

## EAST PENNARD

East Pennard is about 4 m. S. by W. of Shepton Mallet.

*Pengerd* and *Penuard*, B.61, K.20, reputed date A.D. 681.

Old forms of the name are: *Pengeard Mynster*, B.903,<sup>1</sup>  
10th cent.

The grant is of the whole of East Pennard parish.

Identifications. K. (not printed).

B. E. & W. Pennard, Somerset.

*Pennarminstre*, DB. : *Pennard*, FA. 1284.

AS. *Pen-giard*, 'Yard of the Cattle Pen'.

Culberry: *Cullanbyrig*, B.61, K.20, reputed 7th cent. :  
*Cullanbeorh*, B.903, 10th cent. : *Colnuri* and *Chulebury* in  
Glastonbury documents of the post-Conquest age.

AS. either *Cullan Burh* or *Cullan Beorh*, 'Culla's Camp' or  
'Culla's Barrow': probably the latter.

Stone: *Stane*, DB. : *La Stone*, FA. 1284. AS. *Stan*, 'Stone',  
with probable reference to some standing-stone.

Withial: *Withele*, Glastonbury post-Conquest document. A  
name very common in England, though it does not appear in  
village names.

AS. *Withig-healh*, 'the Hollow where Willows grow'.

## Charter.

B.903 is a charter whereby King Eadred grants to Aelfgith,  
a nun of Wilton Monastery, land at *Pengeard Mynster* on pay-  
ment of 120 'solidi' of gold in A.D. 955.

It is stated to amount to 20 hides. The survey shows that  
the grant corresponds to the whole of the present parish of  
East Pennard.<sup>2</sup> The parish is for the most part on the Lower  
Lias, except a small area about the village which is on the  
Middle Lias. The area of the parish being 3,042 acres, the  
acreage per hide is 152 acres.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*.

<sup>2</sup> Birch identifies it with W. Pennard also; which is wrong.

<sup>3</sup> It is noticeable that the villages of E. and W. Pennard are on the small  
area of Middle Lias in the two parishes; and Ditcheat village is on its edge.

*Survey.*

The survey is certainly of the Saxon age. Some forms of words in it suggest that it is late in that age, but do not preclude the possibility that it is of the date attached to the charter.

1. *Aerest on Bulan Setl* : 'First to Bull's Dwelling.'

Here 'Bull' is probably a personal name. The survey begins at the SE. corner of the parish on the Fosse Way. The dwelling must have been on that road about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SSE. of Stone (OM1).

2. *Thanon on Stod Leage* : 'Then to Horse (lit. Stud. of Horses) Lea.'

This must have been at the extreme S. point of the parish about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. by W. of Stone (OM1).

3. *Of, etc. on thone Meal Mihtan Ford* : 'From Stud Lea to the Ford of the Malm (Earth).'

I suspect that this ford was where the modern road running from the Fosse Way to Lottisham (OM1) crosses a large brook which runs S. about 3 fur. W. of Stone (OM1). In that case the piece of land just outside the SW. corner of the parish belonged formerly to East Pennard, though it is now in West Bradley. Whatever the land is now, the Pennard by. at this part by its steplike course shows that it abutted on ploughland in former days. There may have been some exchange of plough land between West Bradley and East Pennard. It is possible that the ford was further N. up this brook where the by. crosses it 3 fur. N. of the above point. But there is no modern track over it there; and tracks die very hard.

4. *Of, etc. on thone Langan Thorn* : 'From the Ford to the Tall Thorntree.'

5. *Of, etc. on westewerde Hina Dune on thone Ellen Styb* : 'From the Thorntree to the west side of Servants' (or Hinds') Down to the Stump of the Eldertree.'

Landmarks come thickly at this part of the by., probably

As the original settlements would naturally be made near the arable land, which especially called for labour, it looks as if the original settlers preferred the soil on the Middle Lias to that on the Lower Lias, only resorting to the latter when the arable on the former was all taken up.



because it is passing along ploughlands. Their positions can be determined quite closely, though it is not possible to point to the *exact* position of all of them. *Hina Dun* was almost certainly the hill on which Stone stands (OM1). The two trees mentioned in 4 and 5 must have stood somewhere near the stream on the W. side of that hill.

6. *Of, etc. on thone Risc Pyt*: 'From the Stump to the Pit where Rushes grow.'

7. *Of, etc. on tha Haran Apuldre*: 'From the Pit to the Grey Appletree.'

8. *Of, etc. on Swyngat*: 'From the Appletree to Swinegate.'

9. *Of, etc. on tha Ealdan Dic*: 'From Swinegate to the Old Dyke.'

10. *Of, etc. on thone Burnan*: 'From the Dyke to the Bourne.'

11. *Of, etc. on thone Haec*: 'From the Bourne to the Hatchgate.'

12. *Of, etc. on Eobban Slaed*: 'From the Hatchgate to Cobba's (reading *Cobban*) Slade (or Valley).'

13. *Of, etc. on tha Seocan Aac*: 'From the Slade to the Withered (?) (lit. sick or ill) Oak.'

14. *Of, etc. on thone Burnan*: 'From the Oak to the Bourne.'

15. *Of, etc. on Cullan Burh northe wearde*: 'From the Bourne to Culla's Camp on its north side.'

This brings the survey to an absolutely determinable point. *Cullan Burh* is mentioned in the West Pennard charter, and its name survives in that of the house Culberry on the S. edge of East Pennard village. The actual landmark was the NW. angle of the parish,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NW. of Hill Farm (OM1). The bourne of 14 is the stream which runs from the angle in the by. at Forge Well (OM6),  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. by N. of Hill Farm (OM1) to the NE. edge of the village of West Bradley. The East Pennard by. follows the stream for this distance. The withered oak of 13 was probably at the angle of the by. at the cross-roads nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. due W. of Withial (OM1). Cobba's Slade was probably the valley of the brook at Parbrook (OM1) where the by. makes a sharp turn. The *haec* of 11 must have been

at one of the short bends in the by. near College Green (OM1). The bourne of 10 was the stream which for about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. forms the by. just NW. of Stone Farm (OM1). The old dyke of 9 ran along that more or less straight piece of by. which runs S. through Stone Farm (OM1). The swinegate of 8 was probably at the S. end of this dyke where the by. bends W. about 300 yds. S. of Stone Farm (OM1). Landmarks 6 and 7 must have been at angles, of which there are several, in the by. just S. of this point.

16. *Of, etc. on thaet Stan Gedelf*: 'From Culla's Camp to the Stone-digging.'

This is mentioned in the West Pennard charter; and a comparison shows it to have been on the N. by. about 3 fur. N. by E. of Hill Farm (OM1).

17. *Of, etc. on thone Maerthorn*: 'From the Stonepit to the Thorntree on the Balk (Boundary).'

18. *Of, etc. on Bican Ham*: 'From the Thorntree to Bitch's House.'

19. *Of, etc. andlang Hricges on Widancumb*: 'From Bitch's House along the Ridge to Wide Combe.'

The ridge of 19 is that of King's Hill (OM1). Wide Combe is the upper part of the valley of Whitelake River (OM1), which the by. arrives at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW. of the village of Pylle.

*Maerthorn* of 17 must have been close to Pennard Hill Farm (OM6).

*Bicanham* of 18 was on the top of King's Hill (OM1).

20. *Of Widan Cumbe on Wyl Wyrthe weste wearde*: 'From Wide Combe to the west side of the Farm at the Spring.'

21. *Of, etc. on thaet Pyl*: 'From the Farm to the Brook.'

22. *Andlang Pylles on thone Stanihtan Ford aet Eadmundes Byrig*: 'Along the Brook to the Paved Ford at Edmund's Camp.'

23. *Of, etc. on tha Lace*: 'From the Paved Ford to the Slowflowing Stream.'

24. *Andlang Lace on tha Straet*: 'Along the Slowflowing Stream to the Street (Made Road).'

This brings the by. to the Fosse Way, the *Straet*. It will be noticed that the East Pennard by. is rather curious at this point. It comes close to the Fosse Way, where a narrow neck



of land only about 100 yds. broad joins the main part of the parish to an almost detached NE. portion of it. Landmark 24 is where the by. first comes to the Fosse Way  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE. of Little Pennard (OM1).

The stream of 23 is that which runs down Foxhole Gully (OM6), parallel with the Fosse Way, and on the W. side of Pyle Hill (OM1). The by. follows it for about 400 yds.

The modern by. between Wide Combe and the *Lacu* is very irregular in its course, and shows that it is following the old boundaries of ploughlands. But the *Pyl* of 21 is undoubtedly that small stream which comes down Wide Combe, having its source apparently about 300 yds. W. of the village of Pylle. So the *Wyl Wyrth* of 20 must have been somewhere in the higher part of the combe. The only possible position for the Paved Ford of 22 is where the modern by. crosses a stream about 1 fur. N. of Little Pennard (OM1). *Eadmundes Burh* has apparently vanished; but it was probably near the site of Little Pennard (OM1).

25. *Andlang Straet aet Stocwudu northe weardne on thaet Pyl*: 'Along the Street at Stockwood (Stake Wood) which lies to the north<sup>1</sup> to the Stream.'

This *Pyl* crosses the Fosse Way, which the by. follows up to that point, where the East Pennard by. leaves the Roman road and turns E. about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. by W. of Pylle railway station (OM1). Stockwood must have been about where the railway station stands.

26. *Andlang Pylles on tha Dic aet thaes Biscopes Gemaere*: 'Along the Stream to the Dyke at the Bishop's Boundary (Balk).'

The survey now takes the by. E. up the stream N. of Lower Easton Farm. It reaches the Evercreech by.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNE. of that farm. Evercreech was the property of Wells. Hence '*Biscopes Gemaere*'.

27. *Of thaere Dic on East Wylle*: 'From the Dyke to the East Spring.'

<sup>1</sup> I have taken the *-ne* of *northewardne* to imply what that ending certainly implies in most other instances where it is used in the orientation of Saxon surveys, viz. that the object mentioned lay to the N. of the by., not the by. to the N. of the object mentioned.

I fancy that the spring is the Kingwell of the Pennard field names on the by. WNW of Evercreech Park Farm (OM1).

28. *Of, etc. on Hnut Cumb*: 'From East Spring to the Combe of the Nut-trees.'

This landmark is the combe at the angle of the by. about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW. of Evercreech Park Farm (OM1). The field-name Coomb occurs there.

29. *Andlang Hnut Cumbes east on Fulan Broc*: 'Along the Combe of the Nut-trees east to Foul (or Muddy) Brook.'

At the point 28 the by. turns E. as mentioned in the survey, and runs along the combe to a small stream (*Ful Broc*) on the by. close to where the railways meet at Evercreech Junction.

30. *Of, etc. on tha Miclan Dic on thaet Straet Get*: 'From Foul Brook to the Great Dyke to the Gate on the Street (Made Road).'

This dyke is mentioned in the Ditcheat charter. About 1 fur. WSW. of the station at Evercreech Junction the Pennard by. turns very sharply WNW. and runs along the dyke mentioned. The dyke went all along the N. by. of Ditcheat. The Street Gate is also mentioned in the Ditcheat charter. It was on the Fosse Way at the very narrow isthmus of land which connects the NE. part of East Pennard with the main part of the parish,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. due. E. of Little Pennard (OM1).<sup>1</sup>

31. *Of, etc. suth andlang Straet to Bulan Setle*: 'From the

<sup>1</sup> Anyone who notices on OM1 the course of the Fosse Way at this part will see that when it reaches the summit of Ditcheat Hill (OM1) at this point it makes two bends. Of course Roman roads are not, as often supposed, absolutely straight lines throughout, but a series of straight lines. An examination of any of the surviving Roman roads of England will show that, whenever the road reaches the summit of a marked rise which forms a horizon for the country on either side of it, it almost invariably makes a bend through an angle of several degrees. This is very noticeable in the course of the great Watling Street. The surveying instruments of the Romans had their limitations, of which the Roman surveyors were quite aware. To one who has done any surveying it is evident that, knowing the general main line which a road had to take they took sights from heights which formed local horizons. This could not result in perfect alignment; and consequently it was necessary to make adjustments of the line at such points. In this case such adjustments has resulted in a two-fold bend of the Fosse Way. A similar but slighter divergence in the line of this road was necessary on an horizon near Ashwick.



Street Gate south along the Street (Made Road) to Bull's House.'

This takes the by. right down the Fosse Way to the point where the survey began.

*Local and Field Names.*

- Little Cleeve : on the N. by. on N. slope of King's Hill. AS. *cliff*, a steep slope.
- Larkham's Leap : on site of what is called Cockmill Wood in OM6. On E. slope of King's Hill (OM1).
- Higher Lake : 1 fur. ENE. of Lower Easton Farm (OM1). AS. *lacu*, a slow-flowing stream. Reference to stream just NW. of it.
- Lower Hullens :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. WNW of the station at Evercreech Junction (OM1).
- Barraid Close :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. by N. of Withial (OM1).
- Berril Way : next E. of last. Evidently the name of the road going to Withial (OM1).
- Lipyeat :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNW. of Withial (OM1). AS. *Hlyp-geat*, 'gate of the (deer) leap'.
- Shortworthy : just S. of last ; other side of road. 'Short Enclosure.'
- Shillaway : 400 yds. NE. of Withial (OM1). Name of the road to N. of it.
- Pill Croft : 3 v. 3 fur. SE. by E. of College Green. AS. *pyl*, stream. On by. beside a brook.
- Little Horn : 1 fur. N. of Stone Farm (OM1). Possibly AS. *hyrne*, 'corner' or 'nook'.
- Long Yearn :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. of Hill Farm (OM1).
- Ashcombe Close : 3 fur. W. by N. of E. Pennard church.
- Bucnell Orchard : 300 yds. N. of the mill at Hambridge (OM1).
- Hembridge : TA. form of the name Hambridge (OM1).
- Blindstile Ground : 300 yds. E. by S. of mill at Hambridge.
- Shawl Mead : 3 fur. NE. of same.
- Frogmore : on by. 300 yds. N. of Wraxall (OM1).
- Dodpits : on by. 500 yds. of same. 'Pits where the cat's tail grows.'
- Biggin Hill : 3 fur. NNW. of same.

Rickslades : 3 fur. SSW. of mill at Hambridge.

Huckey Mead Lane : road running to Huxham Green (OM1) from WSW.

Great Hail :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW. of Huxham Green (OM1).

Bengrove : nearly 5 fur. S. by W. of same.

Hurn : on by. nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. by W. of same.

#### WEST BRADLEY

West Bradley is about 4 m. E. by S. of Glastonbury.

Old forms of the name : *Bradeleighe*, B.168, K.92, about 11–12th cent. : *Bodeslege*?, DB. : *Bradelegh*, F.A. 1284 and 1316 : *Bradele*, IPM., 14th cent. : *Bradelee*, Survey of Glastonbury Twelve Hides, date ?

AS. *Brad-leah*, 'Broad Lea'.

Lottisham : *Lottisham*, *Lotthesham*, B.438, *circ.* 11th or, more probably 12th cent. The first element is probably a personal name beginning with *Hloth-*, perhaps *Hlothere* ; the second is either *ham*, 'house', or *hamm*, 'enclosure'.

#### *Charter.*

B.428, K.253 is a charter of the reputed date A.D. 842 whereby Athelwulf, king of the West Saxons grants to Prince Eanulf land at Diteheat and Lottisham. The land at Lottisham is of 5 hides.

#### *Survey.*

The extant copy of the survey is certainly several centuries later than the reputed date of the charter, probably of the 12th cent. In spite of the fact that two of the landmarks correspond with landmarks of the neighbouring Baltonsborough grant, the determination of the bounds of the grant is difficult. At the present day Lottisham is the S. part of the parish of West Bradley ; but the grant seems to have consisted of the N. part of that parish. Perhaps the explanation is to be found in the survey of the Baltonsborough charter where *Bradeleighe* appears not as the name of a land-unit, but as that of an ordinary lea. Lottisham was very probably the original name



of the whole land unit now known as West Bradley. It will be well to take the whole survey before attempting to determine any individual landmark of it.

*Survey.*

1. *Erest on Nymede of* (probably for *oth*) *Wideres Wethes Forde*: 'First to Nymede as far as the Ford of . . .'<sup>1</sup>
2. *Thanen on Hagen on Whateleighe*: 'Then to the Game Fence or Enclosure to Wheat Lea.'
3. *Thanen est on Hazen on Winwares Wik*: 'Then east to the Game Fence or Enclosure to . . . Dairy Farm.'
4. *Thanen on Landcherethorn*: 'Then to the Thorntree on the Boundary.'
5. *Thanen on anne Stapel*: 'Then to a Pole.'
6. *Thanen on Lippe Stapel*: 'Then to the Pole at the (Deerleap ?).'
7. *Thanen on Longan Thorne*: 'Then to the Tall Thorn-tree.'
8. *Thanen est on Nimede*: 'Then east to Nimede.'

(Note added): *and ther limpatz to twelf mede acres on Scheobanwerzthe twentin* (read *tien*) *bi suthan Bru an* (read *and*) *twen bi northan*: 'and there belongs to it twelve strips of mead at Scobba's Farm, ten south, and two north of the Brue.'

Landmark 2, *Whattleighe* appears in the Baltonsborough charter. The part of it there mentioned was probably near Coxbridge; but these leas were often extensive pieces of ground, and this probably extended northwards into the parish.

The *Nymede* of 1 is the *Nimet* of the Baltonsborough charter. It is probably the name of the stream which joins Bradley Brook (OM6) at Bridge Farm (OM1). The ford of that landmark may have been where the modern road crosses that stream at the same farm.

At 3 the by. turns E., which must be along the N. by. of West Bradley. The *Haga* and *Winwares Wik* must have been in the neighbourhood of Higher Woodland Farm (OM1).

Landmarks 4 to 7 are not of a kind which would have sur-

<sup>1</sup> I fancy the text is corrupt, and that *Wethes* is for *Weies*, and *Wider* is a late form of *Widdra*. If so, the term would mean the 'wider track' or 'way'.

vived or be determinable at the present day ; but, as far as can be seen, they carry the by. round the West Bradley by. as far as Parbrook (OM1).

In landmark 8 *est* is probably a miswriting for *west*, a mistake which may be found in other charters. From Parbrook the by. of the grant seems to have cut across the narrow neck of the parish to the stream which has been identified with the *Nymede* of 1.

The area enclosed in the by. of the grant is about two-fifths of the 1,409 acres of the parish, or about 563 acres, giving an acreage of 112 acres to the hide. This part of the parish lies on the Lower Lias.

The note added at the end of the survey refers obviously to the 'mead' of the grant. The position of *Scobban-wyrth* can be determined by comparison with the Baltonsborough charter. It was in the case of this grant a detached mead S. of the Brue and of the south-westernmost angle of Baltonsborough parish, possibly that detached piece of land marked OM6, 3 fur. SSE. of Tootle Bridge Farm (OM1).

#### *Local and Field Names.*

Toot Field : about 400 yds. SE. of the church (OM1). On relatively high ground. Cf. the common name Toot-hill, a place where watch was kept.

Withial : field 3 fur. E. of church. Probably Withig-healh, 'hollow where willows grow'. (See Withial in East Pennard.

Burraid :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNW. of Parbrook (OM1).

Wivells :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SE. of College Green (OM1).

Brimney Land : 3 fur. E. by N. of Lottisham Ho. (OM1).

Whitebarrow :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of same.

#### WEST PENNARD

West Pennard is about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW. of Shepton Mallet.

Old forms of the name : *Pennard*, B.142, K.73, reputed 8th cent. : *mons cuius vocabulum est Pengerd* (also *Penuard*),



B.61, K.20, reputed 8th cent., but certainly later in AS. age : Pennard, FA. 1316. See also other forms under East Pennard.

AS. Pen-geard, 'Yard of the Cattlepen'.

East Street : *Strete beside Glastonbury*, date ? AS. *Straet*, 'Made Road'.

Sticklinch : *Stikelingh*, Glastonbury document of perhaps 13th or 14th cent. Probably AS. *Sticol-hlinc*, 'Lofty or Steep Lynch'.

#### Charter.

B.61, K.20 is a charter of the reputed date A.D. 681, whereby Baldred of the Mercians grants to Hamgisl, abbot of Glastonbury, land at Pennard.

The land is described as being situated 'super verticem montis cujus vocabulum est Pengerd', and is stated to amount to 12 hides. The area may or may not be the whole of the modern parish of West Pennard, an area of 3,255 acres, which gives 271 acres to the hide. A small area of the parish round about the village is on the Middle Lias, and the rest on the Lower Lias. The acreage to the hide has to be discounted by the fact that the N. and W. parts of the parish must have been at the time marsh incapable of cultivation, if indeed it was included at all in the land unit.

The survey<sup>1</sup> does not afford certainty on this point, for it defines the N. and W. boundaries by two landmarks only, and these not absolutely determinable. Also it is evident from other charters, e.g. that of High Ham, that these marshes were not always reckoned in AS. times as belonging to any community, probably because they were at best undrained swamps covered with water at many times of the year.

Whatever may be the real date of the charter, the survey in the form given by Kemble is probably of the second half of the 14th cent. (1350-1400). Birch, however, gives a survey which is certainly of the Saxon age. The two are set out here with the corresponding landmarks taken together.

<sup>1</sup> It is noteworthy that the land is described in the charter as being on the hill of Pennard, which seems to imply that the marshy low land was not included.

1. (B) *Of Cobbanlege up anlang Broces to Totanlege* : 'From Cobba's Lea up along the Brook to Tota's Lea.'  
 (K) *Of Obanleighe up endland Brokes to Cantanleighe* : 'From (Oba's ?) Lea up along the Brook to Canta's Lea.'
2. (B) *Thonon east andlang Slaedes* :  
 (K) *Thanen est endland Slades* : 'Then east along the Valley.'
3. (B) *Of tham Slaede on thone Burnan* :  
 (K) *Of than Slade on thon Bourne* : 'From the Slade (or Valley) to the Bourne.'
4. (B) *Swa to Cullanbyrig* :  
 (K) *So to Collamburi* : 'So to Cola (or Colla's) Camp.'
5. (B) *Th' east to Stangedelfe* :  
 (K) *And est to Standelue* : 'Then east to the Place where they dig stone.'
6. (B) *Thonon north anlang Uueges to there Staenenanbrycge* :  
 (K) *Thanen north endlang Weies to there Stanene Brugge* : 'Then north along the Track to the Stone Bridge.'
7. (B) *On hone (for thone) Aldan Pyll* :  
 (K) *On then Olden Pil* : 'To the Old Brook.'<sup>1</sup>
8. (B) *& swa andlang Mores ut on Briuu* :  
 (K) *And soa endlang Mores out on Bru* : 'And so along the Marsh out to the (river) Brue.'

1. It is noticeable that the names of the leas in the two surveys are not the same. But the surveys are separated by more than one century of time, and it may be that the names had changed in that period. The first lea cannot be on the lowlying ground at what is now the SW. corner of the parish. Nothing that the Saxons called a lea could have been on ground which was lowlying wet marsh such as that must have been in AS. times. *Cobban* or *Oban Leah* must have been about where Coxbridge (OM1) now stands, or perhaps a little W. of it, for the by. passes up a *Broc*, viz. Coxbridge Brook to get to *Totan*

<sup>1</sup> This may be really part of the previous landmark. *Pyll* is a term whose meaning in the charters of Hants., Berks. and Wilts. differs from that in the western charters of Worcestershire and Somerset. In the former it means a pool in a river or stream; in the latter it means generally the stream itself, but not anything larger than a brook.



or *Cantan Leah*, which must have extended from Coxbridge (OM1) N. to where the by. turns E. near Court Barn. It is possible that the name *Cantan* survives in that Canter's Green which lies between Coxbridge and Court Barn.

2. This landmark takes the by. E. from Court Barn Farm towards Upper Woodland Farm (OM1), up a stream valley which is no doubt the *Slaed* of the landmark.

In 3 the *Burna* is Bradley Brook which the by. meets near the NE. corner of West Bradley village (OM1).

4. *Cullanburh* is mentioned in the East Pennard charter. Its name survives in the name Culberry (OM6) attached to a house at the SW. edge of East Pennard village. The camp so named must have stood on the hill in the NW. angle of East Pennard parish. The landmark here must refer to the bend at which the by. turns E. on the top of Pennard Hill (OM1).

At 5 the by. turns E. to a Stone-digging. This *Stangedelf* must have been at the bend in the by. about 3 fur. SW. of Pennard Hill Farm (OM1). It is mentioned also in the East Pennard charter.

6. The *Weg* along which the by. is described as going N. is the road which runs N. over Stickleball Hill (OM1) to Steanbow (OM1). The Stone Bridge of the survey was at Steanbow, a name which means a 'stone arch'.

7. The *Eald Pyl* was no doubt a forerunner of Whitelake River (OM1). Drainage has no doubt much modified the watercourses in this marsh at the N. end of the parish; and it is probable that the course of the *Eald Pyl* was on its southern edge nearer to Pilltown (OM1), which probably takes its name from it.

8 takes the by. clean down the W. side of the parish across the *Mor*, i.e. the marshy land in the W. part of the parish. It may or may not have followed the line of the W. by. of the present day; but probably it lay more E. than that line.

The *Briwu* is Coxbridge Brook, a tributary of the modern Brue. In the time before maps geographical names, especially those of rivers, were not so stereotyped as they have become under the influence of the Ordnance Survey; and upper tributaries of a river might be called by the name of the main stream.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> e.g. in a sketch map of Oxfordshire, less than 200 years old, the Evenlode is called Thames.

*Local and Field Names.*

Hearty Moor (OM1): Spelt Harty in North Wootton field-names. Probably a former island in the marsh (-ig, 'island' to mod. -y) (V).

Steanbow (OM1): The *Staenene Brycg*, 'Stone Bridge' of the charter. The second element is AS. *boga*, 'arch'. The form Stean- for *stan*, or *staenene*, is not, so far as I am aware, found elsewhere in Somerset.

Laverly (OM1) (V).

Burrard Close: field immed. ENE. of Pilltown (OM1).

Pilltown: hamlet. AS. *Pyltun*, 'Farm by the Brook'. (see charter.)

Mug Down:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNW. of church at West Pennard.

Coldharbour:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. of same (V).

Lipyeat:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. by W. of same (V).

Cottle Lane: runs along S. side of last. Second element probably *Hlyp*, 'leap'.

Fall Acre Copse: now the easternmost orchard in Pilltown (OM1).

Cockmill Close: immed. E. of the church of West Pennard.

Great Rusham:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE. of church.

Long Yearn: next N. of last.

Withial Hill: 3 fur. NE. of church.

Shill Way: footpath running SSE. from Pilltown (OM1).

Short Worthy and Lipyeat: a long fur. SW. of Laverly (OM1) (V).

Berril Way: the road from Pilltown to Laverly (OM1).

Biggin Hill: about 320 yds. W. by S. of Manor Farm (OM1) (V).

Higher Dead Furlong: now an orchard. Immed. SW. of Manor Farm (OM1).

Chillcroft: 3 fur. W. of same.

Dodpits:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. by S. of same (V).

Wraxall Hill: about 300 yds. S. by W. of same.

The Peak: about 400 yds. SSE. of same (V).

(The position of the following fields is determined by distances from the cross-roads in the S. end of Higher Southtown.)

Lower Hullens: 300 yds. SW. Barren Lake: now orchard, 300 yds. NNE. (V). Breakheart: 110 yds. ESE. Whet-



stone : 130 yds. ESE. Higher Easton Field : 400 yds. E. Higher Lake :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. ENE. (V). Kingwell : 3 fur. E. by S. Bay Mead : 5 fur. ESE. by E. Quarr Close : 500 yds. NNE. (V). Little Gear : 7 fur. ENE. Gare : immed. E. of last. Higher Gear : 7 fur. E. Little Cleeves : in S. end of West Pennard village (V).

### PILTON

Pilton is about 4 m. SE. of Wells.

#### *Charter.*

B.112, K.49 is a charter recording the grant of 20 hides 'ex utraque parte fluminis cujus vocabulum est Doulting' by Ini, king of the Saxons, to Beorhwald, abbot of Glastonbury, at the reputed date A.D. 702.

Identifications. Birch : Doulting, Somerset.

Kemble : Dulting River, Somerset.

The grant includes either the whole or nearly the whole of Pilton, the NW. extension of the parish which runs S. of the village of North Wootton being possibly omitted : the whole of Croscombe : and the whole of Shepton Mallet, except that part of the parish which lies E. of the Fosse Way. This E. part of the parish represents what was originally the separate land-unit of Charlton. Whether the Fosse Way formed in later times the by. between Shepton Mallet and the tithing of Charlton I do not know ; but it was certainly the by. between the two land-units at the time this survey was made.

*The Doulting* is the present River Sheppey, the name of which is probably a back formation from the element Shep- in the name of Shepton Mallet, which is on the river.

Other spellings of the name, chiefly applied to the *village* of Doulting, are : *Dulting*, A.D. 725 (?), FA. 1284 : *Doltin*, DB. 1086 : *Duluting*, 8th cent. (?) : *Dultyng*, FA. 1303, 1316, 1346 and 1428 : Doultyng, 14th cent.

#### *Surveys.*

Birch prints two surveys, of which the first forms part of the extant copy of the charter, and the second is from the Bodleian MS. Wood I, f. 171.

The first of these surveys is difficult to date. It may be 12th or early 13th century. It originates probably between 1200 and 1250. It is improbable that it is a copy of any pre-existing survey, in fact it seems to record a survey made at the time to which it belongs.

The second is a copy of some previous survey; but made probably at a much later date, and by one who was either a somewhat careless copyist, or was unacquainted with the script of the document which he was copying. The form of the words points to 1300–1350. It is not necessary to give the second in full. Its readings, where variant, will be put in brackets beside the text of the first.

1. *Of Driganhurste and lang Pillis (Pilles)*: 'From Dry Copse along the Stream.'

This copse is, fortunately, mentioned in the charter of North Wootton, a fact which makes it possible to determine its site. The cross-reference shows that the copse stood at the angle in the parish by. about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of the village of North Wootton. How far modern drainage schemes have affected the old water-courses I cannot say; but there was certainly a stream of some kind, here called *Pill*, on this common by. between Pilton and North Wootton. The corresponding landmark in the Wootton charter, speaking of the E. by. of that grant, says: *and soa west after Streme bi twixe Bradan Mede and Driganhurste*; which means that after passing along a stream the Wootton by. went W. between Broad Mead and Dry Hurst. That implies the existence of a stream, possibly a very small one, on the common by. of Wootton and Pilton to the N. of Dry Hurst; and that must be the *pill* of this Pilton charter. It will be seen later that there is reason to believe that the western extension of Pilton parish into the marshes S. of the parish of North Wootton was not included in the grant.

2. *Thanen on the Olde Gore (than Altengiran)*: 'Then to the Old Triangular piece of Ploughland.'

This was probably in the angle of the Pilton by. SE. of the village of North Wootton.

3. *And soan Roanleighe (So on Ruanleighe) on the (than) Olde Hege Rewe (Herewey)*: 'And so to Rough Lea to the Old Hedgerow (Row of Trees).'



This lea and the hedgerow are mentioned in the Wootton charter. The cross-reference shows that the lea and the hedgerow were on the Pilton-Wootton by. just N. of the grounds of Westholme (OM1).

4. *So up end lang (and lang) Hunbers (Hundesbires) bi twixe Douningleighe* : ' So along the Humber (stream) through the Lea of the Family which lives on the hill.'

This stream is mentioned in the Wootton charter. It forms the extreme E. end of the N. by. of Wootton ; and a branch of it runs down the W. by. of Pilton to the E. of Worminster Sleight (OM1). *Humber* is a comparatively common stream name in England. The *Douningleigh* was probably also on the by. E. of Worminster Sleight.

5. *Thanen on Crichulle* : ' Then to Barrow Hill.'

This hill is Church Hill on the W. by. of Pilton (OM1) SSE. of the village of Dinder.<sup>1</sup>

6. *And soa bi Linen (biline) bitwixe Abbingleie (Abingleighe)* : ' And so in a direction<sup>2</sup> through the Lea of the Abbing Family.'

This lea was on the W. by. of Pilton between Church Hill (OM1) and the River Sheppey (OM1).

7. *And soa on Doultinstrem up end langes (and lang) at Winterwelle (Ottuintirwelle)* : ' And so on Doultling Stream (and) up along it to Winter Spring.'

This brings the by. first to where the W. by. of Pilton coming from the S. meets the Sheppey River (*Doultling*) at a point about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. ESE. of the village of Dinder, and then carries it up that

<sup>1</sup> The element *Cric-* in this name is the Celtic *cruc*, a barrow. I have had to call attention to its presence elsewhere in the nomenclature of the county. I may mention *Cyrces Gemaero* in the Compton Bishop charter, which is the by. of the parish of Christon. There is also Creechbarrow close to Taunton which is called *Cructan* and *Crycbeorh* in B.62, the latter name showing that the Saxons adopted the Celtic *cruc* without knowing its meaning. Compounded with *hyll*, 'hill', it came to be confused with the Saxon *cirice*, 'church'; and many, perhaps most, of the Churchills in this country were really hills with a barrow on them. *Cruc* occurs in the Dorset charters, B.1309 and B.1322. On the modern map it appears as Crook Hill,—a further proof of the Saxon ignorance of its meaning.

<sup>2</sup> The translation of *linen* is a guess. My translation implies that it comes from *line*, 'line', 'direction'. But it may be connected with the adj. *linen* from *lin*, 'flax'; and some word like *land* may have fallen out of the text.

river for about 350 yds. to where the by. leaves it again. The spring must have been at this last point.

8. *Of, etc. on Lincombesleighe (Lindescombeleighe)*: 'From the Spring to the Lea of Flax Combe.'

The survey is now passing along the W. by. of Croscombe N. of the Sheppey River. Lincombe is easily recognizable as the combe just outside the Croscombe by., W. of Stacey's (OM1). Thus the lea would be on the W. by. where Staceys now stands.

9. *On the rihte (on the rihte honde) on the Stanleie Wal (Stanleighe (Wal omitted))*: 'On the right hand to the Wall of Stone Lea.'

10. *Thanen on Croppanhulle*: 'Then to (Berry ?) Hill.'

The name of this hill survives partly in that of Crapnell Farm (OM1) on the W. by. of Croscombe. Crapnell itself is derived from *Croppan Health*<sup>1</sup> 'Berry (?) Hollow', the hollow which runs down the W. by. *Croppan Hyl* would be N. of this hollow, somewhere about where the railway crosses the W. by. of Croscombe. The *Stanleie* of 9 would be between the hollow and the hill.

11. *And soa endlang Dich on Trindleaie (Tridanleighe) mideward (mediward)*: 'And so along the Dyke to the middle of the Lea of the Round Quarry.'

The dyke must have run up the W. by. N. of the railway, and the lea was between the railway and Marksbury Camp (OM1).

12. *Thanen on riht on midden (middan) Merkesburi*: 'Then right to the middle of the Camp on the Boundary.'

This is of course Marksbury Camp (OM1) on the N. part of the W. by. of Croscombe. It will be seen that the by., as described in the survey, passes through the middle of the camp.

13. *Thanen endlangweies on Ramer (Renmere)*: 'Then along the Way to Roedeer (?) Pond.'<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Saxon *health* which meant a hollow in a slope or hillside appears in modern place-names generally in the forms -nall or -nell, the 'n' being a survival of the oblique case of the formerly preceding definite article. In Wiltshire, for some reason or other, it often takes the form -hall. Perhaps the variation is of dialectical origin.

<sup>2</sup> This is a tentative translation of a very uncertain word in the text.



A track along the northernmost part of the by. of Croscombe represents at the present day the *wei* of the survey. The pond, if such it was, must have been at the NW. angle of Croscombe parish.

These thirteen landmarks have carried the by. of the survey only part way along the W. boundaries of Pilton and Croscombe. It is remarkable that the whole of the rest of the by. of the grant is defined in five landmarks. The reason for this is that the bounds are given in terms of features which run along long stretches of by.

14. *Thanen east riht (rist) end lang Pathes on than Olden (the Olde) Fosse* : ‘ Then due east along the Path to the Old Fosse (Way).’

This landmark carries the survey all along the N. boundaries of the parishes of Croscombe and Shepton Mallet to the Fosse Way, which the Shepton Mallet by. meets a short  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE. of the village of Oakhill. The general direction is east, as described in the survey. It will be noticed that this N. by. of the grant follows lines of modern footpaths or roads for all its length save for a distance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. at its E. end.

15. *Andlang Fosse south on Pulle (Pil)* : ‘ Along the Fosse Way south to the Brook.’

This one landmark carries the by. of the grant almost exactly 4 m. S. along the Fosse Way to the SE. angle of Pilton parish about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. of Beard Hill (OM1).

It will be noticed that this leaves outside the by. of the grant a part of Shepton Mallet parish E. of the Fosse Way. This was no doubt at the time the grant was made the separate land-unit of Charlton, which is now an east suburb of the town of Shepton Mallet. Charlton and Bodden<sup>1</sup> were tithings of Shepton ; which in itself shows that they were originally independent land-units in Saxon times. Moreover Charlton is mentioned in Domesday as a separate unit (*Ceorlatun, Cerletone*).

The *Pil* of this landmark is the stream which for more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. forms the E. part of the S. by. of Pilton.

16. *A doune bi Pulle (Pille) on Lutletone (Lintone)* : ‘ Ever down by the Brook to Little Farm.’

<sup>1</sup> Bodden is now in Doulling parish.

The next landmark shows that this farm must have been at the re-entering angle of the S. by. of Pilton close to the westernmost angle of Folly Wood (OM1).

17. *South oth on Pennard (Thanen suthe, etc.)*: 'South as far as Pennard.'

The orientation is general rather than accurate. The point to which reference is made is where the S. by. of Pilton meets that of East Pennard a long  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. of Pilton Park Farm (OM1).

18. *And soa (so) bi Wyrteman (Wirttaman) west to Weie*: 'And so by the Hillfoot west to the Way.'

The Hillfoot is the N. slope of Pennard Hill (OM1) along which the S. by. of Pilton now passes. The Way was on the line of the modern road which runs N. along the W. by. of Pilton from the SW. angle of the parish at Stickleball Hill.

19. *Ende lang Weies north est (read eft) on Pil*: 'Along the Way north once more to the Brook (or Stream).'

It may of course be the case that this is the *Pil* of landmark 1. But I am inclined to think that the copyist, when he came to the *Pil* of this landmark, thought that he was back at the *Pil* of 1; whereas he was not. I think this *Pil* is the stream which forms the N. by. of West Pennard and the S. by. of a part of Pilton parish which projects west into the lowlying marsh land.

In the West Pennard charter this stream is called *Ald Pyll*. If I am right in my conjecture then the point indicated in this landmark is that where the W. by. of Pilton meets this stream about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. of Lower Westholme (OM1). I also think that the projecting part of the parish alluded to above was not included in the grant, as being at the time waterlogged land useless to anybody. Land of this type is excluded from the charters of other grants which impinge on the great marshy district of mid-Somerset.

Various old names on the by. of Pilton will be found in the charters of East and West Pennard.



PILTON

*Field Names.*

Measured from Edwick Farm (OM1) in North Wootton :

Lobthorn : 3 fur. S. Husk :  $4\frac{1}{4}$  fur. S. Riding : 3 fur. SSE. by S. Kite Oak :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SE.

From Hearn House (OM1) :

Hurn : 150 yds. S. (V.). Gear :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. by W.

From Perridge House (OM1) :

Hartley :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. E. by N.

From Steanbow Bridge (OM1) :

Hoop Hayes :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNW. (V). Hunwell Orchard : 3 fur. NW. by N. Hunwell,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NW. Farmoor : immed. N. (V). Easeley,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NE. Great Dowell,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. by N.

From Stump Cross (OM1) :

On Ridgeway : immed. SSW. Named from the ridgeway which forms the N. by. of the parish. Ridgeway Paddock :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SE. see last. Shurdle :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SSW.

From Burford (OM1) :

Wadmead :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. SW. by W. (V). Batch Wood : 3 fur. NW. by N. (V). Hammers Ash :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW. by N. Elvey :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. by E. Shay :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNW.

From Elm Farm (OM1) :

Foxhole :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. ENE. Rig Ridgeway :  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. ENE. North Combe : 5 fur. E. by N.

From Cannard's Grave (OM1) :

Ridgway Cleaves :  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. by N. (V). Rife Paddock :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. by N.

From Westholme (OM1) :

Ringwell : 3 fur. slightly W. of N. Studley :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NNE. (V). Legs :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NE. by E. (V). Allas :  $5\frac{1}{4}$  fur. N. by E. Folly :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. by E. Laverley :  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNE.

From the church in the village (OM1) :

Barrow :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fur. ENE. Warford's Batch :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. slightly N. of E. (V).

From Springfield House (OM1) :

Mulfemel : 1 fur. SSE. Dunkerton Ground :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SE. by S. Garston : 1 fur. NE. (V).

From Worthy Farm (OM1) :

Hitching Hill :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NW. by N. Worthy Orchard :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NNW. (V). Top Worthy : 1 fur. N. (V). Great Bradley :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. by E. Suttleigh :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. by E. Gose Meadow :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NE. by N. Lichall : 3 fur. ENE. Huntling :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE. Hippenstock :  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fur. SSE. Kinney Meadow :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. Hawkwell : immed. SW. Clapper : immed. SSE.

From Pilton Park Farm (OM1) :

Batch : immed. NE. (V).

From Windinglake Farm (OM1) :

Frogwell :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW. The Strap :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW. (V). Lickall :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW. Little Ganwell : 3 fur. N. Bradleigh :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. by E. Siggerley :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNE. Hanging Bradley :  $4\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NNE. (V).

From the northernmost point of Folly Wood (OM1) :

Brimley :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. (V). Burbages : 3 fur. N. Gorewell Paddock :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNE. Pidlands :  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NNE. Drang :  $6\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NNE. by E.

From Beard Hill (OM1) :

Stalwell :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. WNW. Kinton Paddock :  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fur. WSW. by W. Cold Harbour :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW. by W. (V). Platterwell :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. WSW.

#### BATCOMBE

Batcombe is about 3 m. N. of Bruton.

#### *Charter.*

B.749, K.383 is a charter recording the grant of 20 hides at *Batecombe* by King Edmund to the thegn Elswich in A.D. 940. Identifications. Birch : Batcombe in Nyland, near Glastonbury, Somerset.

Kemble : Batcomb, Somerset.

Birch's Nyland-cum-Batcombe is about 2 m. NNE. of Wedmore—a long, long way from Glastonbury. This charter has nothing to do with that land-unit, but records a grant co-extensive with the parish of Batcombe near Bruton.



## Survey.

The extant survey is not of earlier date than first half of the 12th century. There is no evidence to be drawn from it that would justify the assumption that it was copied from some earlier survey; indeed some of the expressions in it are not the wonted language of surveyors of the Saxon age.

1. *At Austien on tha Put*: 'At the east<sup>1</sup> to the Pit.'

This pit was on the E. by. of the parish at the cross-roads at Newhouse Farm (OM6) about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW. of the village of Upton Noble.

2. *Of, etc. on than Olden Wei*: 'From the Pit to the Old Way.'

The Old Way is the branch ridgeway over Seat Hill (OM1) to a crossing of the Brue at Bruton.<sup>2</sup> The main ridgeway is that which skirts the NE. by. of the parish.<sup>3</sup>

The branch ridgeway runs down the actual E. by. of the parish, in that part of the by. which is W. of Upton Noble village. It then at the present day diverges slightly from the line of the by. But it is doubtless the latter which marks the original line of the road.

3. *Of, etc. on the Harenapuldre*: 'From the Way to the Hoar Appletree.'

4. *Thanen endelang Weie rihthwei that it comit on Combisberghewei*: 'Then along the Way right along till it comes to the Way of the Barrow (or Camp?) of the Combe.'

The name of this camp survives in two modern names—that of Cobblesbury, a field just inside the Upton Noble by. to the

<sup>1</sup> I suspect that *austien* is either a ME. form or a miswriting of some ME. form derived from the Saxon *east* or *est*, 'east'. . . . It is noteworthy that the survey begins in the middle of the E. by. of the grant.

<sup>2</sup> A very large proportion of the towns of the south of England owe their existence to the fact that important ridgeways crossed rivers at the points at which they stand. Winchester, Salisbury, Bath, Marlborough, etc., etc., are examples. Many others may be distinguished by anyone who studies the map of south England.

<sup>3</sup> This is part of what is perhaps the most remarkable ridgeway in England. On the W. it begins at the W. end of the Mendips, at the mouth of the Axe, and it can be traced practically the whole way to the E. coast of Kent along lines of modern roads.

W. of Folly Farm (OM1), and in that of Copplesbury Farm (OM1) in North Brewham  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. of the SE. angle of the Batcombe by. Also the lane running W. from that farm along the S. by. of Batecombe is called Copplesbury Lane (OM6), and it is as a fact the *Combisberghewei* of this landmark.

I think that it is probable that in 3 the copyist has written *of* for *endlang*, and that the Hoar Appletree was on the Old Way, which would run at that time along the comb of Seat Hill (OM1) as the by. does.

5. *Endlang this Weies to this Kingesmere* : 'Along the Way to the King's Boundary.'

6. *Thane endlang this Weies that it comit on than Wodestou Pin* : 'Then along the Way till it comes to the Cattlepen of the (Sacred) Place of the Wood.'<sup>1</sup>

7. *Thanne a down on Mere Wei that it comith on there Hevedstock* : 'Then down to the Boundary Way till it comes to the Stake at the Headland of a Ploughland.'

8. *Thanen on tha Herenwirnen* : 'Then to the . . .'

9. *On thene Pulle* : 'To the Stream.'

This last landmark is unquestionably the stream which rises near the SW. angle of the parish and flows N. to join the Alham River. It forms the S. part of the W. by. of the parish.

The *Herenwirnen* of 8, whatever it was, was probably at the SW. angle of the parish, nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. of Spargrove (OM1).

The Headstock of 7 still survives as a name on the S. by. of the parish where the name Hedgestocks occurs (OM1) at the point where a road coming S. from Batcombe village crosses the road which forms the S. by. of the parish. Therefore the *Kingesmere* of 5 and the *Wodestou Pin* of 6 must have been at some now undeterminable points on the S. by. between the SE. angle of the parish and the Headstock.

<sup>1</sup> *Stow* in the Saxon language is a word which, like some other terms which are very common in the language, e.g. *stoc*, are very difficult to interpret with exactness. It seems to mean a place to which some sort of sanctity attaches. The compound term *burnstow* is common in the charters : i.e. there was some sanctity attached to streams, or at any rate to places on them. It is also associated with boundaries and woods. All of these are features with which local gods are apt to be associated in the religion of primitive peoples ; and I am inclined to think that these uses of the term *stow* date back to the days of Saxon paganism,—a paganism which may have survived in some of its aspects after the Saxons adopted christianity.



The S. by. of the parish at the present day is a continuous line of road ; and this is implied in the mention of a *wei* in 5, 6 and 7. The W. part of this piece of road is the *Merewei* of 6 and 7.<sup>1</sup>

10. *Thanen endlang Stremes that it comith on Alum* : ‘ Then along stream till it comes to the Alum (River Alham).’

This carries the survey up the S. part of the W. by. of the parish, along the brook mentioned in the previous landmark until it joins the river Alham which crosses that by. close to Spargrove (OM1).

11. *Thanne get it over Alum on Merebrok* : ‘ Then it goes over the Alum to Boundary Brook.’

This brook is the stream which comes S. to join the Alham river and forms for about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. part of the W. by. of the parish.

12. *Thanen endlang stremes oth atte tha Water Sweliend* : ‘ Then along stream to the Place where the Water gushes up.’

The by. goes up the stream of the previous landmark to some spring which must have been close to the angle in the W. by. about 5 fur. WNW. of the smithy (OM1) at Westcombe.

13. *Thanen up on tha Hille* : ‘ Then up on the Hill.’

This is the hill on the NW. by. and NW. of Westcombe (OM1).

14. *Of thare Hulle on Folanbrok* : ‘ From the Hill to Muddy Brook.’

This must have been some little streamlet which ran down the side of the combe which is NE. of the hill of the previous landmark.

<sup>1</sup> It is noticeable in this survey that, though there was a continuous line of road along the greater part of the E. by. and another continuous line all along the S. by. of the grant, yet the surveyors mention special landmarks along both these lines of road, the Hoar Appletree of 3 on the E. and the landmarks 5, 6, and 7 on the S. It has already been pointed out that the road along the E. by. is a branch ridgeway ; but so also is that along the S. by., for it follows the watershed of Creech Hill. Anyone who has followed the line of such a ridgeway will know that the track tends to spread out to a considerable width, even so much as 50 or 100 yds. in places, owing to the tendency of those using such tracks to avoid places where previous users have cut them up. It is probable that the surveyors found it advisable to note specific landmarks along the lines of these two ridgeways because the track, in places at any rate, had spread out to a considerable width, and so did not afford a sufficiently accurate boundary mark.

15. *Of, etc. on tha Ealde Dich* : 'From the brook to the Old Dyke.'

This must have run down the W. side of the combe just mentioned. It was perhaps a continuation of the brook, where the channel of the latter had been artificially straightened.

16. *Endlang Dich that it comith to than Combe* :

This is the already-mentioned combe to the NE. of the hill.

17. *Over than Combe on Wliate (read Wolfyate)* : 'Over the Combe to the Wolf Gate.'

This gate must have been on the NW. by. on the hill about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW. of Higher Alham (OM1).

18. *On (read Of) Wolfyate on Alum Awwilman* : 'From Wolf Gate to the Great Springs of the Alham River.'

This is of course the sources of the Alham at Higher Alham (OM1).

19. *Of, etc. on Bradeston* : 'From the Great Springs of the Alham to Broad Stone.'

20. *Of, etc. out attle there Folanmede* : 'From the Broad Stone out at the Miry Mead.'

A mead would be near a stream ; and this one was almost certainly on the stream which passes through the northernmost angle of the parish by. The stone of 19 would be on the NW. by. between this stream and the Alham river.

21. *Of, etc. over thane Feld to tha Wode* : 'From the Mead over the Open Land to the Wood.'

This would be the open land at the extreme N. end of the parish. The wood would be on the site of Batcombe Wood (OM1).

22. *Thanen endlang rihtes to Fileleighe* : 'Then along straight (the Ridge ?) to Hay Lea.'

I am fairly certain that whatever may have been the form of the Saxon word *hrycg* at the time this survey was drawn up, probably *rigge* or *rugge* is the term which ought to be read in this landmark ; and that the reference is to the ridge along which the NE. by. of the parish passes. The lea must have been somewhere on the edge of Dungehill Wood (OM1).

23. *On Dikemor* : 'To the Swampy Land of the Dyke.'

This must have been on the NE. by. of the parish, just N. of the easternmost angle of the parish by.



24. *Of, etc. eft on thane Put* : 'From the Swampy Land of the Dyke once more to the Pit.'

See landmark 1.

BATCOMBE

*Field Names.*

Measured from Vale Farm (OM1) :

Hankham :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW. (V).

From the tumuli (OM1) N. of Westcombe (OM1) :

Normead and Lugfall : 3 fur. NNW. (V). Sweet Nap :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. (V). Batch Paddock : 5 fur. slightly E. of N. (V). Bradley Orchard :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. by E. Stantway : 1 fur. WSW. Smallcombe : 1 fur. S. by E.

From the smithy (OM1) at Westcombe (OM1) :

Alburys :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NNE. (V). Gore Horn : 1 fur. S. by E. (VV). Trancel : 1 fur. S. by W. Lews Street :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fur. SW. Slade Acre :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. ESE. Howells :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE. by S. Bridgetts Pye :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SE.

From Batcombe Lodge Farm (OM1) :

The Batch : 100 yds. NE. (V).

From Honeycliff (OM1) :

Twizzle Acre :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. by W. (V). Little Shankham :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur N. (V). Wason : immed. NE.

From the church (OM1) in Batcombe village :

Garston Orchard : 3 fur. W. by S. (V). Rockwells : 3 fur. WSW. Benbow Land :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. by N. Batch : 150 yds. N. by W. (V). Batch Garden :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fur. N. by E. (V). Rattle Batch :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE. by E. (V). Kingshays : 1 fur. E. by N. Albera Hill :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. E. Burnhole :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. ESE. Sole Orchard :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SSE. (V). Sole Paddock :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SE. by S. (V).

From Portway Barn (OM1) :

Portway Close : 1 fur. NNE. Winsell :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. ESE. Bridewell :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. (V).

From Saite House (OM1) :

Kicksley :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. by W. State Batch : 1 fur. SSE. (V).

From Lower Eastcombe Farm (OM1) :

Colwell :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. W. by S. Ray : 5 fur. slightly N. of W. (V).

Smallecombe :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. by S. Hurditch :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE. Harnell : 5 fur. NNW. Woodford :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. slightly W. of N. Rudge-wood : 1 fur. N. by W. (V). Urn :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNE. Ashcombe : 3 fur. NE. by E. Shidsbury :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. ENE.

#### UPTON NOBLE

Upton Noble is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE. of Bruton.

##### *Field Names.*

Measured from the church in the village :

Bitley :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE. Walcombe :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE.

From Folly Farm (OM1) :

Goat Hill :  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NNE. Cockshay :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. slightly S. of E. (V). Batch : 150 yds. SSW. (V). Cobblesbury : 1 fur. W. The *Combisberghe* of the Batcombe charter. 'Camp (or Barrow ?) of the Combe.' Name has got corrupted.

#### DOULTING

Doultling is about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  m. ESE. of Shepton Mallet.

##### *Field Names.*

(I have only collected those within the tithing of Bodden, which was formerly a tithing of Shepton Mallet.)

Measured from Beacon Farm (OM1) :

Great Smileham : immed. N. Pudbury :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. slightly W. of S.

#### SHEPTON MALLETT

##### *Charter.*

B.112, K.49 is a charter recording the grant of 20 hides 'ex utraque parte fluminis cujus vocabulum est *Doultling*' by Ini, king of the Saxons, to Beorhwald, abbot of Glastonbury, at the reputed date A.D. 702.

For details of the charter see notes on Pilton.



*Field Names.*

Measured from Beacon Farm (OM1) in Stoke Lane parish :

Crate :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. WSW (V).

From the Inn at Downside (OM1) :

Great Castle :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. by E. (V). Cleves :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SSE. (V).

From Thrupemarsh Farm (OM1) :

Coal Will : immed. SE. (V).

From Stump Cross (OM1) :

Wells Way :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. Ridgeway :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NW. Name of the road which forms the S. by. of the parish. Tadwell :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NNE. by E. Ridgeway Field :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. E.

From the Workhouse (OM1) :

Ganhill :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. W. by N. Clever Paddock :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNE. (V). Cat's Ash :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNE. (V). Town Lipyeat : 3 fur. slightly S. of E. Now the cricket field (OM6) (V). Eldermore :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. SSE. Middleton :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE. Ridgway :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SSE. From Cannard's Grave (OM1) :

Cat's Barrow :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. WNW. Cold Harbour :  $5\frac{1}{4}$  fur. WNW. by N. (V). Birdley :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. Lake Acre : immed. ENE. From the railway station at Charlton (OM1) :

Tadley :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. Freeths,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. by N. Huish : 3 fur. slightly W. of N. (V). Kilver Street :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fur. slightly W. of N. Hoeway :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE. Roundabout :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NE. by N. (V).

CROSCOMBE

Croscombe is about 3 m. E. by S. of Wells.

*Charter.*

B.112, K.49 is a charter recording the grant of 20 hides 'ex utraque parte fluminis ejus vocabulum est *Doultling*' by Ini, king of the Saxons, to Beorhwald, abbot of Glastonbury, at the reputed date A.D. 702.

For details of the charter see the notes on Pilton.

*Field Names.*

Measured from Thrupemarsh Farm (OM1) :

Coal Will, immed. SE. (V). : Great Campstead,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW.

From Stacey's (OM1) :

Brixey Paddock :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. ESE. Dinham Bottom :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SSE.

From Ham Western Farm (OM1) :

Tidcombe : 3 fur. WSW. by W. Hill Ladder :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W.

Crescombe Orchard :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. WSW. by S. Darshole Wood : 3 fur. SSW. Now called Titwell Wood. Shay : immed. W.

From the church in the village (OM1) :

Thirtovers : 3 fur. SW. (VV). Great Paradise : 3 fur. SSW. by S. Woolpots Yates :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. S. by W. (V). Dungen :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. S. Burleigh Field : 5 fur. SSW.

#### NORTH WOOTTON

North Wootton is about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  m. SSE. of Wells.

##### *Charter.*

B.816, K.406 is a charter recording the grant of 5 hides at *Wodtone*, *Wottone*, or *Wodeltone*, by King Edmund to the thegn Aethelnod in 946 A.D.

A note added shows that it became Glastonbury property. Identifications. Birch : Wootton, Somerset.

Kemble : Wootton, Somerset.

The grant was of the whole land-unit of Wootton as it was at the time of the grant, i.e. the modern parish minus that western part of it on the low ground of the marshes which, when it came into occupation, was largely in the land-unit of Pilton. Whether it was in occupation at all at the time of the grant is uncertain; the probability is that it was at that time waterlogged land incapable of use. In later times, when this low land was brought into use, it was divided up into patches some of which belonged to Pilton, some to North Wootton. This applies to the long triangular western extension of the parish. For the purposes of the charter it may be left out of calculation, as it seems certain that none of the area of the present parish W. of a line drawn from Lancherley (OM1) to Redlake Farm (OM1) came within the area of the grant. Thus I do not think it necessary to give the details of the complicated boundaries of those parts of this triangular area which, after drainage made it usable, were allotted to Pilton.



*Survey.*

The survey is a curious one which is very difficult to date. As it stands in the extant copy it is certainly not of Saxon date. I should estimate it to be a work of 1300–1350 ; but its positive date cannot be positively stated. But the copyist was copying some previous survey which he could not always decipher. Variant readings given by Birch which I prefer to the text which he has adopted I have added in brackets.

1. *Of Cleuan (Cleilian) Hithe on yone Hide Mestan Thorn :* ‘ From (Clay ?) Landingplace to the Central Thorn-tree.’

2. *Bi Thyythe (Byth Gythe) to Landscharleighe :* ‘ By . . . ( . . . ) to the Lea of the Land Boundary.’<sup>1</sup>

As surveys begin almost always at a cardinal point in a boundary, I suspect that this survey began at what was at the time the survey was made the SW. angle of the grant. The *hyth* was probably a creek or landing-place on one of the old watercourses which ran through the marshes ; and it was probably somewhere not far from where Redlake Farm (OM1) now stands.

The survey in 3 passes up the W. by. of the grant, apparently along the edge of the inundations of the marshes, by a thorn-tree, to *Landscharleighe*, which is the Launcherley of the modern map (OM1). Probably the line ran from Redlake Farm (OM1) by Barrow (OM1) to Launcherley (OM1).

3. *On Wormester :* ‘ To . . . ’<sup>2</sup>

4. *Ist (sic) and lang Ifre on Wormesleighe Welle :* ‘ . . . along the Escarpment to the Spring of Worm’s Lea.’

The survey in this part is obviously corrupted. But there is

<sup>1</sup> Of the words untranslated the alternative form may contain the word *gyte*, ‘inundation’ ; and the meaning may be that the boundary passes along ‘by the inundation’, i.e. along the edge of the flooded lands of the marshes of what is now the W. part of the parish.

<sup>2</sup> Of course this is represented by the modern name Worminster. Unfortunately I have not come across any forms of that name in post-Conquest documents, and therefore cannot say whether the -minster element is or is not a later corruption of some earlier ending of the name. Probably it is not ; and the corruption is in the text of this survey. If that is so, then the element *Wor-* is probably the proper name *Wor*, or possibly *Worm*, which is found elsewhere in the charters, e.g. B.1200, K.535. Such minsters or churches were often established by private individuals, not necessarily for pious motives, but as a means of making money from offerings, dues, etc.

no reason to doubt that the *Wormester* of 3 is represented at the present day by Worminster (OM1), the hamlet in that very large parish of St. Cuthbert Without, Wells. Also the names on the modern map show that Worminster was a region extending all along the N. of the N. by. of N. Wootton; in fact it was probably an originally independent land-unit, one of those small regions of late occupation relative to the early settlement, regions formed of only one or two hides (family holdings) which were subsequently blocked together in one parish for ecclesiastical purposes, but even then survived as tithings. Shepton Mallet was made up originally of three such tithings; and the general conclusion may be reasonably drawn that the region S. and E. of Wells was a region of comparatively late settlement, a lateness probably due to its being, where it was not useless marsh, heavily wooded.

The *Ifre* of 4 is the southern escarpment of Launcherley Hill (OM1) along which the N. by. of Wootton runs. The spring of the same landmark was undoubtedly that which is marked on OM6 at the head of the combe on the N. by. about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of the hamlet of Worminster (OM1). The *Wormester* of 3 may be taken to mean that the by. of the grant comes into contact at that point with the W. part of the lands of Worminster on the N. by. to the S. of Twinhills Wood (OM1).

5. *Thanen on ya bor saide Ake on Humberwe Stede*: 'Then to the aforesaid Oaktree to the Farmstading on the Humber.'

This *Humber* is a stream mentioned in the Pilton charter. The cross-reference shows it to have been the Redlake River (OM6), the stream which forms the E. part of the N. by. of the parish. As the oak has not been mentioned in the previous landmarks, the wording of this one shows that a landmark has been omitted from the extant copy of the survey. The tree must have stood on the N. by. somewhere SW. of the hamlet of Worminster.

6. *Of there Ak on tha tyo Sirsas (Sissas)*: 'From the Oak-tree to the two . . . .'

I cannot find any word resembling *Sirsas* or *Sissas*; and therefore I can only say that this landmark must have been somewhere on the N. part of the E. by. of the parish. I suspect that the difficulty is due to the corrupted text of this copy of the survey.