

also Cranham *supra* 124. *Cadenhou* is 'Cada's spur of land,' *v. hoh.*

The later name is OE *Had(d)anstoc*, 'the stoc of *Hada* or *Headda*.'

Hempstead

HEMPSTEAD

Hamstedā, Hamsteda 1086 DB, *Hamsted(e)* 1218-35 BM, 1227 FF, 1235, (*Wateuill'*) 1254 Ass, 1254 Pat, 1303 FA, 1375 Cl, *Hampsted* 1331 BM, 1420 Pat, 1428 FA

Hemsted(e) 1254 Ass, 1274 RH, 1319 FF, 1346 FA, 1409 IpmR, -*styd* 1541 EssPR ii, *Hempted by Radewynter* 1344 FF, *Hempstede* 1376 Cl, 1378 Fine, 1389 IpmR, 1419 Pat *Hanstede* 1285 Ass

The frequency of *Hem-*, as distinct from *Ham-* forms, led Wallenberg (KPN 110-11) to suggest that *Hemsted* in Lylinge and another *Hemsted* and *Hempstead* in Kent, as also *Hempstead* (PN Sx 393, 440), could hardly be from OE *hamstede*. He suggested various possible alternatives, the most likely being that the first element was OE *henep, hænep*, 'hemp,' with early assimilation of *np* to *mp*. Compounds of *stede* with a plant-name are common, and in Essex, Sussex and Kent alike we should expect variation between *e* and *a*. His alternative explanation (*æt þæm*) *hēan stede*, 'at the high place,' is not quite so likely, but it would explain the forms and suit the situation in this case. *Wateuill'* from Robert de *Watevil* (t. Ric 1), *v. M* ii, 527.

ANSER GALLOW'S FM¹ and CHURCH FM (6") were probably the homes of Nicholas de *Anestie* (1221 Pat) and Derkyn *Attechirche* of *Hamsted* (1285 Ass).

BORHAM'S FM, BOYTON'S FM (6"), GREAT DAWKINS², LAKEHOUSE FM, GROVE³ [leikəz], PHILLIP'S FM (6"), RUSES and WINCELOW HALL⁴ (6") are probably to be associated with the

¹ *Anser Gallows* 1768 M, *Anstye Gallows* 1825 G. *v. anstig.*

² (*Great*) *Darkens* 1777 C, 1805 O.

³ *Lakereswode* 1351 *Sampford*, *Lakers* 1532-81 Ct.

⁴ *Wynslowes alias Crouchmans* 1609 EA x, *Winchlees alias Winceloves, Winchleyhall* 1637 Ct.

families of Turoid *Boreham* (13th *St John*), Thomas de *Boyton* (1328 Banco), Walter *Dorkyn* (1285 Ass) and Richard *Derkyn* (1332 SR), Nicholas de *Lacre, Laker* (1338 Ct), John *Philip* (1501 CtWards), Robert de *Ros* (1358 *Sampford*) and John *Wynselowe* (1385 FF). The *Wynselowe* family probably came from *Wynstelowe* (1273 *Queens*) in Helion Bumpstead.

BLAGDEN FM (6") is *Blacdon hyl* 1449 ER xxxvi, *Black(e)don* 1565-7 Ct, *Blagden* 1637 ib., *Blackdon* 1768 M. *v. blæc, dun.* BOARDED BARN is *Boarded-barn* 1777 C. BULL'S BRIDGE FM. Cf. *Bullys hyll* 1536 Ct, *Bulls Bridge* 1768 M. *v. Bull's Fm infra* 513-14. HOLBROOK WOOD (6") is *Holebrok(e)* 1235 Ass (p), 1346 *MinAcct.* *v. holh, broc.* HOPHOUSE FM is *Hop-house* 1777 C. PRENTICE'S FM (6") is *Prentices* ib. SPITLAND (GROVE) *alias* SPITLANDS (6") is *Spiteleycroft* 1318 *Sampford*. It belonged to the *Hospital* of St John of Jerusalem. WITCHTREE (6") is *Wegetrou* 1355 *MinAcct.*

Radwinter

RADWINTER¹

Redeuintrā, -uintram 1086 DB, -*winte* 1212 RBE, -*went'* (*Magna*) 1285 QW, -*wynt'* 1285 Ass, -*wintur* n.d. AD v *Radewinter* 1166 RBE, (*Parva*) 1215 Fees, 1219, 1259 FF, 1251 Ch, -*wynter* 1283 FF, 1303 FA, 1344 FF *Radewintre* 1200, -*wyntre* 1286 FF, 1328 *London* *Rode(s)wynt'* 1285 Ass, *Rodwinter* 1539 LP *Roadwinter* 1605 *WaldenA*

This is a difficult name and it is not made easier by the existence in Devon of a place called *Midwinter* (PN D 435). The most probable suggestion is perhaps that the Lat. *trinitorium*, 'vineyard,' was found as a loan-word in Old English, where it would take the form *winter*, and that we have early reference here to one of the many vineyards which we know to have existed in medieval Essex. This word was thus used in OGer place-names (cf. Förstemann ON ii, 1364-5). Even if this is correct, however, it is difficult to interpret either *Rad-* or *Mid-* in relation to such an element.

¹ Mention is made in the *Historia Eliensis*, in a Cambridgeshire context, of one Aelfsinus de *Redewinclen*, who perhaps ought to be associated with this place.