

7. *Thanen on thar Eorth Briste* : ‘Then to the Landslip.’

This must have been on a hillslope ; and was probably on the E. by. to the E. of North Town (OM1).

8. *And thanen on Ruwanleighe on than Ealde Heie Rewe* : ‘And then to Rough Lea to the Old Hedgerow.’

A cross-reference to this lea in the Pilton charter shows it to have been on the E. by. to the E. of the village of North Wootton. The hedgerow is also mentioned in the Pilton charter. It must have been a line of trees planted as a wind-shelter along that part of the by.

9. *Thanen on than Schiren Mor midward* : ‘Then to the middle of the Swampy Ground on the Boundary (of the Grant).’<sup>1</sup>

10. *And soa west after Streme bi twice Bradan Mede and Driganhurst* : ‘And so west after (passing) the Stream (it passes) between Broad Mead and Dry Copse.’

This copse is mentioned in the Pilton charter. It stood at the SE. angle of North Wootton parish about 300 yds. NNW. of Hearne House. Also from this and the Pilton charter it may be gathered that a stream ran formerly down the S. end of the E. by. of Wootton.

11. *Soa forth bi suthene Herthine on Tettanstaples* : ‘So on to the south of . . . to Tetta’s Poles.’

These must have been on the S. by. of the parish.

12. *Thanen on Clewan Hithe on than midde mestan Thorn* : ‘Then to Clay (?) Landingplace (or Riverbank) to the midmost Thorn-tree.’

See landmark 1.

<sup>1</sup> I have translated *Scir* in this way because I find it in the charters applied to the boundary of a large general area. It is true that *maere* and *gemaere* may be used in the same sense ; but they seem to be applied (a) to the balks of ploughlands : (b) to the boundary of a land-unit when the boundary happens at that point to be formed by the balks of ploughlands. To make the latter quite clear I may instance such references as *Stifinghaema Gemaere* or *Kingtuninga Gemaere* in two Berkshire charters. They refer to the Boundaries of Steventon and Kingston Bagpuize respectively, but to those boundaries at points where they are touched by a neighbouring land-unit, not to the whole circuit of the boundaries of those parishes ; and, furthermore the ploughlands of Steventon and Kingston came to the boundaries of those parishes at the points of contact to which reference is made.

## NORTH WOOTTON

*Field Names.*

Measured from Launcherley (OM1) :

Sub-chanter's Dole : 1 fur. SSW. (V). Stearts :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SSE. (V). Touching Shord : 3 fur. S. by E. (V). Stone Stile : 3 fur. SSE. Varnhams : 3 fur. E. (VV). Chewcombe :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. E. by S.

From the church in the village (OM1) :

Slough Corner :  $4\frac{3}{4}$  fur. SW. by W. (V). Paradise :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. by S. (V). Cookford :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SSW. Rife :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNW. (V). Chissel Field :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. by W. (V). Chissels :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. (V). Major's Batch :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. ESE. (V). Sidelands :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E. (V). Late Catcotts :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NE. Cleves :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE. by N. (V). Boxridge : 3 fur. slightly E. of N. Coomb :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur N. Garstone :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNW. (V). Godney Piece :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NW. by N. Blinman Hill :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NW.

From the farm at Barrow (OM1) :

Batch :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. WNW.

From Edwick Farm (OM1) :

Chizel : 3 fur. E. by N. (V).

From Redlake Farm (OM1) :

Little Sarch : 150 yds. S. (V). Harty Gate :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. Soters Field :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NE. Stakeways :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NE. by E.

## MELLS

Mells is about 4 m. W. of Frome.

*Charter.*

B.776, K.393 is a charter recording the grant of 20 hides at *Milne*<sup>1</sup> to the Earl Arthelstan by King Edmund in 942.

*Survey.*

The text of the extant survey appears to be of the earlier half of the 13th century. There is no intrinsic evidence of its being a copy of an earlier survey.

<sup>1</sup> Spelt *Melnes* in what is probably a title added to the original document at a later date.



1. *Erist of Todanbrigge* (read *Todanbergh*e from landmark 16) *of thare Muchel Dich on Mordrancombe* : 'First from Toda's Camp from the Great Dyke to Murder Combe.'

2. *Of, etc. on Slacombe* : 'From Murder Combe to . . . Combe.'

The survey begins at the Mells Stream near the SE. angle of the parish. The actual point is the NW. angle of Tedbury Camp (OM1), the camp being of course the *Todanbergh* of the survey. The Great Dyke is the western ditch of the camp, along which the parish by. passes. Murder Combe is still so called (OM6). It is that part of Whatley Bottom (OM1) at the point where the latter is crossed by the road from Frome to Mells. *Slacombe* of 2 is Whalley Bottom, along which the parish by. passes.

3. *Of, etc. on Boreswelle* : 'From . . . Combe to Boar's Spring.'

This was on the S. by. of the parish, the spring marked on OM6 about 1 fur. NW. of Chantry (OM1).

4. *Of, etc. on than Merkedden Ok to Feger Ok* : 'From Boar's Spring to the Marked Oak to Fair Oak.'

The Marked Oak was probably at the SW. angle of the parish about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Little Elm (OM1). The Fair Oak was probably on the W. by. about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. of SW. angle, where the by. makes a slight bend.

5. *Thanen on Winaswelle* (read *Ineswelle* from next landmark) : 'Then to Ine's Spring (or Streamlet).'

This is the small brook which the W. by. crosses at the Hare Warren (OM6), the wood which lies W. of Finger Farm (OM1).

6. *Of Ineswelle on Worhanan Berghe* : 'From Ine's Streamlet to . . . Barrow.'

7. *On Wolfbergh* : 'To Wolf Barrow.'

These two last landmarks were probably barrows on the high land about Melcombe Wood (OM1).

8. *Thanen on Wolfpol* : 'Then to Wolf Brook.'

This was the brook on the W. by. which passes through Vobster (OM1).

9. *Of, etc. end lang stremes on Schippeburg* (read *Schipperrugge*) *westward* : 'From Wolf Brook along the stream to the west side of Sheep Ridge.'

The old name survives in that of Shipperidge Wood, the small wood just outside the W. by. to the SE. of Upper Vobster (OM1). There is no sign apparently of a camp on the ridge on which the wood stands; and so I have amended the reading, and take the landmark to be the ridge itself.

Before reaching the ridge the by. runs for about a furlong along the *Wolfpol*, as described in the landmark.

10. *On Harenapildorewei*: 'To the Way of the Hoar Appletree.'

This was probably along the line of road on the W. by. which crosses that by. to the E. of Newbury House (OM1).

11. *There he out lit on Mereston*: 'Then it goes on to the Boundary Stone.'

This stone, as the next landmark indicates, was where the road running E. from Babington Church meets the W. by. of the parish.

12. *Of, etc. end lang Mereweies to Likan Trowe*: 'From the Stone along the Boundary Way to Lika's (?) Tree.'

The Boundary Way is the road which runs along the E. edge of Babington Park. The by. follows it till about 400 yds. N. of the railway.

13. *Thanen est lang Dich to Redwines Thorne*: 'Then east along the Dyke to Redwin's Thorntree.'

The by., as described in the survey, now begins to run E. along the N. by. of the parish. Along this by. the Dyke ran. The tree was evidently at the NE. angle of the parish by., nearly due W. of the village of Buckland Denham.

14. *Thanen on Baddanpille*: 'Then to Badda's Brook.'

15. *Of, etc. on Berleighe mideward*: 'From the Brook to the middle of Barrow Lea.'

Barrow Hill (OM1) is marked in Buckland Denham parish E. of where the railway cuts the E. by. of Mells. The lea must have been close to or about the line of the railway. Various springs are marked on the hillside near this part of the E. by. *Baddan Pil* was probably some small brook flowing from one of them, perhaps at one of the angles in the E. by. to the N. of the railway.

16. *Thanen endlang Hagen on Petanberberwe*: 'then along the Hedge of the Game Enclosure to . . . Camp.'<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I fancy that the name of the camp is corrupted in the text; but I cannot emend it.



This is evidently the camp on Newbury Hill (OM1). Probably the neighbouring wood called Newbury Firs is a surviving remnant of the Game Enclosure.

17. *Thanen on tha Stanenpile*: 'Then to the Heap of Stones.'

This was where the E. by. makes a short bend when it comes to Wadbury (OM1) Valley.

18. *Of, etc. eft on Todanberghe on the Muchel Dich*: 'From the Heap of Stones to Toda's Camp to the Great Dyke.'

See landmark 1.

### YEOVIL

Yeovil is in the SE. of the county.

#### *Field Names.*

Measured from Marshes Hill Farm (OM1). *Hulle in the Marsh*, I.P.M., 14th cent.:

Coppett Hill:  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. (V). Linswell:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.

From Longcroft Farm (OM1):

Swincombe:  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. ESE.

From Great Lyde Farm (OM1). *La Lude*, I.P.M., 14th cent.

Saxon *hlid*, which seems to mean a deep stream course with steep banks:

Great Lyde:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. Budeham Hill:  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. by N  
Spitt Croft:  $5\frac{3}{4}$  fur. W. by N.

From Little Lyde (OM1) Farm (OM6):

Sydlings Mead:  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. W. by N. (V). Hather Mead:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m.

NW. Medway:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. Dislemoor: 3 fur. S. (V).

From the town railway station (OM1):

Kingstone Manor House:  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NW. by W. Reckel Ford  
Cross:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNW.

From the church at Goar Knap (OM1):

Ridgway:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. by W. Goldspit: 3 fur. N. by W.  
Milford Hill: 3 fur. NW.

From the workhouse (OM1):

Picket Witch:  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NE. *Pycit Cross*, Ancient Deed, *temp.*  
Rich. II. Parcroft Orchard:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. by E. *Percrofte*, *Pere-*  
*croft*, Ancient Deed, *temp.* Rich. II. "Pear tree Croft." Perry-

thorne :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW. by N. Northover :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. slightly W. of S. (V).

Common field names in the parish are :

Hanging (Adj.) (V). Sleight (V). Lynch. Farthing (V). Conagre (V).

#### MUDFORD

Mudford is just N. of Yeovil.

#### *Field Names.*

Measured from West Mudford Farm (OM6) at West Mudford (OM1) :

Silver Lake :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NW. by W. *Silver Lake*, I.P.M., 14th cent. (V). Yeston Hedge :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NW. Taswell Orchard : 1 fur. SE. by E. Hornsey Mead : 3 fur. slightly S. of E.

From the church in the village (OM1) :

Minchinton Orchard : 130 yds. SSW. (V). Puxey : 3 fur. S. by W. (V). Tontill : 3 fur. S. *Tothulle*, I.P.M., temp. Edw. I. 'Hill where watch is kept.' Broomhill :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW.

From Mudford Sock Farm (OM6) at Mudford Sock, *Parva Sokke*, F.A. 1346 (OM1) :

Great Ground : 3 fur. NNE. (V). Stone Lake :  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fur. E. by S. (V).

From Higher Farm (OM6) in Up Mudford (OM1) :

Swincombe :  $6\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW. by W. Broad Waindle :  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. WSW. Higher Waindle :  $4\frac{3}{4}$  fur. SW. by W. Lower Waindle :  $4\frac{1}{4}$  fur. WSW. *Weyn Hulle*, I.P.M., temp. Edw. I. *La Weynhull*, I.P.M., 14th cent. 'Wagon Hill?' The Moor :  $5\frac{1}{4}$  fur. W. (V). Nearlings : 1 fur. SW. by S. Tun Furlong :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. E. by S. (V). Shelf :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. by E. Dunford :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE. by S.

Common field names in the parish are :

Crate (V). Sleight (V).

#### RIMPTON

Rimpton is about 4 m. NNE. of Yeovil.

#### *Charters.*

There are two charters referring to its lands.

B.730, K.1116 is a charter recording the grant of 5 hides *act*



*Rimtune* by King Æthelstan to the thegn Athæred in A.D. 938.  
Identifications. Birch : Rimpton, Somerset.

Kemble : ? Rimpton, Somerset.

*Survey.*

The survey is either a copy, or the original, of a genuine document of the Saxon age—may be of the age of the grant.

B.931, K.1174 is a charter recording the grant of 5 hides *æt Rimtune* by King Eadred to the thegn Brihtric in A.D. 956.

Identifications as in the case of the previous charter.

*Survey.*

Of the same character as the survey of the previous charter.

*Survey of First Charter.*

1. *Aerest of Hig Broce suth and lang Dic on thone Herpath* :  
'First from Hay Brook south along the Dyke to the Highway.'

The Hay Brook is the large brook which flows through the villages of Sandford Orcas and Rimpton, and forms part of the E. by. of Rimpton to the E. of that village. In the second charter it is called Hunig Broc, 'Honey Brook.' Probably the variation of name is due to a mistake in copying.

A straight piece of parish by. goes due S. from the brook to the SE. angle of the parish. The Dyke went along this. The *herpath* was along the line of the road which runs W. from Sandford Orcas village and forms a large part of the SE. by. of the parish.

2. *West andlang Herpathes on Wendan Maere on Morth Dic* :  
'West along the highway to Wenda's Balk to Murder Dyke.'

This takes the survey along the highway of the previous landmark, *i.e.* along the E. part of the SE. by. of the parish. Wenda's Balk must have been where the by. leaves the line of the road. Murder Dyke ran along the W. part of the SE. by. of the parish to its most southerly angle about 400 yds. ESE. of Rowbarrow Farm (OM1).

3. *Thonon north andlang Herpathes on Withig Leas Wyrtruman* :  
'Then north along the Highway to the Hillfoot at Willow Lea.'

This highway was long the line of the road from Marston Magna to Sherborne which forms for more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. the S. part of the W. by. of the parish.

The Hillslope was the N. slope of Rimpton Hill, the actual point indicated being where the by. leaves the *herpath* about 3 fur. NNE. of Adber village.

4. *Thonne calling* (read *andlang*) *be Wyrtruman oth Ac Lea eastwearthne & nordthe weardne* : 'Then along the Hillslope as far as the north-east side of Oaklea.'

*Ac Lea* at the angle of the parish by. 3 fur. N. of Adber (OM1).

5. *Thanon on Hig Broc* : "Then to Hay Brook.'

This point is on the same brook as that of 1 ; but somewhat lower down it, where the W. by. of the parish meets it just at the W. edge of Rimpton village.

6. *East andlang Broces on thes Hiwisces Dic* : 'East along the brook to the Dyke of the Hide (family holding).'

The by., as described here, runs E. along the Hay Brook on the N. edge of the village.

The dyke ran along that part of the W. by. which runs N. from the village.

7. *North andlang Dices on thaet Strod* : 'North along the Dyke to the Marsh.'

The parish by. on the dyke runs almost due N. as here described. The marsh was in the northernmost part of the parish.

8. *East andlang Strodes* : 'East along the Marsh.'

This takes the survey along the short N. by. of the parish.

9. *Of, etc. on Wederangrafe Scagan* : 'From the Marsh to Weather<sup>1</sup> Grove Shaw (small wood).'

The name of this grove survives in that of Weathergrove Farm (OM1) in Sandford Orcas. Comparison with the survey of the other charter shows that this grove and shaw must have stood on that part of the E. by. which runs due E. and W. just to the N. of Weathergrove (OM1).

10. *Utt thurh thone Scagan andlang Beas Broces* : 'Out through the Shaw along (Brown ?) Brook.'

I cannot identify *Beas Broc* with certainty. A small stream

<sup>1</sup> It is possible that 'Windy Grove' would be a better translation



rises near Weathergrove Farm (OM1) and seems to flow NW. towards the by. just S. of Woodhouse (OM1); but the by., if it goes along this stream at all, only follows it for a few yards.

11. *Thonne suth be Wyrtruman eft on Hig Broc*: "Then south by the Hillfoot once more to Hay Brook."

This seems to refer to that part of the parish by. which runs S. from Woodhouse to the Hay Brook of landmark 1. The *Wyrtruma* is the foot of the slope of the line of hill which stands E. of this part of the by.

*Survey of the Second Charter.*

1. *Aerest on* (read of) *Mearh Forda upp on Hunig Broces Stream of* (read on) *Beorhtulfes Gemaer Dic*: 'First from the Ford on the Boundary to Honeybrook's Stream to Beorhtwulf's Boundary Dyke.'

The *Hunig Broc* is the *Hig Broc* of the previous charter. It is probable that the copyist has written *Hunig* by mistake, for in this present survey the brook is later called *Hig Broc*. The brook is that which runs through the villages of Sandford Orcas and Rimpton. The *Maerforda* must have been close on the E. edge of Rimpton village, where this brook crosses the parish by. *Beorhtulfes Dic* is the *Dic* of 1 of the previous survey. It ran along the E. by. of the parish from N. to S. just W. of the village of Sandford Orcas.

2. *Thonon suth on the Dic of* (read on) *tha West Langan Dic*: 'Then south to the Dyke to the West Long Dyke.'

This carries the survey south along the Dyke above mentioned to another dyke which ran along the E. part of the S. by. The orientation 'south' is accurate.

3. *Of, etc. on Waendan Maeres Lace*: 'From the Dyke to the Slow Stream at Wenda's Balk (or Boundary).'

This balk is mentioned in 2 of the previous survey. The *Lacu* was the small stream which rises in the middle of the S. by. of the parish, at Hanging Covert (OM6), and flows N.

4. *Thonon on Mor Dic*: 'Then to the Dyke of the Moor (swampy ground).'

This is the *Morth Dic* of 2 of the previous survey. It ran

along the W. part of the S. by. of the parish. As it is on high ground the reading of the first survey is probably correct.

5. *Aeft of Mor Dic north on Wendan Beorhes Hear Path*: 'Again from Moor Dyke north to the Highway of Wenda's Barrow.'

The orientation shows that the survey is now going up the W. by. of the parish. The *Herepath* is that of 3 of the previous survey, *i.e.* the road from Marston Magna to Sherborne which forms the S. part of the W. by. of Rimpton. The existence of the barrow is commemorated in the name Rowbarrow Farm (OM1) in Trent parish close to the southernmost angle of Rimpton.

6. *Of, etc. on Withig Leas Wyrtruman*: 'From the Highway to the Hillfoot at Willow Lea.'

This lea is that of 3 of the previous survey. It was where, at the re-entering angle of the Rimpton by., about 3 fur. NNE. of the village of Adber (OM1), the highway ceases to be the by.

7. *Ofer Cattes Flot on Eatan Beares Wyrtruman*: 'Over Cat's Intermittent Stream<sup>1</sup> to the Hillfoot at Eata's Wood where swine are pastured.'

The neighbouring landmarks rather than the landmark itself show that the point here indicated is the westernmost angle of the parish about 3 fur. N. of the village of Adber (OM1). The identity of the *Cattes Floda* is not apparent from the map; but it is just possible that someone who has an intimate knowledge of the ground might identify it.

8. *Thonon east oth Oslaces Leas East Ende*: 'Then east as far as the East End of Oslac's Lea.'

After landmark 7 the parish by. runs ENE. That is the part referred to in this landmark. Oslac's Lea must have been at the re-entering angle of the W. by. about 3 fur. SW. of the village of Rimpton.

9. *North be Wyrtruman on tha East Langan Dic Wale oththa Ealdan Dic weste wearde*: 'North by the Hillfoot to the

<sup>1</sup> *Flot* or *Fleot*, a term which is always, so far as I know, used of a wide stretch of water like an estuary or a mere, seems impossible here. I have read *flod* (*floda*), a term meaning either, as in the Berkshire charters, a large intermittent spring, or, as in those of Hampshire, a large stream which flows only in rainy weather.



(wall ?) of the East Long Dyke, as far as the west end of the Old Dyke.’

This carries the survey up that part of the W. by. which runs N. to the W. of the village of Rimpton.

The East Long Dyke, if that is its proper name,<sup>1</sup> ran along the above-mentioned part of the by. The Old Dyke must have run from that angle in the parish by. which is due W. of the village towards the *Hig Broc*. The by. would meet it, as described in the survey, at its west end.

10. *Thonon east on Dic oth heo wend north on Hig Broces Stream*: ‘Then east to the Dyke till its turn north to the Stream of Hay Brook.’

This is on the whole a very accurate description of that part of the W. by. which runs ENE. on the W. edge of Rimpton village. The Dyke passed along it in a generally eastern direction. But it bends N., as described in the survey, before reaching the Hay Brook, which is, as has been seen, the stream which skirts the village on the N.

11. *Thonon eft upp and lang streames on Maereforth* (read *Ford*) *neothowearðne*: ‘Then again up along stream (to a point lower down than Boundary Ford).’<sup>2</sup>

There can be no question that the stream here is that part of Hay Brook which forms the parish by. to the N. of the W. end of Rimpton village. Nor can there be any doubt that the landmark takes the survey to the re-entering angle of the parish by. immed. N. of the centre of the village. But landmark 1 shows the Boundary Ford to have been on the Hay Brook on the opposite by. of the parish along  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. of this angle. The language of the landmark is comprehensible, but it is unusual. it means apparently that the point to which it refers was below the ford.

12. *Thonon north and lang Dic utt thurh Wynna Wudu on*

<sup>1</sup> I strongly suspect that the copyist of the text has written *east* for *west*.

<sup>2</sup> I have translated the words in brackets in the light of the topography rather than of the language used. Still *on Maereford neothowearðne* would, on the analogy of such expressions in charter surveys, mean ‘below Boundary Ford,’ though, as a fact, I have never so far found such an expression used of a point at a considerable distance from the landmark mentioned.

*Stroth* (read *Strod*) north weard : 'Then north along the Dyke out through Wynna's<sup>1</sup> Wood to the Marsh on its north side.'

The dyke is the *Hiwisce*s *Dic* of 5 of the previous survey. It ran along the N. part of the W. by. The marsh is also mentioned in 6 and 7 of the previous survey. It was in the N. end of the parish.

13. *Thonon east on thone Maer Hagan* : 'Then east to the Hedge of the Game Wood.'

This carries the survey along the short N. by. of the parish. The *Haga* came up to the NE. angle of the parish.

14. *Andlang Hagan suth on Feld on Wyrtruman oth Wederan Grafes suth ende* : 'Along the Hedge of the Game Wood to the Hillfoot as far as the south end of Weather Grove.'

For Weather Grove see 8 of the previous charter.

The *Feld* must have been in the NE. part of the parish. The *Wyrtruma* was the hillslope along which the N. part of the E. by. runs. The *haga* ran along the N. part of the E. by. of the parish.

15. *Thonne west andlang Hearpothes* : 'Then west along the Highway.'

S. and ESE. of Woodhouse (OM1) the E. by. runs W. and E. for  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Along this runs what is now apparently little more than a track, the line of which is continued E. by a footpath in Corton Denham parish, and W. by a line of road running to Marston Magna. This is apparently the herepath of the landmark.

16. *Suth on tha Ealdan Dic aeft on Mer Forth* (read *Ford*) : 'South to the Old Dyke once more to Boundary Ford.'

For the ford see 1.

The Old Dyke ran down the by. which runs S. from Woodhouse (OM1).

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A note is appended to the charter saying the Brihtric granted this land at Rimpton to the Old Monastery (at Winchester) after his death, together with 1 hide of land which he had subsequently acquired, and with it the charter which King Eadred

<sup>1</sup> I do not think that *wynna* can be from *wynn*, 'joy' or 'bliss.' It occurs elsewhere as an attribute in the charters: e.g. *Wynna Baec*, where *baec* means a small intermittent stream.



had granted him, to go into their collection of charters, which Æthestan the king had previously granted on the agreement that he was to enjoy the use of the land during his lifetime, and it was then to pass to the holy place as well provided with 'meat and men and all things' as when he got it, for the benefit of his soul.

The witnesses to this appendix are of an unusual type, *viz.* Archbishop Dunstan, the bishops Athelwold and Ældstan, Abbot Æthelgar, the monastery at Glastonbury, and the two monasteries, the Old and the New, at Winchester.

#### HENSTRIDGE

Henstridge is in Somerset about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE. of Sherborne, Dorset.

#### *Charter.*

B.923, K.455 is a charter recording the grant of 5 hides at *Hengstesrig* by King Adred to the thegn Brihtricin A.D. 956.

#### *Survey.*

The forms or words in the survey suggests that the extant copy of it is of the very latest Saxon age or perhaps a little later, the greater part of a century after the reputed date of the grant. But it may of course be a copy of an earlier survey in which copy the copyist has used the forms of words current in his own day.

I have looked at this survey on many occasions in the course of the last few years without having been able to determine the landmarks with that certainty which is possible in the case of many other Somerset surveys. I *think* my solution is possibly correct. More than that I would not say of it.

The survey is unusual in that it is taken against the clock, contrary to the very prevalent practice of Saxon surveyors.<sup>1</sup>

1. *Arest of Horspoles Heauede anlang Dich on Ludenham :*

<sup>1</sup> Anyone who tries to solve it on the assumption that it is taken with the clock, like perhaps 97 per cent. of the surveys attached to the charters, will soon discover the impossibility of solving it on those lines.

‘First from the Head of Horse Pool, (or, possibly, Stream,) along the Dyke to Luda’s Enclosure, (or, possibly, House).’

In the charters *pol* is undoubtedly used sometimes as a variant form of *pyl*, which in the western parts of England denotes a stream.

This landmark is probably on the Cale River at the NE. angle of the parish, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW. of Higher Nyland (OM1). It is customary for surveyors to begin their work at some cardinal angle of a by. It is also probable that in this case the *Horspol* was a pool in the river. The dyke would be the straight watercourse which forms the E. part of the N. by. of the parish. The site of *Ludenham* would be hardly likely to be determinable at the present day. There is a Lot Moor on the N. by. about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. of the Cale. It is possible, though not probable, that the ‘Lot’ survives from the old name.

2. *Of, etc. along streames on Eldenham*: ‘From Luda’s Enclosure along stream to (Old ?) Enclosure (or House).’

The stream is the watercourse above mentioned. The enclosure was probably where the N. by. going W. leaves the stream at the angle in the by. to the NW. of Yenston hamlet (OM1).

3. *Thannen forth to there Ealden Hege*: ‘Then on to the Old Hedge.’

This hedge ran probably along all the W. part of the N. by. as far as Redhouse Farm (OM1).

4. *Thannen forder be Hegen one* (read *on*) *Stoc Wey*: ‘Then on by the Hedge to (Stake ?) Way.’

This way may have been on the line of the road on which the by. abuts close to Redhouse (OM1) Farm.

5. *Of, etc. andlang Hecgham to Filed* (read *Fileth*) *Hamme*: ‘From (Stake ?) Way along the Enclosure with a Hedge to Hay Enclosure.’

It looks as if that semi-detached part of the parish which lies W. of Henstridge Bowden was not included in the grant. No certain, but various possible, reasons for this may be suggested. It may be a later addition to the parish; or it may have been in former days pasture which Henstridge shared in common with neighbouring land-units. It is practically certain that in those days any hay land there would be in



the neighbourhood of a stream, not on the side of East Hill (OM1). It seems probable therefore that this Hay Enclosure was at the head of the stream which rises just S. of Henstridge Bowden (OM1).

6. *Of, etc. ut thurth there Groue on irichte to there Eald Dich :* 'From Hay Enclosure out through the (Grove ?) straight to the Old Dyke.'

Possibly the grove was on the site of the woods in the SW. part of the parish, WNW. of Toomer Farm (OM1).

7. *Of there, etc. on irichte to Herepath :* 'From the Old Dyke straight to the Highway.'

Probably the Old Dyke ran down the S. part of the W. by. to the N. of Copse House Farm (OM1). The Highway is the road now called Landshire Lane (OM1) which forms the S. by. of the parish, and which the W. by. meets at Copse House Farm (OM1).

8. *Of, etc. anlang richtes to Lortenwille on tha Elden Dich :* 'From the Highway along it straight to (Lorta's ?) Spring to the Old Dyke.'

The spring or small stream here mentioned may have been that which crosses Landshire Lane a short  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE. of Copse House Farm (OM1). The Old Dyke would appear to have been a dyke by the side of the road. As tracks tended, owing to the tendency of wayfarers to avoid places which had been cut up by traffic, to spread to a considerable width, the dyke would be taken as a more precise by.

9. *Of, etc. on Duccenhulle :* 'From the Old Dyke to (Duck ?)<sup>1</sup> Hill.'

The hill is perhaps that rise on the by. just E. of Landshire Bridge (OM1).

10. *Of, etc. on Cawel :* 'From (Duck ?) Hill to the (river) Cale.'

This carries the survey to the SE. corner of the parish where the S. by. abuts of the Cale at Cale Bridge (OM1).

11. *Andlang Dich on Wincawel :* 'Along the Dyke to . . . Cale.'

Though it is possible to see that the Wincawel is that Bow

<sup>1</sup> I am inclined to suspect that *Duccen-* is for *Doccan-*, and that the meaning is 'Hill where Docks grow.'

Brook (OM1) which enters the Cale a short  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Cale Bridge (OM1), it is not easy to account for the reference to a dyke, unless the channel of the Cale from the junction with Bow Brook to Cale Bridge had been dealt with artificially. It would seem to be that piece of river to which *Dich* here refers.

12. *Thannen anlang streames on Horses Poles Heaved* :  
'Then along the stream to the Head of Horse Pool.'

The by. goes along Bow Brook to landmark 1.

*Field Names.*<sup>1</sup>

Measured from Cale Bridge (OM1) :

Killbridge Mead, immed. NW. Probably a mistake for Cale Bridge.

Measured from Hackthorne Farm (OM1) :

Cheterlea :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. ENE. Great Syles : 3 fur. ESE. Little Heaven : 3 fur. S. by E. Possibly the old past participle of the verb to 'heave,' with the meaning land on a rise. Woolridges :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. WSW.

Measured from Bellman's Cross (OM1) :

Kittles Moor (V) :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. W. by N. Oat Stubbs :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. by E. Dunn Meadow :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE. Baseland :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. E. by N. Crate (V) : 3 fur. SE. Huntingford :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. slightly W. of S. Dunnance Meadow :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. SSW.

Measured from Landshire Bridge :

Burgeham : immed. NW. Higher Furlong (V) :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW. Measured from Common Lane Farm (OM1) :

Stafford : immed. NW. Probably a 'ford marked with a stake. Combe Hill : 3 fur. WSW. Culverton : 3 fur. SW. by W. Perham's Plot :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. by S. Tilwell :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW. by S. Chisel (V). Ground :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. S. by W.

Measured from the cross-roads at Henstridge Ash (OM1) :

Oakswell :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. ENE. Coxwells :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. by N.

Measured from the church (OM1) in Henstridge village :

Shotto :  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NE. Bulberry :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. WSW. Smokeham :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. by N.

<sup>1</sup> Owing to the somewhat sketchy nature of the T.A. map the positions of the field names are only approximate, though they are very nearly accurate.



Measured from the summit of Windmill Hill (OM1) :

Cold Hill :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE. Gilted Hay :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. ESE. Stain Hill :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SSE. Probably 'Stone Hill.' Lineham : immed. WSW. Goar Mead : 1 fur. SW. Middle Hook :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SSW. Higher Hooks :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW. by S. Long Hook :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW.

Measured from Inwood House (OM1) :

East Smokem : 3 fur. SE. by E. Chatter Close : 3 fur. NE. by E. Rixey Bed (V) :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NNE. Fivels :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NW. Bowden Common : 5 fur. W.

Measured from Toomer Farm (OM1) :

Butts Yarden :  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. NW. by W. Great Yarden :  $6\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NW. Great Turnwood : 7 fur. WNW.

Measured from Redhouse Farm (OM1) :

Little Henwood :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW. Long Furlong (V) :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW. by W. Great Benverland :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. WSW. Benverland :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Shore Down :  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fur. WSW. 'Down on the boundary.'

#### MEARE

Meare is in the N. centre of the county.

#### Charter.

B.920, K.438 is a charter recording the confirmation by King Edwith to Glastonbury Abbey of a vineyard at *Pathenebergh* at the reputed date A.D. 956.

#### Survey.

The survey is probably of the Saxon age.

*Pathenebergh* is Panborough in the SE. of the parish of Wedmore. The charter is indeed headed *Mere*. That is due to the fact that this piece of land was in that parish.

The grant deals with so very small an area that it is not likely that its bounds would be traceable with absolute certainty at the present day.

The survey begins with the words : 'Hiis autem limitibus prefatum rus cum colle humifero undique circumgirari videtur.'

The 'collis humiferus' is probably Barrow Hill (OM6) a long  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. ESE. of Panborough.

1. *Herist of Tunsing Were on the rihte on Midemedede* : 'First from the Weir of the Tunsings straight to Middle Mead.'

This weir was probably on the stream, called *Lith Lake* in the charter of the 12 hides of Glastonbury, which forms the S. by. of Wedmore parish just to the S. of Panborough.

2. *Of, etc. up on the rihte on Oslakes Leage weste ward* : 'From Middle Mead straight up to Oslac's Lea on its west side.'

The next landmark makes it fairly certain that this lea was immed. SE. of Panborough hamlet.

3. *Thanon the rihte on Coudenesham* : 'Then straight to Couden's House.'

This is almost certainly the *Cumesham* of the Glastonbury 12 hide charter. It was situated immed. S. of Panborough.

4. *Thanon ut on Midnemor* : Then out to Middle Moor (swampy ground).

The by. went S. to include a portion of the swampy ground in the parish of Meare just S. of Panborough.

5. *En lang Moris eft on Ea* : 'Along the Moor once more to the River.'

This carries the by. back to the *Lith Lake* (see landmark 1) which forms the by. between Meare and Wedmore.

It will be seen that, though Panborough is in Wedmore parish, this small grant lay immed. S. and SE. of it in the parish of Meare.

#### SHAPWICK

Shapwick is a few miles due E. of Glastonbury.

#### *Charter.*

B.147, K.76 is a charter recording the grant by Æthelhard, king of Wessex, of 60 hides at *Pouholt* to Glastonbury at the reputed date A.D. 729. The grant is, however, headed *Schapwik*.

#### *Survey.*

The survey attached to the grant is a curious one. It has two features characteristic of the earliest Saxon charters :



(a) the descriptive matter is in Latin ; (b) only the four main bounds or sides of the survey are given. But the forms of words in the survey are of the first half of the 13th century (1200–1250) at earliest. This is a very curious combination of characteristics. It is, I think to be explained by the fact that the two of the landmarks are village names which could be easily modernised to their form in the 13th century : one is a river name *Cari* which had probably remained unaltered ; and the other two, which would be originally *Cealcbroc* and *Caerswyll*, would be landmarks easily recognisable in the 13th century, so that the copyist could give their contemporary names. Thus I am inclined to conclude that the extant copy of the survey is a copy of an original of possibly four or five centuries earlier.

The Latin descriptive matter is given in translation :

1. ‘ On the east Chalkbrook (*Chalkbrok*).’
2. ‘ On the south the boundary is Watercress Stream (*Carswelle*) (which flows into ?) the Cary river (*Cari*) and the Cary river (*Cari*) as far as the place called Chedzoy (*Chedesie*).’
3. ‘ And it has on the west the lands which belong to Cossington (*Cosingtone*).’
4. ‘ On the north half of a marsh.’<sup>1</sup>

The mention of the lands of Chedzoy and Cossington as bounding the grant shows that it contained a good deal besides Shapwick. This would be suggested by the large size of the grant—60 hides. It would seem to include, besides Shapwick, the parishes of Catcott, Edington, Chilton upon Polden, Stawell and Sutton Mallet, and, perhaps, Moorlinch.

It is plain that the orientation of the survey cannot be taken literally, though it is approximately correct. The course of the Cary River which is mentioned as the S. by. is now artificial. In former days it must have run close along the foot of the Polden Hills. This is shown by the detached portions of parishes in the marsh generally speaking to the S. of Moorlinch, additions evidently made to the parishes of Chilton under

<sup>1</sup> This looks very much as if the original draughtsman of the document had mistranslated some Saxon notes on the landmarks in which the words *north healf* occurred ; and it is probable that the landmark should really run : ‘ on the north side a marsh.’

Polden, Edington, Catcott and Shapwick when the marsh was drained centuries later than the reputed date of the grant.

Unfortunately there is no modern clue to the *Carswelle* and the *Chalkbrok*.

#### MIDDLEZOY

Middlezoy is about 5 m. ESE. of Bridgwater.

#### *Charter.*

B.143, K.74 is a charter recording the grant of 12 hides at *Sowy* by Ini, king of Wessex, to Glastonbury at the alleged date A.D. 725.

Identifications. Birch : Middlezoy, Somerset.

Kemble : Sowy, Somerset.

#### *Survey.*

Judging from the forms of words the survey may be of the latest Saxon age, *i.e.* the 11th century.

1. *Aerest of Wilbrihtispathē on midde Pedredistrem* : 'First from Wilbriht's Path to the middle of the River Parrett.'

The whole question of the positions of landmarks in this survey is rendered doubtful by the fact that it cannot be said how much of the lowest levels in the parish was capable of being employed for any agricultural purpose whatever at the time the survey was made. Assuming that the course of the Parrett was at the time of the survey the same as it is now, the low land of the SW. part of the parish was within the grant. It is also to be noted that the grant is a largish one of 12 hides. This land would be for arable purposes of much the same type as that of the Vale of White Horse in Berkshire, where the acreage per hide runs at about 110 acres. So the hidage of the grant would on that basis of calculation be about 1,300 acres, or a shade more than half the area of the present parish. One cannot assume more than at most the probability of this analogy, because the area of pasturage attached to each hide may have been larger than in the Berkshire parishes.

The curiously in and out nature of the SE. by. looks very much as if ploughland had come down to that part of the by.



at the time the by. was last defined. The path crossed that by. It is noticeable that Pathe is the name of a hamlet in Othery opposite to this part of the by. The survey does not say that the by. went *along* the path.

2. *Adoun endlangestremes on Bridweresmere* : 'Down along stream to the Pond at Bird Weir.'

This was presumably where the W. by. leaves the Parrett about a furlong N. of Moorland House (OM1).

3. *Thanen northriht endeland Midmores on Kari* : 'Then due north along Mid Moor (swampy ground) to the Cary.'

This one landmark carries the by. of the grant along the whole of whatever was the W. side of it, from the Parrett to the Cary. The general line of this by. may have corresponded in a general sense, in direction at any rate, with the present W. by. of the parish. The orientation is not quite correct, for the direction is NE. not due N. ; but such errors of orientation were almost inevitable at the time this survey was made. The modern W. by. of the parish shows in a quite unmistakable way that, at the time at which it took its present form, there was ploughland along the whole line of it. But, unless a large scheme of drainage was carried out in this particular region at a very early date, it is quite certain that much of this low land on this W. by. cannot all have been under the plough at the date of this survey. The question of drainage applies also to the course of the Cary. That has been straightened under some very comprehensive drainage scheme. At the time of the survey it ran probably in its natural course, which may or may not have been along the line of its artificial channel of the present day. This landmark brings the by. of the grant to that old course whatever it was.

4. *Thanen up endland Kari on Hamelondesmere on Poholte* : 'Then up along the Cary to . . . Land's Pond to . . .'

This evidently took the by. of the grant the whole way along its N., or, better, NE. by., *i.e.* along a line corresponding with the course of the Cary while it forms the NE. by. of the present parish. *Poholt* is said to have been in the parish of Shapwick. This *Poholt* cannot certainly have been in the main part of that parish which is 3 m. from the Middlezoy by., with lands of other parishes intervening. But there is a detached part of

Shapwick adjoining the modern Middlezoy by., on the other side of the Cary; and it may of course have been in that. The pond is, as might be expected, not distinguishable.

5. *Thanen south bi line endland Midwardmores est* (read *eft*) *on Wilbrihtes Pathes More*: 'Then south on a line along Midmoor once more to the Moor of Wilbriht's Path.'

This takes the by. of the grant down the E. by. of the present parish, or along something, generally speaking, resembling it. Probably Midmoor was somewhere E. of the village of Middlezoy. For Wilbriht's Path see landmark 1.

#### *Field Names.*

Measured from Langacre (OM1):

Birdenham: 1 fur. NW. Brockstone:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW.

From the church at Middlezoy (OM1):

Garston:  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. SE. by E. (V). Cutley:  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SSE. Stentway:  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. SW. (V).

From the cross-roads at Thorngrove (OM1):

Howit: 3 fur. NW. by W. Hatfield:  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NW. by W. Langdown Hill:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NE. by E. Abby Mead:  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE. Willake:  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW. (V). Damas Grove:  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. W. by S.

From the summit of the hill at King Alfred's Fort (OM1):

Murland:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNW. by N. Burrow Drove:  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNE. Rexmead:  $6\frac{3}{4}$  fur. NE.

#### HIGH HAM

High Ham is about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  WNW. of Somerton.

#### *Charter.*

B.1294, K.577 is a charter recording the grant of 7 hides at *Hamme* by King Edgar to Glastonbury Abbey, in exchange for other land, in A.D. 973.

Identifications. Birch: High Ham, Somerset.

Kemble: High Ham, Somerset.

#### *Survey.*

I do not think that the extant copy of the survey is of earlier



date than the late 12th or early 13th century. There is no intrinsic evidence of its being a copy of an earlier survey.

The determination of the bounds of the grant presents certain difficulties due to parts of the present parish being omitted from the grant, and to the by. passing therefore in places along lines not marked by any modern by. The whole of the N. part of the parish which lies on Sedgemoor is omitted, that area having been no doubt useless waterlogged land at the time the grant was made. Such omissions are found in other grants bordering on the great marshes of central Somerset.

The determination of the bounds is further confused by a mention of the Parret River, which does not touch the bounds of the modern parish at any point. This will be dealt with later.

In consequence of these difficulties it will be well to give the whole survey before attempting to determine any of the individual landmarks.

1. *Erest on Smalmoresheued* : ' First to the Head of Narrow Moor (swampy ground).'

2. *Suthe end lang Mors al so the Pil schet of Red Mor estward* : ' South along the Moor always as the Stream runs on the east side of Red Moor.'

3. *So south to Pille* : ' So south to the Stream.'

4. *Endlang Pilles on Mirranford* : ' Along the Stream to the Scattered<sup>1</sup> Ford.'

5. *Thanen on Wernanford mudeward* : ' Then to the (middle ?) of the Ford of the Wearne (river).'

6. *Op on Wernanstreme of (read on) the Pirie* : ' Up Wearne Stream to the Peartree.'

(Note interpolated) *thanen liggeth thritti acres this kingis* : ' There are then 30 strips of ploughland belonging to the king.'

7. *And thanen geth hit est on Werne* : ' And then it goes east to the Wearne.'

8. *Op endlang Wernestremes on Bradan Mores Heued* : ' Up along Wearne Stream to the Head of Broad Moor.'

9. *Thanen on the Smalehegrewe on Widanleighe westward* :

<sup>1</sup> I take this to be a ford which extended some way along the stream affording a choice of places where it could be crossed.

'Then to the Narrow Hedgerow (row of trees) to the west side of Wide Lea.'

10. *Thanen on Fautesham northward* : 'Then to the north side of . . . Enclosure.'

11. *Endlangweies on the Olde Dich* : 'Along the Way to the Old Dyke.'

12. *On Swicombesheued* (read *Swincombes*) : 'To the Head of Swine Combe.'

13. *On Wolcombesheued* : 'To the Head of Wool Combe.'

14. *For biethe of Wolschern westward* : ' . . . to the west side of . . .'<sup>1</sup>

15. *Thanen on Holanwei upward on than Stone* : 'Then to the Hollow Way uphill (?) to the Stone.'

16. *So eure bi eue on Snaþan westward* :

The reading I suggest is *so efer bi Efisc* (or, possibly, *efen*) on *Snaedan westward* : 'so always by the Overhanging Edge of the Wood' (or possibly 'on the level' as contrasted with the *upward* of the preceding landmark), 'to the Detached Piece of Land.'<sup>2</sup>

17. *Thanen on Stanwei upward* : 'Then to a point above' (or 'uphill to') Stone Way.<sup>3</sup>

18. *Endlangweies on Russeleighe upward* : 'Along the Way uphill to the Lea where Rushes grow.'

19. *So on Henleighe westward* : 'So to the west side of High Lea.'

20. *Thanen on Wirtroneshoe on Peret westward* : 'Then to the Ridge-end of the Hillfoot to the west side of the Parret.'<sup>4</sup>

21. *Thanen on Middemor* : 'Then to Middle Moor' (Swampy Ground).'

<sup>1</sup> The unusual forms of landmarks 12 and 13 would of themselves suggest that the text of the survey is corrupt hereabouts. There is no introductory *thanen* or *thonne*,—no *of*, etc. This leads to the suspicion that the wording of 14 is corrupt. I cannot translate it. The *-ern* of *Wolschern* may be a 'storehouse' of some kind.

<sup>2</sup> I need hardly say that this emendation of the passage is very tentative.

<sup>3</sup> If we are to take the use of the words in *-ward* in Saxon surveys as that of these later surveyors then the first of these alternative translations must hold good. But I fancy that the old use no longer prevailed, and that the second alternative is the meaning of 'upward' in this passage.

<sup>4</sup> I mistrust the reading of the landmark, but cannot suggest any emendation.



22. *Endlang Mores eft on Smalemor* : ' Along the Moor once to Narrow Moor.'

A convincing determination of all the landmarks of this survey is perhaps impossible. It is necessary to begin with those landmarks which can be identified, and then arrive at the others by something like dead reckoning.

Landmarks 18 and 19 give important clues to the elucidation of the survey. The north part of the high land of the parish is still called Henley ; and there can be no doubt that the *Henleighe* of 19 refers to what was probably a large area of rough pasture in this region.

The name of the *Russeleighe* of 18 survives at the present day in the field name Rushley which occurs about 3 fur. SW. of the church in the village. But the lea may have extended from the site of this field to the present W. by. of the parish. I think that it is probable that the part of this lea to which reference is made in 18 was in the NW. angle of the high land about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNE. of the hamlet of Beer (Om1). Thus the N. by. of the grant went along the N. edge of the high land in the present parish, and did not include that large area of Sedgemoor which now forms the N. part of the parish, land which was probably at the time of the grant so waterlogged as to be valueless, but which, when the region came to be drained, was allotted to High Ham.

The *Wirtrone* (*Wyrtruma*) was no doubt the foot of the slope where, near Wishel Farm (OM6), the high land sinks down to the marsh ; and the *Hoh* is possibly the end of the ridge which projects from the slope just S. of that farm.

But the most striking feature of this part of the survey is that the *Peret* (Parret) of 20 is undoubtedly the river Cary, which the parish by. meets about 1 fur. W. of Pitney Stert Bridge (OM1). Either the surveyors have made a mistake as to the identity of the stream, or, what is infinitely more probable, the name *Peret* was locally applied to the Cary, just as elsewhere in England we find in the days before maps two tendencies : to call a stream by different names in different parts of its course : to call tributaries of streams by the name of the main river. It is not possible to point to the exact place where the by. of the grant met the Cary since the course of that

river has been modified by drainage operations. But it is probable that it met it at a point further NW. than where it now meets it, for surveyors nearly always begin a survey at some cardinal angle in a by. ; and the angle at Pitney Stert Bridge (OM1) is probably the starting point of this survey. If so, then *Middemor* of 21 lay on the parish by. to the NW. of that bridge ; and *Smalemor* of landmarks 22 and 1 was in the immediate neighbourhood of the bridge.

The next determinable landmark is the *Wernanford* of 5. The name Wearne survives in that of the village in the parish of Huish Episcopi a short mile N. of Langport. But the name was originally that of the stream which runs down S. on the east edge of the village, and forms part of the S. part of the W. by. of High Ham parish. The ford was almost certainly where the Langport-Somerton road crosses the stream on the W. by. of High Ham about 3 fur. SSE. of Wearne village.

From the ford the by. of Ham runs for about 400 yds. up the Wearne ; and this part of it is described in 6. The Peartree must have stood where the by. leaves the stream about 1 fur. SE. of the E. end of Wearne village (OM1).

The thirty strips of ploughland belonging to the king may have been in the angle of Huish Episcopi parish which lies E. of the Wearne.

There can be little doubt that *est* has been written for *west* in landmark 7. The reference is to that part of the Ham by. which runs W. from the re-entering angle which is ENE. of Wearne (OM1). This meets the Wearne to the N. of Wearne village. We have now settled the positions of landmarks at the northern and southern ends of the grant.

The linking up of these portions of the by. is not so easy. Of the *Smalemor* of 1 there has already been occasion to speak. It was in the neighbourhood of Pitney Stert Bridge (OM1). The *Pill* of 2, 3, and 4 was a stream on the line of what is now Low Ham Rhyne. The contours show that this was the line of a stream. This stream forms the whole of the S. part of the present E. by. of the parish. The Red Moor of 2 was probably inside the E. by. to the S. of the *Smal Mor*.

Four shows that the *Mirran Ford* was on the *Pill*. Therefore it must have been where that stream crossed the by. of



the parish, *i.e.* at the angle of the parish by. 100 yds. NE. of Wagg (OM1).

The landmarks on the E. by. of the grant between the Wearne and Rushleigh are—the head of Broad Moor : a hedgerow : Wide Lea : Fautesham : a way : an old dyke : the head of Swinecombe : the head of Woolcombe : *Wolschern* : a hollow way : a stone : a detached piece of land : Stoneway. These must all lie mainly, if not entirely, on what is now the W. by. of the parish.

As a moor would be swampy ground, probably near a stream, it is fairly certain that the head of Broad Moor was on the Wearne where as you pass N. up the W. by. it ceases to be the parish by. This is at a point about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. of Low Ham (OM1). The main difficulty about the remaining landmarks is that not one has survived in the form of a field name, or in any other form. There are three hollows or combes on this W. by. : (1) at the S. end of Breech Wood (OM6) :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. due S. of Beer (OM1) ; 3 fur. NE. of Beer (OM1). The first and second are 3 fur. apart ; the second and third  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. apart. As the Swine Combe of 12 and the Wool Combe of 13 come in succeeding landmarks, it is most likely that Swinecombe is the first of these and Woolcombe the second. If so, Wide Lea of 9, Fautesham of 10, and the Old Dyke of 11 were all on the SW. by. of the parish between the Wearne and the S. end of Breech Wood (OM6). The Old Dyke may have been a stream course down the combe which had been artificially straightened. The way of 11 does not appear to be represented by any modern road.

As far as the landmarks 14–17 are concerned it seems pretty certain, both from their nature and from the nature of the land in that part of the parish N. of Beer, that that low lying region was, like the present N. part of the parish, not included in the grant, as being a waterlogged area. The by. passed along the great escarpment. It would be useless to discuss in detail the individual sites of these landmarks. The only one which may be identified with probability is the *Stanwei* of 17, which is probably represented by the road which runs along the top edge of the escarpment.

*Field Names.*

(The Tithe Map of the parish is not so good as such maps usually are, and therefore the sites of the fields of small size are not always to be identified with absolute certainty on OM6.)  
Measured from Henley Corner (OM1) :

Castle Dawlish :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.

From White House Farm (OM6) in Henley (OM1) :

Wabble Croft :  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. Paving Street Acre :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. WNW.  
Hooked Orchard : 1 fur. W. (V). Growey : 100 yds. NW.  
Combe Hay : 1 fur. SE. by E. (V).

From Beer Farm (OM6) in Beer (OM1) :

Bouchay : 1 fur. NNE. Beer Field :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NE. (VV).  
Nashet :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E. (V). Long Yarbolds : 3 fur. ESE. Standle  
Pulpit : 5 fur. ESE. (V).

From the church at High Ham (OM1) :

Stane Hill :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. W. by S. (V). Stand Hill :  $4\frac{1}{4}$  fur. W.  
by S. Probably a mistake for Standle or Stane Hill. Craten  
Corner : 7 fur. NE. (V). Zugg :  $6\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NE. by E. (V). Harpy  
Land : 3 fur. ENE. Stout :  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fur. slightly N. of E. Shepton  
Croft :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E. Budbrook :  $6\frac{1}{4}$  fur. slightly N. of E. Poor  
Stout :  $4\frac{1}{4}$  fur. slightly N. of E. Coldharbour :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. E. (V).  
Long Stemfurlong :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SSE. (V). Rushley : 3 fur. SW.  
(See charter.)

From the easternmost angle of Breech Wood (OM1) :

Honeypot : 3 fur. WSW. Fulliford :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. ENE. 'Muddy  
Ford.' Chester Hill : immed. NE. Ox Overland :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. E.  
Dench Hill :  $5\frac{1}{4}$  fur. E. (V). Nen Mead :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. ESE. Aller  
Stone :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S. (V). Twin Brooks :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. SW. by S.

From the church at Low Ham (OM1) :

Cathole :  $5\frac{1}{4}$  fur. slightly N. of W. Wetton or Wotton : 5 fur.  
W. by N. Cripple Hams :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NW. Chickland :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur.  
NW. by N. Barebones : 5 fur. slightly W. of N. (V). Coomb :  
 $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. slightly W. of N. Yarbury :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. slightly W. of N.  
Morton, two fields :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNE. Poolhay : 3 fur. N. (V).  
Allpitt :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. by E. Tween Town :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. Mead-  
lings :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNE. Row Moor : 3 fur. slightly S. of E. (V).  
Ashwell :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SE. Chapple Court :  $2\frac{1}{4}$  fur. SSE. Coles-  
croft Orchard :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fur. slightly W. of N. Whitewick :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur.  
W. (V).



From Paradise Mill (OM1) :

Paradise : 1 fur. ESE. (V). Gaston :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE. (V).

From Langport Union Workhouse (OM1) :

Full Pits :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. ENE.

From Wishel Farm (OM6) :

Wishel : immed. N. Barsgutter Orchard : 1 fur. NE. Wool Mead :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.

From Pitney Stert (V) Bridge (OM1) :

Stearth :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fur. SSW. (V). Tucknell :  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fur. slightly S. of W. Mere Field :  $4\frac{1}{4}$  fur. WSW. (V). Stem Bridge :  $6\frac{3}{4}$  fur. WSW. Mead Batts :  $5\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SW. by W.

From the church in Pitney village (OM1) :

Clapgates :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. WSW. by W. (V). Whitwell :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. WSW.

#### SOMERTON

Somerton is in the S. part of the County.

#### *Field Names.*

Measured from the tumulus at Somerton Wood (OM1) :

Hewish : 3 fur. ENE. (V). Huish : 3 fur. E. by N. (V).

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

From Ashen Cross (OM1) :

Snowden :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. WNW. Bearwell : 3 fur. W. Ashen Cross :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. by W. Stony Shard :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE. (V).

From Highbrooks Farm (OM1) :

Lain Slade :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. slightly N. of W. (V). Little Chessils :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NW. by N. (V). Durman's Slade :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNW. Highbrook : 3 fur. NNE. Paradise :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NE. (V).

From Catsgore Farm (OM1) :

Crane Hill :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. W. Rydens :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NW. Spyall :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NNW. Catsgore :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SSE. (V).

From Melbury (OM1) :

Waterslade :  $6\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NW. by N. Catcombe :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. W. by N. Sugwells :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NW. by W. (V). Droop : 1 fur. WSW. Melbury Moor :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fur. N. by E. (V).

From Badger's Cross (OM1) :

Perry Hill :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. N. (V). Polham :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. by E. (V). Blacks Moor Hill :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. Pit Acre : 1 fur. S.

From Appledoor Barn (OM6) :

Rawridge :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. NE. Painslade : 3 fur. ENE. Appledore : 1 fur. ESE. (V). Knowl Brook :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. SE. by S.

From Pitney Stert (V) Bridge (OM1) :

Nethill :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. ESE. Horton Wells :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SE. by E.

From Park Farm (OM1) :

Vagshurst :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. ENE. Old Ditch : 3 fur. E. by N. Pitney : 5 fur. slightly W. of S.

From Somerton Door (OM1) :

Hatchett Piece :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SSW. (V). Whitfield :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. slightly S. of E.

From Bancombe Well (OM6) :

Yen Hill :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W. by S. Whiscombe :  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fur. W. by S. Bancombe Bottom : 1 fur. S. by E. Waterslade :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. S.

From Etsome Farm (OM1) :

Sheeplake :  $2\frac{3}{4}$  fur. N. (V). Etsome :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. by E. Lags-horn :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. slightly S. of W.

From Etsome Hill Cottages (OM6) :

Culverhays Orchard :  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fur. NNE. (VV). Burpool :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NE. by E. Stalcombe : 100 yds. SE. Leverham : 3 fur. SE. by S. *Kynges Leverham*, I.P.M., 14th cent. (V). Brockle Mead :  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SSE. Salways : 5 fur. SSE. by S.

From Hurcot Farm (OM6) in Hurcot (OM1) :

Muslade : 5 fur. WSW. Yonder Combe :  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW. by W. (V). Island :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  fur. slightly W. of N. Saddy Piece :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fur. N. Twine Way :  $1\frac{3}{4}$  fur. S. Higg Hooks : 3 fur. ESE. (V). Welham :  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fur. SSE. (V).

From the cross-roads on the E. edge of Littleton (OM1) :

Castley Hill :  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. Probably *Castel-leah*, 'Lea of the Roman Villa,' named from the Roman villa in Littleton. Brandish Marsh : 3 fur. E.

#### LONG SUTTON

Long Sutton is about 2 m. SSW. of Somerton.

#### *Charter.*

B.545-6, K.309 is a charter recording the grant of 10 hides



at *Sudton* to the monastery of *Athelney*<sup>1</sup> by Alfred, king of the Saxons, in 878.

Identifications. Birch : *Sudton*, Somerset.

Kemble : *Sutton*, Somerset.

*Survey.*

The survey is of very uncertain date, not earlier than 1200, and not later than 1300. There is not in it any apparent evidence of its being a copy of an earlier survey.

There is no reason to doubt that the grant was coterminous with the present parish of *Long Sutton* ; but a detailed determination of the landmarks presents great difficulty and uncertainty.

1. *Ferst on Chelbroke* : 'First to Ceol . . . 's Brook.'

This is the brook on the W. by. to the E. and S. of *Pibsbury* (OM1).

2. *From, etc. up to Harepath* : 'From Ceol . . . 's Brook up to the Highway.'

This seems to have been on the line of the road which crosses the W. by. about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. by N. of *Upton* (OM1).

3. *Endelang Harepath to Merfronford* : 'Along the Highway to the . . . Ford.'

It is probable, though not certain, that this is the *Mirran Ford* of the *High Ham* charter. Unless the ford was at *Wagg Bridge* it is difficult to say where it was. If it was, then the small triangular piece of land between the two roads just E. of the bridge, land now in *Pitney* parish, must have been within the area of the grant.

4. *From, etc. endlung Strate on Ryshwyll* : 'From . . . Ford along the Street (Made Road) to Rush Spring.'

The 'street' is the road which runs along parallel to, and just N. of the N. by. of the parish. The W. part of that by. represents probably the old line of the road.

The determination of the position of the *Ryshwyll* and of the landmarks which follow must be left till the later landmarks of the survey have been determined.

<sup>1</sup> Called in the text : 'ad insulam Clitonum quae Anglice usitato nomine *Ædlingarey* nuncupatur.'

5. *From, etc. to Foulwille into Anhence*: 'From Rush Spring to Muddy Spring to . . . <sup>1</sup>

6. *Endlanges Penheved unto Foxhole*: 'Along the Headland (of a ploughland) at the Cattlepen to the Fox's Earth.'

7. *From, etc. unto Erthenote eastwards*: 'From the Fox's Earth to Earth . . . on its east side.'

8. *Out of, etc. into Cuttleston*: 'Out from Earth . . . to Cuttel's Farm.'

9. *From, etc. unto Herpath*: 'From Cuttel's Farm to the Highway.'

10. *Andelang Herpath unto Dyrston unto Anhence*: 'Along the Highway to . . . Farm to . . .'

11. *From Anhence endelange the More unto Boyledych*: 'From . . . along the Swampy Ground to Boyle Dyke.'

12. *From, etc. into the Lake*: 'From Boyle Dyke to the Slow Stream.'

13. *Endelang the Lake unto the Dyche*: 'Along the Slow Stream to the Dyke.'

14. *Out of the Dyche endlang Mores unto Benham eastwards*: 'Out from the Dyke along the Swampy Ground to the east side of the Enclosure where Beans grow.'

This brings the survey to a landmark the name of which survives on the modern map. Bineham Farm (OM1) and two fields called Bineham in the SE. part of the parish preserve the old name *Benham*. It is therefore pretty certain that the survey at this part is carrying the by. of the grant down the S. part of the E. by. of the parish to the E. of Bineham Farm. The dyke of 13 is the ditch which runs round the easternmost extension of the parish. The lake of 13 seems to be the stream which runs along the by. W. of Highbrooks Farm (OM1), called Mill Stream in OM6.

One would like to identify the *Herpath* of 10 with the road which crosses the E. by. of the parish a short  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of Knole, all the more so as this is a continuation of the *Harepath* of

<sup>1</sup> I cannot find any clue to the meaning or application of this term. It will be seen that it is repeated later in the survey; and therefore it is not safe to assume that it is merely a miswriting for some genuine term. The conjecture that it might be a pre-Saxon stream name is not possible because there is no stream to which it could apply.



