-tre.html#TRELOAR, accessed 28/08/2007).

At Eastoke (i.e. the position of this name on OS 1:10 000):

Bembridge Dv and Ct, Culver Dv: from place-names in the Isle of Wight (Bembridge and Culver Cliff), more or less visible from here.

Fishery La: leads to the site of the feature called *Feeding Pond* (OS 6" 1879.)

The Glade (A-Z, no date)

Harold Rd, Norman Rd: appear to allude jointly to the Battle of Hastings.

Marshall Rd, Meath Cl, Rails La (OS 6" 1879), *St Andrew's Rd, St Hermen's Rd* (*St Hermin's Rd*, Thomas, 322; *St Herman's Rd*, Post Office 1984): reasons unknown, except *St Andrew's*, Eastoke, a Church of England building of 1975. *St Andrew's* home became the present Suntrap residential school in 1930 (*Suntrap* also being a generic proprietary term for a style of house marketed on the Sandy Beach Estate in 1934 (Brown 1983: 49)). For *Rails*: cf. *Eastockrail* (1825): establishment of coastguard station (Thomas 1961: 16). *Rails* from south end of lane to the sea, presumably marking the extent of Peckham Williams' holding in Eastoke (1776 field survey; Thomas, 297). *Marshall* may be from John Marshall, founder of the Seacourt racquets club (1911) and the Mosquito Control Institute (1925).

North Crescent: presumably named from the perspective of the position of Sea Front Estate.

Silver Sands Holiday Village (A-Z, no date)

An image of inter-war Eastoke may be seen at <http://www.reading-dusseldorf.org.uk/images/Drei%20Monate%20in%20Reading/Drei%20Monate%20in%20Reading%2012-1.jpg>.

At Selsmore:

Astrid Cl, Burdale Cl, Simmons Green (A-Z, no date)

Blackthorn Rd and Dv, Ilex Walk, Whitethorn Rd (A-Z, no date): after tree-names. *Blackthorn* is a lost field-name that I could not locate precisely; perhaps it was hereabouts.

Coronation Holiday Village (A-Z, no date), a 1960s venture apparently commemorating the coronation of Elizabeth II; now *Lakeside Holiday centre*.

Marine Walk, Salterns Cl, La, Sea View Rd, Selsmore Ave, Rd (Selsmore La, OS 6" 1879): transparently from local topography or place-names. *Selsmore* (OS 6" 1879) is possibly a genuine local place-name 'seal's marsh', but no early spellings exist. The salterns are *Mengham Salterns*, long the most important on the island and the possible site of the one referred to in *Domesday book*.

At Sea Front Estate/Sea View:

Bound La (OS 6" 1879): origin uncertain. I do not know if it was the boundary of any holding. Slightly possibly a commemoration of the *Bone* family well known in Hayling, one of whom held land in Mengham in the eighteenth century (Thomas 1961: 307). Cf. *Bound Lane Platt* (1863 CtR).

Grand Parade: a common seaside name, perhaps imitated from that in Brighton.

Manor Way: reason uncertain – a vague reference to the lands of Eastoke? Not near the present Manor Ho.

Orchard Rd, Wyborn Cl (A-Z, no date)

The Sanderlings (OS/Philips WSx street atlas 1988); from the shore-bird.

Sea Front, Sea Grove Ave: obvious allusions; the latter is the seaward extension of *Elm Grove*. For other *grove* names see elsewhere in this section; quite common in South Hayling.

Webb Cl, La (OS 6" 1879): John Webb is mentioned in a view of frankpledge of 1455 (CtR; Longcroft, 278*), and his family may be commemorated. There

were Webbs in South Hayling late in the nineteenth century. Cf. *Webb Lane Platt* (1863 *CtR*). Note out of curiosity that a "piece of cloth called webbe" was found near the seashore in 1582 (mentioned in connection with a suit of wreck in *CtR*, Longcroft, 282).

At Mengham:

Elm Grove: a common street-name, perhaps suggested here by *Elm Close Estate*.

Mengham Ave, La, Rd: transparently from the local place-name.

Osprey Dv (A-Z, no date)

The Precinct (A-Z, no date)

Goldring Cl, My Lord's La, Stead Cl, Teal Cl (*OS/Philips WSx street atlas*, 1988); *Goldring* from the family name or from the west-coast place-name derived from it (*q.v.*); *My Lord's Pond* (*q.v.*); W.T. Stead, philanthropist and journalist, who lived at Hollybush Cott; from the name of the species of duck.

St Leonard's Ave, St Margaret's Rd: precise reasons unknown. There is a local tradition of roads named after saints; seven others will be found in South Hayling.

Elm Close Estate: transparent; site of find of Bronze Age bucket urn (Rudkin). Base-form suggests a field-name, but no local one is known.

Ashwood Cl, Cherry Wd Gdns, Elm Gv, Fir Tree Rd, Linden Cl (?Gv), Oakwood Rd: in view of the botanical variety of the names, they probably allude to the estate name (a field-name?) rather than commemorate actual woodland, of which there is and was precious little on Hayling.

Briar Wood Gdns, Willow Wood Rd (A-Z, no date): cf. last entry.

Elwell Green (A-Z, no date): for the place in Upwey, Dorset (Mills 1977, 1: 247)?

Hollow La (OS 6" 1879): a common name for a country track between banks.

St Mary's Rd: the south-westward extension of Church Rd, to the parish church.

At Gable Head:

Beech Gv, Hawthorne Gv, Laburnum Gv, Poplar Gv: picturesque names, with a fancy spelling in the second case. The third is occasionally recorded as *Laburnham*, to which the same applies.

Burwood Gv: if the name commemorates e.g. an ancient field-name, maybe Middle English *burghwode* 'wood at the earthwork', i.e. TURNER BURY. But I have met *Burwood* as a surname, and that is a more probable source.

Church Rd: leads by St Mary's, South Hayling parish church.

Dundonald Cl, Ithica Cl (A-Z, no date)

Legion Rd, Palmerston Rd (A-Z, no date) Thomas (80) mentions *Legion Lane*, formerly *Vicarage Lane*, the site of the old vicarage of St Mary's. There is also a *Legion Fd*. From the British Legion hall opened in 1928. *Palmerston* from the 3rd Viscount Palmerston (prime minister 1855-8, 1859-65).

Eastwood Cl (OS/Philips WSx street atlas 1988): adjacent to the wood at Turner Bury and named allusively from it?

Turner Bury La: leads to the earthwork of that name.

At Westfield (site of Westfield Ho (OS 6" 1879)):

Alexandra Ave, Chichester Ave, Lyndhurst Cl, Madeira Walk, Ramsay [Ramsey] Rd, Victoria Ave: precise reasons unknown, but presumably *Alexandra* from the queen of Edward VII, *Chichester* from the nearby city, the next three from holiday destinations, The last was planned and lined with horse chestnuts for the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897.

Old Timbers (A-Z, no date)

Westfield Ave: from Hollow La to the site of the old house called *Westfield*.

Westfield Oaks (A-Z, no date)

At West Town:

Beach Rd, Garden Cl (behind cottage gardens (OS 6" 1879)), *South Rd* (*Commercial Rd*, OS 6" 1879).

West of Beach Road:

Bacon La, Fernhurst Cl, Green La, Magdala Rd, Richmond Cl, Dv, Stamford Ave: precise reasons unclear. Thomas suggests (23, 297), no doubt correctly, that *Bacon* stands for earlier *Beacon*, such a thing being marked hereabouts on a manuscript map of c.1626 (by Mansell, BL Add.MS. 16,371, brought to my notice by Frank Kitchen). Fernhurst is a village in Sussex. *Magdala Ho* (1897 Diamond Jubilee List) is probably named to recall the village in Palestine (Hebrew *Migdal* / Arabic *al-Majdal* 'tower'), and gives its name to the road. *Richmond Ho*, home of the McEuen family (monument in St Mary's church, late c19??) likewise inspires the road-name.

Ferry Rd, Harbour Rd, Park Rd, Sinah La, Warren Cl: from local topography or place-names. The ferry goes to Eastney on Portsea Island. It was a prescriptive liberty attached to Hayling manor (Scott, 12-13). *Park:* surname of successive lords of the manor from 1871. Sinah Fm, Common. Sinah Warren, 1958 Admiralty chart 3418, is a *conny warrin*, c.1665 Favreau's map. For a description of the warren, see Scott (1826: 30).

The Gorseway (A-Z, no date) Suggests the adjacent common.

James Cl (A-Z, no date)

Lexden Gdns (A-Z, no date): from Lexden (Essex), reason obscure.

Lime Gv: a common name, of a type well represented elsewhere on the island. Was the name a joke, because the area was once a poultry farm producing as a by-product notorious manure heaps (popularly known (incorrectly) as *bird-lime*)?

Norfolk Crescent: the Dukes of Norfolk were lords of the manor of Hayling till 1825. The Crescent was begun on 3 September 1825 (Scott, 7-8). It was celebrated in Longcroft's book in a verse by himself ("NORFOLK'S, STAUNTON'S, PADWICK'S shine/Central, in the *Crescent* line."; the word *structures* is ellipsed). The Crescent, part of an ambitious attempt to set up a rival to other south coast resorts, was never completed; only the eastern 60% or so exists.

North Shore Rd: near the landward end of the northern edge of the western peninsula.

St Catherine's Rd, St George's Rd, St Helen's Rd, St Thomas' Ave: a thematically named development. Cf. the field-name *St Catherines* in South Hayling (1843 TA 281), which may have suggested the name-group.

St Aubin's Park (A-Z, no date)

Staunton Ave: cf. *Staunton Lo* near Westfield Ho (OS 6" 1879). Staunton Ho is now *Holmwood*. There is also a Staunton Rd in Havant (west side of). Sir George Staunton bought the fee of Havant manor in 1827 (VCH III: 123) and had certain manorial rights in Hayling.

Westmead Cl, Winston Cl (A-Z, no date)

At Fleet:

Yew Tree Rd (OS 1:10 000)

In the wrong place to commemorate the widely-known ancient tree in South Hayling churchyard (Scott, 88). Actually from the Yew Tree pub, close to the former parish boundary (Thomas 1961: 265), formerly *Seaman's* from the surname. But it is possible that the pub-name alludes in its turn to South Hayling's supposed oldest inhabitant. The inn may be seen at www.ancient-yew.org/pixs/yewtree12.jpg.

Early house-names c.1830, taken from Thomas (1961: 18):

the Crescent

Staunton Ho now *Holmwood*

Richmond Ho

Stamford Ho and *Lodge*

the previous four are described by *Clarke's Guide* (1836) as "excellent houses with enclosed grounds, belonging to resident gentlemen"

the Bath (or *Bathing*) *House*, later *Sea Front café*, now demolished

Lennox Lo (Lord George Lennox was steward of Hayling races in 1834)

the Library

Royal Hotel (Longcroft, 310); *the Royal Hotel and Tap* > *Shades* (Thomas, 267)

Sea View (or *Seaview*) *Terr* (formerly *Havant St* (1843 TA 311; Thomas, 300))

Built 1825 for workmen busy on the Royal Crescent

Victoria Square: site of Hayling Pk: development that never happened (NB c. 1831; named after Victoria as princess – *Victoria* is unusual in names so early). Victoria was patron of Hayling races 1834 (119).

West Town Hotel (Thomas 1961: 20)

Whin Hurst

Later houses and other buildings (selected):

Albion Cott, West Town (OS 6" 1879) (*Albion* 'Britain', typical c18/19 period-piece name)

Beachcot (Beach Cote), on beach (OS 1:10 000); former lifeboat station (1865)

Beechfield Ho, near Manor Ho (OS 6" 1913)

Black House (or Hut), a cottage, now demolished, belonging to the tinker Toby Lock (d. 1918); so called from its tarred weatherboarding

Bramblecot, near Manor Ho (OS 6" 1913)

Cupola Ho, Westfield (OS 6" 1879)

Deep Thatch (King map)

Diamond Cott, Saltern La (OS 6" 1879)

Duras, in direction of West Town (visible on Sussex soil survey map)

Fry's Cott, West Town (OS 6" 1879)

** *Grotto, The*, Westfield (OS 6" 1879), site now occupied by amusement park

Grove Cott, West Town (OS 6" 1879)

*Hawthorn Cott*s, West Town (OS 6" 1879)

Holly Bush (Cott), Selsmore La (now Rd) (OS 6" 1879)

** *Italian Gdn*, Westfield (OS 6" 1879)

Jersey Villas, Newtown (OS 6" 1879)

Lama Ho (demolished 1930s; Brown, 49) – had a large tower; cf. the field-name *Lamar*

Lennox Lo, Westfield (OS 6" 1879)

Littlemead (OS 6" 1913), on a small plot in the grubbed-up *Manor Wd*, q.v.

** *Lodge, The* (OS 1" 1), on shingle S of West Town, see also *Norfolk Lodge*

Manor Ho (OS 6" 1879) - see separate entry above

Melbourne Cott, West Town (OS 6" 1879) (from the c19 prime minister)

Mill Cottage, Fleet (OS 6" 1913), cf. *Tidal Mill* (OS 6" 1879)

Myrtle Cottage, Bright's La (OS 6" 1879)

Myrtle Fm, West Town (OS 6" 1879)

Oak Villas, West Lane

Orchard Lease (Brown, 48)

Osborne Cott, West Town (OS 6" 1879) (? from *Osborne Ho*, Isle of Wight, built 1845-51; but there was a Simon *Osborne* in Hayling in 1340 *Nonae*, an *Osbornysplace* in Warblington, also in Bosmere hundred (1495 *MiscBks*)) and a Mr *Osborne* was tenant of the manor farm in the time of Scott (1826).

Pond Head House (see MY LORD'S POND), former house of novelist Nevil Shute

*Poplar Cott*s (see Brown 1983: 33)

Primrose Cottage, Bright's La (OS 6" 1879); ?associations with Conservative politics or transparent: *Bright* found as local surname

Priory, The (later *Lynton Ho Sch*; Brown, 48)

Queensbury Lo, West Town (OS 6" 1879) (? for *Queensbery*, cf. last item but one)

Rick, The, in direction of West Town (OS soil survey map of Sussex)

Rose Cott, Gable Head (OS 6" 1879)

Royal Baths, Westfield (OS 6" 1879)

*Saltern Cott*s, Saltern La (now Rd) (OS 6" 1879)

Sea Court (Brown, 48)

Selsmore Cotts, Rails La (OS 6" 1879)

Staunton Lo, Westfield (OS 6" 1879)

Venetian Cott, beach, Mengham (OS 6" 1879)

Warblington Cott, West Town (OS 6" 1879) (from *Warblington*, mainland part of Bosmere hundred)

Westfield Ho (OS 6" 1879) (from the west field of Mengham Fm?) (*Grand Hotel*, *q.v.*, late nineteenth century) Italianate villa (cf. Italian Gardens) of the Sandemans, the sherry magnates. Plan of estate (51 acres), 1878, B.L. (Thomas 1961: 30). Later in c20 *St Patrick's convent*; cf. *St Patrick's church*.

Chapter 5

NAMES WHOSE LOCATION IS UNKNOWN

Atheringedon 1234 FF

Neither 'hill' (*dūn*) nor 'valley' (*denu*) names are plausible on Hayling. This must remain a mystery unless it represents a surname or an error for *Atheringeton* (or both); there was an *Atherington* in west Sussex now drowned by the sea (remnants at grid reference TQ 005 008).

Bonvilles, enfranchised portion of manor; see Longcroft, 288, on the right of free warren over it. (?? cf. Andrew *Bone* 1778 (Longcroft, 276); about 1800 was certainly the beginning of the popularity of names in *-ville* (e.g. *Rosherville* (Gravesend, Kent) and various *Cliftonvilles*).

Crate Fd (site of brickearth pit; site of find of globular urn (Rudkin 1980))
A recurrent form of the word *croft*, dialectal ME **craght*, 'message, house-plot with small enclosure'. However, *curt* is the more usual form of *croft* in Hayling field-names.

Griggs Land Longcroft, 297 (cf. John and Richard Grigge 1586 *LSR*, Tho. Grig (x2), c.1665 Favreau's map)

Linlande 1234 FF (ME 'flax land') Cf. perhaps *Langlands*, a field in North Hayling (Thomas, 321)

Northway Gate and *Southway Gate* 1611 view of frankpledge (Thomas, 269)

Chapter 6

THE HAYLING CHARTER OF 956 C.E.

British Library Add. MS. 15350, fo. 100rv, purported date 956, copy of the c12

Published as document 979 in W. de G. Birch's *Cartularium saxonicum* and document 1193 in J.M. Kemble's *Codex diplomaticus aevi saxonici*. It is 604 in P.H. Sawyer's *Anglo-Saxon charters* and 83 in H.P.R. Finberg's *The early charters of Wessex*. Finberg judges it to be "authentic".

A grant of five hides (*mansae*, the standard thegn's holding) to the thegn Æðelsige (Ethelsig) by king Eadwig *æt Heglingaigæ æt east stoce* (rubric), *HEGLINGAIG æt east stoce* (text) 'at Hayling Island at East Stoke' (spellings following Birch).

The brief bounds, given in OE, are as follows:

ærest utt to þam ealdan stod faldæ 'first out to the old stud-fold'

For the vector cf. "part of ancient road" on map accompanying Roach Smith 1873).

fram þam stod faldæ to þam lea 'from the stud-fold to the glade'

Lēah is here masculine, as is perhaps commoner in Hampshire except in a zone aligned east to west through Winchester (Kitson 1990).

of þam lea innan ceanninga mære 'from the wood to the nearer side of the pool of the Ceanningas (??)'.
'

óf ceanninga mærae utt on sæ 'from the pool of the Ceanningas out to sea'.

These indications can be traced as follows anticlockwise across the southern part of the island:

From the ancient earthwork called *Tourner Bury* (*q.v.*); for the application of the term *stōdfald*, see that entry. Then to some unidentifiable glade in woodland, presumably now grubbed up; it could not be Manor Wd, visible on the earliest OS map, as that would not have formed part of the Eastoke holding, unless the Winchester/Jumièges holding was inserted into an earlier tenurial landscape represented in the present document. Then to the inlet at the northern edge of Sinah Common called *The Kench* (*q.v.*), whose name probably continues the OE expression, but there are philological problems with this, as described in the relevant entry in this book (Chapter 2). The boundary then appears to head south to the sea, cutting off Sinah Common and

excluding it, unless, improbably, it heads northwards into Langstone Harbour, described as 'sea'.

There is a discrepancy between my interpretation of the bounds and the later area of the estate of Eastoke. I surmise that the bounds represent an estate only part of which is the subject of the grant. Kitson (forthcoming: § 5.7) identifies some nine cases of such a kind in OE land-grants. The bounds clearly enclose the whole of the southern part of the island, whilst Eastoke has only ever occupied the south-eastern quarter. It is possible that *The Kench* and *ceanninga mære* do not denote the same place even if they share a common allusion. The charter may well have granted some land now lost to the sea, since Eastoke is known to have suffered considerable loss (*VCH* II: 216 and III: 129), and that possibility complicates the interpretation of the bounds. The last word has not been said on this charter.

Bibliography of primary sources and secondary references

The bibliography of the original manuscript has been updated with information about works now published which were in preparation at the time of writing and mentioned above; but it has not been systematically expanded with new material published since then.

1. Early documents (i.e. dating from before 1600)

- Items marked * are publications by the Record Commission of material in The National Archives.
- Published sources with a mentioned author can be found with a full citation in the Bibliography beginning on p. 89.
- Unpublished material mentioned is in BL (The British Library, Camden, London), CUL (Cambridge University Library), HRO (Hampshire Record Office, Winchester), PCRO (Portsmouth City Record Office) or TNA (The National Archives, Kew, formerly the PRO (Public Record Office)).
- For convenience, this section is duplicated at the beginning of the book, pp. 7-8.

Abbr, *Placitorum ... abbreviatio* (1811*)

Ass, Assize rolls (TNA)

BCS = Birch (1885-99)

BM, *Index to the charters and rolls in the British Museum* (1900-12*)

Ch, *Calendar of charter rolls* (1903-27*)

CIR, *Calendar of close rolls* (in progress*)

Coll I, *Collectanea topographica et genealogica*, vol. 1 (1834*)

Cor, Coram rege rolls (TNA)

CtR, Court rolls (HRO; those for Hayling manor are lost)

DB, *Domesday book* (Great or Winchester Domesday) = Munby (1982)

DKR, *Annual reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, PRO* (in progress*)

EcclComm, Documents in the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (TNA)

ECP, *Early chancery proceedings* (PRO Lists and Indexes, in progress*)

EpReg, Episcopal registers (diocese of Winchester) before 1205 = Franklin (1993); after 1204, not systematically published (HRO)

FA, *Feudal aids* (1899-1920*)

FF, Feet of fines (TNA)

France, *Calendar of documents preserved in France* (1800*)

Inq aqd, *Inquisitiones ad quod damnum* (1803*)

Ipm, *Calendar of inquisitions post mortem* (in progress*)

KCD = Kemble (1839-48)
 LSR, Lay subsidy rolls = Davey (1981)
 Misc, *Calendar of inquisitions miscellaneous* (in progress*)
 NI, *Nonarum inquisitiones in curia Scaccarii* (1807*) [a.k.a. "Nonae rolls"]
 Pat, *Calendar of patent rolls* (in progress*)
 PortsRec = Murrell and East: *Extracts from the Portsmouth records* (1884)
 Regesta = *Regesta regum anglo-normannorum* (1913-68*)
 S = Sawyer (1968)
Sheen Cart[ulary], BL Cotton MS. Otho B. xiv, ff. 53-68
 SR, Subsidy rolls (TNA)
 TA, Tithe Awards (1843; HRO copy, CHU 28/5/17 (South Hayling) and 29/5/9 (North Hayling))
 Tax, *Taxatio ecclesiastica* (1802*)
 Winchester Cart[ulary], BL Add MS 15350 [cartulary of the Old Minster] = Goodman (1927)

- Details of those which are published can also be found in Survey of English Place-Name volumes.
- Reminder: *italic font* in an abbreviation indicates an unpublished document.

2. Checklist of dates of medieval mentions of names, listed by documentary class

See the list of documents on pp. 7-8 or 85-6.

Abbr 1306, 1315, 1316
 Anglo-Saxon charters 956, c.1053
 Ass 1248, 1256, 1272, 1280
 BL AddMSS 1406
 BM 1253
 Bull 1253
 Cartularies 1284/"c13", 1377-8, 1472
 Ch ?1318
 CIR 1215, 1330, 1447
 Coll I 1334
 Cor 1364, 1379
 CtR 1371-1406, 1399, 1440
 DB 1086
 EpReg "c13", 1253, 1284, "c14", 1304
 FA 1316
 Fees 1242
 FF 1234, 1261-2, 1316, 1345, 1365, 1441
 France 1101x1106, 1147
 Inq aqd 1313

Ipm 1470
 Misc 1373
 NI 1341
 Pat 1261, 1297, 1325, 1332, 1346, 1352, 1364, 1404, 1405
 Regesta 1139
 SR 1327, 1333
 Tax 1291

3. Local primary sources

Court Rolls (lost except as quoted in other books; believed destroyed)

Parish registers for North Hayling (1571-) and South Hayling (1672-); transcripts in Society of Genealogists' library, Hampshire parish registers, vol. 3 (shelfmark HA/R 105); also Portsmouth Museums and Records Service

Tithe Awards for both parishes (1843; Portsmouth City Record Office CHU 28/5/17 (South Hayling) and 29/5/9 (North Hayling); bishop's transcripts are in HRO)

4. Maps

Admiralty (1954), chart 3418 [conveniently reproduced on the endpapers of the original edition of Thomas 1961].

A-Z = Geographers' A-Z premier map, Portsmouth, second edn (no date)

Favreau de la Fabvollière, Daniel (c.1665) Map of the Portsmouth area. BL AddMS. 16371.a.

"G. Jones 1908" map (1834) signed by the clerk of South Hayling parish.

Goodman/King map (undated) of the Hundred of Bosmere, surveyed by T. Goodman and engraved by T. King. [Limited edn print by Bosmere Hundred Conservation Society (1988).]

Grimm's chart (1776).

Haling Farm field survey map (1776) showing 650 numbered fields, made at the behest of the Duke of Norfolk, then lord of the manor (held at the Manor House; cf. Thomas, 315-6)

Haling Ilande (c.1600), original untraced (described by Thomas, 176-7)

King, John (undated; on internal evidence, after 1985) Map, "A cartographic history of Hayling Island". [Based in part on "G. Jones 1908" map.]

Lewis, I.T. and C. (1835) Field map made for the lord of the manor's steward (HRO).

Mackenzie, Murdoch, jr (1783-5) Admiralty survey of the south coast of England.

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