

landmark 2. But the survey describes the by. of the grant as going *along* the *Herpath*; and the E. by. of the parish crosses but does not run along this road. And yet I think that the *Herpath* of 9 and 10 was along the line of this road.

There is of course no doubt that landmarks 4–8 were on the E. part of the N. by. and the N. part of the E. by.; but it would be mere guesswork to try to define their exact positions. Either the Rush Spring of 4 or the Muddy Spring of 5 was on the N. by. at the head of the hollow which runs up N. from Upton (OM1).

15. *From Benham unto Swanmore*: ‘From Bean Enclosure to the Swampy Ground of the Herdsmen.’

16. *Out of Swanmore into Yevel*: ‘From the Swampy Ground of the Herdsmen to the Ivel (river).’

17. *Out of Yevel into Pedryd*: ‘From the Ivel to the Parrett.’

18. *Out of, etc. into Abanlake*: ‘From the Parrett to Abba’s Slow Stream.’

19. *Out of, etc. est into Chelbroke*: ‘From Abba’s Slow Stream to Ceol . . . ’s Brook.’

The E. part of the old S. by. of Long Sutton did not include what is now the SE. corner of the parish. It is not necessary for the purposes of the survey to say more than that it reached the Yeo River at a point $5\frac{3}{4}$ fur. E. of Load Bridge.

Swanmore of 15 was evidently the low ground to the S. and SE. of Knole. As far as *Yevel* and *Pedryd* are concerned, it is evident that the Yeo or Ivel was called *Yevel* at the time of the survey. But it is also evident that either the Parrett or some branch of it joined the Ivel higher up that river than the present junction of those two streams, for at the present time the Parrett does not touch the Long Sutton by., and the Ivel forms the whole of the W. part of the S. by.

The name of the *Abanlake* of 18 survives in those of *Ablake Clyse* (OM6) which is at the point where the E. by. of the parish meets the Yeo, and *Ablake*, a field name in the SW. corner of the parish. The *Ablake* seems to have been a stream now with an artificial bed, which came up from the SE. and was joined by the *Chelbroke*, coming down the E. by. from the E., about 1 fur. from where it joins the Yeo at *Ablake Clyse*. (See above.)

Field Names.

Measured from the cross-roads in Upton (OM1) :

Down Slade : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. WNW. Down Slade : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNW.
Yawl Hay : 3 fur. N. (V). Guardland : 5 fur. NNE. Peds-
hill : 3 fur. ENE. Catcombe : 5 fur. ENE. Lincher : $5\frac{1}{2}$ fur.
ENE. Rowmarsh : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. E. by N. (V). Gillinghays : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur.
S. by W. (V). Menswerber : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by S.

From the cross-roads at the E. end of Pibsbury (OM1) :

Shuttle Close : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. by W. Shuttle Mead : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. (V).
Abblake : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E.

From Upton Bridge Farm (OM6) :

Ragg Furlong : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. by W. (V). Herney Corner :
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. Rowditch : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. by W. (V). Linage : $\frac{1}{2}$ m.
SSW. by S. (V). Tensford : 3 fur. S. by W. Garston : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur.
S. by E. (V).

From Chard's Farm (OM1) :

Balhams : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. by N. (VV). Crouds : 3 fur. SW. by S.
Costelow : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. by E. Mizmaze : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. ESE. (V). Bare-
legg : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. Crindle : 5 fur. ESE. Quarry in the field (V).
From the church in Long Sutton village (OM1) :

Hele Close : $8\frac{1}{4}$ fur. due W. (V). Sandmoor : $6\frac{3}{4}$ fur. due W.
Nightlands : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.

From Load Bridge (over the Yeo N. of Long Load) :

Rodmoor : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. (V). Cod Close : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. Cran-
moor : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. by E. (VV).

From the cross-roads in Knole (OM1) :

Ridgway Close : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. WNW. by W. Buddle Corner : $2\frac{1}{4}$
fur. WNW. (V). Hammock : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSE.

From Bineham Farm (OM1) :

Bineham : $1\frac{1}{4}$ fur. slightly S. of W. Bineham : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WSW.
Dodmead : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSW. (V). Slape : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW. by S. Slape :
3 fur. slightly E. of S. Slape : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. slightly W. of S. Ship
Mead : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW. Thong, two fields : 5 fur. SSW. (V).
Rowmoor : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. (V). Knole Knap : $6\frac{1}{4}$ fur. E.

From Highbrooks Farm (OM1) :

Shalwell Orchard : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. Worber Furlong : 1 fur.
slightly W. of S.

DRAYTON

HUISH EPISCOPI

Drayton and Huish Episcopi are both close to Langport in the S. of the county.

Charter.

A charter in the cartulary of Muchelney records a grant made by King Aethelstan to the monastery of Muchelney of land at *Curi* together with 5 hides at *Stanweye*. The reputed date would be between 924 and 940 A.D.

The survey shows that the grant consists of the whole of the parish of Drayton and that part of Huish Episcopi which lies S. of the rivers Yeo and Parrett. The name *Curi* refers apparently to Curry Rivel, of which apparently Drayton was at the time of the grant a part. *Stanweye* may possibly be the part of Huish included in the grant.

Survey.

The forms of words in the survey suggest that it originates between 1150 and 1250, though the extant copy may be two centuries later.

1. *That ys erost of Pederedan on (Athlongabig):* 'That is first from the Parret to the Long Bend.'

This landmark refers apparently to the great bend the Parrett makes at Langport.

2. *Of Atlangabig on thene Lypston:* 'From the Long Bend to the Stone (at the Deerleap?).'

The survey is unusual in that it is taken against the clock. The *Lypston* may have been at the slight bend which the by. of Huish makes about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. of where the railway crosses it just at the W. edge of Langport.

3. *Of than Lypston on tha Stankestlas (ant):* 'From the Stone at the Leap (?) to the Ruins of a Roman Villa.'

The word in brackets seems to me untranslatable, and may have been interpolated by mistake.

The word *Stanceastel* is twice used elsewhere in the charters of the remains of a Roman villa. The Saxons used *ceaster* for

a Roman fort or station, *i.e.* for a considerable area enclosed by a stone or brick wall, and seem to have used the diminutive *ceastel* for the small areas enclosed by the ruined walls of the rooms of a Roman villa. That this villa stood close to Stan-chester House about 1 fur. NW. of Midelney Court (OM1) there can be no doubt.¹

4. *Swa thanne on Spedeway*: 'So then to Speed Way.'²

5. *Of Spedewege on Bulestan*: 'From Speed Way to Bula's Stone.'

6. *Of, etc. on Ilestream*: 'From Bula's Stone to the River Isle.'

The last three landmarks take the survey down the W. by. of Drayton parish from Stan-chester House (OM6) to the River Isle. The Speed Way of 4 may have been on the line of the road from Drayton to Curry Rivel. The *Bulestan* of 5 was evidently a well-known landmark of ancient times, for it gave its name to the Hundred of Bulstone, now the Hundred of Abdick and Bulstone. That it was on the S. part of the W. by. of Drayton is certain; but to its exact position there is no clue,—on the modern map, at any rate. The by. meets the Isle about 3 fur. SSE. of Bowden's Farm (OM1).

7. *Of, etc. on tha Haran Apoldran*: 'From the River Isle to the Hoar Appletree.'

8. *Th' swa thanon of thaere, etc. on thone Docc Thyfel*: 'Then so on from the Hoar Appletree to the Thicket where Docks grow.'

9. *Of tham, etc. on Pedan Maede*: 'From the Thicket where the Docks grow to Peda's Mead.'

This mead is mentioned in another Muchelney charter of

¹ *Ceastel* ought to have developed into 'chastle' in modern names. Here 'chester' represents it. I fancy that that has occurred elsewhere in various places in England, for the ending -chester is found in places where there was certainly no Roman station. The comparative frequency of this place-name ending would tend to promote its mistaken use for a less common term of related, but not strictly similar, meaning. In other cases I have found instances of the use of 'castle' on or near the sites of Roman villas.—This is as easily explicable by the tendency to substitute the form of name common in the English language generally for one which has developed on the lines of a certain dialectical development.

² *Sped* might possibly mean 'sticky', *i.e.* clayey.

Kingsbury Episcopi. The cross reference makes it pretty certain that it was at the extreme S. angle of the Drayton parish by. at Middle Bridge (OM6), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Burrow Hill Farm (OM1) in Kingsbury.

Landmarks 7 and 8 are by their very nature not individually determinable ; but they were on the S. part of the W. by. of Drayton between the Isle and the southernmost point of the parish by.

10. *Th' swa and lang More on Hrocabeara* : ' Then so along the Moor (swampy ground) to Rook Bere (woodland pasturage for swine).'

11. *Of, etc. on thone Pol* : ' From the Rook Bere to the Stream.'

This is the *North Lang Pull* of the Kingsbury charter above mentioned. It ran apparently along the S. by. of Drayton. Drainage has modified the watercourse of this lowlying part of the parish. The *Mor* of 10 was the lowlying land in the S. end of the parish.

The Rook Bere of 10 must have been on this S. by. not far E. of the southernmost point of the parish.

12. *Of tham, etc. on East Heal* : ' From the Stream to East Hollow.'

13. *Of, etc. on tha Mytha* : ' From the East Hollow to the Stream Confluence.'

This last landmark refers to the confluence of the Isle and the Parrett 5 fur. NE. of the hamlet of Midelney (OM1). The *Heal* was probably some slight depression on the E. side of the rise of ground on which Midelney stands.

14. *Of tham Mythum on Horsies Land Pyll* : ' From the Confluence to the Stream of the Ploughlands of Horse Island.'

The name of the island survives in that of Horsey Farm (OM1) in the N. part of Muchelney parish. The stream referred to is clearly that which branches off from the right bank of the Parrett a long $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNW. of Muchelney village and joins the Yeo about 350 yds. W. of Horsey Farm (OM1).

15. *Of, etc. on Pederidan* : ' From the Stream of the Ploughlands of Horse Island to the Parrett.'

This takes the by. down the Yeo to its junction with the Parrett.

KINGSBURY EPISCOPI

Kingsbury Episcopi is about 2½ m. N. of South Petherton.

Charter.

A charter from the Muchelney cartulary records the grant of land at *Kingsbury* to Muchelney monastery.¹

Survey.

It is very difficult to date the survey ; but it appears to be of the late 14th or the early 15th century, and may be of quite a late date in that century.

1. *Erest of Pedridan* : 'First from the Parret.'

The Parrett forms the S. half of the E. by. of the parish. The survey starts on the E. by. of the parish 1 fur. NNE. of the church in the village where the Parrett leaves the by.

2. *Oth th' along stremes on Lambrokes Gemeure* (read *Gemuthe*) :² 'Then along the stream to the Mouth of Clay (or Loam) Brook.'

This brook forms the E. part of the S. by. of the parish. Its name survives in the names of East and West Lambrook (OM1). It enters the Parrett due E. of Southay (OM1). This landmark carries the by. of the grant up the Parrett to that point.

3. *Oth th' along Lambrokes to Schepton Gemer to the Thwires* (read *Thwyres*) *Dic* : 'Then along Loam Brook to the Boundary of Shepton to the Dyke that runs obliquely (or crosswise).'

This carries the survey along the S. by. to where, ¼ m. S. of West Lambrook (OM1), the by. leaves the Lambrook. Here the parish by. meets that of Shepton Beauchamp, as described in the survey. The dyke must have run along the by. common to the two parishes and met the Lambrook at right angles ; hence the *thwires* of the survey.

4. *Adown ther to there Lake* : 'Then down to the Slow Stream.'

This is the stream on the SW. by. of the parish. The by.

¹ Published by the Somerset Record Society.

² I think it is fairly certain that the *gemer* of the next landmark has caught the eye of the copyist when he was writing down this landmark.

does go downhill to it, as described in the survey. The house called Lake (OM1) stands close to the stream.

5. *Th' langke there Dyke adown to Foulen Broke* : 'Then along the Dyke down to Foul Brook.'

Foul Brook is a continuation of the Lake of the previous landmark which forms the N. part of the W. by. of the parish. The dyke would be a part of the Lake which had been artificially straightened.

6. *Along, etc. out on a Moore to than North Lang Pulle* : 'Along Foul Brook out to a Moor (swampy land) to the North Long Stream.'

The Moor is West Moor (OM1) which runs along the W. part of the N. by. of the parish. The *Pulle* is mentioned in the Drayton charter. It ran along the N. by. of the parish. Drainage has modified the watercourses in this lowlying region of the parish.

7. *Forth by Lanpulle (read Lang Pulle) be northan Pendan Mede* : 'On by the Long Stream to the north of Penda's Mead (hayland).'

This mead is called *Pedan Mede* in the Drayton charter. It was somewhere on the N. by.

8. *Wyth Myddelnes Lanpulle* : 'Over against the Long Stream of Middelney (Middle Island).'

This perhaps ought to be taken as part of the previous landmark, as it probably describes the position of *Pendan Mede*. The *Middelnes Lanpulle* is almost certainly the stream which forms the by. of Kingsbury to the E. of the hamlet of Middelney (OM1); and, if my interpretation of the landmark be right, then *Pendan Mede* must have been in the extreme N. extension of the parish to the E. of the above-mentioned stream.

9. *Of than, etc. to Thorny Lake fornegen Thorny myddewarde* : 'From the Long Stream of Middelney to Thorney (Island of Thornes) Lake over against Thorney on the middle of one side.'

Thorney (OM1) abuts on the N. by. of the parish. Thorney Lake is the stream called Oldriver Brook (OM6) which forms the parish by. just opposite Thorney.

10. *On Southal* : 'To South Hollow (or Bend ?).'

The Saxon *healh* meant a hollow in a hillside. But I am in-

clined to suspect that its M.E. descendant, used here, had come to be used of other kinds of bends, e.g. of one in a by. Be that as it may, this *Southal* was at the re-entering angle of the Kingsbury by. a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by E. of Thorney (OM1).

11. *Oth ut on a Lake fornegen Esthele* : ‘Till out to a Slow Stream over against East Hollow (or Bend).’

The Lake is represented at the present day by Horsey Rhyne (OM6) which forms the E. part of the N. by. of the parish. The *Esthele* is almost certainly the NE. angle of the parish by. (For *hele* see note on previous landmark.)

13. *In an Horsyes North Land Pulle* : ‘To the North Stream of the Ploughland of Horsey (Horse Island).’

The name Horsey occurs twice on this part of the parish,—Horsey Rhine and Horsey Drove. The stream here mentioned is that which forms the N. part of the E. by. of the parish to the W. of Stapleton Mead Farm (OM1).¹

14. *Forth out on an Moure est* (read *eft*) *on Pedrenstreme* : ‘And so on out to a Moor again to the River Parrett.’

The moor must have been on the E. by. about where the railway cuts it. For the Parrett see landmark 1.

ISLE ABBOTS

Isle Abbots is about 4 m. N. of Ilminster.

Charter.

A charter in the Muchelney cartulary records the grant of 10 hides at *yli* to Muchelney monastery by King Edgar. The alleged date of the grant would fall between 957 and 975.

Survey.

Like most of the Muchelney surveys this one is difficult to date ; but on the whole it seems to originate in, if not to be, one of earlier date than most of the surveys in that cartulary.

¹ It is possible that others besides myself have noticed a certain correspondence between the last few landmarks of this charter and the latest landmarks of the charter of Drayton. I tried hard, and of course vainly, to identify them with one another, until I noticed that the name Horsey occurred in two different places in the map of this region.

Some of the forms of words are early, some comparatively late. I should ascribe it tentatively to the 13th century.

1. *Erest of Eschforda*¹ *on Clegwey* : 'First from the Ford of the Ashtrees to Clay Way.'

Ashford survives as the name of Ashford Farm (OM1) on the SE. by. of the parish. The Clay Way was on the line of the road called Beago Lane (OM6) which forms the S. by. of the parish.

2. *Thanne on Eorich Mithe up on Streame oth Cytan Ford* : 'Then on the Mouth of the Eoric as far as Kite's Ford.'

3. *Then on Theodnes Feld* : 'Then to Theod . . . 's Open Land.'

4. *Upward oth Eorich* : 'Up as far as Eoric.'

5. *Enlang Streames oth Earn* : 'along stream as far as the Earn River.'

I do not think that there can be really much doubt that landmarks 4 and 5 of this series have got displaced in copying. It is almost certain that they ought to come before 2. Assuming that, the topography of this part of the survey becomes explicable. If it be not assumed, the topography is incomprehensible. The reason for this reconstruction may be easily made clear. The *Earn* of 5 is unquestionably Fivehead River (OM1) which forms part of the W. by. of the parish. A tributary of a tributary of it forms the SW. by. This is almost certainly the *Eorich* of 2 and 4. But as the by. goes down the *Eoric* it cannot first reach the mouth of the stream in 2 and then some other part of the stream in 4; in other words 4 and also 5 should come before 2.

Taking that order of landmarks the determination of them becomes fairly clear. The by. reaches the *Eoric* where the Clay Way of 1 ceases to form the S. by., i.e. close to the SW. angle of Newlands Plantation (OM6). It then in 2 is carried down the *Eoric* to its mouth on a larger stream about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WSW. of Woodland Copse (OM6). Here a road crosses it; and the crossing is probably the *Cytan Ford* of 2. 5 carries the by. down this larger stream to the Earn, which is evidently

¹ Here is the early form *forda* (with -a) combined with the much later form *Esch*.

the northern of the two upper branches of the Fivehead River, just below where the two streams join the W. by. of the parish as it leaves the river ; and here no doubt was the *Theodnes Feld* of 3.

6. *Thanne north on Mor* : ' Then north to the Moor (Swampy Land).'

This was no doubt the low land on the W. by. near Welling's Farm (OM1).

7. *Of More up on Stanburg a dun on Earn* : ' From the Moor up to Stone Camp (or possibly Barrow) down the Earn.'

It is difficult to guess what or where Stanbury was. It may have stood where, just W. of Isle Abbots village, the W. by. leaves the *Earn* for a short distance.

8. *Enlang Earn on Yle* : ' Along the Earn to the Isle river.'

This may be rather a loose topographical description, for, though the Earn and the Isle are not much more than 500 yds. apart at the points where they respectively leave the NE. by. of the parish, they do not actually meet till a mile further on. It may be that the tongue of land between their lower courses was originally part of Isle Abbots.

9. *Up on Ile oth Eschford* : ' Up the Isle to Ashford.'

The Isle forms the E. by. of the parish. For Ashford see landmark 1.

ILMINSTER

Ilminster is in the S. of the county.

Charter.

A charter in the Muchelney cartulary¹ records the grant of 20 hides at *Ylminster* by Yny, king of the West Saxons, to the monastery at Muchelney. If the record be genuine, the grant was made between 688 and 726.

The grant is coterminous with the modern parish of Ilminster.

¹ Published by the Somerset Record Society. I may say incidentally that I would bear emphatic testimony to the great archæological value of the publications of this society.

Survey.

The forms of words in the survey suggest that the extant copy is not later than the 13th century.

1. *Erest on estewarde on Chelkwilles Heved*: 'First on the east side (of the grant) to the Head of Chalk¹ Brook.'

This stream is that which rises at the spring, to which reference is made here, at the SE. angle of the parish of Ilminster Without, on the NW. edge of the village of Kingstone, and flows N. along the E. by. of Ilminster. The spring is marked in OM6.

2. *West thanene on Catschaga*: 'Then west to Cat Shaw (small wood).'

The landmark carries the survey W. along the S. by. of Ilminster. The shaw was probably on Pretwood Hill (OM6) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the first landmark of the survey.

3. *Thanen bi Wyrtrume* (read *Wyrtrume*) *on Langelinch*: 'Then by the Hillfoot (or Hillslope) to Long Lynch.'

The *Wyrtrume* is the slope of Pretwood Hill. (See above.)

The Long Lynch was probably at the W. end of this hill, on the S. by. a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Cross (OM1).

4. *Thanene on Douelish*: 'Then to Dowlish (Brook).'

From 3 the parish by. runs S. to Dowlish Brook, which it crosses at Dowlish Ford (OM1).

5. *Thanen bi Wyrtrume* (read *Wyrtrume*) *on Carsford*: 'Then by the Hillfoot to the Ford where Watercress grows.'

I fancy that this ford must have been where the White Way of the next landmark crossed the River Isle at the angle in the parish by. a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Peasemarsch (OM1). The road does not at the present day reach the river; but it is fairly certain that it did so in former times. The *Wyrtrume* is probably that slope along which the by. passes about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Dowlish Ford (OM1).

6. *Of Carsford on Wite Wey*: 'From Watercress Ford to White Way.'

A long stretch of this way survives at the present day in the road which forms for about 1 m. the S. by. of the parish to the

¹ *Chelk* is a M.E. form of Saxon *ceale*, a term which could be applied to any rock formation with lime in its composition. 'Lime' might be a more accurate translation of the term in this passage.

SE. of Chilworthy House (OM1). The modern road ends, on the E., 3 fur. short of the River Isle. But the parish by. shows pretty clearly that the road extended to the Isle, and presumably beyond it, in former times.

7. *Thanen bi Wyrtrume (Wyrtrume) on Stikelepathe* : 'Then by the Hillfoot to the Steep Uphill Path.'

This carries the survey W. along the S. by. of the parish. The name *Sticklepath* survives in that of the hamlet of Sticklepath at the extreme W. point of this S. part of the parish. The *Wyrtrume* is the marked slope along which the S. by. passes to the E. of Sticklepath.

8. *Thanene on Stonberninge* : 'Then to Stone'¹

The next landmark shows that this *Stonberning*, whatever it was, was on the by. between Sticklepath (OM1) and the point where the Ilminster by. meets that of Donyatt $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Crock Street (OM1).

9. *Of, etc. on Dunnegete* : 'From Stone to Down Gate.'

Dunnegete survives as a name in the name of Donyatt. The reference here may be to the point where the Ilminster by. meets that of Donyatt $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Crock Street (OM1), or to some actual gate further along the S. by. of Donyatt which gave it its name to that place.

10. *Thanene on Dunnepool* : 'Then to Down Stream (Pool ?).'

This name survives in that of Dunpole Farm (OM1). The actual reference seems to be to where the by. crosses the Isle close to that farm ; in which case *Dunnepool* was the name of this upper part of the Isle.

11. *Thanene on Dungraf* : 'Then to Hill Grove.'

This wood was almost certainly on Herne Hill, on the by. 3 fur. NE. of Dunpole Farm (OM1).

12. *Thanene on Red Thorn* : 'Then to the Red Thorntree.'

The preceding and succeeding landmarks suggest that this tree was at the re-entering angle of the parish by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WSW of the church at Ilminster.

¹ I suspect that *-berninge* is connected with the word *bern*, a form of the word *beraern*, 'barn' ; and that the reference is to some land connected with a stone barn.

13. *Thanene on Slap* (read *Slaw* for Saxon *Slaew*):

The emendation is tentative. The reference may be to some quite small stream which crossed the by. of the parish between the last landmark and the railway station. *Slaew* is a Saxon river name meaning 'sluggish,' which occurs in the modern form *Slay* more than once in England, e.g. in NE. Hampshire.

14. *Thanene on Ethynford*: 'Then to the Ford of the (Pagans?).'¹

This ford must have been where the by. crosses the River Isle about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW. of the railway station (OM1).

15. *Thanen on rith* (read *riht*) on *Rugelege*: 'Then straight on to Rough Lea.'

This lea was probably on the S. by. generally speaking S. of Higher Horton (OM1).

16. *Thanene on Caduc Burne on strem*: 'Then to Caduc Bourne down stream.'²

This is the brook which rises at the extreme W. angle of this N. part of the parish, and flows N. along the by. to the W. of Broadway Hill (OM1). It seems also that the name applied to the river Ding, near which, just SW. of Ilton village, the name seems to survive in those of Cad Green (OM1), and Cad Farm (OM6), and also in that of Cad Brook, a branch of the Isle which flows past the E. edge of Ilton village, and was probably formerly the lower course of the Ding.

17. *Thanne on Mannes Wythyg*: 'Then to Man's Willow-tree.'18. *Thanen on Dikedene Ford*: 'Then to the Ford of the Dean of the Dyke.'

This ford may have been where the road running N. from Ashwell (OM1) crosses the Isle. The willowtree of 17 would then be further W. along the N. by. of the parish.

19. *On streme (ut Eswelleschyt) on Yle*: 'On stream till the Stream of the Ashtree runs into the Isle.'

¹ I have guessed *Ethyn* to be a M.E. form of Saxon *haethen*, 'heathen' or 'pagan'.

² Ekwall, *River Names of England*, regards *Caduc* as a diminutive of the personal name *Cada*. For my own part I have not much doubt that it is one of those *-ec*, *-ic*, *-uc* stream names which are comparatively common in the charters. Cf. in this county: *Fiduc* in the Taunton charter, and *Cunuc* in the charter of Bathford.

It is plain that the words in brackets are equivalent to the Saxon *oth Aescwyll scyt*.

The watercourses in this N. end of the parish have been modified either by accident or design in modern times. The name of the *Aescwyll* survives in that of Ashwell Farm indeed ; but all that can be said of the junction of that stream with the Isle is that it was not far from the northernmost point of the parish.

20. *Thanen on riht on Landbrok on stream on Chelkwilles Hefed* : ' Then straight to the Brook of the Ploughed Lands by the stream to the Head of Chalk Stream.'

This brook is that which forms practically the whole E. by. of Ilminster parish. It is probable that it entered the Isle in former days at the northernmost point of the parish, 5 fur. NNE. of Ashwell Farm (OM1). It will be seen that it rises in the *Chelkwille*, the first landmark of the survey.

NORTON FITZWARREN

Norton Fitzwarren is about 2 m. WNW. of Taunton.

Charter.

I have put the following charter under the head of Norton Fitzwarren because, as far as I can see,—which is not very far,—the survey of it includes that parish.¹

B.550, K.1065 is a charter recording the grant by Alfred, King of the Saxons, to Aethelstan the thegn of land which is described in the charter in terms not easy to understand,—probably because the passage is corrupt. The passage runs : ' Unde ego dabo cuidam fideli meo ministro Aethelstano terram² cassatorum in loco qui a ruricolis *Cyrices tun* appellatur pro ejus amabili pecunia, id est xxx mancuis et duobus mans in loco qui *aet Stoce* nominatur.'

The document then goes on to state that the property shall

¹ I have tried again and again in the course of the last few years to solve the survey of this charter ; and I have to confess that I am no nearer to its solution than on the first occasion on which I attempted it.

² Kemble adds here the number xv which Birch apparently does not accept.

be his to leave to whom he will, and states that the usual rights of pasture fishing, etc., go with it.

Then is interpolated a brief but unexpected statement : ‘ *Aet Cyriceswudu sex aeb’deae*¹ quia pertinet ad *Welleltun*.’ Then follows a list of the usual services from which the property is not excepted, *viz.* provision for the army, repair of forts and bridges.

Any satisfactory reconstruction of the text must, I think, be looked on as impossible. The 15 cassati, *i.e.* hides which Kemble assumes may or may not be correct. A little further on I should be disposed to read : ‘ xxx mancuis ’ (*i.e.* the price of the cassati previously mentioned), ‘ et duas mansiones in loco qui *aet Stoce* nominatur.’ It is evident that an ancient copyist has supposed the abbreviated form ‘ mans ’ to mean mancuses, a meaning which will not fit in with the words which follow.

Of the ‘ *aeb’deae* ’ of the later passage I have already implied that it is incomprehensible.

Of the place-names mentioned in the statement of the grant there are four : *Cyrices tun*, *aet Stoce*, *Cyrices Wudu*, and *Welleltun*. *Cyric* is a Saxon form of the Celtic *cruc* ‘ barrow ’, the word which takes the form Creech in the names of Creech St. Michael and Creechbarrow, both of which are quite close to Taunton. It might therefore be expected that the grant referred to Creech St. Michael ; but the survey, which is expressly said to be a survey of *Cyricestun*, is not applicable to that parish.

At the identity of *aet Stoce* I cannot even make a guess. A certain *Scealdburnanstoce* is mentioned in B.1149, K.600 and B.1219, K.598 as part of the property of Winchester Cathedral at *Taunton*, which means apparently the lands of the priory at that place, for some of the names are of places in the N. part of the county, and *Scealdburnanstoc* appears in the lists in juxtaposition to the names of places in that part.²

Welleltun might be Williton near Watchet ; but in other old

¹ Kemble omits this word, probably because he found it illegible, which Birch’s reconstruction shows to have been the case.

² This place ought to be identifiable ; and there may be members of the society who can identify it. For my part I have been unable to do so, though I have looked for it in all sorts of places, likely and unlikely.

forms of the modern name Williton only in FA. 1316 and in an IPM. of the 14th cent. is there an 'e' in the first syllable; and the place may be Wilton just SW. of Taunton. The latter is the more probable identification.

*Survey.*¹

The survey is undoubtedly of the Saxon age.

This synt thara fiftene hida land ge maero aet Cyricestune : 'These are the bounds of the 15 hides at *Cyricestun*.'

1. *Aerest fram Bradan Forda :* 'First from Broad Ford (Bradford).'

2. *Upp on stream of (read on) Tudeford :* 'Up stream to Tuda's Ford.'

3. *Thonne upp on stream on Helfaeres Gemaere :* 'Then up stream to Helfaer's Boundary.'

4. *On Withig Slaed :* 'To the Slade where Willows grow.'

5. *Thanon north on Withig Slaed :* 'Then north to Willow Slade.'

6. *Thanon north on an Mor Sled :* 'Then north to a Slade with Swampy Ground.'

7. *North to Ie :* 'North to the Island.'

8. *Thonne north upp of thaere Ie :* 'Then north up from the Island.'

9. *Upp on thone Ibihtan Alr' :* 'Up to the Ivy-covered Aldertree.'

10. *Of, etc. on Scortan Dic :* 'From the Ivy-covered Alder to Short Dyke.'

11. *Thonne of, etc. on Lullan Sleth (read Lullan Slaed) :* 'Then from Short Dyke to Lulla's Slade.'

12. *Thonne of, etc. on the Baldan Burg to Herepothe :* 'Then from Lulla's Slade to the Old Camp to the Highway.'

13. *Thanon of, etc. to Faelet Hamme :* 'Then from the Highway to Hay² (?) Field (Enclosure).'

(Note interpolated) *And be westan Fylet Hamme nigon aeceras :* 'And to the west of the Hay Field nine strips of ploughland.'

¹ As the survey presents great difficulties I shall give it in full before attempting to elucidate those parts of it which I can identify.

² Reading, with some doubt, *fileth*.

14. *Thanon on* (read of) *Fylet Hamme niothoweardum on Stream* : 'Then from Hay Field downwards to and down Stream.'

15. *Thonne on dune on Aelfredes Gemaero on Stream* : 'Then down to Alfred's Boundary along (?) Stream.'

16. *Thonne of dune on Mylen Burnan* : 'Then down to Mill Bourne.'

17. *On Aelhodes Gemaero on Cunecan Ford* : 'To Aelwod's Boundary to Cuneca's Ford.'

18. *Thonne of, etc. of dune on stream on Naeglesburnan* : 'Then from Cuneca's¹ Ford down stream to Nailsbourne.'

19. *Thonne of dune on Mylenburnan on Orcerd Ford* : 'Then down to Mill Bourne to Orchard Ford.'

20. *Thonne of dune on stream on Tan* : 'Then down the stream to the Tone (River).'

21. *Thonne upp on Tan on Horsford* : 'Then up the Tone to the Horse Ford.'

22. *On Alr Ford* : 'To the Ford of the Aldertrees.'

23. *Thonne upp of, etc. on Mylenburnan* : 'Then up from Alder Ford to Millbourne.'

24. *Upp on Beamford* : 'Up to Tree Ford.'

25. *Thonne up on stream on Bradanford* : 'Then up stream to Broad Ford (Bradford).'

As the place-names mentioned in the actual text of the grant are not identifiable at the present day, the only possible clue to the situation must be sought in the survey.

The landmarks which seem possible to determine are 1-3 and 16-25. It is evident that landmarks 20-25 are on or near the Tone. The fact that *Alr Ford* and *Bradanford* occur near one another makes it fairly certain that they are the fords from which Allerford in Oake parish and the village of Bradford take their names. As to the fords themselves the former was almost certainly where, 300 yds. E. of the hamlet, the modern road crosses a stream which is now a backwater of the Tone, but which was probably in former days the main course of that river. The meadow in the parish of Bradford immed. S. of this crossing is called Allerford Meadow. It must also be

¹ *Cunec(an)* may be a stream name.

assumed that *Bradanford* was where the modern road crosses the Tone at the village of Bradford.

Between Allerford and Bradford the by. appears to have followed the Tone. It seems in the first place to have followed the backwater above mentioned S. from the *Alr Ford* along the present by. between Oake and Bradford, to the present course of the Tone. In so doing it would pass what was probably in former times the mouth of the brook which runs E. to the Tone just S. of the hamlet of Allerford (OM1); and this may be the *Mylenburna* of 23. The *Beamford* of 24 would then be somewhere on the Tone between the *Mylenburna* and the village of Bradford. Thus it would seem that the W. part of the present parish of Bradford was included in the grant; but that part of it E. of the Tone was not included in it.¹

I will now take the landmarks 16–21.

The *Cunecan Forda* of 17 is mentioned in the charter of Bishop's Lydeard (B.610, K.1083). It was on the brook called Back Stream (OM1) either where the boundaries of Norton Fitzwarren, Lydeard, and Kingston meet 1 fur. E. of Conquest Farm (OM1), or slightly higher up that brook. Just at the meeting of the three parish boundaries the stream divides into two branches, the northern of which seems to be an artificial mill stream, in fact it is called so in OM6. The identity of the *Naeglesburna* of 18 is beyond doubt. It is the stream which comes from the neighbourhood of Nailsbourne in (OM1) Kingston parish and joins the Back Stream (OM1), or rather the mill stream. No doubt it joined the Back Stream before the mill stream was made. It is mentioned in the great Taunton charter B.475, K.1051, as 'the brook called *Neglescumb*.' Landmark 20 takes the by. down a *Mylenbura* to the Tone. Also it is evident that the Back Stream (OM1), before and after the *Naeglesburna* joined was called *Mylenburna* (see 16 and 19). The *Orcerd Ford* of 16 was probably on the Back Stream where Langford Bridge (OM1) now crosses it.

¹ There may exist evidence that these two parts of Bradford were originally separate land units; but I have not been able to find it. Even were it known that they were, or are, in modern times separate tithings of the parish, that would be satisfactory evidence that they were different land-units in Saxon times.

Turning to the early landmarks of the survey, we have the *Bradanford* already mentioned as landmark 1.

The *Tudeford* of 2 was almost certainly on the Tone. A $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW. of Bradford village, on the other side of the Tone, is a field called Tud-Balls. It is just possible, though not perhaps probable, that this name preserves part of the name of the ford. If so, the ford was about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the village.

The *Helfares Gemaere* of 3 must be the by. of Hillfarrance. Even at the time of the Tithe Award, in the early half of the 19th century, Hillfarrance was a parish separate from Oake.¹

This landmark then seems to carry the by. to that angle of the present by. of Oake parish which is about 5 fur. SW. of Hillfarrance. It is therefore the case that, if the determinations of landmarks already made be correct, landmarks 4–15 lie along a line of by. from this angle of Oake parish to the northernmost angle of Norton Fitzwarren parish in the neighbourhood of Conquest Farm (OM1). That the by. ran along the N. part of the W. by. of Norton Fitzwarren seems almost certain. But the question is whether it ran along the old W. by. of the former parish of Hillfarrance or whether it went along the S. and E. by. of that parish, *i.e.* the E. by. of the modern parish of Oake.

My own impression is that the latter alternative may be ruled out for the following reason. The eastern part of the S. by. of Oake is for more than a mile a large brook, and there is no mention of such a feature on the by. until landmark 14, where the reference is to a brook on the Lydeard and Norton by. Therefore it is probable that the survey follows the old W. by. of Hillfarrance. That was a very complicated one; so complicated that it would take more than a page of print to describe it; and even then the reader could not follow it save on OM6. What makes the determination of landmarks all the more

¹ If the reference is not to the Hillfarrance by., then it is a most singular coincidence that the name in the charter should bear so much resemblance to the modern name. At the same time it is difficult to see how the modern form was derived from the *Helfaeres* of the charter. Hillfarrance is identified,—very doubtfully, as I think,—with a *Hilla* of D.B. In 1339 it appears as *Hilleferun*. Forms of the 16th century are: *Hulfraunce*, *Hilleferons*, and *Hylleferons*. It is the 'n' of the mediæval and modern forms of the name which is difficult to account for.

difficult is that many of them are of such a nature as not to be in themselves determinable at the present day. The *Ie* of 7 was possibly the piece of land between the two streams which flow between Rendy Farm (OM1) and Oake village. The 'north' of the landmark is significant, as the old Hillfarrance by. runs N. up to that point. The *Withig Slaed* and *Mor Slaed* would therefore, if the above determinations be right, be between this point and the angle of the Oake by. referred to above.

The next points which appear to be determinable are 14 and 15. Fourteen takes the by. first down to a stream and then down the stream. Just N. of Monty's Farm (OM1) the Norton Fitzwarren by. runs for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. along a large brook, which may be the stream indicated.¹ *Alfredes-Gemaero* of 15. seems to refer to the by. of Norton between the stream last mentioned and the brook already identified with the *Mylenburna* of 16, i.e. the N. part of the W. by. of Norton. The stream of this landmark seems to imply the brook which flows down the S. part of that piece of by. to the W. of Knowle Hill (OM1). As to the *Alfredes Gemaero* the question arises whether it is merely a coincidence that the name should occur in connection with this balk or boundary and should also be the name of the king who makes the grant. In the ordinary practice of Saxon surveyors the expression *Alfredes Gamaero* would imply that the said Alfred was holder of land outside the grant,—in this case a holder *of* or *in* Bishop's Lydeard. There is as far as I know no surviving charter which mentions any Alfred as holder *of* the lands of Bishop's Lydeard; but it is of course possible that there may have been an Alfred who was one of the holders in that land-unit the balks of whose ploughlands bordered the by. of Norton Fitzwarren in this part.

If the determinations of landmarks hitherto made be correct, then *Fylet Hamm* was probably near the site of Montys Court (OM1). The *Herepoth* of 12 may be represented now-a-days by the road from Norton Fitzwarren to Heathfield. The *Eald Burg* of 12 was obviously on or near the *Herepoth*; but there

¹ As a fact the term *stream* does not refer to the brook itself but to the flow of it.

is no trace of it on the map. The *Lullan Slaed* of 11 may be the hollow at Pontispool Farm (OM1). The other two landmarks 9 and 10 are quite indeterminable.

I can only close the discussion of this charter by saying what I said at the outset,—that it presents difficulties such as make trustworthy determination of its boundaries impossible. If the determinations here given are correct, then the grant included the whole of the parishes of Norton Fitzwarren and Hillfarrance, and that part of Bradford which lies W. of the Tone.

But this does not account for the fact that the name *Cyricestun* is the name of the grant given both in the body of the charter and in the survey attached to it.

There are instances in the case of charters elsewhere in which it is evident that religious houses possessed of large estates in some region grouped land-units of those estates under a certain heading, probably for administrative purposes; and it may have been the case here that these lands were blocked in with property at Creech St. Michael, and hence the grant came to be labelled *Cyricestun*. But that does not explain why the *survey* was expressly stated to be one of *Cyricestun*. Even in such cases of grouping of land-units under one heading the usual practice was to head the survey of any one land-unit in the group by the name of that land-unit, not of the group.

BRENT

(This includes EAST BRENT and BRENT KNOLL.)

East Brent and Brent Knoll are about 3 m. NNE. of Highbridge.

Charter.

B.121, K.71 is a charter recording the grant of 10 hides 'in monte et circa montem qui dicitur *Brente*' by Ini, king of the Saxons to Abbot Hengisl at the reputed date A.D. 663, a date which Birch corrects tentatively to 693 or 708.

Survey.

The survey is of that very earliest type which gives only one

landmark for each side of the grant. Whatever the age of the extant copy of the survey may be, I think there can be little doubt that at the very least it goes back to an original of a very early age. Nor is there anything about the form of the only two names in Saxon form which occur in it to forbid such an assumption. The fact that the descriptive matter of the survey is in Latin tells also in favour of an early date.

The Latin part of it is here given in translation.

1. ‘(Land) . . . having on its west side the Severn (Sabrinam).’
2. ‘On its north the Axe (Axam).’
3. ‘On its east the *Ternic*.’
4. ‘On its south the *Siger*.’

It is practically certain that landmarks 3 and 4 are, like 1 and 2, rivers.

Secondly, the grant extends to the Severn and the Axe. Neither of the Brents touches the Severn at the present day; and so it looks as if the modern parishes of Lympham, Brean, Berrow, and Burnham were included in the grant. It is probable that the copyist of the survey has written *Ternic* for *Ternic* in landmark 3. But, whether that be the case or not, its name survives in that of the village of Tarnock which is in Badgworth parish just outside the by. of East Brent. Old forms of the village name are: *Tarnuc*, Wells Ch., 11th cent.; *Ternoc*, D.B., 1086; *Thurnok*, F.A., 1303; *Ternak*, temp. Edw. I; *Tornock*, I.P.M., 14th cent.

The name is one of those river names in *-ec*, *-ic*, and *-uc* which are comparatively common in the charters.

Nor can there be much doubt that the *Ternic* or *Ternic* is the stream which forms the E. by. of East Brent from Tarnock southwards, the southern part of which now runs in an artificial channel. The course of the *Siger* is not so certain owing to the courses of streams having been diverted into artificial drainage channels in this low-lying part of the county. But it is possibly represented, in part at any rate, by the dyke which runs past Vole (OM1) on the S. by. of East Brent. Whether it was a tributary of the *Ternic* or of the Brue cannot now be said.

A second charter was attributed to Brent. The charter B.799 is attributed by Birch to Brent in Somerset. As it is impossible

to identify any one of its sixteen landmarks with anything on or near the boundaries of the two Somerset Brents, and as the river names *Exan* and *Cridican* occur in it, I am pretty certain that the grant, which is a small one of only 2 hides, is to be looked for near the junction of the Exe and Creedy rivers in Devon.

BRENT KNOLL

Brent Knoll is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Highbridge.

Measured from Wick Farm (OM1) in the N. of the parish (OM1) :

Whelsome wharf : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NNE. (see Whelpsham in Lympsham. Clyce Field : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NNE. (V).

From Wick (OM1) :

Hen Acre : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. slightly N. of W. (V). Burmead : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. ESE.

From Middle Street Farm :

Gossmoor Two Acres : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WSW. (V).

From the railway bridge at Ham (OM1) :

Applewithy Gate : $3\frac{3}{4}$ fur. WNW. Wotgurton : 1 m. slightly S. of W. Kilnworthy : 1 fur. W. (V).

From White Cross (OM1) :

The Ox Shots : 1 fur. SSE. (V).

From South Farm (OM1) :

Ratts Mere : 5 fur. slightly S. of E. Pinkham Fifteen Acres : 5 fur. E. Fearsight Acres : $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.

EAST BRENT

East Brent is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Highbridge.

Measured from Manor Farm at Edington (OM1) :

Dulhorne : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. by N. Bitham : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. by E. Scott's Warth or Wharfe : 5 fur. ENE. (V). Rag River : $5\frac{1}{4}$ fur. E. by N. Cootherne : $4\frac{1}{4}$ fur. slightly S. of E. (V). Millmoot : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. Warth Field : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW. (V).

From the cross-roads at Rooks Bridge (OM1) :

By King's Way : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSE.

From Chapel Farm (OM1) :

Holworthy : $4\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NNW. (V).

From Lakehouse Farm (OM1) :

Rowmoor : 3 fur. E. by S. (V).

From Vole Farm (OM1) :

Bearstreet Common : 3 fur. NW.

A number of fields lying between Lakehouse Farm and Vole Farm have names containing the element Wear. Did they ever belong to Weare parish ?

From Pilrow Farm (OM1) :

Coxham Field : 3 fur. slightly S. of W. Bally Hack : 2½ fur. NW. Cot Hay : 2½ fur. N. (V).

LYMPSHAM

Lympsham is about 4½ m. S. of Weston-super-Mare.

Measured from Rhynemoor Farm (OM1) :

Muttonsworth : immed. SW. (V). Tomsham : ¼ m. SSE. (V). Beerham Field : 1½ fur. S. by E. (V).

From Honeymead Farm (OM1) :

Harmsway Acre : 1¼ fur. N. by E. Meadyeates : 1½ fur. S. 'Mead Gates'. Great Norton : 2¼ fur. SW. Broadham Stoning : ½ m. slightly S. of W. Emporam Eight Acres : 3¾ fur. W. by N. Broadham Field : 3¾ fur. ENE. by N. (V).

From the railway bridge over the Axe (OM1) :

Salt Wharf : immed. SW. Whelpsham Leaze : ¼ m. S. by W. Bull Wall : ¾ m. slightly E. of S.

From Poplar Farm (OM1) :

Stonebow Four Acres : 2½ fur. NW. (V). Dum Leaze : 1¼ fur. N. by W. Wyndyke : 1 fur. N. by E. Posthams and Yeo Field : 3 fur. WNW. Rocket Acre : 3½ fur. slightly S. of W.

From the church in the village (OM1) :

Worthies : ¼ m. NE. (V). Beck Mead : ¼ m. S.

BURNHAM and BURNHAM WITHOUT

Burnham is about 1½ m. NW. of Highbridge.

Field Names.

Measured from The Bungalow (OM1) :

Paradise Ten Acres : ¼ m. NW. (V). Hawcroft : ¼ m. S. (V).

Broxley Close : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. by E.

From the railway station (OM1) :

Barrow Ground : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. Kingston : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE.

From the railway bridge on the road from Middle Burnham to Edithmead (OM1) :

Lang Mead : $4\frac{3}{4}$ fur. slightly E. of N. (V). Rhyforth : 3 fur. ENE. Notherams : 3 fur. NE. Late Ozens : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. slightly E. of S. Coplefield : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SW. (V). Redinghams : 3 fur. SW. by S. Bagnay Common : 5 fur. SW. Cookley Down : $4\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SSW. Normead : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. by W.

From White Cross (OM1) :

Frink Moor : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NW. (V).

From Blew's (OM1) :

Little Twindix : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. Hipsley Twelve Acres : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. Man Moor : $2\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SE. by E. Probably a corruption of *Maene Mor*, i.e. a 'moor' or swampy ground on which the holders in the village community had common rights.

BERROW

Berrow is about 3 m. NNW. of Highbridge.

Field Names.

Measured from South Farm (OM1) :

Cold Harbour : $2\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NW. (V).

From the cross-roads in Berrow village (OM1) :

Hale Lane : runs E. from the cross-roads (V). The Leg : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNW. (V). Crift : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW.

From Hern's Farm (OM1) :

Gaslands : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SSE. Bussome Four Acres : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. Stinking Mere : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. by S. (V).

From the cross-roads at Ford Common (OM1) :

Huish Bispole : $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. (V). Pope Mere : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. ESE. (V). Chitterham Field : 150 yds. NE.

From Ham Farm (OM1) :

Oaten Frith : $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. by S. (V). Farthay : $2\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SSW. Rowforth : $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. slightly E. of S. Lintern Ground : $4\frac{3}{4}$ fur. slightly W. of S. (V).

BLEADON

Bleadon is about 3 m. SSE. of Weston-super-Mare.

Two Charters.

There are two charters recording grants at this place.

B.959, K.1182 is a charter recording the grant of 15 hides *aet Bleodune* to the thegn Aethelwold by King Eadwig in A.D. 956. Identifications. Birch : Bleadon, Somerset.

Kemble : Bleedon, Worcestershire.

B.1313, K.587 is a charter recording the grant of 'quinque videlicet mansas cum quindecim hydīs et quindecim carucis terre cum octodecim servis et sexdecim villanis et decem bordis cum sexaginta acris prati et pastura unius leuci et dimidii longitudine et dimidii leuci latitudine ubi a ruricolis *Bledone* nuncupatur' to the old monastery at Winchester by King Eadgar in A.D. 975 (*sic*).

Identifications. Birch : Bleadon, Somerset.

Kemble : Bleedon, Worcestershire.

This second charter presents great preliminary difficulties. In the first place the description of the land quoted above contains terms not used in the Saxon age. If it can possibly be assumed that it is a copy of a document of that age, which I myself do not think can be assumed, then it would be necessary to assume further that the copyist had translated and enlarged the language of an original Saxon document into the terms used in his own day. It is most improbable that he did, or could have done, anything of the kind.¹

In giving the translation of the passage my interpretation of 'mansa' in this context is tentative. 'To whit five main holdings with (amounting to ?) fifteen hides and fifteen teamlands with eighteen slaves and sixteen villeins and ten bordiers with sixty strips of mead and a pasture one-and-a-half leagues

¹ I may point out in a note the difficulties presented by the passage above quoted. In Saxon documents 'mansa' is one of the terms equivalent to 'hide'. But here we have five mansae followed by fifteen hides. Also the definition of the size of the pasture, presumably the 'lea' of the land-unit, is not in accord with the practice of Saxon grants. Also caruca is a post-Conquest term.

long and half a league broad at the place the natives call *Bledone*.’

A comparison of the two surveys serves rather to confuse than to solve the difficulty. The language of this charter belongs to the 14th century at earliest; and, judging from the consideration of the terms quoted above, it would be natural to conjecture that the actual survey was made in post-Conquest times. But many landmarks in it correspond with those of the earlier charter; and the survey of that charter is unquestionably founded on one of the Saxon age, and is possibly of the Saxon age itself.

My own view is that the second charter expresses in terms of the 14th century a grant made in Saxon times; and gives in the survey attached to it, not a translation of any pre-existing Saxon survey,—for such would be probably an impossibility for one who was drawing up a document in the 14th century,—but a list of landmarks well known from the usage of centuries.

Surveys.

Of their respective dates enough has been said above. I shall combine the two, marking the earlier survey by *A*, and the later by *B*.

A. . 1. *Aerest on Wel Pill* :

B. 1. *Primo a Welpul* : ‘First from the Brook of the Spring.’

B. 2. *De, etc. usque la Droue* : ‘From the Brook of the Spring to the Driftway.’¹

B. 3. *De, etc. usque Chekewell* : ‘From the Driftway to . . . Spring.’

A. 2. *Of Wel Pyllae on Smalan Hline* : ‘From the Brook of the Spring to the Narrow Lynch.’

B. 4. *De Chekewell usque Smalelynch* : ‘From . . . Spring to Narrow Lynch.’

A. 3. *Of, etc. on Wael Waeg nythaewerdae* : ‘From the Narrow Lynch to the lower side of Slaughter Way.’

¹ I have taken *droue* to be from the M.E. *drof*, a ‘drove’ or driftway, *i.e.* way along which cattle were driven.

A. 4. *Of Well Waege on Aesc Wyllae*: 'From Slaughter Way to the Spring of the Ashtrees.'

B. 5. *De Smallynch usque Asschewell*: 'From the Narrow Lynch to the Spring of the Ashtrees.'

A. 5. *Of, etc. on tha Ealdan Med Dic*:

B. 6. *De, etc. usque Elmededitch*¹: 'From the Spring of the Ashtrees to the Old Dyke of the Mead.'

A. 6. *Of, etc. on Faersc Maerus* (read *Meres*) *West Snocan*: 'From the Dyke to the West Inlet of the Freshwater Pond.'²

B. 7. *De Elmededich usque Solemeres Westsnok*: 'From the Old Dyke of the Mead to the West Inlet of the Marshy Pond.'

A. 7. *Of, etc. on Fulan Maere* (read *Mere*?) *eastweardne*: 'From the Inlet to the east end of the Muddy Pond.'

It is just possible that this is the *Solemere* of B. 7.

B. 8. *De, etc. usque Horehorne*: 'From the West inlet of the Marshy Pond to Muddy (?) . . .'³

A. 8. *Of tham Maere* (read *Mere*?) *on Stod Fald*: 'From the Pond (?) to the Horsefold.'

B. 9. *De Horehorne usque Stretfolde*: 'From Muddy Nook (?) to the Fold on the Made Road.'

A. 9. *Of, etc. on tha Ealdan Lanan nythewearde*: 'From the Fold to the Old Lane downhill.'

B. 10. *De, etc. usque Boyle Lane*: 'From the Fold on the Road to Boyle Lane.'

B. 11. *De, etc. usque Beggaresthorne*: 'From Boyle Lane to Beggar's Thorn-tree.'

A. 10. *Of, etc. on Suggadenescumb*: 'From the Lane to the Combe of Hedgesparrow Dean.'

B. 12. *De, etc. usque Sokedene*: 'From Beggar's Thorn-tree to Hedgesparrow Dean.'⁴

¹ The corruption of the text is obvious.

² I have translated in accordance with the only conjecture I can make with regard to the meaning of *Faersc Maerus*, viz. that the reference is to some pond of fresh-water which is tacitly contrasted with the salt-water of the tidal part of the Axe River.

³ Is *Horne* a M.E. form of Saxon *hyrne*, 'corner' or 'nook'?

⁴ I take it that *Soke* represents the *Sugga* of the older survey,—a corruption of it, I fancy, as I cannot find in M.E. dictionaries any word 'soke' meaning a 'hedge-sparrow'. I cannot think that it can be the feudal 'soke' meaning a certain form of jurisdiction, i.e. an abstract term.

A. 11. *Of, etc. on Cyric Staede*¹: 'From the Combe to the Church Farmstead.'²

B. 13. *De Sokedene usque Cherchstede*: 'From Hedge-sparrow Dean to the Church Farmstead.'

A. 12. *Of tham Staede on Trindel Lea*:

B. 14. *De Cherchestede usque Trendelye*: 'From the Church Farmstead to the Lea of the Round Quarry.'

A. 13. *Of, etc. on Wrostan Wyl*³:

B. 15. *De Trendelye usque Throstanwell*: 'From the Lea of the Round Quarry to Throstle Spring.'

A. 14. *Of tham Wyllae on Genesthorn*:

B. 16. *De, etc. usque Geynesthorne*: 'From the Spring to . . . Thorntree.'

A. 15. *Of, etc. on tha Waerhroda*:

B. 17. *De, etc. usque Wargrode*: 'From the Thorntree to the (Rides which run to the Weir ?).'⁴

A. 16. *Of, etc. on Loxan Wuda Wyrtruman*:

B. 18. *De, etc. usque Loxanwode Warztreeen*⁵: 'From (the Rides which run down to the Weir ?) to the Foot of the Hill at Loxa Wood.'

B. 19. *De, etc. usque Wyteclane*⁶: 'From the Foot of Loxa Wood to (White ?) . . .'

B. 20. *De, etc. usque Waterbergh*: 'From . . . to Water Camp (or Barrow).'

A. 17. *Of, etc. on Thiccan Stanas*: 'From the Foot of Loxa Wood to the Thick Stones.'

¹ The use of 'ae' for 'e' in this survey is very characteristic of the Winchester documents relating to Hampshire. As the later charters show, Bleadon became eventually the property of Winchester. It is probable that this earlier charter also emanates from the Winchester cartulary.

² *Cyricstede* is a term which occurs in various passages in the charters. My first idea as to its meaning was that it meant a 'churchyard'. But it is applied often to places in parishes at some distance from any known site of a church; and therefore I am inclined to think that it was the steading belonging to the glebe of the local church.

³ Some copyist, ancient or modern, of the charter has evidently mistaken the 'T' of *Throstan* for a 'W'.

⁴ This is a very tentative translation. The M.E. form suggests *wearg*, 'accursed', a term found in the name *Weargeburna*, the old name of Warborough, Hampshire.

⁵ 'z' in this text represents the old letter ξ .

⁶ I cannot interpret this word.

B. 21. *De, etc. usque Wykestone* : 'From the Water Camp (or Barrow) to the Stone near the Wick Dairy Farm.'¹

A. 18. *Of tham Stanun on Scypeladaes Wyllae* :

B. 22. *De Wykestone usque Schuppulladeswell* : 'From the Stones (Stone at the Wick) to the Spring of the (Artificial) Ship Channel.'

B. 23. *De, etc. usque Taddeschakeswell* : 'From the Spring of the (Artificial) Ship Channel to . . . 's² Spring.'

A. 19. *Of tham Wyllae on Mer Pyll* : 'From the Spring to Boundary Brook.'

B. 24. *De, etc. usque Merespull* : 'From . . . 's Spring to Boundary Brook.'

A. 20. *Of tham Pyllae on Axan mid stream* : 'From the Brook to the middle of the Axe.'

B. 25. *De, etc. usque Middeaxenestream* : (See A. 20).

A. 21. *Swa andlang streames eft on Well Pyll* :

B. 26. *De, etc. usque Welpull* : 'So along stream once more to Spring Brook.'

I have made many attempts at different times to determine the landmarks of this charter, but, save with respect to the landmarks at the end of the survey, without success. My impression is that the clue to the cause of the difficulty, but not to the difficulty itself, lies in the somewhat precise specification of the lands given in the second of the two charters.

That specification mentions several different categories of land :—(A) 5 Mansae ; (B) 15 hides ; (C) 15 teamlands ; (D) 60 strips of mead ; (E) pasture land 1½ leagues long and ½ league broad.

I take it that the 15 hides were the sum of the holdings of the holders of the mansae, and the 15 teamlands the ploughlands of the hides. The mead, as being of small area, may be left out. But the large area of pasture is significant. It was evidently the high land in the N. part of the parish. Whatever may have been the case at the time when the second charter was drawn up, it may be regarded as almost certain that this large area of upland pasture was not, at the time when the survey of the first of the two charters was made, solely at the disposal

¹ I have assumed that the 'stones' of A. 17 are the same landmark as the *Wykestone* of B. 21.

² Probably a personal name.

of the holders of lands in Bleadon, but in common use by holders in neighbouring parishes (land-units) also. If so, it would not be included in the bounds of the grant at Bleadon; and the 15 hides of the first charter would be identical as a whole with the 15 hides of the second, *i.e.* would exclude this large area of pasturage. In that case the N. by. of the grant given by the first charter would be very different from the N. by. of the parish at the present day; and so it is fairly certain that a large part of both the surveys follows a line not coincident with any modern by.

The apparently determinable landmarks of the surveys are the latest ones.

The *Loxan Wuda Wyrtruman* of *A.* 16 & *B.* 18 was probably the slope at the S. end of the ridge which comes S. down the E. by. of the parish. The *Loxa Wudu* was probably a more extensive ancient representative of the modern Loxton Wood (OM1) in Loxton parish. The Thick Stones of *A.* 17 and the *Wykestone* of *B.* 21 were probably near the foot of the same slope. Shiplade Spring, the name of which survives in that of the hamlet of Shiplate, and in that of Shiplate House near the S. end of the E. by. (OM6), must have been very near that house. Shiplate seems to have been the name of the whole of the SE. part of the parish.

The *Mere Pyll* of *A.* 19 & *B.* 24 was the little stream which forms the S. part of the E. by. of the parish just before it reaches the Axe. *A.* 20 & *B.* 25 indicate the point where the E. by. meets the Axe.

It is probable that the *Wel Pyll* of *A.* 1 & *B.* 1 and *A.* 21 & *B.* 26 is the stream which forms the N. by. of the parish between the Axe and the railway. Possibly the *Smal Hlinc* of *A.* 2 & *B.* 4 was where the railway crosses the N. by., for the name lynch occurs there in the field names.

Somewhere about here the by. of the grant must have left the present N. by. of the parish. I cannot profess to trace its course; but, as the pastura of the second charter would be on the high land of the N. and E. parts of the parish, it may be presumed that the by. of the grant ran along the W. and S. slopes of the hill. The Mead Dyke, inasmuch as the mead must almost certainly have been on the low land in the SW. part of the parish, may be represented by the dyke which runs

NW. from Purn Hill (OM1) along the edge of that low land. If, as may be conjectured, the *Stretfold* of *B. 9* got its name from its proximity to the Roman road (OM6), then the by. of the grant ran up for some distance NE. from the neighbourhood of Purn Hill (OM1), and the fold must have been somewhere near the camp marked on OM1. If so, the *Eald Lan* of *A. 9 & B. 10* must have been on the line of the upper road from Uphill to Bleadon village, where, as described in the survey, it is running down hill towards the village. In that case *Suggadenescumb* of *A. 10 & B. 12* may have been the combe in which Bleadon village lies. The *Cyricstede* of *A. 11 & B. 13* would very likely be not far from the church at Bleadon, perhaps up on the hillside above it. After this the by. would presumably pass along the hillslopes to the N. of Wonderstone (OM1) and Shiplet (OM1). But the landmarks are not determinable until the *Loxan Wuda Wyrtruman* is reached. No one is more conscious than myself of the uncertainty of the conjectures above made with regard to the course of this N. by. of the grant.

Field Names.

Measured from Totterdown House (OM1) :

Tithing Mead : $4\frac{3}{4}$ fur. N. by E. Chissel Acre : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE. by S. (V). Catch : $1\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SSE. by S. Lynch : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. SE. (V). Week Furlong : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE. by S. (V).

From the railway bridge in the middle of Bleadon Level (OM1) :

Great Round Hams : 3 fur. NW. (V). Hawkcombe : $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNE. Syndermead : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSW. (V). Shiplate Batch : $3\frac{1}{4}$ fur. WSW. (V). Great Stroud : 1 m. WSW. by W. (V). Hutney Ham : $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. by S. (V). Matgeet : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSE. Madcat : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSE. by E. Burgett : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. by E. (V). Burgett : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. by N. (V).

From the church in Bleadon village (OM1) :

Shill Acre : 3 fur. NW. by N. (V). Culverton : $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. slightly W. of N. (V). Corn Hill : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. Pux Pit : 200 yds. NNE. (V).

From Manor Farm (OM1) :

Batchey Ground : $1\frac{3}{4}$ fur. NW. by W. (V). Meercombe : $\frac{1}{4}$ m. slightly E. of N. (V).