

## Somerset Forest Bounds.

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BY BISHOP HOBHOUSE.

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THIS subject is one into which I have been drawn by various causes, and have been enabled to obtain some partial information. Having no hope at my age of adding to it, I now lay it before the Society with the view of getting the subject worked out by some who with local information, can track accurately the boundaries of the forest areas, and also put together as a working system the forest life, made up as it was of various elements, high privilege, special jurisdiction for enforcement of privilege, and a large staff of officers high and low.

The system was one which materially affected large portions of the county. Under the Norman Kings, especially Henry the First, the Second, and John, the forest officers were continually advancing the bounds of encroachment; the forest privileges were very burdensome and irritating to the inhabitants, the lower retainers, of the woodman and gamekeeper class, were probably brutal, and the purlieus were the resort of outlaws, who abounded in the days of sanctuaries, and of very imperfect police.

It is consequently a subject to be studied for the sake of completing the picture of our social state in the middle ages.

I will first deal with the word Forest.

It suggests to our minds (1) Trees—but timber is no more a necessary part of an English than of a Highland deer-forest.

The presence or absence of timber depended on the nature of the soil and other circumstances. In Selwood with its clay there was much heavy oak timber. In Mendip forest there was but little.

2. An uninhabited waste. This was not needful. The perambulations show that whole villages were included in the bounds, and thus made subject to the ravages of the deer and to the expeditation or "lawing" of their dogs, *i.e.* to the excision of a claw or pad to lame them in hunting.

The definition of a forest is a privileged hunting area, clothed with a special jurisdiction and jurisprudence. It could not be created by a subject. It was vested in the Crown, or in some grantee of the Crown.<sup>1</sup> The forest laws were older than Cnute, who re-issued them in a code, which was revised by Henry III.

Each monarch of the Norman times was asked at his accession for a 'Carta de Forestâ' to assure his subjects of his protection against oppression. In that of Henry III (9th year) the freeholders, who had their woods in forests, were assured that they should have them as they were at the first coronation of Henry II (1155), and that any wood taken in by encroachment since that date should be disafforested.

In 1297, 25th Edward I, the King in Parliament confirmed his father's charter, and fulfilled Henry's unfulfilled promise "That all forests which our grandfather afforested should be viewed by good and lawful men."

In the 26th year, March and May, 1298, the King's Commissioners arrived in the shire, and organized the perambulations of the five forests, Selwood, Mendip, North Petherton, Exmoor, Neroche. They empanelled a jury consisting of the King's Hereditary Forester, Sabina Peche (or her deputy Peter of Ham), of the Verderers (two or three as the case might be), and of some neighbouring landowners.

<sup>1</sup> See Stubbs' Preface to *Charters of Hen. II.*

The bounds were laid down according to the sworn evidence, and perambulated, a record of the *reduced bounds* drawn up, containing also a schedule of the manors, woods or vills which had been wrongfully included within the forest since Henry II's coronation. These were declared to be disafforested for ever.

The records were sent according to the terms of Edward's Statute confirming his *Carta Forestæ* (c. 3, 27th Edward I) to each Cathedral Chapter for preservation and reference, and with injunction that the charter should be read in the Cathedral twice a year. At Wells the records were copied by the Chapter into their registers, and are now to be seen in Reg. III, fos. 83-6; also in the Bishop's Registry, in a book of mixt records touching Cathedral estates. They were printed by Hearne, 1723, in his *Ad. de Domerham*, p. 185, being furnished to him by Archdeacon Archer, an accurate transcriber.

Attached to the record is a list in French of the Foresters' salaries and allowances for journies. These officers were classed into mounted and unmounted, and paid accordingly. The total salaries of the five forests amounted to £40 ls. 7d. No forest had more than one mounted forester. In the smaller areas of Petherton and Mendip they all served on foot, "*a pye.*"<sup>2</sup>

#### THE ENCROACHMENTS.

Their amount is surprising. It shows what a busy and powerful agency the forest officers must have been. Under the great hunting monarch, John, whose extant Itinerary shows that he was ever employed in moving from one field of chase to another, it was easy, no doubt, for the local officers to assert wider rights, and to uphold their pretensions by unscrupulous means. Probably the greater part of the en-

<sup>2</sup> Collinson gives the forest bounds under the heads of Broadway, and Frome for Neroche and Selwood. Phelps prints the whole perambulation record in cap. iv, vol. i.

croachment was made in the reign of the unscrupulous King, but when the names and position of some of the owners encroached upon are examined, it will create surprise that so large an amount of wrong could be established against men of power, and established not only in the teeth of each King's chartered promises, but in the teeth of the popular Court of the forest, viz. the Swynnemote, which, from the reign of Cnute (if not earlier) had been contrived for the presentment of the people's grievances against the forest officers, as well as of the officers' complaints against trespass and spoil.

I have copied out the bounds of Mendip and Selwood, and also the list of disafforested vills, and I offer the lists to be printed, in the hope that others will be kindled to do the same for the forests in their own neighbourhood. The inspection of these lists will at any rate show what large interests were touched by the encroachments.

#### MINING FOREST.

The Mendip perambulation of 1298 proves beyond all doubt that the hunting forest of Mendip was a different area from the mining jurisdiction. The latter is pourtrayed in a painted map on panel of unknown date preserved at Mells Park, and exhibited by Mr. Horner in 1888 at our Wells meeting.

I have been able through Lord Carlingford's kindness to obtain the leading facts regarding the exercise of the mining jurisdiction. (See below.)

#### SELWOOD FOREST.

Encroachments thrown out by the Commissioners of 1298, as having been afforested since Henry II's Coronation.

	<i>Tenant.</i>
Villa de Kolmeton [Kilmington] ...	Sibilla le Port.
Pars Villæ de Penne [Selwood] ...	Ricardus de Frome.
Pars Villæ de Bruton ex parte orientali,	Prior de Bruton.
Major Pars Villæ de North Bruham } cum boscis, etc.	Prior de Bruton.

Pars Villarum de Cloford et Postbury	}	...	Joannes Flory.
Medietas Villæ de Wonestre [Wan- strow] cum boscis	[Wan- strow] cum boscis	} ... }	{ Jo. de Acton. Eliz <sup>a</sup> de Clyvedon.
Villa de Truttokeshull	...	{	Nicolaus de la Mare. et Galfridus de Muntfort.
Villa de Merston [Bigot]	...	...	Ric <sup>s</sup> de Bigode.
Villa de Smethwick	...	...	{ Abbas de Cicestre. [Cirencester.]
Villa de Cayver [Keyford]	...	...	Will <sup>s</sup> Polayn.
Villa de Wylecham [Feltham]	...	...	Gilbertus Michel.
Villa de Litteford	...	...	Will <sup>s</sup> Portebref.
Villa de Radene [Rodden]	...	...	Epūs Wygorn.
Villa de Gernfeld [Yarnfield in Bradley]			Prior de Bradleigh.
Villa de Norton [Ferris in Kilmington]			Joannes de Ferers.
Villa de Estrepe [see foot-note]...	...	...	Prior de Staverdall.
Villa de Northstoke [Stony Stoke in Shepton Montagu]	...	}	Alianora Lovell.
Villa de Hengrove cum boscis [Henley Grove partly in Milton Clevedon]	...	}	{ Joannes Hurschull. <sup>3</sup> Eliz <sup>a</sup> de Clyvedon.
Kyngwere cum boscis	...	...	Joannes de Carvile.

## SELWOOD FOREST.

Bounds as perambulated March 13th, 1298.

*South Bruham Bridge* "quæ est ultima aqua de Bryw et abinde per viam usque."

*La Barwe* deinda per viam usque

*Domum Bruke*, "dimittendo domum à dextris usque ad"

*Portam Aulæ Domini Regis*, "quum parcus de Wytham clausus fuit."

Abinde per *Hayham* (i.e. an enclosure)

Usque aquam de *Frome*, per dictam aquam

<sup>3</sup> The Huscarls, a Saxon family, see Domesday, were seated in Estrip till the 14th century, when they obtained a licence from Bishop Drokensford, 1319, for a manorial oratory. Estrip was extra-parochial, made up of detached portions, surrounded by Bruton and Bruham parishes.

Usque pontem de *Waledich*, per ora bosci de Selwode

Usque *Burtyngburgh*.

Desuper domum le Noble

Usque la *Wytecoste*

Usque *Radenye* in confinio comitatum.

Per quendam ductum usque *boscum de Weremenesyre*.

Per *Trencham mouth* per viam quæ dicitur

*Huntersweye*

Usque la *Gahere* [Gaer Hill].

Per boscum de *Balmeton* [Kilmington] dimittendo eum à dextris

Usque locum qui dicitur *Kyngeseeke* [Kingsettle]

Per viam usque *Penburi* dimittendo totum boscum de Norton

in com. Somerset à dextris

Abinde usque *la Penne* abinde per viam regiam usque . . .

. . . . abinde per viam regiam usque

La *Bitewode*, sicut ducellus (a runnel) vadit qui dicitur

*Stanebrook* qui venit de molendino de *Staverdale*

Abinde per viam extra parcum de *Forshese* versus orientem

Abinde per altam viam usque Ecclesiam de *Bruham* (a sinistris)

Usque ad pontem de *Suth Bruham*, ubi inceperunt.

The King's Commissioners associated with themselves Sir Geoffry Wrokeshall and Sir Hugh de Popham, two Knights of the Shire, who together with the Deputy Forester of the Shire, Peter de Hamme, and the Verderers, Henry de Carevile, Walter Alayn, Will. Portbref and Nicolas de la Mare, all sworn, took evidence on oath and viewed the bounds. There are extant records of earlier perambulations, but undated. One is printed by Hearne, *Ad. de Domerham*, p. 683; from the Longleat-Glaston Register, p. 137. Two more are at Hadspen House. They embraced several places which were thrown out in 1298, e.g. Kilmington, Yarnfield, Norton Woods, Stoke Trister, or part of it.

All that was passed on the right hand in 1298 was disafforested. A comparison of the variable spellings of the place-names in the several records would help identification.

## PERAMBULATION OF MENDIP FOREST.

May 10th, 1298, 26th Edward I.

Officers:—

Special Commissioners: Malcolm Harlegh, John de Cookesleigh, Wroxhall and Popham, Knights of the County, coöpted by the Commissioners; Peter Hamme representing the hereditary forester of Somerset, Sabina Peche.

Verderers: Philip de Ireys, Rob. de Marisco.

Jurors: Five Knights and seven gentlemen of neighbourhood.

The course was south-west till they compassed Axbridge, when they turned north, and finally north-east, leaving the forest always on their right.

Bounds:—

*Stoburghe*<sup>4</sup>—per med brueram (a thicket or bushy heath)

*Le Thurlestone per brueram*

*Le Schynnynde cliffe* (? Shining) per brueram

The *gallows* of Cheddar Liberty within the forest

*Dunneston*—and by a path to a rock called *Dunneston* abinde descendendo usque

*Voxweye* to a rock called

*Sliperstone*—to a thorn called

*Merethorne*—to the Marsh of

John de Acton.

Leaving marsh on right, *i.e.* within forest

To a *stone*, placed by Old Samuel between Cheddar Manor and Andredsey, *i.e.* the Abbot's Manor of *Nyland*.

To La *Notepole* versus *Clyware* (leaving the Abbot's estate on the left) through the Fee of Philip de Woky

To *Beremore*—by an old watercourse

To *Hyndemore* (leaving forest to the right)

To *Schernham*

To *La Rede* in the King's demesne } on the right, in the forest.

*Moorhighes* de Axbridge

<sup>4</sup> See Note 5.

*Le Portlake*

*Goreweys* mulle (mill) to the spring called

*Holwell*—through the house of Robert . . . . ward in the vill  
of Axbridge

*Hornslane*—

Up the Hill of *Calewe*

*La Rudynge* (a ridding or clearing) through *la Rudynge* to

*Lynleghspoule* ascendendo quendam vallem et descendendo  
usque

*Waterscombe*—leaving *Waterscombe* on right

*La Holeweye**Sewye*

*Cheddeford* usque quoddam fossatum

*Hyndewell*—from *Hyndewell*

Between the *Templars Fee*—*Temple Hydou* on *Mendip* and  
the

*Fee* of *Chartruse* (*Charterhouse Mendip*, belonging to the  
*Carthusians* of *Witham*)

*La Horeclive* per *brueram directè*

*Stenbergh*<sup>5</sup> *ubi inceperunt* (*Stoburgh*).

The following vills and woods they declared to be disafforested,  
as having been included by encroachment since the Coro-  
nation of Henry II:—

*Tenant.*

Villa de Chewton cum bruera et pert.	Joan de Vivonia.
Villa de Priddy cum, etc. . . . .	Bishop of Bathon.
Villa de Stoke Giffard . . . . .	{ John Basset.
	{ Rich. de Rodney.
Villa de Compton, etc. . . . .	Bishop of Bath.
Villa de Loxton, etc. . . . .	Wm. Weyland.

<sup>5</sup> *Stoburgh* or *Stenbergh* is a barrow still called *Stowbarrow*, standing on the boundary line of *Priddy* and *West Harptre*, not far from *Heydon Lodge*. It will be seen that the forest, after the reductions, embraced little more than the parishes of *Cheddar* and *Axbridge*. The Courts were held at *Axbridge*, where a *Swynnemote* roll still exists amongst the records of the late Corporation. See vol. xxxiv, p. 47.



Villa de Uphulle	...	...	Philip de Lunget.
Villa de Worle	...	...	Prior of Worspring.
Villa de Chricheston [Christon]	...	...	{ Wm. Domvile. John Howel.
Villa de Hutton cum boscis et maribus			John de Waleys.
Villa de Banwell	...	...	Bishop of Bath.
Villa de Churchford [Churchill] et Langford	...	}	Roger Fitzpayne.
Villa de Whatleigh	...	...	John de Moreton.
Villa de Wynescumbe	...	Dean and Chapter of Wells.	
Villa de Shipham	...	...	Wm. de Malherbe.
Villa de Robergh	...	St. Augustine's Abbey, Bristol.	
Villa de Burryngton	...	...	Abbey of Glaston.
Villa de Blakedon [Blagdon]	...	...	Wm. Martyn.
Villa de Obbeleigh	...	...	Rodolph Wake.
Villa de West harpetre	...	...	{ John Tyly. Thos. Gornay.
Villa de East Harptre	...	...	John de Bodeham.

## NEROCHE FOREST.

Perambulation of 1298.<sup>6</sup> The lands thrown out by the Commissioners as being wrongfully included by encroachment: Castle of Rachich.

Vill of Copeland.

A wood belonging to Bickenhall Manor.

Half the Vill of Stiveleigh, etc.<sup>7</sup>

Wood of Ottershaw, belonging to Ile Abbots Manor.

Wood of Sotwood, belonging to Drayton Manor.

Wood of Uniret, belonging to Ilminster Manor.

Wood of Hawkesbere, belonging to Camel Abbots.

Vill of Ashill, etc.

Wood of Clayhull in South Petherton Manor.

Vill of Broadway, etc.

<sup>6</sup> See Collinson, vol. i, p. 17, *sub* Broadway.

<sup>7</sup> *i.e.* With woods and appurtenances.

Hamlet of Stoford, belonging to Ilton Manor.  
 Hermitage, in tenure of Thomas de Mountsorel.  
 Half Vill of Horton.  
 Half Vill of Donyatt.  
 Hamlets of Stoklepath and Hockey, etc., belonging to Combe  
 St. Nicholas.  
 A Tenement called Wodehouse, etc.  
 Lands and woods at the Grange.  
 Manor of Donyatt, etc.  
 A Tenement called Legh.  
 Hamlet of Yselbare, etc.  
 Wood called Staplewode.  
 Part of Coryland (*i.e.* Curland), belonging to the Manor of  
 Staple.

OFFICE OF KING'S FORESTER IN CO. SOMERSET.<sup>8</sup>

Temp. Reg. Joannis,	Wm. de Wrotham.
	Richard de Wrotham (by inheritance).
Henry III, 35	... Will. de Placetis or Plessets.
	Richard de Placetis.
24th Edward I	... Sabina <sup>9</sup> = Nicholas Peche.
17th Edward II	... Nic. Peche.
10th Edward III	... Matthew Peche sold his right to Rich. d'Amori, who sold to
18th Edward III	... Matthew de Clevedon; confirmed by the King.
In 34th Edward III,	Mortimer, Earl of March, from whom through the Duke of York it re- verted to the Crown.

<sup>8</sup> See Collinson's *History*, vol. i, p. 16, *sub* Broadway parish.

<sup>9</sup> She appeared in person at the Perambulation of Neroche, 1298, but by her deputy, Peter de Hamme, at the other forests.

The forester's official residence was at Newton in North Petherton, which was distinguished as Newton Forester, *alias* Plecy or Plessets. It had a chapel, endowed and presentative, "infra curiam;" see Reg. Drokensford, 1324.

In the Public Record Office, among the Chancery Forest proceedings formerly in the Tower, are preserved, No. 6, Review of Philip de Lya's Bailiwick, co. Dorset and Somerset, *temp.* John; No. 96, Perambulations in Somerset, undated; Placita Forestæ, formerly in Chapter House; Perambulatio Forestarum Somerset, 7th Edward I; box 3, No. 4, Inquisitiones in Som. et Wiltes (Selwood, Exmoor, etc.), *temp.* Edward III.

#### MENDIP MINING FOREST.

On October 22nd, 1890, by Lord Carlingford's kind leave, Mr. McMurtrie admitted me to the Estate Office at Radstock, and gave me every facility for studying the constitution of the Mineries.

The general result is that at some unknown period the Forest,<sup>10</sup> though still owning the King as its supreme Lord, was broken into four Lordships, and granted to subjects, called Lords Royal, in virtue of holding the rights called Royalties.

1. The Bishop of Bath.
2. The Abbot of Glaston.
3. The Lord of the Honor of Richmond in East Harptree.
4. The Lord of Chewton.

Each of these Lords had a Minery Jurisdiction, exercised through a Court held by his Steward and Leadreeve, with Jury of Miners.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> This term is applied to the mining area of Mendip, whether within or without the hunting forest, the area of which as laid down by Edward I's Commissioners, 1298, was very much smaller. See my notes on that Perambulation.

<sup>11</sup> A Petty Jury of 12 was summoned by the Reeve. The Grand Jury of 24 by the Lord. The latter could revise the Acts of the former.

The Leadreeve was chosen by the Miners, but appointed by the Lord. It was his duty to execute the orders of the Court, to report offences against the minery laws, and to weigh the ore and collect the Lord's free share.

The four Lordships were subject to the general laws as defined by Chief Justice Choke, in the reign of Edward IV, *circa* 1470, when invoked by Prior of Greenore<sup>12</sup> *v.* Lord Bonville of Chewton; but their Courts could interpret the laws and supplement them by bye-laws. This was done as late as 1773, when the Chewton Court added Calamine, Manganese and Ochre to the list of minerals touched by the laws.

The Crown retained no emolument from the mining, and apparently no appointments.

There is no mention of minerals paying tithe to the Church.

In the office at Radstock there is a map of the mining forest on parchment, coloured. It is very rude and quite independent of measurements. It shows the four chief mineries in oval forms. Its outer circuit is also a rude oval, extending from Winscombe on the west to Whatley on the east, but stopping short of the churches of those places.

On the margin is a copy of some of the laws, probably an official copy of Sir John Choke's. The writing looks not older than seventeenth century.

It is allied either as a copy or pattern to Mr. Horner's larger map above referred to.

Lordship No. 3 came by purchase to the Waldegrave family. No. 4 by grant. They still vest in that family.

The Court books for both mineries, with Leadreeve's ledgers, are in the office, and give a picture of the functions and proceedings of the Courts.

The Courts seem to have been held by the same stewards, and at the same places and times as the Manorial Courts, though wielding a distinct jurisdiction, and composed of different constituents.

<sup>12</sup> Greenore was a cell of the Carthusian Priory of Hinton.

In one (apparently the only surviving) Manor-court Roll of Henry VIII's time, when Grey,<sup>13</sup> Marquis of Dorset, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, was Lord, the minery receipts are endorsed on the manorial record.<sup>14</sup>

Coal is not mentioned. It was not to be found within the mining forest.

At Harptree the latest Minery Court recorded was in 1819. At Chewton the Leadreeve was in operation in 1834.

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The Records of the BISHOP'S MINERY ought to be found at Wells, but they seemed to have shared the dispersion of the manorial records of the See, which befell them probably in the alienations of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There is only one book in the Registry, which relates to Minery, entitled Browne's Book.

It is a small folio, bound in leather; clasps gone.

Its *authorship* is described on fly-leaf:—"This book, together with one other greater parchment book, with fair box with a lock and two keys were given freely by Robert Browne." (Date erased.)

*Handwriting*: Late Elizabethan. No paging.

*Contents*: Oaths of Leadreeve—of the Cryer—of the Juries, grand and petty.

Chief Justice Choke's Laws for the whole of the four Mineries of Mendip, *temp.* Edward IV.

Bishop Montague's Orders for his Minery, September 2nd, 1612, made and subscribed by himself and grand jury.

Orders<sup>15</sup> made by Mineral Court, April, 1612.

<sup>13</sup> By inheritance through Cecily, heiress of Wm., Lord Bonville. The Duke, who was father of Lady Jane Grey, was attainted in 1553, and Chewton was granted by Mary to the Waldegraves.

<sup>14</sup> In this roll the ancient spelling of Greenore, viz. Greenworth, is found, as also in the Valor of Henry VIII, under the head of Hinton Charterhouse, which Priory paid acknowledgment to Chewton, due from its property at Greenore.

<sup>15</sup> Headings in Latin. Orders in English.

Orders made by Mineral Court, Dec. 5, 1612, several pages.
"    "    "    "    May 5, 1623, Bp. Mawe.
"    "    "    "    1635.
"    "    "    "    1638. <sup>16</sup>
"    "    "    "    1650. <sup>17</sup>

The rest of the leaves, more than half the book, are blank.

The Courts were probably resumed after the Restoration, but the entries of proceedings made elsewhere.

Turning the book upside down, the opening page is inscribed,—“A trewe register of those who have been burned<sup>18</sup> and banished within the Liberty of Mendip,” followed by sentences upon offenders published at Courts held for the Bishop’s Liberty in 1599, 1605, 1613, when Robert Kyne, Esq., was steward, and some later.

The volume, at whichever end it was begun, was a Court-book of the Bishop’s Minery, corresponding with the books kept by the Lords Royal of Richmond and Chewton, and now preserved in the Waldegrave Estate Office, at Radstock.

The bounds of the Bishop’s Royalty are to be found in a small book, copied apparently from a Manor Court-book of Bishop Peter Mews, of which I append a notice, and some of the contents.

Abstract of the Customs of the Manor of Westbery, for time out of mind, belonging to the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Peter Mews (1673—84), Bishop of Bath and Wells.

This small paper book of twelve leaves, 6½ by 4 in., stitched in vellum cover, belonged to Mr. Beauchamp, late Vicar Choral, and now—1890—to his daughter, Mrs. Palmer, of Priddy. It was probably compiled by a Steward of the Manor Court

<sup>16</sup> Leave given to work in wet diggings on Holydays.

<sup>17</sup> Though Episcopacy was suppressed, orders run in Lord’s name.

<sup>18</sup> This is explained by the “Laws of Mendip.” A miner stealing another’s ore was outlawed from the hill, the first step in the outlawry being the firing of his tools and dwelling, he being inside, but allowed to escape. The Laws were printed in the Som. Arch. Soc. *Proceedings* of 1869, part ii, p. 1.

of Westbury after the rebellion, during which the customs were doubtless suspended in part.

After reciting thirty-four customs, it recites the "Lord Bishop's Bounds on Mendip for the Royalty (*i.e.* the Mining Jurisdiction) belonging to the Bishopric :—

1. From Spratt's Shurd, above Croscombe, to the Stone Hippells.
2. From Stone Hippells to Gurney Slade.
3. From Gurney Slade through the Fairplace of Binegar.
4. From Binegar to the Witch or Wilch, going to Newland's Corner.
5. Thence to another stone.
6. Thence to Manvell's Path to a stone there.
7. Foord Barrow. [In the young plantation to north-west of Greenore Crossways.]
8. Thence to Stone at Silver Pitt.
9. Thence to Morse's Stone at Cuckoo Cleeves.
10. Thence to Hobb in the Morse.
11. Thence to Morgan's Stone, thence to stone under Stock Hill.
12. Thence to a stone in Harptree Way.
13. Thence to Cold Ovens, thence to a stone in Fairwell, in Priddy Minery.
14. Thence to Sage's Stone in Buckfield Pound.
15. Thence to Warburrow Holes, thence to Cloven Barrow Wear.
16. Thence to Burge lane, thence to Durne Hill.
17. Thence to Horler's<sup>19</sup> Bridge, thence to a stone in Ashen Lane.
18. Thence to a stone called Long Man, thence to Stoney Hill.
19. Thence to a stone on west side of Westbury Beacon, above Stoke Wood.

These are the Old Perambulation.

<sup>19</sup> Rodney Stoke Perambulation comes to this same bridge in Priddy Marsh, and they call it Horne Bridge, and so on to all the same marks as above-mentioned to Stoke Wood.

