

the language of which was not familiar to him. But, more than that, it looks as if he had combined in one survey several surveys of different parcels of land in Weston, and, perhaps owing to the state of the document he was copying, inserted fragments of one survey among fragments of another, or, possibly, of two others. I do not, however, see my way to suggesting a reconstruction of the original, and therefore can only take the text as it stands, indicating those landmarks and parts of boundaries which can be determined at the present day.

The first section I will take is that formed by landmarks 22-26, because these *seem*, at any rate, to apply to one complete land-unit.

As shown by 2 of the previous charter, *Pleg Dic* of 22 was on the E. by. of the parish S. of Primrose Hill (OM1). Therefore the survey began almost certainly on the Avon where that E. by. of Weston meets it close to Twerton Suspension Bridge. The *Hamsteall* of the same landmark was probably on or near the river at that point.

The *Hig Weg* of 23 is that of 9 of the previous charter, though the reference may not be to the same part of it. This way seems to have been on the line of the road following the bottom of the combe in which Weston and Upper Weston stand. Judging from the later landmarks this by. must have met it some distance above Upper Weston, *i.e.* the by., after going for some distance, probably not very far, up the present E. by. of Weston, struck across the parish in a NW. direction. (It is only too possible that some landmarks are missing between 22 and 23.) The Thorn Thicket of 24 occurs in 10 of the previous charter. It must have been on the E. slope of the combe somewhere N. of Upper Weston.

Selardes Pol of 25, see 11 of the previous charter, seems to have been the stream running down the E. slope of the combe just W. of Upper Weston Farm (OM6). The *Loxa* is Locksbrook. The by. then returns to the Avon.

Thus the above landmarks seem to indicate the bounds of a unit of land comprising the SE. part of the parish.

The latter part of the survey (27-42) presents certain insoluble difficulties, though part of its course is determinable. Landmarks 33-40 correspond to landmarks in the previous

charter. *Loxa* of 33 is, of course, Locksbrook, and the point on it which is indicated was probably just N. of Upper Weston. The by. then proceeded up the stream (34) to certain cross-roads which may be represented by the cross-roads at Redstile Cottage (OM6). It then went up by Middle Ridge (35), *i.e.* the ridge between the two forks of the upper part of the combe (see 21 of the previous charter). Then it passed over what is evidently the upper part of Stinchcombe (36), the western fork of the great combe. (See 22 of the previous charter.) It then (37) came to a Stony Way which is probably represented by one of the footpaths or tracks to the N. of Stinchcombe near Weston Wood (OM6). It then came (40) to a wall which is that of 20 of the previous charter, a wall which must have run S. or SE. from the parish by. near the camp in North Stoke (OM1 and OM6). The *Elle Beorh* of 40 is the *Aeles Beorh* of 18 of the previous charter; and a cross-reference to the North Stoke charter shows it to have stood on the parish by. close to the camp above mentioned. It is possible that the Old Wick of 41 stood on the fields called Old Wick in the tithe award. They are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. by E. of Heather Farm (OM1). If so, the *Hege* of this landmark is a mis-writing for *Ecge*, 'top of a slope'; and the by. passed from Ael's Barrow along the edge of the N. slope of the great combe, and, after passing the Old Wick, went down to the *Loxa* (42), Locksbrook, somewhere at or below the village of Weston.

As to landmarks 27-32 I cannot make anything of them. Brihtwold's Weir of 27 was somewhere on the Avon on the S. by. of the parish; and the wall of 29 and the Deerleap gate of 30 were far up the W. by. of the parish near *Ellesbeorh*, as is shown by the previous charter.

Of that part of the survey comprising landmarks 1-26 I can only say that *Pucan Wyll*, where the survey begins and ends, seems to have been the small stream which forms the S. end of the W. by. of the parish, just N. of the Avon. Nor, I think, can there be much doubt that the survey is of the bounds of a land-unit which formed, generally speaking, the SW. part of the parish. There is only one of the landmarks, the Black Spring of 9, which holds out much hope of its being recognizable at the present day; but neither in OM6 nor in the field-names is any name such as Blackwell to be found.

If the *Byri* mentioned in the note appended to the whole survey is the camp in North Stoke close to the NW. by. of Weston parish, then the N. part of the parish did not at that time belong to the abbey; and that would accord with the fact that there is no trace of any of the surveys including that northern region of Weston.

Field Names.

Measured from Lansdown Park (OM1):

Old Down: 5 fur. NNW. Picked Common: 3 fur. NW. by W.—‘Having an acute angle in its boundary.’ Sideling: $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. WNW.—‘Running lengthwise along a slope.’ Stibb Hill: $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. Probably ‘tree stump.’

Oatland Down, the northernmost part of the parish.
From Lansdown (OM1):

Haine: $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W.

From Prospect Stile (OM1):

Dotting Hill: $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. Pen Lye: 1 fur. SSE. by S.

From Foxhall Farm (OM1):

Foxholes: 1 fur. NNW. This is probably the old name of the above farm. Side Land: $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. See Sideling above. Lyncomb: $1\frac{1}{4}$ fur. NE.—‘Flax Comb.’ Breach Gate: $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. E.—‘Land broken up by the plough.’ Midridge: $1\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SSW. See charter. Stenchcombe: $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. SSW. See charter. Great Winslet: $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW. Azzard: 3 fur. W. by S. Azzard: $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW. by S. Little Winslet: 3 fur. SSW. by S. Winding Lands: $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE. Starveall: 5 fur. SSE. by S. Means poor land. Very common on the Berkshire Downs.

From Heather Farm (OM1):

Breach Gate: 1 fur. N. Old Wick, two fields: $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNE. See charter. Edge Mead Piece: $2\frac{1}{4}$ fur. ENE.—‘Top of a slope.’ Holcombe, immed. E.—‘Hollow Combe.’ Little Worthy: $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. ESE.—‘Detached enclosure.’ Strikestream: $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. by S. See charter. Holcombe: $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. by E. Havelands: $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. by W. Broadmoor: $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. SSW. Auburn: $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WSW.—‘Old Bourne, evidently alternative name of upper part of Locksbrook. Allbrooks: $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. by S. Probably *Ealdbrocas*, ‘Old Brooks’. Hulke: $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

WNW. Whitelands : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE. by E. Foxcombe : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. Madam's Ground : $4\frac{3}{4}$ fur. ESE. by S.

From Newbridge Hill House (OM1) :

Shagbear : 7 fur. NW. by W. *Baere*, a 'wood used for swine pasture'. Meresleight : $6\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WNW.—'Sheep pasture on the boundary.' French Mereslade : $\frac{3}{4}$ m. WNW.—'Slade', mistake for 'sleight'. See last. Great Foxcombe : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. Hat Penn : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. NW. See charter. Pitty Penn : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. Long Bicknam : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WNW. Sanders Yates : 3 fur. N. Holly Pits : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. by E. See charter. Woolley, immed. S. The Cleeves : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WSW.—'Steep slopes.' Portway : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. ESE. Evidently the name of the Bath-Bristol road. Kaynton Meadow : 5 fur. SE. by S. Redmore : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. SSE. Cut and Go : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW.

From the middle of Royal Victoria Park in Bath (OM1) :

Lower Cork Mead : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. by W. See charter. Higher Cork Mead : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. W. by S. Haswell : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Dalimore Hill : 3 fur. W. by N. Cranhills : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. by N. Swinecombe : 5 fur., slightly W. of N. See charter. Barrel Billy : $\frac{3}{4}$ m., slightly W. of N.

CHARLCOMBE

Charlcombe is immed. N. of Bath.

Charter.

In the Bath Cartulary (published by the Somerset Record Society), pp. 36-7, is a charter recording the grant of 4 hides of land *aet Ceorlacumbae* to Gyso, bishop of Bath, by (William I ?).

Survey.

The survey goes back at least to a document of the age of the grant.

1. *Aerest on* (read of ?) *Hrames Wyll to Hrames Cumbe* : 'First from Raven's Spring to Raven's Combe.'

Hrames Wyll is the spring (OM6) near the N. part of the W. by. of the parish about 3 fur. WNW. of Charlcombe Grove (OM1). The combe is that which runs N. from this spring along the northernmost part of the W. by. of the parish.

2. *Of, etc. to Aelmundes Hylle*: 'From Raven's Combe to Aelmund's Hill.'

This hill is the high land on the E. by. of the parish just W. of the village of Woolley (OM1).

3. *Of, etc. to Haeccelege*: 'From Aelmund's Hill to the Lea of the Hatchgate.'

This was evidently at the re-entering angle of the E. by. about 3 fur. ENE. of Charcombe village.

4. *Of, etc. to Kycca Wylle innan Lambroc*: 'From the Lea of the Hatchgate to . . . Spring to Clay Brook.'

This spring is marked on OM6, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Twinfield Farm (OM1). The *Lambroc*, still called Lambrook, is the large brook which forms the S. part of the E. by. of the parish, and flows later through the town of Bath to the Avon.

5. *Andlang Brokes to Dealla Wyrthe Dic*: 'Along the Brook to the Dyke of the . . . ¹ Outlying Farm.'

The survey is carried S. along the Lambrook to where 3 fur. ESE. of Twinfield Farm (OM1) the S. by. turns away W. Along this part of the S. by. the dyke must have run.

6. *Of, etc. innan Mutta Cumbe*: 'From the Dyke of the . . . Outlying Farm to Mouth² Combe.'

The name of this combe survives in that of Mutcombe Farm (OM6) within the Bath by. The S. by. of Charcombe parish traverses the bottom of the combe about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Twinfield Farm (OM1).

7. *Of, etc. innan Hwita Wylle*: 'From Mouth Combe to White Spring.'

It is probable that this spring was at the head of the brook which flows down Mutcombe, close to the reservoir (OM6) of the Bath Waterworks. But it may have been further W. along the S. by.

¹ *Deall* means 'proud', 'ostentatious', and, as rural nomenclature is very curious and capricious, might possibly be applied to a farm. But I strongly suspect that the term here comes from *dael*, 'dole' or 'share'. Cf. *streat* for *straet* in some Somerset documents. If so the reference would be to 'dole-lands', i.e. lands held for one year and allotted at the beginning of a year by the drawing of lots by the holders in the village community. Instances of such lands have survived in Somerset till quite recent times, and may even perhaps survive at the present day.

² Reading *mutha* for *mutta*.

8. *Of, etc. to Beornwines Crundlan*: 'From the White Spring to Beorwin's Quarries.'

These quarries may have been on the S. by. within the area now covered by the houses of the N. part of Bath. But they may be represented by the old quarry (OM6) at the SW. corner of the parish $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WSW. of Kingswood School (OM6).

9. *Of, etc. to than Grenan Hylle*: 'From the Quarries to the Green Hill.'

This is the hill on the W. by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the last landmark.

10. *Of, etc. to Crawaen Hylle*: 'From the Hill to Crow Hill.'

This was probably on the W. by. due W. of Charlcombe village.

11. *Of, etc. on tha Ealdan Dic*: 'From Crow Hill to the Old Dyke.'

This dyke must have run along the W. by. just N. of the Bath-Bristol road.

12. *Andlang there Dic est on gerihte Bilantes* (read *bi Lantes*) *Dune Ecge eft on Hrames Wyll*: 'Along the Dyke east straight on by Lant's Down Edge¹ once more to Raven's Spring.'

About 1 fur. N. of the Bristol road the W. by. runs for some way ENE.; and therefore the *est* of the landmark. *Lantes Dun* is of course Lansdown (OM1). The part of the by. defined in the later words of the landmark is that part of the W. by. due W. of Charlcombe Grove (OM1) which runs due N. and S.

NORTH STOKE

North Stoke is about 4 m. NW. of Bath.

Charter.

B.327, K.193 is a charter recording the grant of 5 hides at *Northstoc* to the monastery at Bath by Cynulf, king of the Saxons, in A.D. 808.

Identifications. Birch: North Stoke, Somerset.

Kemble: North Stoke, Somerset.

¹ *Ecge* means sometimes in the charters the top rim of a slope. But it seems sometimes to mean the top of a ridge. Here it may have either meaning.

Survey.

The survey is either an original, or a copy of an original, of the Saxon age; and there is nothing in the forms of words in it which would forbid the assumption that it may originate from the reputed date of the grant.

1. *Aerest of Swinforda upp andlang Broces to Ceolnes Wyllan*: 'First from Swine Ford up along the Brook to Ceoln's Spring.'

The survey begins at Swineford (OM1) on the Avon at the extreme W. end of the parish, and runs up the brook which forms the greater part of the N. by. The spring mentioned must have been on the N. by. at the point about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of the church in North Stoke village, where the brook begins to form the parish by.

2. *Andlang Hegeraewe to Luttas Crundele*: 'Along the Hedgerow (Row of Trees) to Lutt's Quarry.'

It is probable that the hedgerow ran along the E. part of the N. by. of the parish, and that the quarry was at the northernmost point of the parish, which is rather more than 1 m. ENE. of the village.

3. *Thanon to Grafes Owisce*: 'Then to the Edge of the Grove.'

The grove was probably on the E. by. of the parish on Lansdown Hill (OM1).

4. *Andlang Owisc to Wege*: 'Along the Edge (of the Grove) to the Way.'

The way is possibly now represented by the track which crosses the parish by. at the angle close to the grandstand (OM6) of the racecourse.

5. *Andlang Weges to Aelesbeorge nyther on Alercombe*: 'Along the Way to Ael's Barrow down to Alder Combe.'

The barrow is mentioned in two Weston charters. The cross-reference shows that it stood close to the more easterly of the two camps near the E. by. of the parish. In spite of the fact that *beorh* is the term used in both charters I suspect that in both *beorh* is a miswriting for *burh*, 'camp', and that the reference is to the above camp.

6. *Andlang Alercumbes ut on Afene*: 'Along Alder Combe out to the Avon.'

Alder Combe is the valley along which the S. by. of the parish runs down to the Avon.

7. *Andlang Afene thaet eft on Swinford*: 'Along the Avon then once more to Swineford.'

The Avon forms the W. by. of the parish. See also landmark 1.

Field Names.

Measured from the church at N. Stoke :

Nursley : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. by N. Fairy Pit : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. Rockey Sand or Hentley : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. ENE. by E. Ashley : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. Rivey Bush : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. (V). Portway Field : 3 fur. SE. by S. (V). Upper Portway : $4\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SE. by S. Last two names show that the road running SE. from the village was called Portway (V). Pit Lands : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. by E. Great Ridge : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. Cryers Ridge : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. Grass Gore : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. slightly W. of S.—'Triangular piece of land.' Great Gore : $3\frac{3}{4}$ fur. SSW. Whores Stone : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SSW. by W. Probably *Har-stan*, 'Hoarstone.' Hentley : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. SSW. Hentley : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. Kite Furlong : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. How Gassons : $2\frac{1}{4}$ fur. W. by N. (V). Hurley Hill : 3 fur. W.

From Swineford (OM1) :

Gay Ground : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. by N. Perry Acre : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.—'Peartree.' Crate : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. ESE. (V). Ham Mead : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. SE. (V).

NOTES ON THE
EAST PENNARD CHARTER (page 65)

My friend Mr. H. C. Brentnall, of Marlborough College, whose views on charters always demand serious consideration, has sent me certain notes on the charter of E. Pennard.

I have always suspected that Pylle was a parish of modern creation, made up of lands taken from its present neighbours, but, in spite of many inquiries made by me of the late Dean of Wells and others, I could never get the suspicion confirmed. If part of it was taken, as I suspected, from E. Pennard, then this would, of course, modify the determination of landmarks referring to the NW. By. of Pennard parish. Mr. Brentnall has now got evidence that Pylle is a parish of recent creation, and suggests certain modifications in the determination of landmarks in my account of the survey. 24 (p. 68) The stream running down Foxhole Gully (p. 69) is too rapid to be called a *lacu*, which word implies unquestionably a slow-flowing stream. This objection is, I think, conclusive.

On the constructive side his conclusions are supported by hypothetical evidence which may or may not be true.

He says that the course of the brook N. of the railway and E. of the Fosse Way looks artificial, and thinks that it is possible that the railway company diverted the *Pyl* into the *lacu* in order to drain a shallow cutting. He says he would therefore "bring the boundary in reverse southwards down the Fosse Way from Street on the Fosse (OM1) to a point (Stockwood ?) somewhere near Pylle station, and then E. along the vanished course of the upper *Pyl*, and so along the undiverted reach to the ' Bishop's Boundary '".

Taking into consideration that Pylle is a new parish or land unit, and the further fact, which is very noticeable on the map, that the modern parish of Pylle cuts into the N. By. of E. Pennard so deeply as to all but divide that parish into two separate parts, I am inclined to conjecture that what I may

call the intrusive part of Pylle was formerly part of E. Pennard, and that the old W. part of the N. By. of E. Pennard ran generally speaking from the *Wid Cumb* (19), at or near where the railway crosses the present N. By. of Pennard, more or less N. of the railway and parallel with it to Bridge Farm (OM6) on the Fosse Way $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Street on the Fosse.

If so, the *Pyl* of 21 would be the Whitelake river at a point somewhere NW. of Pylle, and the *Stanht Ford* may have been where a road crosses that stream a long $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Pylle village. The *lacu* would then be the small stream which joins the Whitelake river $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Pylle station, and the point implied by *Straet* of 24 would be the Fosse Way at Bridge Farm $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the station. *Stocwudu* (cf. Stockwood Farm OM6) would be near Pylle station and N. of the *Pyl*, (as described in the landmark), which is the upper part of the Whitelake river at the point where the Fosse Way crosses it $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Pylle station.

It will be noticed that this determination of the Saxon By. leaves out that part of Pylle parish which lies E. of the Fosse Way. But in quite recent times the N. part of that piece was still a detached part of Shepton Mallet parish, and the S. part of it may well have been so before Pylle parish was formed.

Thus I think Mr. Brentnall is right in saying that the By. as described in the charter must be taken to run from N. to S., not S. to N., along the Fosse Way; but I do not think that a conjectural diversion of the *Pyl* is a necessary assumption. Streams were straightened even in Saxon times.

With regard to landmark 29 Mr. Brentnall makes the tentative suggestion that '*on Fulan Broc*' may mean 'along Muddy Brook', and would modify the topography of the landmark as explained by me. But I may say definitely that '*on*' in Saxon never means 'along'.

Mr. Brentnall's discovery with regard to Pylle parish is so important that I could not possibly leave as it stood that part of my original discussion of the landmarks on the N. By. of Pennard.

VOCABULARY OF FIELD NAMES

Abbreviation—AS. 'Anglo-Saxon'.

- Acre. AS. *aecer*, meant originally one of the strips of ploughland in a 'furlong'. (q.v.)
- Aller. Dialectical form of alder. AS. *alor*.
- Appledore, 'appletree'. AS. *appuldor*.
- Barebones. One of the numerous field-names signifying bad land.
- Batch. Derived from two AS. terms, *baec*, which are accidentally similar. (1) 'ridge': (2) 'intermittent stream'. The former is the prevailing meaning in Somerset.
- Bear. From AS. *baere*, 'woodland producing acorns and beech-nuts on which swine could be pastured'.
- Beer. See last.
- Bere. See last.
- Biggin. 'Building.'
- Black. May refer to the colour of soil; but refers more frequently to its badness.
- Bow. 'Bridge', e.g. Stonebow.
- Bridewell. Means sometimes 'Bird Spring'.
- Brun- In compounds represents generally the AS *brun*, 'brown'.
- Buddle. The corn marigold.
- Burgett. A small enclosure.
- Burrow. May imply the existence, present or former, of a barrow or of a camp.
- Bury. See last. Came in comparatively late times to imply merely an enclosure.
- Castel, Castle. Where these go back to an ancient date they generally imply the remains of a Roman villa. AS. *Ceastel*.
- Chessil. AS *ceosol*, 'gravel'.
- Chissel. See last.
- Chizel. See last.
- Clapgate. A gate which shuts on two posts joined by a bar to a third post.
- Cleave. AS. *clif*, 'Steep slope'.
- Cleeve. See last.
- Clever. AS *claefer*, 'Clover'.

Clyse (or Cluse). 'Floodgate.'

Coldharbour. A name much more common than would appear from the small scale ordnance maps. Refers probably to a ruined dwelling. There is no reason to connect it specially with buildings of Roman date. The idea that it is only common in the neighbourhood of Roman roads is a mistaken one. No term resembling it either in form or meaning is found in the AS. charters.

Conegre. 'Rabbit warren.'

Coppett. Probably the AS. *coppede*, applied to that which has its top apparently or really cut off, e.g. a pollarded tree or a flat topped hill.

Copple. That which stands up straight on the head of anything ; e.g. hair on the head. Perhaps refers to stiff grass in a field.

Crate. A hurdle made of twisted withies or hazel. Used in former days to keep the cattle off the arable land while the crops were still on it. Were removed after the crops were harvested.

Craten. Either an old plural of, or an adjective derived from, the last.

Craught. Appears in the form *crawt* or *crawte* in the field-names of Selborne, Hampshire, but nowhere else in that county.

Crindle. The field thus named has a quarry in it, which shows that the word is derived from the AS. *crundel*, a quarry of irregular shape.

Culver. AS. *culfre*, 'Woodpigeon'.

Damask. A not uncommon field-name in the southern counties. May indicate that the damson was grown on the ground.

Dench. 'Dainty.'

Disle. Dialectic for 'thistle'.

Dod, Dodpits. The plant called the cat's tail, and quarries in which it grows.

Dole. Not, as stated in some dictionaries, the strips of the 'common field' ; but pieces of land, generally of the 'mead', which were in some communities allotted each year to members of the community by the drawing of lots.

Dun. May refer to a hill ; may refer to the brown colour of ground.

Ennicks, Ennox, Enox. See Inwicks.

Fardel. Like another field-name, Farthing means the fourth part of something, especially of a hide, virgate, or acre.

Forbury, Forebury. An enclosure on the edge of a village or town.

Frink. Meaning ?

Frith. Land with brushwood on it.

- Furlong. Came to be applied to groups of strips of the ploughland of the village community. All the strips in one furlong were, in the south of England, left fallow once in every three years.
- Garston, Garstone, Gasson, Gaston. AS. *gaerstun*, 'Grass field or enclosure'.
- Gatcombe. AS. *Geat-cumb*, 'Valley with a gate in it'.
- Gore. AS. *gara*, A triangular piece of ploughland' originally. Might be applied in modern times to any field of triangular shape.
- Great Ground. A term found frequently in parishes of the south of England; but very rarely occurring more than once in the same parish. It had probably a technical meaning.
- Hale. AS. *healh*, a hollow in a hillside. Occurs frequently near rivers and streams because they have a tendency to cut into the sides of their valleys.
- Ham. Generally from AS. *ham*, an enclosure; but sometimes from AS. *ham*, a house. May be found anywhere with the former of the two meanings; but is most frequent near streams because in late AS. times and later the tendency was to divide up the meads, which had originally been held in common by the holders in the village community, into private allotments held in severalty, which the allottees fenced in. Meads were always near streams.
- Haw. AS. *haga*, originally a peculiarly strong kind of fence used to keep game and swine within the woodlands, and to prevent them from straying on to cultivated land. Came apparently to be used of the woodlands themselves which were so fenced. Haw seems to apply to a fence only.
- Hatchett. A diminutive from the AS. *haec*, a word used with the meaning of hatchgate, i.e. a wicket-gate or half-door, such as often divided parishes or manors; but used sometimes of a sluice-gate in a weir.
- Hanging. May be used as a noun or adjective. Implies in either case a field on a hillside.
- Hay. Appears in modern place-names which contained the AS. *hege*, 'Hedge'. Modern form probably due to the Fr. *haie*.
- Hell. In most cases implies an L-shaped field or wood.
- Hen. Seems to mean a waterfowl, especially a water-hen.
- Herne. From AS. *hyrne*, 'Angle', 'Corner'.
- Hewish. AS. *hiwisc*, a family land-holding. Used as a synonym for 'hide'.
- Hook. A very common element in field-names in south England.

- Has various meanings : (1) a piece of land on a slope ; (2) land tilled every year ; (3) a projecting corner, point, or spit of land. The latter is probably its ordinary meaning in field-names.
- Hooked. Adjective from last.
- Huish. See Hewish.
- Hungerford. For some inexplicable reason the AS. *hangra*, 'a hanging wood', frequently takes the form Hunger- when compounded with 'ford'.
- Innex, Innix, Innocks, Innox, Inwicks. All of these seem both in Somerset and in other southern counties to be a curious series of which Inwicks is the original form. They would apply to dairy farmsteads which were near the house of the owner.
- Lake. AS. *lacu*, a slow-flowing stream. Still used as an independent term in Hants. Otherwise hardly ever survives except in composition : e.g. Stanlake.
- Land. AS. *land* seems to have always implied ploughland. Probably the 'land' of most of the present field-names is a survival of that use.
- Lang. AS. *lang*, 'Long'.
- Laver. AS. *laefer*, the 'yellow flag or iris'.
- Lawn. Variant of launde. An open space in a wood.
- Leg. A long, narrow meadow, generally running out of a larger piece.
- Lintern. Probably a variant of the Somerset dialect word 'lintorm', lintel of a door.
- Lynch. A shelf of ploughland of the side of a hill formed by ploughing in such a way that the clods are turned down the slope. A common feature of AS. times when the area under the plough was very large. Some may be due to the very extensive ploughing of the post-Napoleonic period.
- Lypeat, Lypeate. AS. *hlyp-geat*, 'Leap gate'. A gate of an enclosure so constructed that it would be easy for a deer or some such wild animal to leap over it *into* the enclosure, but not *out* of it. Such gates would probably be found mostly in *haga*'s. (See 'Haw'.)
- Man. This element in modern names often represents the AS. *maene*, 'common', applied to land on which all the holders in the village community had rights.
- Mead. AS. *maed*. In the days before grass seeds were obtainable this was the only hay land of the community. It consisted always of land near streams, since that was the only kind of land on which hay grew in any quantity.

- Meare, Meer, Mere. All these terms represent either the AS. *maere*, a balk of a ploughland, or *mere*, 'pond'. In Berks field-names we find *mereway* applied to accommodation roads running along the lines of the former balks of ploughland.
- Minchin. 'Nun.'
- Mizmaze, Mismaze. A 'maze'. Probably a reference to land with numerous bushes on it.
- Nashet. Possibly a diminutive of Nash, i.e. *at ten asshe*, 'at the ash tree'.
- Oar, Oare, Ore. AS. *ora*, 'slope'.
- Over. As a first element in a name, AS. *ofer*, 'upper'. As a final element, AS. *ofer*, 'bank' or 'hillside'.
- Paradise. May perhaps refer to the good qualities of a piece of land. But sometimes due to the fact that a field was used for the growth of a seed called 'paradise' which was introduced into this country from N. Africa in late mediaeval times.
- Peak. An enclosure one angle at least of which is acute.
- Perry. AS. *pirige*, 'peartree'.
- Picked. AS. *picced(e)*, 'a having an acute angle'.
- Portway. AS. *Portweg*. Probably implies a road leading to the nearest market.
- Pux. Probably derived from AS. *puca*, 'goblin'.
- Quar, Quarr. 'Quarry'.
- Riding. A way cut through a wood.
- Rivey. Meaning?
- Roath. Very uncertain. Possibly applied to land on which coarse grass grows.
- Roundabout. A very common field-name in the south of England. From actual cases of its use in Hants would seem to be applied to fields which have a copse in the middle of them, or to fields which have a belt of woodland round them.
- Row. Line or belt of trees planted as a wind shelter. Cf. AS. *raewe*, *hegeraewe*, 'hedgerow'.
- Rudge. Variant form of 'ridge'.
- Sarch. 'Sieve' or 'Strainer'.
- Shard. Implies something which is cut, or cut off. A shard gate is a gap cut in a hedge to permit the passage of carts. Applied to fields it implies probably one which has been cut off from another after having been originally part of it.
- Shear. A crop of grass.
- Sheet. A very common field-name in Hants. Meaning not clear. Is it a variant of 'shoot' which means a field or a road running downhill?

Shill, Shil-. Perhaps refers to thin or poor soil.

Shord. See Shard.

Shot. Very common as a field-name in Hants, Berks., and Essex. Sometimes means a detached piece of land. But the term seems to have acquired some wider meaning in modern times. Very common in some parishes, and very rare or non-existent in others. Possibly a later meaning of the term is land which has been hedged off or marked off in some way from neighbouring land from which it was previously undivided. It is also possible that this noun may be connected with the verb 'to shoot', which is quite commonly used in Berkshire field-names in such forms as 'Furlong shooting on Orchard', which means a piece of ploughland running *down* to an orchard.

Showl. A shovel. May refer to the shape of a field.

Shute. Variant of 'Shoot', which means a field or road running down hill. 'Shute' is the form commonly used in the I. of Wight, whereas 'Shoot' is that commonly found on the mainland of Hampshire.

Shuttle. Can mean 'slippery' or 'sliding'.

Sideland, Sideling, Sidelong. Applied to fields which run lengthwise along a slope.

Skilling. A rough shed.

Sleight. Also spelt 'Slate', 'Slait', a sheep pasture.

Slough. A quagmire. AS. *sloh*.

Sole. AS. *sol*, 'pond'.

Standle. AS. *Stan-del*, 'Stone quarry'.

Starveall. Very common in Berks. Implies poor land.

Steart, Stert. AS. *steort*, 'Tongue of land between streams'.

Stent. A right of pasturage.

Stitch. The land between two furrows of a ploughed field. In the I. of Wight means a rood of land. N.B.—The original acre was a strip of ploughland 22 by 220 yds. The furrows were $5\frac{1}{2}$ yds. apart. Therefore the strip between two furrows would be a rood in area.

Strap. A long, narrow piece of land.

Stroud. AS. *strod*, 'Marsh'.

Stud-. In compounds means a horsefold.

Synder-, Sunder-. AS. *sundor*, 'separate'. Seems to be applied to pieces of land which are in individual ownership.

Thirt. AS. *thweorh*, 'Transverse', 'Crosswise', 'Oblique'. Often applied to a ploughland the furrows of which are not parallel to those of neighbouring lands.

Thong. Probably connected with the Somerset dialectical 'thongy', which means 'viscid'. Applied perhaps to fields with sticky soil.

Tining, Tynning. A hedged enclosure.

Twindix. Possibly means 'Twin Ditches'.

Twizzle. Something twisted.

Wad-. In compounds seems to imply generally ground on which wode grew.

Warth. Dialectic form of 'worth'?

Week. See Wick.

Wick. Originally the common dairy farm of the village community, where butter and cheese were made and the cattle were kept in the winter season. Had to be near the mead of the community, i.e. near the hay land. Consequently 'wicks' are nearly always in the neighbourhood of streams. In later times when the meads of many communities were divided up in several owner-ships the tendency was for individual owners to set up their own 'wicks'.

Worth. AS. *weorth*, *wyrth*. In compounds this AS. term is nearly always compounded with a personal name in the possessive case, hardly ever with a descriptive term. This shows that worths were originally a class of farm which was in some sense the subject of private ownership. It is probable that worths were farms or cultivated lands carved out of the waste left over after the first settlers in a district had taken up the ploughland which they could cultivate. This new cultivation would be enclosed in some way in order to keep animals off it. Hence the term *may* in later times have come to be used of rather large enclosures.

Worthy. AS. *weorthig*, *wyrthig*. The AS. term is a diminutive of *weorth*. Some modern writers, however, have supposed that it came to be used in the west of England as synonymous of that term. Worth is by no means a common field-name in the southern counties proper; whereas worthy is a common field-name in Somerset. Generally speaking worthy is a field-name, and worth a place or farm name.

It may be conjectured that while worth was applied to the comparatively large area of the cultivated land of an isolated farm, worthy was applied to some area like a modern field carved out of former waste and enclosed.

Yate, Yeate, Yet. AS. *geat*, 'Gate'. It is sometimes stated that at a certain period in middle English this 'y' spelling super-

seded the previous spelling in 'g'. Anyone who examines numerous dated documents of the period 1150-1500 will know that such was not the case.

The proportions.—The ratios between 'G' and 'non-G' spellings at different periods are :

		G.	non-G.
1150-1199	...	16	4
1200-1249	...	7	3
1250-1299	...	22	6
1300-1349	...	42	12
1350-1399	...	14	2
1400-1449	...	7	2
1450-1499	...	11	1
1500-1549	...	12	10

These statistics are gathered from the records of many hundred dated documents.

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 mg. = Meaning. n. = Note.)

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THE SAXON CHARTERS

AND FIELD NAMES OF
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PREFACE

THE solution of the problems connected with these Somerset charters has, as in the case of charters of other counties, been undertaken by me as a means to an end rather than an end in itself. I hope at some future date to use them as evidence on the question of the settlement and life of the Saxons in this country. At the same time the topography of the charters is in itself interesting to me, and it is perhaps that side of the work which will be of most general interest to those who live in the county. I hope, too, that this edition of the charters may afford students of the archæology of Somerset evidence contributory to problems which they seek to solve.

I would also repeat here, what I have said in prefaces to editions of the charters of other counties, that I owe a very deep debt of gratitude to the Ordnance Survey which, under Sir Charles Close and the Directors General who have succeeded him, has granted me the whole series of the six-inch maps of the county. Without them the work would have been quite impossible.

In the case of the present series I owe a very large debt to the editors of the publications of the Somerset Archæological Society, Prior Horne, Mr. A. W. Vivian-Neal and Mr. H. St. George Gray, under whose supervision the work has been published. Their kindness and efficiency have made my part in the work much easier than it might have been.

G. B. GRUNDY

Oxford, 1934.

The Rev. S. J. Swainson of Langford Budville has very kindly drawn my attention to a mistake in the date of the charter B.610, which relates to Wellington and certain other places (*see* p. 37). In my written MS. it is set down as 905-908; but in typing it I misread my own writing, and without noticing the mistake set it down as 975-978, an impossible date.

G. B. GRUNDY.

19.11.1934.