

Second Charter.

B.1164, K.516 is a charter recording the grant of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land at *Stantun* by King Eadgar to the Abbot of Bath in A.D. 965.

It may be presumed that these $7\frac{1}{2}$ hides make up with the previous grant of the first charter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides, the whole 10 hides of the land-unit or parish.

Identifications. Birch : Stanton Prior, Somerset.

Kemble : Stanton, Somerset.

Survey.

The survey is a slightly imperfect copy of an original survey which may be of the age of the grant.

1. *Erest aet Withig Maede on thone Weg oth hit sticath on thaere Ealdan Stanbricge* : 'First at Willow Mead to the Way till it ascends to the old Stone Bridge.'

The Willow Mead was on the W. by. of the parish just N. of the SW. angle of the parish, a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. of the village. The *Weg* is the road or track which passes along the S. part of the W. by. and then runs N. all but skirting the W. side of the village. The Stone Bridge was presumably at the re-entering angle of the W. by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of the village.

2. *Syththan beon Heafdan od Winces Burch on tha Ealdan Dic* : 'After that . . . the Headland of a Ploughland as far as Winc's Camp to the Old Dyke.'

For the Old Dyke see 2 of previous charter. For the camp see 3 of the same.

3. *Of, etc. on Edbyrhting Leage* : 'From the Dyke to the Lea of the Edbyrht Family.'

The lea must have been on the W. by. and W. or SW. of Stantonbury Camp (OM1). It is mentioned in the Marksbury charter.

4. *Of, etc. be Wyrwtalan oth Wodnes Dic* : 'From the Lea by the Hillfoot as far as Woden's Dyke (Wansdyke).'

See 5 and 6 of last charter.

5. *Of, etc. thes upp on thone Wudu oththone Ealdan Waeg* : 'From the Dyke then up to the Wood as far as the Old Way.'

This survey gives the N. by. of the parish with more detail than that of the previous charter.

The wood was possibly on the site of the wood just N. of Stantonbury Camp (OM1). The Old Way was on the line of the road which crosses the N. by. and then runs N. past Stantonbury House (OM1). In the Corston charters it is called *herepath* and *weg*.

6. *Andlang Waeges on Ealdan Lege* : 'Along the Way to the Old Lea.'

7. *Of, etc. on Cilda Stan* : 'From the Lea to (Children's ?) Stone.'

8. *Of, etc. andlang Hricges on thone Ealdan Weall* : 'From the Stone along the Ridge to the Old Wall.'

This wall is mentioned in a Corston charter. It ran along the E. part of the N. by. where it coincides with the by. of Newton Park (OM1). The ridge is that along which the by. runs E. of the Old Way of 5.

In 6 the by. is described as passing 'along' the Old Way. The N. by. does as a fact pass along it for a few yards. The Old Lea of 6 must have been immed. E. of the Old Way. The *Cilda Stan* may have been at the angle which the by. makes about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W. of the N. end of the upper fishpond in Newton Park (OM1).

9. *Of, etc. to Steorte* : 'From the Wall to the Tongue of Land.'

This is undoubtedly the tongue of land between Corston Brook as it flows through the fishponds at Newton Park (OM1) and the small stream which comes down the small valley which runs up W. from the lower of the two ponds.

10. *Thanon on Corsan* : 'Then to Corston Brook.'

See 8 of last charter.

11. *Be Corsan andlang streames on thone Sweliend* : 'By Corston Brook along stream to the (Gushing Spring ?).'

See 9 of last charter.

12. *Of, etc. andlang Broces on than Ealdan Dic* : 'From the (Gushing Spring ?) along the Brook to the Old Dyke.'

See 10 and 11 of last charter.

13. *Of, etc. on thone Ealdan Herepath* : 'From the Dyke to the Old Highway.'

This is the *Baeth Herepath* of 12 of the last charter.

14. *Andlang Herepathes on Wynmedune west Heafdo* :
'Along the Highway to the West Head of (Wynhelm's ?) Hill.'
See 13 and 14 of last charter.

Field Names.

Measured from the church in the village (OM1) :

Mill Mead : 3 fur. NE. by E. Hooker Mead : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSW.
Hays : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. by W. (V). Quar Furlong : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW (V).
Wingsbury : $3\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NW. (see charter). Gauze Close : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur.
NW. Stanton Forebury : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NW. by N. (V). Stanton
Backbury : $5\frac{1}{4}$ fur. NNW. Bury Close : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. NNW. Black-
acres : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. by W. (V). Bedley : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Old Hill : $2\frac{1}{2}$
fur. N. Amber Stile : 3 fur. NW. Swans Ditch : $4\frac{3}{4}$ fur. N.
by E. (V). Bury Lane Tynning : $5\frac{1}{4}$ fur. N. by E. (V). Upper
White Mead : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. by N.

From the cross-roads at Wilmington (OM1) :

Hales Piece : 7 fur. NNW. by W. Stanton Field : $6\frac{3}{4}$ fur.
NNW. Hen Field : $6\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNW. by W. Combe : $6\frac{1}{4}$ fur.
NNW. Quar Lands : $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW. (V). Knuckle Hill Field : 5
fur. NW. by W. Moors : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. Great Moor Sleight :
 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. (V). Great Down Close : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW.

From the S. end of the lower fishpond in Newton Park (OM1) :
Hurlestone : 200 yds. W. by N.

WELLOW

Wellow is about 4 m. S. of Bath.

Charter.

K.643 is a charter recording the grant of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides *aet Welewe Stoce* made by Aethelred, king of England, to Bath in A.D. 984.

Kemble identifies it with Wellow, Somerset.

Survey.

The survey is at least a copy of one of the late Saxon age.

1. *Aerest of Hicemannes Stane on Fosse* : 'First from Hiceman's Stone to the Fosse (Way).'

2. *Andlang Fosse to Aescbeorge* : 'Along the Fosse Way to the Barrow where the Ashtrees grow.'

3. *Of, etc. to Wudubeorge* : ‘ From the Barrow where the Ashtrees grow to the Barrow at the Wood.’

4. *Adun on strem on Weleweheia* : ‘ Down to the stream to Wellow Hedge.’

5. *Of, etc. upp to Hlypcumbe* : ‘ From Wellow Hedge to the Combe of the Deerleap.’

6. *Of, etc. eft on Hicemannes Stan* : ‘ From the Combe of the Deerleap again to Hiceman’s Stone.’

It is evident from the hidage that this grant is only a fraction of the present parish of Wellow. All grants of fractions of modern parishes present difficulties of topography because part at least of the bounds cannot correspond with any boundary surviving at the present day. It is therefore the case that the determination of the landmarks of this survey must be to a considerable extent conjectural. Three-and-a-half hides on land such as that at Wellow would not in all probability amount to more than 600 acres,—perhaps to less.

The determinable landmarks show that the grant was in the extreme W. of the parish, and comprised probably the whole of that extreme W. part. Collinson (*Hist. Som.*) notes that lands at Woodborough (OM1) belonged in post-conquest times to the Carthusian monastery at Hinton Charterhouse; and it is probable that those lands are identical with this grant, having passed to the Charterhouse by sale or exchange.

The two absolutely determinable landmarks of the survey are the Fosse Way and *Wudubeorh*, the latter name being now represented on OM1 by that of Woodborough House, and in the TA by Woodborough Down, the hill on which Braysdown Colliery (OM1) stands. I think there can be little doubt that the *Wudubeorh* of 3 is either that hill or a barrow on it. From this hill or barrow the by. goes to a stream in landmark 4, which is almost certainly the stream flowing S. from the pond at Woodborough House to Wellow Brook (OM1). This stream forms the greater part of the W. by. of the parish. There are various combes mentioned in the field names of Wellow; but there is no Lipcombe among them. But I fancy that the *Hlypcumb* of 5 must be the hollow in which the fishpond at Woodborough House (OM1) lies. Possibly the stone of 1 and 6 stood on the W. by. between Woodborough House (OM1) and

the Fosse Way. The by. went (see 1 and 2) along the Fosse Way which forms here the NW. by. of the parish ; but how far it went is not said. But *Aescbeorh* of 2 may have been either a barrow on Peasedown, or Peasedown itself. Wellow Hedge of 4 probably ran down the stream already mentioned.

A reputed second Charter.

B.200, K.115 is a charter recording the grant made by Cynewlph, king of the West Saxons, to the monastery at Wells of 11 hides which are described as being 'prope fluvium qui dicitur *Weluue*. The reported date is A.D. 766.

The monastery itself is described as being 'situated near the great spring called *Wielea*, Water or River of the Spring'.¹

As far as the survey is concerned there is not a single land-

¹ This raises the whole question of the meaning of the place-name Wellow. Apart from the Somerset parish, the name occurs in Nottinghamshire, where old forms show that it has not the same origin as the other Wellow names : in the I. of Wight near Yarmouth, of which old forms are *Wylewe*, I.P.M. 1283, and *Welwe*, F.A. 1431 : in Hampshire, East and West Wellow, the old forms of which are *Welewe*, 9th cent., *Welue*, 11th cent., *Welwe*, *Welwe*, 13th cent., *Welewe*, 14th cent.

I do not think that there can be much doubt that the first element is the Saxon *wiell* or *wyl*, a spring, for this Somerset name is cited in this charter as that of a stream. The question is as to the identity of the second element of it of which the oldest form is obviously *-ewe*. On this point I can only make a suggestion—a suggestion which may be wrong.

In the charters we find three terms, which may be all variants of one original term, meaning a 'river' or 'large stream'. They are *ea*, *yo*, and *cow*. The first may be found almost anywhere in the charters of the Berkshire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire districts. The second occurs in the Somerset charters. As far as the third is concerned, I must speak more in detail as I have not published any of the evidence relating to this word, though I have had to deal with it in unpublished matter relating to the old stream-names of England.

Eow, B.1331, 1332, is the old form of the name of the river Yeo in Devonshire, and is doubtless a variant of *yo*. The same term occurs in the old form of the name of Evenlode, Worcestershire, *Eowangelad*, 'the artificial channel of the river'. It is also found in the name *Eowanwelles Stream*, B.966, K.448 (miswritten *Eoppa Wyllan Broc* in B.964, a stream in Tadmarton, Oxon. My impression is that the second element of the name Wellow was this *cow* : and that the name was applied to a stream which rose in springs of noticeable size.

In relation to the present charter the question is whether *Wielea* and *Weluue* are the same or different streams, the former being in the form used in the middle of south England, and the latter that of the south-west.

mark in it which can be identified with any name in the modern Wellow, and the question arises whether the grant is not in the immediate neighbourhood of Wells. It professes to be a grant of early date; and may be the first grant made to the monastery at Wells.

As far as date is concerned the fact that the descriptive matter is in Latin suggests an early date for the original, and the forms of the names may belong to the Saxon age, but are more probably of the period 1200–1250. The 'Thornhill' of the extant copy suggests that it was made at a post-Conquest date, but by some one who made a copy of a Saxon document.

I give a translation of the survey in case anyone with special local knowledge should be able with its help to determine the landmarks.

1. On the south from the valley called Asa's Combe (*Asancumb*).
2. On the west side to a spring called Hidden (?) Spring (*Diornanwiel*).
3. Then to a hill which the natives call Thornhill (*Thornhill*).
4. Then to a waste . . . Thorntree (*Picelon Thorn*).
5. And then beyond the river Wellow (*Welwe*) to the spring called Hollow Spring (*Holanwielle*).
6. And thence to a waste to a Dyke which is near the source of a stream which the natives call Salt Brook (*Sealtbroc*).
7. And then to the same stream as far as the river Wellow (*Welwe*).
8. And then to a public road as far as . . . (*Sambucum*)¹ which is called Eldertree (*Ellentrow*).¹
9. And thence to the muddy stream to the East Ford.
10. Thence upwards through open land between two stony ways to the aforesaid valley of Asa's Combe (*Asancumb*).

Field Names.

Measured from Upper Twinhoe (OM1) :

Collum : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNW. High Barrow : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NNE. Site of former barrow ? Gutteridge : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. Brake's Furnell :

¹ *Sambuc* is possibly a stream-name in *-uc*. *Ellentrow* may possibly mean 'valley of the Eldertrees'.

1½ fur. NNW. Upper Furnell, 1 fur. N. Green Custards : ¼ m. NE. by E. Blackmoor : ½ m. NE. by E. Washing Steads : 5 fur. NE. by E. Little Mye : 6¾ fur. NE. Mye : 7½ fur. NE. by E. Mye Meadow : 1 m. NE. by E. Great Mye : 1 m. ENE. by N. Pudding Mead : 1 m. ENE. Rodmoor Clift : 7 fur. ENE. Probably the 'Steep slope of the marshy land where osiers grow'. Hooked Land : ¾ m. ENE. Pennard : ¾ m. E. by N. Rainbow Field : ¾ m. E. Blockley : ¾ m. ENE. by N. Ranks Combe : ½ m. E. by S. Barley Combe : ½ m. SE. Hankley : 5 fur. SE. by S. Polly Spring : immed. SW. of last. Old Ditch : 3¼ fur. SE. by S. Stanley : 3½ fur. SSE. May Game : 3 fur. S. by W. Summer Lug Tining : ¼ m. S. by W. 'Lug' may mean a rod in land measurement ; but in one case in Hants is used of a long embankment forming an artificial boundary of the lands of the Bishop of Winchester, 'Tining' is a fenced field.

From the church at Wellow (OM1) :

Elbow Paddock : 4½ fur. SW. Tid Mead : 5½ fur. SW. by S. Grass Firth : 5¼ fur. SSW. Zealand's Meadow : 3 fur. SSW. by S. Lower Girts : 4½ fur. S. by W. Gall Mead : 3 fur. S. by W. Girts : 4½ fur. S. Stitch : 3 fur. S. (V). Melcombe Bottom : 4½ fur. S. by E. Prestick : 1 m. SE. by E. Norton Paddock : 7 fur. ESE. Burl Mead : 5 fur. ESE. by E. Lower Cloud : 3¼ fur. ENE. by E. Upper Cloud : 2½ fur. ENE. by N. Win Acres : ¼ m. NNE. Cundy Close : 1¾ fur. N. by W. Sowell : ¼ m. N. by W. Short Sowell : 2½ fur. N. by W. Hook Lands Orchard : 3 fur. N. Silver Mead : 1¼ fur. N. by W. From the tumulus SSW. of the village (OM1) :

Patcombe Mead : 1¼ fur. W. The Hams : 1½ fur. SW. Culver Mead : 3 fur. SSW. Brocksmead : 3½ fur. S. by E. Veals Horseshoe : 3½ fur. E. Ley : 3 fur. E. by S. Winding Piece : ½ m. SE. Upper Sleight : ½ m. SE. by S.—'Sheep Pasture.' Ploughed Barrel : 5 fur. S.

From Upper Baggridge (OM1) :

Colts Wood : 5 fur. ENE. Spy Close : ¾ m. E. Great Lye : 3½ fur. ESE. by E. Stanbridge : ½ m. ESE. Stannels : ¼ m. SE. Ireland : 2½ fur. SSE. Hassage Hill : ¼ m. SSW.

From Hassage Farm (OM1) :

Rook Way : ¼ m. NNE. Old Land : 3¼ fur. NNE. Clamp

Paddock : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. by E. Mile Quarr : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE.—‘ Quarry.’
 Ash Hayes : $5\frac{1}{2}$ fur. ENE.—‘ Hedges.’ French Ground : $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
 E. Skilling, immed. NE.—‘ Rough Shed.’ Sleights : $4\frac{1}{4}$ fur.
 NW. by W. Hassage Field : 5 fur. WNW. Brimble Grove :
 7 fur. W. Foxgrove : $7\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W.

From Red Post (OM1) :

Holcomb Bottom : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW.—‘ Hollow Combe.’ Little
 Henley : 1 fur. NW. Probably ‘ High Lea ’. The Quarr, at
 Red Post (V). Claybatch Paddock : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. The Folly :
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. ENE. Foxcote Path : $3\frac{3}{4}$ fur. ENE. by S. Shoscombe
 Field : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. by N. Probably the old ploughland of
 Shoscombe.

From Braysdown Colliery (OM1) :

Burcombe : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. by N. Prince : 3 fur. NE. Gram-
 mar Mead : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. NE. by E. Great Sheet : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. ENE.
 by S. Possibly a variant of ‘ shoot ’, a field running down hill.
 Common field-name in Hampshire. Tom Pits : 3 fur. E.
 Garston : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. ESE. Garston : $2\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SE.—‘ Grass Field.’
 Upper Cleeves : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.—‘ Steep Slopes.’ Woodsborough
 Down : 1 fur. S.

From Single Hill (OM1) :

White Lands : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. W. Honey Combe Batch : $1\frac{1}{4}$ fur.
 NW. by W. Great Gullen Way : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. N. Gullen Close :
 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. Biss Batch, immed. E.

From Double Hill (OM1) :

Harry : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. slightly S. of W. Five Yards : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. by S.
 Gullen Slade : $2\frac{1}{4}$ fur. S. by E. Brinscombe : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE.

From Stony Littleton (OM1) :

Oxenham : 3 fur. W. Dead Land : $2\frac{1}{4}$ fur. W. by N. Acre
 Cleeve : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.—‘ Steep Slope.’ Cleeve : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. slightly S.
 of W. The Hams : 3 fur. WSW. by W. Splott, immed. S.
 Patcombe : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. Brinscombe Hill : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. Upper Big-
 berrys : 1 fur. N. Batch : 100 yds. NNE. (V). Aggar Mead :
 100 yds. S. Oxenham Batch : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WSW.

From Eckweek House (OM1) :

Eckweek Paddock : $1\frac{1}{4}$ fur. N. by E. Eckweek, 1 fur. E.
 by N.—*Ecewiche*, D.B. 1086. Chit Grove : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNE.
 Little Hullick Hill : $1\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SW. by S. Fosse Tyning : 1 fur.
 WNW.

From Wellow Cemetery (OM1) :

No Man's Land : 3 fur. WNW. by N. Showland Hayes : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. by W. Green Moor : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N.

From the cross-roads at White Ox Mead (OM1) :

Poor Ditch : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE. Great Meares, immed. N. (V). Striplands, immed. ENE. Ridges : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. Variant of 'ridges'. Innox : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNE. (V). The Batch : 1 fur. ENE. by N. (V). Sidelands : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. ESE. 'Land running lengthwise along a slope.' Rusham : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WNW. Watershore : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. WNW. Watershore Mead : 3 fur. NW. by N.

CAMERTON

Camerton is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Bath.

Field Names.

(The list is confined to those in that NE. part of the parish which was formerly part of Dunkerton.)

Measured from Wicklane (OM1) :

Dunchley : 1 fur. S. Dunslade : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE. Quarr Bush : 3 fur. SE. by S.—'Quarry.' Stowborough : $5\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SSE. Little Knightstone : 5 fur. SE. by S.

CORSTON

Corston is about 3 m. W. of Bath.

First Charter.

B.767, K.388 is a charter recording the grant of 10 hides of land *æt Corsantune* to the thegn Aethelnoth by King Eadmund in A.D. 941.

Both Kemble and Birch identify the grant with Corston, Somerset.

Survey.

The survey may be the original survey of the grant. In any case the forms of the Saxon words do not forbid the assumption that it at least goes back to a document of the 10th century.

1. *Aerest on Corsan Stream up oth thone Ealdan Stan Weall suth oth tha Hyrnan* : 'First to Corsa Stream up as far as the Old Stone Wall south as far as the Corner.'

The *Corsa*, now Corston Brook, forms the whole of the E. by. of the parish. Thus the survey starts on the Avon where that brook enters it, and goes up the brook.¹ The Stone Wall and the Corner must have been at the SE. angle of the parish, at the lower of the two fishponds of Newton Park.

2. *Thonan westrihte oth Cilda Stan* : 'Then due west as far as Children's (?) Stone.'

The survey now turns W. along the S. by. *Cilda Stan* is mentioned in the Stanton Prior charter. It must have stood at re-entering the angle in the S. by. of the parish a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W. of the upper fishpond in Newton Park (OM1).

3. *Of, etc. on Merces Burh northewearde* : 'From Children's (?) Stone to the north side of the Camp on the Boundary.'

This is the camp which gives its name to the modern village of Marksbury. It is the large camp now known as Stantonbury Camp (OM1) in the NW. part of Stanton Prior parish.

4. *Thonne west on (read of) tha Burh oth tha West Hyrnan* : 'Then west from the Camp as far as the West Corner.'

This carries the by. along the S. by. of the parish to the SW. angle of the parish by. about 100 yds. E. of Wansdyke House (OM1).

5. *Thonne north on Herepath oth thone Anlipigan Thorn* : 'Then north to the Highway as far as the Thorntree which stands by itself.'

This carries the by. along a road which must have been on the line of the road running N. from Wansdyke House (OM1) to the village of Burnett. The W. by. of the parish follows that road for about 300 yds. The Thorntree must have stood where the by. leaves the road and turns E.

6. *West thonan on thone Hrycg* : 'Then west (sic) to the Ridge.'

Confusions between *west* and *est* were frequently made by the copyists of charters. This landmark refers to that part of the parish by. which runs NE. from the road last mentioned along the general line of the ridge on which Stantonbury House (OM1) stands.

¹ *Corsa* is also the name of a brook near Malmesbury, Wilts., now called Gauzebrook, mentioned in B.921-2, K.460.

7. *Thaet on thone Anlipian Stan* : ‘Then to the Stone which stands by itself.’

The landmarks which follow shows pretty clearly that this stone must have stood on the W. by. of the parish probably at the re-entering angle of the by. about 300 yds. NW. of Stantonbury House (OM1).

8. *Thonan north rihte on Maere Maede westewearde* : ‘Then due north to the west side of the Mead on the Boundary.’

This was probably the field on the by. about 350 yds. NNW. of Stantonbury House (OM1).

9. *Thonan rihte on thone Herepath oth Wifeles Cumbes Heafod* : ‘Then straight to the Highway as far as the Head of Beetle’s Combe.’

The *Herepath* is the road running N. from Stantonbury House (OM1) which forms the N. part of the W. by. of the Parish. *Wifeles Cumb* is the valley on the N. by. the head of which comes up to the NW. angle of the parish, the point here indicated.

10. *Thonne of Wifeles Cumbes suth ecge on Aesc Wyller* :¹ ‘Then from the south edge of Beetle’s Combe to the Spring of the Ashtree.’

It will be seen that the N. by. of the parish passes, as here described, along the S. edge of *Wifeles Cumb*. *Aesc Wyll* was probably one of the springs marked in OM6 near the head of the combe.

11. *Thonan suth on Ecge oth thaet Niehste Slaed* : ‘Then south on the Edge of a Slope to the Lowest Slade (Wooded Valley).’

The previous landmark seems to be intended to carry the survey along the N. by. to a point where, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Avon, the by. turns SE., the *suth* of the present landmark. After going in this direction for a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. the by. turns NNE. down a depression to meet the Avon. I take it that this depression is the *Niehste Slaed* of the landmark.

12. *Thone of, etc. on Stanwealles Broc of dune on Afene* : ‘Then from the Lowest Slade to the Brook of the Stone Wall down to the Avon.’

¹ The use of *ecge* here tends to support what I have suggested elsewhere—that *ecge* in Saxon topography is used of the top of a slope, not of a ridge. After all the Saxons had the term *hrycg* in their vocabulary.

This brook must have run down the depression mentioned in the last landmark.

13. *Up on Afene oth Corsan* : 'Up the Avon as far as the Corsa.'

See landmark 1.

A Second Charter.

B.957, K.457 is a charter recording the grant of 10 hides *aet Corsatune* to Aelfswyda by King Eadwig in A.D. 956.

Identifications. Birch : Corston, near Bath.

Kemble : Corston, Wilts.

Survey.

The survey is either an original, or a copy of an original survey of the Saxon age.

It is curious that the surveyors, though defining the same area of land as that of the previous charter, have taken an almost wholly different series of landmarks.

1. *Aerest of Afene up andlang Corsan on Eccles Cumb suthewardne* : 'First from the Avon up along Corsa (Corston Brook) to Ecel's Combe on its south side.'

For Corsa see 1 of the previous charter.

Eccles Cumb is the small valley which runs up W. from the lower of the two fishponds in Newton Park (OM1). It will be seen that the parish by. passes, as described in the survey, along its S. side. The field at the head of this valley is called Elscombe Sleight.

2. *That west be Wealle* : 'Then west by the Wall.'

This wall must have run along the short piece of by. just E. of the re-entering angle in the by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the fishpond above mentioned. The by. is going WNW. rather than W. as described in the charter; but then the orientation of the charters, though sometimes good, is mostly approximate; and surveyors seldom use any save the four cardinal points.

3. *Eft suth be Welle* (read *Wealle*) : 'Again south by the Wall.'

This apparently carries the survey round the angle above mentioned along the other arm of it running SW. along the edge of a part of Newton Park.

4. *Thær up ofer Feld on tha Riht Landgemaere on thone Sidlingweg to Wuda* : 'Then up over the Open Country to the Straight Balk of Ploughland to the Way which runs along the side of the hill to the Wood.'

Sidling in this landmark is the only instance of the use of that word which I have so far come across in the charters. As a field-name of the present day it is comparatively common. The survey is going along the S. by. of the parish. The *Sidlingweg* is probably the road which runs N. from the S. by. to Stantonbury House (OM1) and beyond. The Wood was possibly on the site of the wood which stands on the N. slope of the hill on which Stantonbury Camp stands (OM1).

5. *Of, etc. be Ecge on tha Threo Land Gemaere* : 'From the Wood by the Top of the Slope to the Three Balks of the Ploughlands.'

The *Ecge* is the top of the slope on which Stantonbury Camp (OM1) stands. The Three Balks were at the crossroads close to Wansdyke House (OM1) where the boundaries of Burnett, Stanton Prior, and Corston meet.

6. *Thanon north to Wege on gerihte on Wimundes Stan* : 'Then north to the Way straight to Wimund's Stone.'

This was probably a stone on the road running N. from Stantonbury House (OM1) where the parish by. meets that road a long $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the house. The survey rather slurs over the bends in the by. between this and the last landmark.

7. *Of, etc. north andlang Weges* : 'From the Stone north along the Way.'

This is that part of the road from Stantonbury House (OM1) N. which forms the N. part of the W. by. of the parish.

8. *Thær est of tham Wege on gerihte to Brynes Cumb suthweardne* : 'Then east from the Way straight to the south side of Brin's Combe.'

The survey now passes along the N. by. of the parish. *Brynes Cumb* is the *Wifeles Cumb* of the first charter. The variation of name is due to the fact that topographical names were not always stereotyped before the days of maps. The parish by., as described in the survey, passes along the S. side of the combe.

9. *A north be Ecge* : 'Continuing north by the Top of the Slope.'

The orientation is imperfect, as the by. goes only slightly N. of E. But it follows the top edge of the S. slope of the combe for some distance.

10. *Of, etc. east on Stanwell Broc* : 'From the Top of the Slope to the Brook of the Stone Wall.'

11. *Andlang Broces eft on Afene* :

For the last two landmarks see landmark 12 of the previous charter.

Field Names.

Measured from the church in the village :

Old Hill Sleight : $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW. (V). Redfield : $3\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NW. Drang Close : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NE. by N. Enox : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. by N. (V). Cold Sleight : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. (V). The Cleeve : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. slightly S. of W. (V). Cleeve Tynning : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. (V). Ashen Hill : 3 fur. W. by N. (V). Cold Harbour : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. slightly N. of W. (V). Stewberries : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. Rickbarton : 180 yds. WSW.

From the S. point of the lower fishpond in Newton Park (OM1) :

Elscombe Sleight : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. (see charter) (V). Little Cooks Barrow : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WNW. by W. Rudges : $4\frac{3}{4}$ fur. W. (V). South Cleeve : 3 fur. W. (V). Upper Bullham : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WNW.

From Wansdyke House (OM1) :

Starts : 1 fur. NNE. (V). Little Starts : 3 fur. NE. by E. (V). Bury Close : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. slightly N. of E. Named from Stantonbury Camp.

From Stantonbury House (OM1) :

Dolly Mead : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. Holly Pits : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. Field of same name in Weston near Bath. Witch Hazel : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NNW. Mere Meads, immed. NE. (V). The Moors : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE. (V). Great Moors : 3 fur. NE. by N. (V). West Street Tynning : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. (V). Ducks Puddle : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. slightly N. of E.

SOUTH STOKE

South Stoke is about 3 m. S. of Bath.

Charter.

B.1073, K.486 is a charter recording the grant or regrant of *Tottanstoc* by King Eadgar to St. Peter's Abbey, Bath, in A.D. 961.

Identifications. Birch : South Stoke, Somerset.

Kemble : Tostock, Somerset.

The grant is of the whole of the present parish of South Stoke.

Survey.

The survey may be an original, or may go back to an original survey of the age of the grant.

1. *Aerest westan northan hyt maerath Wodnes Dic* : 'First Woden's Dyke bounds it on the north-west.'

The Wansdyke forms the W. part of the N. by. of the parish.

2. *Thonne on Horscum Wyllan* : 'Then to the Springs at Horse Combe.'

Horsecombe is at the present day the name of the combe down which the E. part of the N. by. of the parish runs. The springs are immed. E. of Crosskeys Inn (OM1). See notes on Bath charter.

3. *Andlang Broces innon Cameler* : 'Along the Brook to the Camelar.'

The brook is the stream which flows down Horscombe and forms the E. part of the N. by. of the parish.

The Camelar has now two names : Midford Brook which forms the E. by. of the parish, and Cam Brook which forms the S. by. The 'Cam-' element in the name Camelar seems to be a Celtic word meaning 'crooked' or 'winding' which certainly appears in the name Candover in Hampshire, a stream name, and also probably in the river name Cam, as well as in the stream name Camel at Padstow in Cornwall.

4. *Andlang Camelar ongean stream on Maerbroc* : 'Along Camelar against stream to Boundary Brook.'

This latter brook is that which forms the S. part of the W. by. of the parish.

5. *Andlang Broces ongean stream on tha Westran Seofon Wyllas* : 'Along the Brook against stream to the Western Seven Springs.'

This takes the by. up the brook to some springs near the canal locks on its mid course.

6. *Thanon up on dune on Maer Broc* : 'Then uphill along Boundary Brook.'

This carries the by. along the upper part of the brook above the Seven Springs.

7. *Thonne north rihte sume hwile*: 'Then due north for some distance.'

It will be seen that at the source of the *Maerbroc* the parish by. turns due N. and runs N. for some distance.

8. *Thonne hwon west ymbutan aenne Garan oththa Ealdan Straet*: 'Then bending west round a Gore (triangular piece of ploughland as far as the Old Street (Made Road).'

I am inclined to think that *west* here does not mean that the by. went in a westerly direction, but that it passed to the W. of the Gore. The Old Street is the piece of road which forms for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. the N. end of the W. by. of the parish. It will be noticed that it is a continuation S. of 'The Old Fosse Road' of OM6 which is the *Fosse Straet* of the Bath (*Cliftun*) charter. The Fosse Way seems to have had alternative lines in this part. It is possible that the gore was where this otherwise straight piece of by. makes a bend about 1 fur. NNW. of the source of the *Maerbroc*.

9. *Andlang Straete th' eft on Wodnes Dic*: 'Along the Made Road once more to Woden's Dyke.'

As has been said the modern by. runs along the *straet* for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. For the Wansdyke see landmark 1.

Field Names.

Measured from the church at South Stoke (OM1):

Culver House Tynning: $5\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WNW.—'Fenced Enclosure of the Dovecote.' Cow Garston: 1 fur. NW.—'Grass Field.' Souls: $5\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. by N. May be for 'soles', *i.e.* ponds. Lower Souls: 5 fur. W. Foxmoor: $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W.—'Swampy Ground.' Rowley Bottom: 3 fur. W. by S. Probably *Ruh Leah*, 'Rough Lea'. Mumbridge Wood: $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. W. by N. Now Grove Wood. Sideland Mumbridge: $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. W.—'Land running lengthwise along a slope.' Great Mumbridge: $1\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SW. Rowley: $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. SSW. (see above). Bisslade or Binslade: $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. SSW. If the former of the two forms be genuine, then it is probable that the 'Biss' is the old name of the neighbouring stream. The stream name occurs in Wiltshire. Little Hodshill: $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. Burrow Hedge: $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. SSE. May refer to an old camp or

barrow. Wall Leaze : $1\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SSE. The Land : $2\frac{1}{4}$ fur. NNE. Possibly 'land' is used in its old sense of ploughland. Bumper's Batch : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NE.—'Ridge' or 'Slope.' Milestone Ground : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. Henley's Batch : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. ENE. Combe Land : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NE. by E. Packhorse Ground : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. by N. Probably the neighbouring road was a packhorse way, and this was a field where the horses were pastured at night. Longthorn : 4 fur. E. Oar Close : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. Saxon *ora*, 'hillslope'. Squirrel's Batch : $4\frac{3}{4}$ fur. SE. by E. Little Wadbrook or Nibble : $6\frac{1}{4}$ fur. E. by S. Probably 'Brook by which woad grows'. Mill Ham, immed. ESE.—'Enclosure.' East Mead Batch : $7\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. by S. Winterly Wood : $7\frac{1}{4}$ fur. ENE. by E.—now Priory Wood. French Ground, immed. E. by N. Weathercombe Bottom : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. ESE. Little Barrow : 3 fur. SE. Probably named from a former barrow. The Long Batch : 7 fur. ESE.

Measured from Upper Twinhoe in Wellow (OM1) :

West Mead Batch : $4\frac{1}{4}$ fur. N. by W. Batch Orchard : $4\frac{3}{4}$ fur. N. by W. Greenway Tynning : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. a little E. of N. Bisham Bridge : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. by E. This contains very likely the first element Biss—of the Bisslade quoted above. The lower course of the stream which might be identified with the Biss has been modified by the making of the canal ; but, if in its lower course to join Cam Brook it followed the line of the canal, then this bridge must have been over it. The Binslade form of the previous field-name may have been due to the compiler of the tithe award having doubted the element Biss—in the field-name, and having substituted for it the element Bin—which is common in field-names elsewhere. Twinhoe Way : $3\frac{3}{4}$ fur. a little E. of N. Ham Mead : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE.¹ Barlands : $5\frac{1}{4}$ fur.

¹ Misleading statements have been made in print with regard to the meaning of 'ham' in field-names. In nine cases out of ten it comes from the Saxon *ham*, enclosure, not from *ham*, house. It has been supposed that, when derived from *ham*, it means a 'watermeadow'. As a fact it means, like its Saxon source, an enclosure of any kind, whether near water or not. It is true that in modern field-names it is very frequently applied to fields near streams. That arises from the fact that these fields were very often meads which had been originally in common holding by members of a community, but had in many cases, even before the Saxon age came to an end, been divided up into

continued overleaf.

NNE. Upper and Lower Ennox : $5\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. by N. I am inclined to think that Ennox is a variant of Innox, Innix, Ennicks, and Inwicks—names which occur frequently in field-names, and that these terms mean ‘wicks’ or dairy farms which were either near the centre of population of the village community, or were possibly connected with the ‘inland’ or domain land of the head of the community. Thistlands Mead : 5 fur. NE. Thislands Batch : $5\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NE.

MONKTON COMBE

Monkton Combe is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Bath.

Field Names.

Measured from Bassett House (OM1) :

Woodwards, immed. SW. Chisholm Furlong : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSW. Annam Meadow : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.

From the S. end of the railway tunnel :

Kingham : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNE. Shorts Wood, immed. SW. Vineyard : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. WNW. Sert : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WSW. Scotwood : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. by W. Great Rodneys, immed. SE. Little Rodneys : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE. by S. Alderwood or Ashmead : 1 fur. S. Long Stone Tying : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. (V). Breach : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. Tumblers Batch : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. (V). Great Shillings : 3 fur. E. by S.

From Combe Grange (OM1) :

Lawn : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NW. Longlass : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NNE. Damask Lye : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. (V). Binmead : 3 fur. ENE. Pidland, immed. S. Ennox : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSE. (V). Trench Ground : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. S.

Old Names.

Various old names on the boundaries will be found in the charters of Bath (*Cliftun*) and South Stoke.

lots which became private holdings of the members of the community. It was natural that, when a holder was allotted such a piece of mead, he should proceed to enclose it ; and hence the name *hamm* came to be applied to such lots of mead. Also, inasmuch as the passage from communal to several holding was peculiarly common in respect to the mead, the name *hamm*, represented by the modern ‘ham’ is peculiarly frequent on modern water-meadows which were the meads of the old village communities.

BATH

Charter.

B. 1257, K.566 is a charter recording the grant of 10 hides *aet Cliftune* by King Eadgar to St. Peter's Church, Bath, in exchange for land at Compton in Henbury, Gloucestershire, in A.D. 970.

Identifications. Birch : Clifton on the R. Avon, near Bristol.
Kemble : in Gloucestershire.

Both these identifications are wrong. The actual grant is of that part of the parish of Bath which lies S. of the Avon, except that part of it which lies N. of Smallcombe Vale.

Survey.

The survey goes back to an original of the age of the grant.

1. *Aerest Afene Stream healt thone north ende* : 'First the River Avon bounds the grant on the north.'

It may be that the N. part of the W. by. of this grant did not correspond with the western borough by. to the S. of the Avon. But this part of the river mentioned in the survey must have extended from the neighbourhood of the Victoria Suspension Bridge to where the stream which flows down Smallcombe Vale enters the Avon, apparently about 1 fur. N. of the G.W.R. station.¹

2. *Of Afene upp on Smalancumbes Broc* : 'From the Avon up to the Brook of the Narrow Combe.'

The brook flows down the valley still called Smallcombe, the combe which runs up eastward into the hills due E. of the G.W.R. station, but on the opposite side of the Avon. The by. followed apparently the brook which flows along this valley up to its source which is near Combe Royal (OM6).²

3. *Thonne on Aethelburge Weg* : 'Then to Aethelburg's Way.'

4. *Thonne upp on Holan Weg* : 'Then up to the Hollow Way.'

¹ OM6 does not mark the lower course of the stream.

² The names marked in OM1 do not help in the description of this part of the course of the by.

5. *Thonne of, etc. suth on Ecge on Hygelaces Get* : ‘Then from the Hollow Way south to the Top of the Slope to Hygelac’s Gate.’

6. *Thonne on Tunnes Treow* : ‘Then to Tun’s Tree.’

7. *Thonne on Aerning Hyrste on tha Hege Raewe* : ‘Then to the (Riding ?¹ Copse to the Hedgerow (Row of Trees).’

8. *On Horscumbes Broc* : ‘To the Brook of Horse Combe.’

This combe name survives on the modern map under the name Horscombe (OM1). It is the combe along the bottom of which the E. part of the S. by. of Bath runs.

If it be assumed, which is probable, that the present E. by. of Bath between Smallcombe and Horscombe follows the old boundary, and that the modern roads are on the lines of ancient tracks, then *Aethelburge Weg* of 3 was probably on the line of the road which runs east from the S. part of Bath eventually to and beyond Claverton Down Farm (OM1); and the Hollow Way of 4 is the road which runs E. and W. over Combe Down (OM1). This is, however, doubtful because the roads in this part look as if they had been modified by modern building.

Just S. of Prior Park College (OM1) the modern by. passes along the top edge of a slope which is possibly the *Ecge* of 5. The *suth* of that landmark is almost certainly wrong. Both in this case, and in one to be noted later the surveyors have supposed that they were going south when as a fact they were going west. The Hedgerow of 7 passed down that part of the by. which runs S. to the stream which flows through Horscombe (OM1); and the *Aering Hyrst* of 7 was probably on the by. about 3 fur. SW. of Priory Park (OM1).

9. *Andlang Broces upp in Horscumbes Heafod* : ‘Along the Brook up to the Head of Horse Combe.’

The S. by. of Bath runs up the brook in Horscombe to its head which is close to the Crosskeys Inn (OM1).

10. *Thonne suth rihte on Wodnes Dic* : ‘Then due S. to Woden’s Dyke (the Wansdyke).’

The Wansdyke forms the whole of the W. part of the modern S. by. of Bath. Here again, as noted above, the surveyors have supposed themselves to be going S. when they were going W.

¹ I strongly suspect that *Aerning* is the family name of some people who lived in or near an *aern* or storehouse.

Such mistakes are surprisingly rare in the charters; but they were always liable to be made in the days before the compass.

11. *Of, etc. on Fosse Street*: 'From Woden's Dyke to the Foss Street.'

The Wansdyke crosses the Fosse Way at the SW. corner of the parish. A road called in the map (OM6) Old Fosse Road runs up the W. by. from that point, and, presumably, from what is implied in the survey, this old road formed the whole of the W. by. of the grant. At the present day this part of the Fosse Way survives only as an existing road on the S. part of the W. by. If the information in OM6 be correct, the Foss Way entered Bath in two branches, of which the one at present under consideration crossed the Avon where the Victoria Suspension Bridge now stands.

12. *Andlang Afene upp eft on Smalan Cumbes Broc*: 'Along the Avon up again to the Brook of the Narrow Combe.'

See landmark 1.

BATHAMPTON

Bathampton is immed. E. of Bath.

Charter.

B.973, K.440 is a charter recording the grant of 5 hides at *Hamtun* by King Eadwig to Hehelm in A.D. 956.

Identifications. Birch: Hampton Hundred (containing Bathampton), near Bath.

Kemble: None.

Survey.

The survey is either the original, or the copy of an original, of the late Saxon age.

1. *Upp of Avene on Maerbroc on Thyryllen Stan*: 'Up from the Avon to Boundary Brook to the Perforated Stone.'

2. *Upp on gerihthe on Herces Naes suthewearde*: 'Straight up to Herc's Promontory (or Ridge-end) at its south end.'

3. *And lang Maerhagan on Herces Dic*: 'Along the Game Enclosure of the Boundary to Herc's Dyke.'

4. *And lan Dic on Herces Get*: 'Along the Dyke to Herc's Gate.'

5. *Of, etc. on Cyninga Thyrnan eastewerde*: 'From the Gate to the Kings' Thorn Thickets at their east end.'

6. *Andlang Weges on Hemlec Lege eastewearde*: 'Along the Way to the east side of Hemlock Lea.'

7. *And lang Stige on Ulfan Treow*: 'Along the Path running uphill to Ulfa's Tree.'

8. *West andlang Weges adune on thone Crundel Aecer eastewearde*: 'West along the Way to the Strip of Ploughland at the Quarry on its east side.'

9. *Adune on thone Maer Hagan on thone Nearuan Byge on Afene*: 'Down to the Game Enclosure of the Boundary to the (Narrow?) Bend to the Avon.'

10. *Upp andlang Stremes th' eft upp on Maer Broc*: 'Up along the stream then once more to Boundary Brook.'

I have given the text and translation of this survey in case anyone with a special knowledge of the old history of Bathampton should be able to elucidate the details.

All that can really be said of the grant is that it was on a river Avon. But it will be noticed that not one of the other landmarks is of a nature such as would make its identification probable at the present day; and the field-names and local names of the parish do not present any resemblance to any one of the landmarks given in the survey.

For my own part I doubt whether the grant is to be identified with Bathampton.

Field Names.

Measured from the church (OM1) at Bathampton:

Vineyard Field: 1 fur. WSW. Nashes Mead: $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. Hanging Furlong: $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE.—'On a slope.' Brimlands: $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW.—'Lands on the edge of something.' Spite Land: $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. by E. Farm Pinn: $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. S. by W.—'Pen.' Strickland: 3 fur. SSW. Great Lydes: $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW.—'Deep stream courses.' Lydes: $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. by S. Lydes Gutter: $4\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SW. Greenaway: $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. Pittlands: $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. Bear Lydes Wood: $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. 'Bear' is possibly from *baere*, woodland affording pasture for swine. Alder Moor Field: $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S. Want Lands: $6\frac{1}{4}$ fur. W. by S.

From Holcombe Farm (OM1):

Bar Banks : 1 fur. S. by W. Great Holcombe and Bar Banks, immed. N. Everlays : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. S. Understowells and Innox : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. Long Rug : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. by E. Great and Little Chissels : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N.

BATHFORD

Bathford is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Bath.

Charter.

B.1001, K.463 is a charter recording the grant of 10 hides of land *aet Forda* by King Eadwig to Bath Abbey in A.D. 957.

Identifications. Birch : Bathford, Somerset.

Kemble : Ford, Somerset.

The grant corresponds with the present parish of Bathford.

Survey.

The survey is probably a copy of one of the age of the grant.

1. *Aerest of Afene andlang Straet on thane (sic) anne Stan* : 'First from the Avon along the Made Road to a Stone.'

The survey begins at the SW. corner of the parish on the Avon about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NW. of Bathford Bridge (OM6). It then goes up a straight piece of road called now Morris's Lane (OM6) which eventually joins the line of the Fosse Way. This and the Fosse Way form the W. by. of the parish N. of the Avon, and are the *straet* of the charter. The Stone was at the N. angle of the parish on the Fosse Way about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. of the Three Shire Stones (OM1); and the boundary stone marked on OM6 may be a successor of it.

2. *Of, etc. on Beonnan Lehe* : 'From the Stone to Beonna's Lea.'

This lea was on the NE. by. extending NW. of Shockerwick House (OM1).

3. *Of, etc. innan Waefer* : 'From Beonna's Lea to Waefer.'

This *Waefer* was the old name of the large brook called By Brook in OM1, and Box Brook in OM6. The name is probably the same as that of the river Waver in Cumberland of which the form *Wafyr* is found in A.D. 1080. There is a Saxon term *waefre*, 'wandering', which may be the origin of the name. For the Weaver in Cheshire Johnston (*Pl. N., Eng.*) quotes the

Domesday forms *Wevre* and *Wifre*, which may be the same river name.

This brook forms for about 1 m. part of the E. by. of the parish.

4. *Andlang Waefer on Wiberht Leage* : 'Along the Waefer to Wiberht's Lea.'

This Lea must have been on the E. by. S. of the G.W.R.

5. *Of, etc. on Hnaes Leage* : 'From Wiberht's Lea to the Lea of the Ridge-end.'

The S. part of the E. by. of the parish runs down a ridge. Just E. of Warleigh the ridge dips ; and the *hnaes* or 'ridge-end' was probably where this dip occurs.

6. *Of, etc. on Cunuca Leage* : 'From the Lea of the Ridge-end to Cunuc(a) Lea.'

The name *Cunuc* survives in that of Conkwell (OM1) at the SE. corner of the parish. It was undoubtedly the name of the streamlet which runs from Conkwell to the Avon. It is one of those stream names in *-ic*, *-ec*, and *-uc* which are not uncommon in the charters.

7. *Of, etc. ut on Afene* : 'From Cunuc Lea out to the Avon.'

This carries the survey along the short S. by. of the parish to the Avon.

WESTON

Weston is about 2 m. NW. of Bath.

*First Charter.*¹

B.1009, K.485 is a charter recording the regrant of 5 hides at *Westun(ae)* to Bath by King Eadwig in A.D. 956.

This and the following charters show that the present parish of Weston consisted in Saxon times of several land-units—at least two, and probably three. Hence the bounds given in the surveys attached to the grants follow largely bounds no longer existent, at any rate on the modern map.

Identifications. Birch : Weston, near Bath.

Kemble : Weston, Somerset.

It will be seen that the grant includes only part of the parish, namely the eastern part of it.

¹ I take this charter first because it is more soluble than the other.

Survey.

The survey may be, or may go back to, an original of the age of the grant.

1. *Aerest of Cortimaede up to tham Aesce* : 'First from . . . Mead up to the Ashtree.'¹

Subsequent landmarks show that the survey begins at the point where the E. by. of the parish starts from the Avon a few yards W. of Twerton Suspension Bridge. The mead would be near water. The name survives in a disguised but recognizable form in the name Cock Mead given to two fields in the SE. corner of the parish.

2. *Of, etc. on Pleg Dic* : 'From the Ashtree to Play Dyke.'²

3. *Of, etc. be Swincumbes Hefde to Crawan Hyll* : 'From Play Dyke by the Head of Swine Combe to Crow Hill.'

The name Swine Combe survives in the name of a field in Weston on its E. by. at Primrose Hill (OM1). *Crawan Hyll* is mentioned in the Charlcombe charter. It was on the E. by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Lansdown Park (OM1). This being so, the Play Dyke of 2 must have run up the E. by. to the S. of Primrose Hill; and the Ashtree of 1 must have been between that hill and the Avon.

4. *Of, etc. upp to Dune* : 'From Crow Hill up to the Down.'

The down mentioned is obviously the down near the re-entering angle of the by. close to Lansdown Cemetery (OM6).

5. *West be Ecge to Lacwege* : 'West by the top of the Slope to . . . Way.'

Near the above re-entering angle the by. passed along the top edge of the slope of Chilscombe. See next landmark.

6. *Of, etc. to Ceoles Cumbe* : 'From . . . Way to Ceol's Combe.'

The identity of this combe is certain, for the Chelscombe Farm (OM6) stands at the head of a great combe which runs from near where the Bath-Bristol road cuts the E. by. down to Weston village. But it is evident that at landmark 5 the by.

¹ I do not know of any possible derivation of *Corti* whether from a proper or a common term.

² The element *Pleg-* is found in such common place-names as Plaistow, a playground. Probably this dyke was near a playground.

of the grant leaves the by. of the modern parish, and follows a course not corresponding with any surviving modern by. It is not therefore possible to say exactly where the by. of the grant abutted on the combe; but it was probably high up that valley. The *Lacweg* was probably on the line of the Bath-Bristol road, or thereabouts.

7. *Of, etc. est be Ecgge to tham Weallon*: 'From Ceol's Combe east by the Top of the Slope to the Wall.'

8. *Of, etc. to tham Tune*: 'From the Wall to the Farm (or Village).'

9. *Of, etc. on Higweg*: 'From the Farm or Village to the Hay Way.'

10. *Andlang Higweges to Aenlypan Thunan*: 'Along the Hay Way to the Lone Thorn Thicket.'¹

11. *Of, etc. on Selardes Pol*: 'From the Lone (Thorn Thicket) to Selard's Brook (or Pool).'

12. *Of, etc. ut on Afene*: 'From Selard's Brook out to the Avon.'

Though the fact is very faintly indicated in the text of the survey, which goes on after this last landmark without a break, it is fairly clear that this is the end of the survey of one part of the grant, and that the landmarks which follow belong to a survey of another part.

The above landmarks from 9 to 12 are found in what I have printed as a second Weston charter. But in that charter between *Selardes Pol* and *Afene* is mentioned a stream called *Loxa*, and that is undoubtedly Locksbrook (OM6) which comes down from the village of Weston, and enters the Avon a long furlong below Twerton Suspension Bridge.

This helps matters, because it makes quite clear that the S. part of this portion of the grant lay between Locksbrook and the S. part of the E. by. of Weston.

As regards the other landmarks, it seems clear that the *est* of 7 must be a miswriting for *west*. It is most unlikely that what is evidently the N. by. of the grant could be running E. Also it is fairly evident that 7 carries the by. along the top of the

¹ *Thunan* is a miswriting for *Thyrman*, a thorn bush or thorn thicket. See the later Weston charter.

N. slope of the great combe in which Upper Weston (OM1) stands. Edge Mead Piece occurs as a field-name just below the top of that slope at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. of Upper Weston. The Wall of 7 may be the same wall mentioned in the second charter. The *tun* of 8 is probably Upper Weston; and, if so, then the Hay Way is the road following the bottom of the combe from Upper Weston to Weston village. *Selardes Pol* of 11 must have been a tributary of Locksbrook; and the only tributary apparent is a small stream, called, as the field-names show, Strike Stream, which rises near the Edge Mead Piece above mentioned, and, as far as can be distinguished on OM6, enters Locksbrook at Weston village. From that village the by. followed apparently Locksbrook to the Avon

13. *Thonne eft aerost on the Ealdan Lanan to Horpylton upp on Epenn* (read *Penn*): 'Then again first to the Old Lane to the Mudpit up to the Cattlepen.'

The language implies, not perhaps very distinctly, what the previous landmarks show to have been the case, that this landmark opens the survey of the bounds of a separate piece of land.

14. *Of tham Penne on Hean Aesc*: 'From the Cattlepen to the High Ashtree.'

15. *Of, etc. upp andlang Weges to Blacen Lea to thaere Ealdan Dic*: 'From the High Ashtree along the Way to Bleak Lea to the Old Dyke.'

16. *Of, etc. a be Graue to Wulf Slaede*: 'From the Old Dyke always by the Grove to the Wolf Slade.'

17. *Of, etc. a be Wege*: 'From the Wolf Slade always by the Way.'

18. *Andlang Weges to Alesbeorge*: 'Along the Way to Ael . . . 's Barrow.'¹

19. *Of, etc. to tham Hlypgete*: 'From Ael . . . 's Barrow to the Gate of the Deerleap.'

20. *Of, etc. a be Wealle to Lincumbe*: 'From the Gate of the Deerleap following the Wall to Flax Combe.'

21. *Of, etc. to Midda Hricges Wege*: 'From Flax Combe to the Way of the Middle Ridge.'

¹ Called *Ellesbeorh* in the North Stoke. I take the first element to be a shortened form of one of the personal names in *Ael*.

22. *Of, etc. to Stutardes Cumbes Grafe* : 'From the Way of the Middle Ridge to the Grove of Stutard's Combe.'

23. *Of, etc. to Starforda andlang Broces to Tune* : 'From Studard's Combe to Thrush (?) Ford along the Brook to the Farm (or Village).'

It is not till we get to the later landmarks of this survey that we arrive at any features which survive on the modern map. *Lincumb* of 20 survives in two field names Lyncombe at the bottom of the great combe in which Upper Weston stands, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by W. of that village.

The Middle Ridge of 21 survives also in the name of a field, Midridge, which is at a point where the upper part of the combe forks into two branches $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW. of Upper Weston. On OM6 occurs also the name Midridge Garden. The ridge is of course that between the forks. The western fork of the combe is shown by the field-names to be called Stenchcombe, which is probably a rationalised form of the *Stutardes Cumb* of the survey. Furthermore the *Alesbeorh* of 18 stood, as comparison with the North Stoke charter shows, close to the camp marked OM1 just outside the Weston by, about 350 yds. W. of the Grand Stand of the Race Course (OM6). Thus the latter half of the by, passed, generally speaking, down the bottom of the great combe which runs up NNW. from Upper Weston, passing over the S. end of the Midridge on its way.

The brook of 23 must be Locksbrook (see previous survey). The *Tun* of 23 must be Upper Weston or Weston village, probably the latter. The *Starforda* was probably over the Locksbrook at the village.

As the survey ends at Weston, it must have begun at or near there.

I am inclined to think that the Old Lane of 13 is the road which runs WSW. from Weston village, called Penn Hill Road in OM6; and that the by, followed that road out of Weston for a long $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to a field called Hollypits, which may represent the *Horpyt* of 13. The name of the cattlepen of 13 and 14 survives probably in that of Penn Hill (OM6) the hill a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Weston village, and in the field-names Hat Penn and Pitty Pen, which are on the hill. The latter name will be seen to be very significant in relation to the juxtaposition of a pit

and a cattlepen in the survey. I think also that the Wolf Slade was the little valley up which the W. by. of the parish runs just SW. of Dean Hill (OM1). The *Weg* of 17 must have run along the W. by. of the parish N. from the Wolf Slade right up to *Alesbeorh*. Thus the land included in the survey seems to be what might be called the middle west part of the parish.

The Second Charter.

B.814, K.408 is a charter recording the grant of 5 hides *aet Westtune* to the thegn Aethelere by King Eadmund in A.D. 946. Identifications. Birch : Weston, Somerset.

Kemble : Weston, Somerset.

Surveys.

There are two surveys attached to the charter, of which the first gives the bounds of a small detached piece of ploughland, consisting of only nine strips, or about 9 acres. It is naturally impossible to follow the landmarks of so small a piece of ground in detail, but it seems probable that they were in the SE. part of the parish of Corston, the field in the SE. corner of that parish.¹

The Second Survey.

Of the several hundred surveys I have examined and solved in the course of some years past, this survey presents more difficulty than any one I have come across which contained any landmarks which can be recognised at the present day.

That the survey goes back to an original of the Saxon age is unquestionably the case ; but the extant copy is probably of later date than that of the grant.

Heading : *This synd tha land gemeru the sceotath dun to Pucan Wyllle* : 'These are the Bounds which run down to Puck's Spring.'

In the Proceedings of the *Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*,² ix, 145, in an article by the Rev. T. W. Whale, it is said that *Pucan Wyl* was under Kelston Knoll,

¹ It would be absurd to try to give any detailed determination of the landmarks ; and, even if it could be given, the results would be quite unimportant.

² Mr. A. T. Wicks of Monkton Combe School gave me this information.

which is marked in OM6 in the SW. corner of Weston parish. It is evidently the little stream which forms the S. part of the W. by. of the parish, and flows into the Avon.

1. *Of Pucan Wylle andlang Broces to Hida Wudu* : ‘From Puck’s Spring or Stream along the Brook to the Wood of the Hide.’

2. *Of, etc. up to tham III Aeceran* : ‘From Hide Wood up to the 3 Strips of Ploughland.’

3. *Of, etc. to tham Garan* : ‘From the Three Strips of Ploughland to the Gore (triangular strip of ploughland).’

4. *Of, etc. to tham othran Garan* : ‘From the Gore to the other Gore.’

5. *Andlang Riges to tham Lytle Mappeldre* : ‘Along the Ridge to the Little Mapletree.’

6. *Of tham Mappeldre dun to tham otheran Stan up oth a Hyller* :¹ ‘From the Mapletree down to the other² Stone up as far as a Hill.’

7. *Of tham Mappeldre³ to tham Haeg Thorne* : ‘From the Mapletree to the Thorntree in the Hedge.’

8. *Of, etc. to tham Broce* : ‘From the Thorntree in the Hedge to the Brook.’

9. *Swa up be Broce thar Blac Wylle ut scyt* : ‘So up by the Brook to where the Black Spring gushes out.’

10. *Of, etc. to tham Wic be westan Blac Wylle ut scyt* : ‘From the Black Spring to the Dairy Farm to the west of where the Black Spring gushes forth.’

11. *Of, etc. to tharr Hapuldre* : ‘From the Dairy Farm to the Appletree.’

12. *Of thare Haran Apuldre to than Alre stan (sic) onforan tham Hylle* : ‘From the Hoar Appletree to the Aldertree standing (?) in front of the Hill.’

13. *Of, etc. to tham twam Wyca standath on Gerewe eal swa th’ Gemere gaeth swa up to tham Wice stynt* : ‘From the Alder-

¹ Certain mistaken forms of words in this and the previous landmark show that the copyist of the extant copy of the survey was almost certainly not acquainted with Saxon of the age of the grant. It may be even that they might be taken to indicate that the copy is of a date long after the Conquest.

² This looks as if a landmark mentioning a previous stone had been omitted.

³ Evidently some confusion in copying the text.

tree to the two Wychelms in the Row of Trees as (along) the Balk which runs up to where the Wychelm stands.¹

14. *Beneothan Baelles Waege* : ‘Beneath Bael’s Way.’

This is perhaps part of the previous landmark.

15. *Of tham Wice innan Baelles Weg* : ‘From the Wychelm to Bael’s Way.’

16. *Andlang Baelles Waege up to thaere Styge* : ‘Along Bael’s Way up to the Path running uphill.’

17. *Andlang Styge ut to tham Holan* : ‘Along the Path running uphill to the Hollow.’

18. *Of, etc. to tham Mappuldre* : ‘From the Hollow to the Mapletree.’

19. *Of, etc. to tham Waege to Huttes Aesce* : ‘From the Mapletree to the Way to Hut’s Ashtree.’

20. *Swa be Bege* (read *Byge* ?) *to Lytle Wyllle* : ‘So by the Bend (?) (or Corner) to Little Spring.’

21. *Of, etc. into Pucan Wyllle* : ‘From Little Spring to Puck’s Spring.’

This brings the survey back to the landmark 1. It is to be suspected that this is the end of one survey, and that the landmarks which follow refer to a different piece of land. The survey attached to the previously cited charter showed the same peculiarity.

22. *On* (read *Of* ?) *tham Ealdan Hamstealle the Aethelere ahte to Plegedic* : ‘From (?) the Old Cattleshed with a house attached to it which Aethelere possessed to the Play Dyke (Dyke of the Playground ?).’

23. *Of, etc. to Higi Wegge* : ‘From the Play Dyke to the Hay Way.’

24. *Of, etc. into Anlipi Thyrnan* : ‘From the Hay Way to the Thorn Thicket which stands by itself.’

25. *Up, etc. into Selardes Pole into Loxan* : ‘Up the Thicket which stands by itself to Selards Brook to Locksbrook.’

26. *Of, etc. into Afenan* : ‘From Locksbrook to the Avon.’

27. *Swa bei Ea to Brihtwoldes Were* : ‘So by the river to Brihtwold’s Weir.’

¹ The Saxon is curious, possibly owing to some corruption in copying ; but I think the sense is such as I have expressed in the translation.

28. *Of tham Were to there Dic* : ‘From the Weir to the Dyke.’

29. *Of, etc. to tham Wealle* : ‘From the Dyke to the Wall.’

30. *Of, etc. into Hlipgete* : ‘From the Wall to the Gate of the Deerleap.’

31. *Of, etc. into tham Hachan* : ‘From the Gate of the Deerleap to the Hatchgate (?).’

32. *Of, etc. in to Claenan Feldan* : ‘From the Hatchgate (?) to the Open land devoid of Bush.’

33. *Tharan on Loxan* : ‘Then to Locksbrook.’

34. *A be Loxan to tham Gemythan* : ‘Following Locksbrook to the Crossroads.’

35. *Of, etc. up be Midderice* : ‘From the Crossroads up by Middle Ridge.’

36. *Of, etc. to Stutardes Cumbe to Rawuwe* : ‘From Middle Ridge to Stutardes Combe to the Row of Trees.’

37. *Of, etc. to Stennihte Wege* : ‘From the Row of Trees to the Stony Way.’

38. *Of, etc. a be Egge th’ thu cymmes to tham Wealle* : ‘From the Stony Way following the Top of the Slope till you come to the Wall.’

39. *Of, etc. swa north th’ thu cyme to thaes Wealles Hyrnan* : ‘From the Wal so north till you come to the Angle in the Wall.’

40. *Of, etc. a be Wealle th’ thu cyme to Elle Beorhan* : ‘From the Angle following the Wall till you come to Ael . . .’s Barrow.’

41. *Of, etc. into Stanclude a be Hege to Ealdan Wycan to tham Wealle* : ‘From Ael . . .’s Barrow to the Rock of the Stone following the Hedge to the Old Wick (Dairy Farm) to the Wall.’

42. *Of, etc. a be Hege aest into Loxan* : ‘From the Wall following the Hedge once more to Locksbrook.’

(Note added.) *XIII aeceras liggat buuan there Byri with thes abbudes gemaere* : ‘Thirteen strips of ploughland lie above the camp over against the abbot’s boundary (or balk).’

The obviously confused forms of names in this survey¹ suggest that the copyist of the survey was copying a document

¹ Mediaeval spelling was such that it is impossible to say what forms of words might not be perpetrated in local documents. But such spellings as *hapuldre* of 11, *bege* of 20, *hachan* of 31, *midderice* of 35, and *rawuwe* of 36 are unique in the charters, and do not belong, so far as I know, to the Saxon age.