

THE SAXON LAND CHARTERS OF WILTSHIRE.

(First Series.)

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PRELIMINARY NOTE.

The charters are given in the order in which they appear in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

AS. = Anglo-Saxon.

B. (with a number.) = The number of the charter in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*.

by. = boundary.

fur. = furlong.

ident. = Identification of the land dealt with in the charter.

immed. = immediately.

K. (with a number) = The number of the charter in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*.

R.D. = Reputed date of charter.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

It must be understood by all those who read these charters that this work is pioneer work, and suffers probably from the defects which are almost inseparable from such work. No one has attempted hitherto to publish an interpretation of the topography of a large series of charters. Professor Napier and Mr. Stevenson, in their very scholarly edition of the Crawford charters, dealt with the topography of the four charters of which they treated; and local archaeologists have published now and again elucidations of single charters dealing with some region the topography of which was well known to them. Though some of these publications are of great value, yet there are very few of them; and all suffer from the fact that many of the Anglo-Saxon terms used in the surveys are misinterpreted in the dictionaries to which such inquirers have had to have recourse. An examination and interpretation of the topography of about three hundred charters of Berkshire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire has enabled me to build up gradually a glossary of AS. terms used in the surveys attached to the charters by accumulating instances of the objects to which the terms were applied. This has created a new

vocabulary of meanings which are not to be found in the dictionary. But that vocabulary is not complete; and in respect to the rarer terms of unknown meaning I see no reason to hope that it ever can be.¹

It is, of course, the case that the topographical investigations published here have not in the majority of cases been supported by investigation on the spot. But any one who cares to make an estimate of the amount of travelling on foot which would have to be done by any one who attempted to attain to such completeness in inquiry will understand that such a counsel of perfection could not be put in practice by any single individual who wished to deal with a large number of charters. For the Wiltshire charters alone it would necessitate the traversing of more than 1,200 miles of boundary, and this not by road, but across all kinds of country. As a fact it is only now and then that such a laborious, expensive, and slow method of investigation could be rewarded by the discovery of that which is not apparent on the six-inch maps. I have indicated various cases in which the work of a local investigator might be useful.

As to the dating of extant copies of the charters, I have confined myself to conclusions drawn from the language and forms of words in the surveys attached to them. Had I attempted to append to each charter a dissertation on the date of the formulae employed in each grant, and on the genuineness of the names of witnesses attached thereto, the work would have been expanded to four or five times its present dimensions, and would have been so large in volume that no publisher or society would have faced the expense of publication.

For the understanding and use of the charters as historical documents the solution of their topography is the first requisite; and it is to this side of the question that I have especially applied myself. After that has been done the investigation branches off along various lines, social, economic, historical, archaeological, etc., the exploration of which would be more than the work of a lifetime for any one individual. I have claimed to be a pioneer, but there my claim must end. Others after me will have to build on the

¹ A large number of these interpretations are (Nov. 1922) about to be published in the

1922 volume of *Essays and Studies* by members of the *English Association*.

basis of the preliminary work that I have done ; and I can foresee that their work may be of greater importance, though not perhaps of greater interest, than my own.

To this necessarily brief introduction I must add a word or two as to the kind of property created by the charters, that is to say as to the nature of the rights which the various kings conferred on those to whom they granted this chartered land (*Bocland*).

Bocland was not necessarily land at all in the sense that its creation implied any transfer of property in the land itself. It is quite certain that the transfer made no difference in the status of holders of land within the area of the grant. As far as they were concerned it merely meant that certain dues, fines, etc., which they had previously paid to the king they paid henceforth to the king's grantee and his heirs. Hence, whatever else may be assumed, it is certainly not to be assumed that when one of the monasteries received by grant twenty hides of *bocland* in a certain locality, it entered forthwith into the position of landholder in all that area. It may even have been the case that the monastery did not become direct holder of one single acre in the area. As Sir Frederick Pollock puts it : the grant of *bocland* ' was a grant of lordship and revenues, and perhaps of jurisdiction and its profits. The inhabitants rendered their services and dues to new lords, . . . and things went on as before.'¹

It is true that these rights did in a long period of evolution extending through the feudal period eventuate in what was freehold ownership of the land concerned ; but nothing resembling that was, or could be, conferred under the land system prevailing at the time at which these grants were made.

B.27. K.985. Lands of Bishopstone and part of Stratford Tony together with other lands the situation of which is not determinable.

RD. before A.D. 672.

Granted by Cynewale, king of the West Saxons, to Winchester cathedral.

Ident. B. None ; K. Downton, Wilts.

This is one of a group of charters all of which seem to have been labelled *Duntun* (Downton) in the cartulary of

¹ *Eng. Hist. Rev.* 1893, p. 269. See also Maitland, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 240.

the cathedral. The others are :—B.391, K.1036; B.690, K.1108; B.862-3, not in K.; K.698. There is a close correspondence between the boundaries of all these grants, so much so that it seems certain that they all referred to the same parcel or parcels of land; but it is also quite clear that the later landmarks are on the bounds of a land-unit distinct from that defined by the earlier landmarks. In other words the charter includes two parcels of land, of which the first is not determinable on any evidence which I have been able to find; and therefore I do not propose to cite these earlier landmarks here.¹

Survey.

1. *On Ebblesburnan*: 'To Ebbel's Bourne.'

This is the modern river Ebbel. The actual landmark is where the by. of Stratford Tony leaves the Ebbel about 1. fur NW. of the church.

2. *On Stretford*: 'To the Ford of the Street (Roman Road).'

This is probably part of the last landmark, indicating the place where the Roman Road crossed the river on the Stratford Tony by.

3. *On Hrofan Hric*: 'To Roof (or Summit) Ridge.'

This ridge is a landmark also of K.655, a charter of *Ebblesburna*, the survey of which shows it to belong to that part of the parish of Stratford Tony S. of the Roman road. The ridge is now called Throope Hill (OM1).

4. *Andlang Weges on tha Dic to Bymera Cumbe*: 'Along the Track to the Dyke to (Trumpeters' ?) Combe.'

The track still survives, running along the parish by. to the S. of Throope Hill (OM1). The dyke is that Grim's Ditch which (OM1) forms the S. by. of Bishopstone parish. *Bymera cumb* is the combe lying just SSE. of Croucheston Down Barn (OM1).

5. *And ther thwyres ofer thry Crundelas*: 'And then crosswise over Three Quarries.'

6. *Ofer tha Stret*: 'Over the Made Way.'

The last point is where the W. by. of Bishopstone

¹ For the benefit of any subsequent enquirer into the charter, I may mention that the *dyre broc* occurs in a supplement of the charter B.782 which deals with lands which were in some way attached to those

of South Newton, and were called *fyrstfeld*. This name *fyrstfeld* survived in post-conquest times; but I have not been able to get any clue as to its actual locality.

crosses the Roman road. The Three Quarries may be represented by certain pits marked on OM6 on the same by. due W. of Croucheston Down Barn (OM1).

7. *Thwyres ofer tha Dune to Wudu Beorch Hyll*: 'Crosswise over the Down to Woodbury (Camp of the Wood) Hill.'

I have read *burh* for *beorch*. The reference is obviously to the earthworks (OM1) in Broad Chalke parish just W. of the Bishopstone by. about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE. of Stoke Farthing. The by. is here passing over a hill.

8. *Ofer Berigancumb*: 'Over Berry Combe.'

This is the combe just N. of the hill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Croucheston.

9. *On Ybbles Burnan*: 'To Ebbles's Bourne.'

Where the W. by. of Bishopstone crosses the Ebbles 3 fur. W. of Croucheston.¹

10. *On Beordune*: 'To Barrow Down.'

Mentioned also in B.832 and B.1004, K.1209, both charters of *Ebbesbourne*. The down on the N. by. of Bishopstone parish, part of which is called Netton Down (OM1). Numerous tumuli on it.

11. *On thes Hlincs Ende*: 'On the End of the Lynch.'

This lynch is also mentioned in B.832 (see above). It was at the NW. corner of Bishopstone parish on the down above Burcombe Ivers (OM1).

12. *On thone Smalan Weg ofer Higcumb*: 'To the Narrow Track above Hay Combe.'

Hay Combe was evidently the great combe below and N. of Burcombe Ivers (OM1). The track ran along the top of the ridge on the N. by. of Bishopstone. It is called the *Smal Path*, Narrow Path, in B.832 (see above).

13. *On thon Stan*: 'To the Stone.'

Almost certainly the same as the *Beornulfes Stan* of the *Ucganforda* charter B.1030. On the N. by. of Bishopstone by Hunt's Down (OM1).

14. *On thet Heth westeweard*: 'To the Heath (on its west side?).'

The heath must have been on the site of Hare Warren (OM1).

¹ Various other landmarks on the W. by. of Bishopstone S. of the Ebbles are given in the Broad Chalke charter B. 917, K. 436.

15. *On thone Beorh to than Rigwege* : 'To the Barrow at the Ridgeway.'

16. *Thonne eaest andlang Hrigweges* : 'Then east along the Ridgeway.'

The Ridgeway is undoubtedly the great ancient track along the comb of the down along the S. edge of Hare Warren (OM1). The barrow may be Neale's Barrow on the S. edge of Wilton parish.

17. *To Bryt Fordingea Landscaere* : 'To the Boundary of the people of Britford.'

It will be noticed (OM1) that the Britford by. just touches the Roman road on the Race Course (OM1). This is the site of the landmark.

18. *Thonne suth on Stretford* : 'Then south to the Ford of the made way.'

The charter B.832 shows that the part of modern Stratford Tony N. of the Roman road was not in AS. times part of that land unit. This by. also runs down the Roman road to the village of Stratford to the point where the survey began.

It will thus be seen that the charter is of the parish or land-unit of Bishopstone and that part of Stratford Tony N. of the Roman road. As to the statement that it belongs to *Duntun* (Downton), that is probably due to the fact that this piece of land was part of a large estate belonging to Winchester cathedral in the Downton neighbourhood. The grouping of various land-units under one name is quite common in the charters. Cf. in Wilts. the Malmesbury lands under Brokenborough. A nearer parallel is perhaps supplied by a charter labelled Micheldever [in Hants] which does not apply to Micheldever itself, but to a part of Sutton Scotney which was in post-Conquest times part of the manor of Micheldever. Large units, like this of Downton, are probably the AS. forerunners of post-Conquest manors.¹

¹ I do not propose to enter into an elaborate discussion of the probable date of the charters given in this collection. All that I am concerned with is whether the survey attached to any particular charter is of pre-Conquest origin. Some conclusions on that question may now and then be drawn from the state of the text of the surveys attached

to charters. I shall therefore confine myself to giving the reputed date, and to saying whether the survey is or is not a post-Conquest copy of an AS. original. In the case of the present charter the survey seems to be of pre-Conquest date; for the few errors in it are merely mistakes that a Saxon copyist might have made.

It may be well to take out of their numerical order the other charters which deal with the same area as that included in the above survey.

B.391. K.1036. Land at *Duntun*.

Hidage: 55 at *Duntun* and 45 at *Eblesburna*.

Granted by Ecgberht, king of the West Saxons, to the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Winchester (i.e. the Old Monastery).

Refers to charter B.27 above.

Ident. B. Downton, Wilts. ; K. Downton.

RD. A.D. 826.

Survey.

Refers to the same lands as B.27 ; and, as in that case, the earlier landmarks are not determinable.

Variations in the landmarks, the numbers being those of B.27:—1. Omitted ; 2. Same ; 3. Same ; 4. *Herepath*, 'highway,' instead of *Weg*, 'track.' *Great Dic*, 'great dyke,' instead of *Dic*, 'dyke' ; 5. *Cealcan Gemere*, 'boundary of Chalk,' i.e. Broad Chalk, instead of the *Thry Crundelas*, 'three quarries' ; 6. Omitted ; 7. No reference to *Dune*, and *Weodu Beorh* instead of *Wudu Beorch* ; 8. Omitted ; 9. Same ; 10. Same ; 11. *Hafuc Hlinc*, 'hawk lynch,' instead of *Hlincas Ende*, 'lynch's end,' but probably the reference is to the same lynch ; 12. Omitted ; 13. Omitted ; 14. Omitted ; 15. *Rub Beorh*, 'rough barrow' for *Beorh*, 'barrow,' but the same barrow ; 16. *Herepath*, 'highway,' instead of *Hrycgweg*, 'ridgeway,' but the same road ; 17. Practically the same ; 18. Practically the same.

B.690. K.1108. Land at *Duntun*.

Hidage not stated.

Granted by King Aethelstan to the see of Winchester.

Refers to charter B.27 above.

Ident. B. Downton, Wilts. ; K. Downton.

RD. A.D. 905 for about 932.

Survey.

Refers to the same lands as B.27 , and, as in that case, the earlier landmarks are not determinable.

Variations in the landmarks, the numbers being those of B.27: 1. Same; 2. Same; 3. Same, etc., except in 15, where *Beorch* is written for *Beorb*.

B.862-3. Land at *Duntune* and at *Ebles Burnan*.

Hidage: 55 at *Duntun* and 45 at *Ebles Burna*.

Granted by King Eadred to Winchester cathedral.

Refers to charter B.27 above.

Ident. B. Downton and Ebblesborne, Wilts.;

K. Downton and Ebbesborne Wake, Wilts.

RD. A.D. 948.

Refers to the same lands as B.27; and, as in that case, the earlier landmarks are not determinable.

Variations in the landmarks, the numbers being those of B.27:—survey of B.862. Parts of the text are undecipherable; but those parts which can be read show that the survey was practically identical with that of B.27.

Survey of B.863. Practically identical with that of B.27;

K.698.

The land is described as being 'in two different places, viz. 55 (hides) in the aforesaid "villa" (*Duntun*) along the banks of the stream called Avon which runs in the neighbourhood of that place; 45 (hides) in another place not far away called *Eblesburna* extending along the course of that stream.'

Granted by King Aethelred to Winchester cathedral.

Refers to charter B.27 above.

Ident. K. Downton.

RD. A.D. 997.

The survey is identical with that of B.27.

B.32 is a charter recording a grant made by Wulfhere, king of the Mercians, of land at a place called *Dilington*. It has been suggested that it is to be identified with Dilton, Wilts.; but the survey, which is very fragmentary, in no way supports the identification. Probably not a Wiltshire charter.

Charter of the lands of Little Bedwyn, near Marlborough.

B.225. K.133.¹ Land at *Bedewinde*.

Hidage: 13.

Granted by Cynewulf, King of the Saxons, to Earl Bica.
RD. A.D. 778.

Ident. B. Bedwyn, Wilts.; K. Bedwin, Wilts.

Survey.

1. . . . *Ab oriente vallem vocatam Cymenes Denu :*

‘. . . From the east the valley called Cymen’s Dean.’

The narrow valley running up between Juggs Wood and Stype Wood (OM1) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of Little Bedwyn village.²

2. *Et sic in longum vergens . . . nes Geat :* ‘And so along . . .’s Gate.’

Probably this gate was at the bend in the parish by. near the westernmost point of Stype Wood (OM1).

3. *Et sic in affricum vergens in longum illius septi tendit ad Peadan Stigele :* ‘And so turning south along the Hedge (or, possibly, Game Enclosure) it reaches Peada’s Stile.’

The orientation of the charter shows the stile to have been at the E. corner of the parish where the by. curves first S. and later SW.

4. *Deinde per iddem septum in Filithleage australem partem :* ‘Then by the same Hedge (Game Enclosure ?) to the south part of Hay (?) Lea.’

Whatever this lea was, it was certainly on the by. E. of Burr ridge Heath.

5. *Inde in longum praedicti septi in quoddam Vallu(m) in Harandene :* ‘Thence along the aforesaid Hedge (Game Enclosure ?) to a certain Dyke in Hare’s Dean.’

The name of this dean survives in that of Harding Farm (OM1) in Great Bedwyn parish. The S. by. of Little Bedwyn, running W. towards Great Bedwyn village, traverses the dean. The position of the dean is further confirmed by its mention in the Great Bedwyn charter, B.1213. The Dyke is the Wansdyke (OM1).

¹ This charter has been very exhaustively dealt with by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford of the Ordnance Survey in the *Wilt. Archaeological Journal*. My own solution of the charter was made before I saw his, and, I think, before his was made. He and I have often discussed the charter and its details.

I have noted with his initials information I have borrowed from his paper.

² O.G.S.C. notes Gyp Lane running from the head of this valley SSW. towards Burr ridge Heath (OM1). He thinks the name of the dean may survive in that of the lane.

A *Dices Geat* is mentioned at this point in the Great Bedwyn charter. The last three points show that a *haga*, the hedge of a game enclosure, extended all down this E. by. of the parish. The large woods may be survivors of this enclosure.

6. *Sicque per hoc Vallum pertingit ad illum agellum qui dicitur Tatan Edisc*: 'And so by this Dyke it reaches the field called Tata's Paddock (?).'

This must have been on the S. by. somewhere before it reaches the Bedwyn stream.

7. *Et sic per occidentalem plagam ejusdem agelli jacet in illos tumulos . . . torum*: 'And so by the west side of the same field it lies towards those barrows . . .'

From this it would appear that the *edisc* of the last point was in the bend of the by. immed. S. of the Brick and Tile Works (OM6). The barrows have vanished.

8. *Deinde in Bedewindan*: 'Then to Bedewind (stream).'

This carries the survey to the Bedwyn Brook at the N. end of the village of Great Bedwyn.

9. *Et sic in longum illius spineti in Horselget* (read *Horsheal geat* from the other Bedwyn charter, B.1213): 'And so along the Spinney to the Gate of Horse Hollow.'

Upper Horsehall preserves the name of this hollow. The gate must have been near the W. edge of Chisbury Wood (OM1).

10. *Et continuo . . . Rames Dene geate*: 'And straight on . . . to Raven's Dean Gate.'

Raven's Dean was probably the valley on the E. edge of the wood known as Bedwyn Common (OM1).

11. *Et extenso tramite ejusdem septi to Holbrygc Gete*: 'And along the path of the said Hedge (Game Enclosure?) to the Gate of the Hollow (possibly Holly Ridge).'

The omission in point 10 was probably a reference to this hedge or *haga*. The ridge must have been that on which Bedwyn Common (OM1) stands.

12. *Et eodem septo to Hadfeld Geate* (This is the *Haethfeld Geat* of B.1213): 'And by the same Hedge to the Gate of the Open Heathy Country.'

It is possible that this was on the NW. edge of the wood called Bedwyn Common (OM1).

13. *Et eodem septo to Baggan Gete* : 'And by the same Hedge to Bagga's Gate.'

Mentioned in B.1213. This gate was probably where the by. crosses the interval between Bedwyn Common and Birch Copse (OM1).

14. *Et sic in illum septum to Bradan Leage* : 'And so to the Hedge to Broad Lea.'

This lea is mentioned in B.1213. It was on the site of Birch Copse (OM1).

15. *Transitque illo septo Bradanleage intrans in Standene* : 'And it passes the Hedge of Broad Lea entering into Stone Dean.'

This seems to be the dean on the NW. edge of Birch Copse (OM1).¹

16. *Et in longum ejus in quoddam Vallum* : 'And along it to a Dyke.'

This dyke must have been somewhere on the site of Horseleaze Wood (OM6), the wood 3 fur. W. of Littleworth (OM1).

17. *Ejusque valli serie in Puttan ealb* : 'Along that dyke to Putta's Hollow.'

The name of this hollow survives in that of Puthall Farm (OM1) and Puthall Lodge Gate (OM6). The hollow appears to be that on the NW. side of Horseleaze Wood (see above).²

18. *Et sic in longum aggeris to Bulcan Pytte* : 'And so along the Dyke to Bulca's Pit.'

O.G.S.C. mentions that an old pit exists near the SW. corner of Hens Wood (OM1).

19. *Indeque in longum vallis* (? read *valli*) *et sic emenso spatio stratae in quoddam petrosum clivum* : 'And thence along the valley, and, having crossed (?) the width of the Street (Made Road), to a (steep) stony slope.'

Mr. Crawford has traced the course of the Roman Road in this part—the *straet* of the charter. It cuts the parish by. on the S. by. of Hens Wood (OM1) due N. of Knowle Farm (OM1).

Probably the stony slope was on the by. towards the E. end of Hens Wood (OM1).

¹ O.G.S.C. thinks it is the valley in which Puthall Farm (OM1) stands. That is possible.

² *Puttebale* is mentioned in a perambulation of Savernake Forest temp. Edw. I.

The text describing the next few landmarks is defective.

20. *Et ex eo Baldwines Healb*: 'And after that Baldwin's Hollow.'

This hollow is possibly that which lies E. of the E. end of Hens Wood (OM1).

21. *Appro(pinquat?) supremum sic (in?) quoddam vallum ejusque tramite progressum in illum vallem (ab) austro Bulcan Pyttes* (The translation is very uncertain. I am inclined to read *vallem* for *vallum*): 'And so it approaches finally a certain dyke, and going along the path in it to the south of Bulca's Pit.'

The valley appears to be that which comes down W. of Scrope's Wood (OM1). A cart track runs down it at the present day. The pit mentioned may be the old chalkpit just NW. of Scrope's Wood.

22. *Sicque in longum valli progressa in illa antiqua monumenta in locum ubi a ruricolis dicitur aet tham Holen stybbum*: 'And so along the dyke to those ancient monuments to the place the natives call the Holly Stumps.'

All that can be said of this landmark is that, judging from the landmarks which precede and follow it, it must have been on that part of the by. running S. from Scrope's Wood to the Marlborough-Hungerford road.

23. *Sicque ad illos gabulos*: 'And so to the Crosses.'

24. *In longum gemaerweges to Wadbeorge*: 'Along the Boundary Way to Woad Barrow.'

25. *Sicque of Wadbeorge in illum fontem qui dicitur Forsca Burna*: 'And so from Woad Barrow to that spring which is called (Frogs'?) Bourne.'

The crosses must have stood near the line of the Hungerford road.

The boundary way must have been along the line of the present road, near Harrow Farm (OM1). The Barrow either stood at the point where the parish by. turns S. from the road, or else at the SW. corner of Almshouse Copse, where the by. turns once more E. The *Forsca Burna* was probably some small stream which ran from the E. side of the Almshouse Copse (OM1) into Bedwyn brook, where the parish by. makes a semicircle.

Another possibility is that the *Forsca Burna* is the brook on which Froxfield lies, which runs from a point W. of

Harrow Farm (OM1) E. to Froxfield village. If so, the barrow must have stood in the valley W. of Harrow Farm. But, if this be assumed, it is difficult to understand why the surveyors took so many landmarks just before reaching the bourne, and then merely defined the boundary which lies between this stream—a boundary with many bends—in the general terms of the next landmark 26.

26. *Et ejus ex alveo intrat Bedewindan* : ‘And from its bed it enters Bedwyn (brook).’

The by. reaches the brook about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NNE. of Little Bedwyn village.

27. *Indeque (it)em in Cymenesdene* : ‘And thence once more to Cymen’s Dean.’

See landmark 1.

A charter of Purton, near Swindon (probably not including Purton Stoke).

B.279, 279A; K.174.

RD. A.D. 796.

Granted by Egeferth, king of the Mercians, to the monastery of Malmesbury.

Hides : 35.

Name : (a) in title, *Perytun* ; (b) in text, ‘in the place which is called *aet Piertean*, on the east side of the wood which is called *Braden*’ ; (c) in the survey, *Puritona*, *Puritone*.

Ident. K. ? ; B. Purton, Wilts.

The determination of the topography of this charter presents considerable difficulty. The land is described as lying E. of Braden Forest. But in post-Conquest times it was all included in the forest, as is shown by a perambulation of the forest dating from the time of Edward the First. That would imply a large reduction of the population of the district, and would lead to many of the old landmarks falling into oblivion. Only a few of them are determinable with certainty at the present day.

The language of the survey shows that the extant copy is of post-Conquest date, several centuries later than the reputed date of the grant. Whether the document records a survey made in the post-Conquest times, or whether it is

a copy of the record of a survey contemporary with the grant is uncertain. There are in the charters many instances of records of surveys where the language is Anglo-Saxon corrupted by a copyist of post-Conquest date; and in such instances it may with probability be assumed that the extant copy goes back to an original of the date of the original grant. But in the present survey the forms of words approximate more to Middle English than to Anglo-Saxon. Still the original Saxon forms of the Middle English terms used in the survey would be near enough to those of the terms in the charter for it to be conceivable that a copyist of the early post-Conquest age might have translated the Saxon of the original into the language of his own time. Again, the fact that the body of the survey is in Latin, and only the proper names in English, is characteristic of the surveys of the earlier AS. age—of the age, that is, to which the grant professes to belong. In the surveys attached to grants of the later AS. period the language is almost invariably Saxon throughout. Though on the evidence it is not possible to say with certainty that the extant copy is founded on an AS. original, yet probability inclines to such a conclusion.

*Survey.*¹

1. 'First from the place which is called Lorting's Bourne (*Lortinges Bourne*).'

Bourne, AS. *burna*, is almost always used of a large brook. Lorting's Bourne was almost certainly what is now called the River Key; and further landmarks suggest that the survey began at a point on the stream due W. of Bentham House (OM1).

2. 'As far as Teow's Thorntree (*Teowes Thorne*).'

3. 'And thence to Harmod's Thorntree (*Hermodes Thorne*).'

4. 'And from it to Black Pond (*Blake Mere*).'

5. 'And from there to the Marsh of Coarse Grass (*Hassukes More*).'

This last name survives in that of Haxmore Farm (OM6) which is about 5 fur. ENE. of Bentham House (OM1). The name Haxmoor or Haxmore occurs also three times in the field-names of the neighbourhood of the farm.

¹ I do not print the original Latin of the document, as it is quite simple and easy of interpretation.

This landmark shows that the by. of the grant did not run along the present N. by. of Purton parish, but cut through the N. part of the parish, and did not include the region of Purton Stoke. It is just possible that a reminiscence of the *Blake Mere* survives in the name Pond Farm (OM6) which stands $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Purton Stoke village. The Thorntrees of 2 and 3 must have stood between this farm and that point on the River Key indicated in 1.

6. 'And thence northwards to the Ditch which is called The Old Dyke (*Olde Dich*).'

7. 'And by that Dyke straight to the Rush-bed (*Richsbed*).'

8. 'And from it to the river called *Worfe*.'

The identity of this stream is placed beyond doubt by a reference in the Moredon (Rodbourne Cheney) charter B.788, K.1146, where the stream is called *Wurf*. It is the river called the Ray, which forms the greater part of the E. by. of Purton.¹

I suspect that the old dyke of 6 is that side branch of the river which forms the E. by. of Purton parish from the NE. corner of the parish as far as Tadpole Bridge (OM6) close to Blunsdon station (OM1). The rush-bed was probably where this dyke or side-stream leaves the Ray close to Blunsdon station (OM1).

9. 'And so straight along the river as far as the Tongue of Land (*la Steorte*).'

10. 'And from there to the Willowtree (*la Wythie*).'

11. 'And from there to Helen's Thorntree (*Helnes thorne*).'

This tree is mentioned in the *Ellendune* charter B.948, K.1184 (q.v.). The land of *Ellendun* included part, at any rate, of Lydiard Millicent; and the thorn tree must have been on the S. by. of Purton somewhere close to Common Platt (OM1).

Steort is usually used of a tongue of land between two streams; and the *steort* of 9 was probably where the streams meet at the SE. corner of the parish near Sparcell's Farm

¹ Dr. Henry Bradley has called attention to the fact that the river-name Ray, of which there are several examples in England, is really a corruption of the A.S. *aet thaere*

ea, 'the river,' a name which would naturally be applied by natives of a locality to the principal stream in their neighbourhood.

(OM1). The willowtree was probably on the brook close to that farm.

12. 'And from there to the West Pole (*la Westapele*).¹

13. 'And from it to Butel's² Lea (*Butlesleye*).'

14. 'And so to . . . Lea (*Wrkeleye*).'

15. 'And so to Brook Bank, where it projects, i.e. where it begins (*Brokoure fortwarde id est in principio*).'³

The sites of the two leas are not determinable; but they must have been on the S. by. of the parish between Common Platt (OM1) and Green Hill (OM1). *Ofer* implies a hill-slope; so *brokoure* means probably the slope going down to the brook at Green Hill (OM1).

16. 'And from that place to the Cattlepen (*la Pinne vel Penne*).'

17. 'And from it to the Pottery Ridge (*Crokrigge*).'

18. 'And from that place to the Winding Bourne (*Woburne*).'

This stream is undoubtedly the brook which runs N. from Green Hill (OM1). The Pottery ridge was probably that between the two branches of the stream, where the name Brickkiln Copse (OM6) records perhaps the manufacture of tiles and pottery in former times. The cattlepen was probably near the SE. corner of the copse.

19. 'And from it to the Dyke which runs as far as Wolf Pond (*Wulfmere*).'

It will be noticed that about 1 fur. NE. of Parley Copse (OM1) the parish by. bends W. through a right angle, and runs for more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in a more or less straight line across a field, without following a hedge line. This was probably the line of the dyke. How far it extended cannot be said, as the position of *Wulfmere* is not determinable.

20. 'And thence by the Appletree (*Appeldore*) to the Ashtree (?) (*la Freynne*).'

21. 'And so thence to the Place where the Roads fork (?) (*Calofurcia*).'

22. 'And from this place to the Appletree Dairy Farm with the Hall (?) (*appeldore sele wyke*).'⁴

¹ I have read *West Stapol*, but I am by no means certain that it is right. Poles used as boundary marks are frequently mentioned in the charters.

² There is no recorded personal name Butel, and the interpretation is therefore conjectural.

³ I have read *Broc Ofer*. The translation of the Latin words quoted is very doubtful.

⁴ I am uncertain as to the translation of *sele*. But I suppose that the farm was one with some building of the nature of a hall, or large room, attached to it.

Wics were always on or near the 'mead,' i.e. near a stream; and it is probable that this *wic* was near the stream which the by. crosses at the SW. corner of Battlelake Plantation (OM1). The name Maple Sale Copse (OM6) is found there, and can be traced back at least to 1630¹; which suggests the possibility that the copyist of the charter has written *appeldore* for *mapuldore*. The crossroads of 21 must have been somewhere at the extreme W. of the parish, near Somerford Common (OM1).

23. 'And thence to Ram Stake (*weatherstoche*).'

24. 'And thence to the Ashtree beyond Gusting's Lea (*Gustingeleye*).'

The latter name survived as late as 1591. It lay S. of the SE. part of Battlelake Plantation (OM1). The Ashtree was probably at the bend in the by. at the SE. corner of that plantation. The stake of 23 would be a boundary mark somewhere on the S. edge of the same plantation.

25. 'And from Gusting's Lea to the . . . (*la Rode*) northwards.'

Rode is a word common in the charters, the meaning of which is not known. In some cases it may mean a cross. After leaving the SE. corner of Battlelake Plantation (OM1) the by. runs NNE, here described as 'versus Aquilonem.'

26. 'And from the . . . (*rode*) to the aforementioned place, viz. *Lortinges bourne*.

See landmark I.

Charter of part, at least, of Alton Priors, about 6 m. SW. of Marlborough.

B.390; K.1035.

RD. A.D. 825.

Granted by King Egbert to the Old monastery of SS. Peter and Paul at Winchester.

Hides. 15.

Name in title, in body of document, and in survey, *Aweltun*. Also in body of document, *Aultun*.

Ident. K. Alton, Hants; B. Alton, Hants.

At the end of the charter is appended a lease of part of the land to Stigand, the bishop, in 1045.

¹ O. G. S. Crawford.

The survey is of the same peculiar type as the surveys attached to the Downton charters B.29, K.985, B.391, K.1036, B.690, K.1108, B.862-3, and K.698, and also to the Hampshire charter of Abbot's Ann, B.597. Although the text of the surveys attached to these charters runs continuously, the surveys refer to two parcels of land. In the present instance the end of the first section of the survey is well marked by the fact that it is brought back to the spring where it began, and a down, Mox's Down, which is cited in the first section of the survey, is taken as the first landmark of the second.

The first part of the survey is of the W. part of the parish as it was before the N. part of it, formerly belonging to Alton Barnes, was attached to Alton Priors. The exact bounds of the land referred to in the second part of the survey are not determinable. It was probably to E. part of the parish at a time when the boundaries were not quite the same as at the present day. Judging from the repetition of the landmark *Moxes Dun*, it seems, at any rate at that point, to have been in contact with the land of the first part of the survey.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of tham Westmaestan Aewylle the is Bradewlle gebate an gerihtha upp to tham Ealdan Herepathe be westan Wodnes beorge* : 'First from the Westernmost Spring, which is called Broadwell, straight up to the Old Highway west of Woden's Barrow.'

This great spring lies between the villages of Alton Priors and Alton Barnes, about 100 yds. S. of the road running E. and W. through the N. parts of those villages.

The Old Highway ran from that point N. up the present by. between Alton Priors and Alton Barnes. The wavy nature of the by. shows that it followed an old track. In the modern map a ridgeway is marked as going up the hill parallel to this by. and about 1 fur. off it (OM1 and OM6); but such ancient roads, especially when descending slopes, were apt to break into two or more tracks. This Old Highway is part of a great ridgeway which can be traced for many miles.¹

Woden's Barrow is undoubtedly the tumulus now called

¹ See *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'The Ancient Roads of Wilts.' road 14, p. 78.

Adam's Grave (OM1) on the down about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of the village. It was probably the site of two great battles of the Saxon period.¹

2. *Thonne on aenne Stan aet Ceorlacumbes heafde :* 'Then to a Stone at the head of Churls' Combe.'

This landmark was probably about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Woden's Barrow.

Churls' Combe is evidently the combe which runs up immed. E. of Walker's Hill (OM1).

3. *Thonne on aenne Stan on Woncumb neothe weardne is ufeweard hol :* 'Then to a Stone to Winding Combe (which runs down from it ?), (and the stone is ?) above the hollow.'²

The winding combe seems to be that which lies N. of Knap Hill (OM1). Its head reaches the W. by. of Alton about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the Wansdyke (OM1); and there the Stone must have stood. It may be suspected that many of these stones cited as landmarks in the charters were 'standing stones.'

4. *Thonne ofer Randune to thaere Ealdan Dic on aefen thaer licgeth on othre healse an litel Crundol :* 'Then over Edge Down to the Old Dyke, level with which on the other side lies a little Quarry or Stonepit.'

The by. crosses the Wansdyke (OM1), here called the Old Dyke.

There is a pit near the dyke (OM6) about 150 yds. W. of where the by. crosses it. This may be the *litel Crundol* of the charter.

Randun seems to be the NE. extension of Milk Hill (OM1).

5. *Thonon on thane Gemaenan Garan be uton thaere Dic oth tha thaet hit eft geth in on thaet Riad Geat :* 'Then to a Triangular Piece of Ploughland (Gore) in common occupation outside the Dyke (till it comes back ?) to the Red Gate.'

The gore must have been at the NW. corner of the parish, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. of the Wansdyke. Such an expression as *eft geth* is usually used in reference to a landmark which has occurred before in the survey. But this cannot be so here, as the red gate has not been previously

¹ See *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'The Saxon Battlefields of Wilts.' p. 175 and p. 194.

² I have translated *neotibe weardne* in the

light of the local topography. I am also inclined to think that the copyist has omitted some word or words before *is*.

mentioned. I have therefore taken it to mean that the by. comes back on itself in some way. That is what the old by. of Alton Priors did. Where the present by. meets the ridgeway just N. of the point where that track cuts through the Wansdyke, the old by., instead of following the road in a NE. direction, went just E. of S., leaving to the E. that part of the modern parish of Alton Priors which formerly belonged to Alton Barnes. This was transferred to Alton Priors in quite recent times, at a date later than the making of the Tithe Award in the earlier half of the nineteenth century. The old by. ran southwards, and passed about 250 yds. E. of the house called New Town (OM1). Thus, when it met the ridgeway, the old by. doubled back on itself as it were, and passed through the gap which the ridgeway had cut in the Wansdyke, a gap called in the modern map (OM6) Red Shore, where 'shore' (from the AS. *sceoran*, to 'cut') means a gap cut in something.¹ This is the red gate of the charter.

6. *Thonon on anne Micelne Stan aer thaer Hlinca East Heafdum* : 'Then to a Great Stone before (reaching) the East Headlands of the Lynches (Shelves of Ploughland).'

The old by. now descended into a valley, and the lynches must have been on the N. slope of the valley. Perhaps the *micel stan* still remains in situ—the boulder marked (OM6) on the road about 80 yds. S. of the Red Shore (OM6). This is about 3 fur. N. of the house at New Town (OM1).

7. *Thonon on othere Micelne Stan on tham Wege middan on thaere Daene Bytnan the ligeth ut on Woddes (Wodnes ?) Geat* : 'Then to the other Great Stone to the Track in the middle of the bottom of the Dean which runs to Woden's Gate.'

This track is now represented by the road which runs NE. past New Town (OM1). It follows the bottom of the valley. The track runs SW. direct on Woden's Barrow (Adam's Grave of OM1); and Woden's Gate must have been on the track near the barrow. It is not, of course, one of the landmarks of the survey.

8. *Thonon on aenne Crundol on than Suthlithe niothe-weardum* : 'Then to a Quarry or Stonepit on the South Slope (low down on it ?).'

¹ A kindred word is found in the Hants dialect, where a 'shard gate' means a gap cut in a hedge to afford a passage through.

9. *Thonon upp ofer tha Dune on aenne Thorn stent inne on thaere Dic be eastan Ciceling Wege* : 'Then up over the Down to a Thorntree standing on the near side of the Dyke to the east of Ciceling Way.'

10. *Thonon and lang thaes Hlincs* : 'Then along the Lynch.'

11. *Of Moxes Dune on thane Ealdan Walweg* : 'From Mox's Down to the Old . . . way.'

12. *To Weascing Wege niothe weardun* : 'To the Way to the Sheepwashing-place downward.'

13. *On thone Dic* : 'To the Dyke.'

14. *Thonon on Wic Leage* : 'Then to the Lea of the Dairy Farm.'

Wics were near streams, because they had to be near the mead.

Also the mention of the sheepwashing-place in 12 suggests that the by. is arriving near a stream.

15. *Thonon on anaes Hlincs Heafod* : 'Then to the Headland of a Lynch.'

16. *On Beorhtnothes Ge maero* : 'To Beorhtnoth's Balk.'

17. *Thonon on ge brihta to Ruwan Hlincae* : 'Then straight to Rough Lynch.'

18. *Thonon and langes thaes Hlincs to Heathbrihtinge Leage niothowearðne* : 'Then along the Lynch to the Lea of the Heathbrihts (at its lower end?).'

19. *Thonon on anne Ealdne Holne Weg and lang thaes Slades to Aepelforda* : 'Then to an old Hollow Way along the Slade to the Ford of the Appletree.'

20. *Thonon andlang thaes Broces be tham Ealden Eadenne aeft to thaem Aewylle* : 'Then along the Brook by the Old River Dean once more to the Great Spring.'

This is the end of the first section of the survey. But there is a landmark mentioned in the second part of the survey, viz. *Taesā Maed*, the name of which survives at the present day in that of Tawsmead Farm (OM1) which stands due E. of the N. end of the village. This makes it pretty clear that the old by. of the first section of the survey did not pass E. of this farm; and what is probable is that it continued from the point to which it has been traced, namely 7, due S. till it met the present S. by. of the parish about 80 yds. W. of the SW. corner of Tawsmead Copse (OM1).

The landmarks from 8 onwards come thickly.

The quarry of 8 is not distinguishable. But it must have been on the slope about 300 yds. E. of New Town (OM1).

I suspect *Ciceling Weg* to be a local name of the ridge-way. The dyke of 9 was probably the ditch of the camp on Knap Hill (OM1), the old by. which I have suggested would impinge on the E. side of the camp.

The lynch of 10 was probably on the S. slope of Knap Hill (OM1), and the hill itself is the Mox's Down of 11.

What the term *Walweg* means it is not possible to say; but it is probable that this way was a forerunner of the road or track called (OM6) Workway Drove, which runs from NW. to SE. about half-way between Tawsmead Farm (OM1) and Knap Hill (OM1). The way to the Sheepwash of 12 was probably the road which runs W. from Tawsmead Farm to the springs in the village. The dyke of 13 was perhaps a ditch running S. from where Tawsmead Farm stands; and the lea of the dairy farm of 14 was probably just W. of the S. end of Tawsmead Copse (OM1). The dairy farm itself must have been somewhere W. of this, near the stream. The lynchies of 16, 17 and 18 must have been on the N. slope of Woodborough Hill (OM1). The ford of the appletree of 19 must have been where the present S. by. of Alton meets the stream. There is a Ford Wood (OM6) there now, but the track, the Old Hollow Way, which led to the ford is not represented by any track marked on the modern map. The by. went then by the River Dean of 20 up to the great spring, where the survey began.¹

¹ There are two questions which I have been unable to solve upon which a local archaeologist who knows the ground well may be able to throw light:

(a) The topography of the second part of the survey, of which I append a translation: 1. 'From Mox's Down (from the south part of it, (or) in a southerly direction) to the Dyke.' 2. 'Then along the Dyke.' 3. 'Then over against the Old Calves' Balk.' 4. 'Then from the Dyke to the midmost . . . (*Scrippan*, a word of unknown meaning). 5. 'Then to (Hower's?) Lea upward.' 6. Then along . . . (*Rodae*, of unknown meaning) to the little Gore meeting it on the middle of one side.' 7. 'Then along

a Heap (possibly 'rise of ground') to the Highway.' 8. 'Then to the Corner of the Dyke.' 9. 'Then along the Dyke to Creoda's Hill.' 10. 'Then to the Highway towards the fifteen strips of ploughland.' 11. 'Then from them along the Highway to the Mead (in general use?).'

(b) In the extreme SE. angle of the parish immed. NW. of Round Copse (OM6), and about 3 fur. S. of West Stowell is a field called Stanchester. I have elsewhere found this field-name connected with the remains of a Roman villa. The field might be examined for any signs of a former building.

Charter of Dauntsey, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of Malmesbury, the lands of the north part of the parish being included in a special survey appended to the main survey.

B.457-8; K.263.

RD. A.D. 850.

Granted by Aethelwulf, king of the West Saxons, to Malmesbury monastery.

Hides. 10.

Name (a) in title, *Dometesig*; (b) in body of document, *Dometesis*; (c) in survey, *Daunteseye*, *Dameteseye*.

The extant copy of the survey is certainly of post-Conquest date; in fact the forms of words might suggest an origin as late as the early part of the thirteenth century. It is impossible to say whether it is a copy of a document of the AS. period. The fact that the purely descriptive matter is in Latin, and the proper names only in English, would suggest that, if it is a copy of an original AS. survey, that survey belonged to a period before about A.D. 900.

As the Latin involves no difficulty of translation, it need not be printed here.

Survey.

1. 'First from the place called Domet's Island (*Dameteseye*).'

This is the island between the main Avon and a branch of it due W. of the village of Dauntsey. The survey, judged from the last landmark in it, seems to begin at the N. end of the island.

2. 'Straight along the Avon (*Auene*) to the Bridge of the Wood (*Wodebrigge*).'

This bridge must have been somewhere near where Brinkworth Brook joins the Avon. Probably a bridge made by Malmesbury monastery for communication with its lands E. of the Avon.

From this point the by. cuts E. across the parish along a line not marked by any modern by. (The N. part of the parish is included in a survey appended to the present one.) Consequently the next few landmarks are not determinable.

3. 'And from that place to . . . ¹ Burialplaces (*Strengesburiels*).'

¹ Possibly a personal name Streng.

4. 'And from there straight by the ditch called Old Dyke (*Holde Diche*) to . . . Gate (*Budezet*).'

5. 'And from that place to the place called Heathen Burialplaces (*Hetheneburieles*).'¹

6. 'And from the same place to the South Hollow of Grittenham (*Grutehames Suth Hele*).'

This brings the survey to the E. by. of the parish, to the borders of Grittenham, the *Grutenham* of K.817 (OM1).

It is very probable that the old dyke is the ditch marked (OM6) as going from W. to E. through Dauntsey Park about 1½ fur. S. of Idober Demesne Farm (OM1). From here the by. must have cut across the parish somewhere along a line through Great Smithcot Farm (OM1). The sites of the burialplaces of 3 and 5 are quite indeterminable. The *healh*, 'hollow,' is some slight hollow or depression on the E. by., probably not far from Old Farm (OM1), which is in Brinkworth parish.

7. 'And from it to a certain tree called the Great Tree (*Grete Trewe*).'

This was probably at some marked bend in the E. by.; perhaps at the bend where the road running SE. from Dauntsey Green (OM1) impinges on the by.

8. 'And so over . . . Combe (*Clytes*² *Combe*) to the Steep Slope of the Stone (*le Stanclyf*),' or, perhaps, 'the Steep Stony Slope.'

The survey now begins to mention landmarks which are quite distinguishable. The combe is the stream valley near the SE. corner of the parish, about ¼ m. SSE. of Wait-hill Farm (OM1). The *Stanclyf* is the slope at the extreme SE. corner of the parish, to the S. of the combe.

9. 'And from that place straight over a certain place called The Edge (or Narrow Ridge) (*le Egge*) to the place called Scufa's Barrow (*Scufan Borwe*).'

The edge is the narrow ridge running along the S.

¹ *Haetben Byrgels*, 'Heathen Burial-place,' generally used in the plural, is a very common landmark in AS. surveys. How it was distinguished, as it certainly was by the Anglo-Saxons, from *beorb* and *blaew*, cannot be said. Perhaps when the local topography of some of the charters has been closely investigated on the spot some definite instance of such a burialplace may furnish some clue as to its nature and date.

But there is always present the difficulty that, owing to the unknown nature of the landmark, the exact positions of such landmarks are not determinable with absolute accuracy. I am inclined to guess that these burialplaces were those of the pagan ages of the Saxon period.

² I conjecture that *Clytes* is an error for *Clyfes*, and that the combe was named from the *Stanclyf* which rises above it.

by. of the parish. The barrow is Clack Mount tumulus (OM1) which stands just outside the SW. corner of the parish, close to Bradenstoke (OM1).

10. 'And from that place to the Spring called Swineswell (*Swyneswelle*).'

Swineswell is the source of a small brook. It is on the by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Dauntsey Lock (OM1).

11. 'And from that Spring to the Gate of the Lea of the Hay (*Hayeleyezate*).'¹

12. 'And from that place to the Bend of Dauntsey Bourne (*Dameteseye Borne Buye*).'

'The Bourne' (OM6) is a small stream marked in the map just N. of Swallett Gate (OM1). But the next landmark (13) shows that the present landmark refers to some point where the by. crossed this stream near St. John's Farm (OM1).

The lea of the hay must have been on or about the site of Dauntsey Lock (OM1).

13. 'And from that place to the Ridgeway (*le Rigweye*), viz. above the Heathen Burialplaces (*Hetheneburieles*).'

The Ridgeway is undoubtedly the road running through Swallett Gate (OM1) in a NE. direction, for the name Ridgeway Farm (OM1) occurs on it in the neighbouring parish of Christian Malford a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Swallett Gate.²

The Heathen burialplaces must have been in the stream valley NW. of the road.

14. 'And from it to the Withybed (*le Wythybed*), viz. the place called The End of the Strip of Ploughland of the Headland (*Heuedakerhende*).'

15. 'And so from that place to the Stump of the Appletree (*Apeldorestob*).'

16. 'And from there to Avon (*Auene*), namely the place called the Ditch (*le Syche*).'

This last landmark brings the by. once more to the River Avon at the point where the S. by. of Dauntsey³ reaches the river about 3 fur. S. of Down Field Farm (OM1) in Great Somerford parish. *Le Syche* was probably

¹ 'Hay' means literally 'hedge.'

² For further details of this interesting road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'The Ancient Roads of Wilts.' road 22, p. 82.

³ Various landmarks on the SW. by. of Dauntsey are given in the Christian Malford charter B. 752.

the ditch or watercourse (OM6) on the Somerford side of the river which runs into the Avon from the direction of the aforesaid farm. The withybed of 14 was probably near the big brook, the Dauntsey Brook of OM6, which the by. crosses 3 fur. NW. of Swallett Gate (OM1). The appletree stump of 15 must therefore have been on the by. between this brook and the Avon.

17. 'And from that place straight by the Avon round the place first mentioned (in the survey), namely Domet's Island.'

The by. runs round the W. side of the island mentioned in landmark 1, following the backwater, not the main stream of the Avon.

A Survey of the Mead of Dauntsey.

It may be well to explain here once and for all for the information of those who are interested in the archaeology of the charters, but are not acquainted with that rural economy of AS. times on which the charters throw so much light, that the 'mead' was the only hay land of the village community. It was of the utmost importance at a time when hay fields could not be artificially created by the sowing of grass seed, for there were no means of getting such seed. Hay-grass grew only in the neighbourhood of streams; and the meads of the land-units are always situated near brooks or rivers. Their importance was such, and their area so limited, that, when a land-unit did not possess mead within its area, it held some detached piece of it near some stream which might be a mile or more away from its lands. How such detached allotments were originally made to communities we do not know; but the mere fact that they were made, and, furthermore, that they must have been made at the time of the original settlement, shows that that settlement was not of the more or less haphazard character which it was sometimes assumed to have been. The value of mead land was at the time of the Black Death in 1349 six times that of an equal area of ploughland. The detached pieces of parishes which are so noticeable a feature of the map of England represent in the vast majority of instances detached pieces of mead attached to those secular land-units which were later adopted as ecclesiastical units, or parishes.

In the case of Dauntsey the mead was not detached from

the main land-unit; and it is unusual for a separate survey of an undetached mead to be given, though other instances might be found in the charters. The mead in the present case was a strip of land running along the N. border of the parish, along what is now called Brinkworth Brook.

'These are the boundaries of the meadow called Herdsmen's Croft (or Enclosure) Mead (*Swanhammes Mede*) which belongs to Dauntsey.'

1. 'First from a certain place called Rock (*torre*), which lies in the western part of the same meadow, to the Thorntree called Thorn of the Hedge (*haythorne*) . . . (*a midewarde*).'¹

2. 'And from that Thorntree to the brook called Island Brook (*ydoure*),² viz. over against the Old Gore (triangular strip of ploughland) (*le holde garanne*).'

3. 'And straight by Island Water (*ydoure*) to the Black Pool (*le blake pole*).'³

4. 'And from that place to a certain Stone right opposite the Elder-tree (*ellerne*).'

5. 'And so from the Stone straight to the track to the place first mentioned, viz. the Rock (*la Torre*).'

That the survey refers to the mead land of the N. part of the parish is clear, though the bounds, with the exception of the *ydoure*, which is almost certainly Brinkworth Brook, are not traceable. The name survives in that of Idober Demesne Farm (OM1). That the parcel of land extended right across the N. end of the parish is shown by the fact that Brinkworth Brook is not cited as a by. in the earlier survey of the main portion of the land-unit. *Torre* means 'rock.' But it seems hardly likely that a rock could have existed in the NW. part of the parish; and therefore it seems probable that the word had here some other unknown meaning.

¹ I cannot translate these last words.

² This stream is mentioned as *Idoure* in that Brokenborough charter B. 921-2, which gives the bounds comprising all the Malmesbury lands in the neighbourhood of Malmesbury. Its name survives in that of Idober in the NW. part of Dauntsey parish. I have no doubt that the original AS. form was *Ig-Defer* (or *-Defer*), 'Island

Stream,' where the second element is a Celtic word which occurs in various place-names in England, e.g. Andover, Micheldever, and Candover in Hampshire. The *Ig* was probably due to its entering the Avon close to *Dometes Ig*.

³ AS. *pol*, 'pool,' and *pyll*, 'pool,' seem to be used in the charters only of pools in streams and rivers.

Charter reputed to refer to the lands of Hardenhuish, immed. N.W of Chippenham.

B.469; K.270.

RD. A.D. 854.

Granted by Aethelwulf, king of the West Saxons, to Wiferth, the thegn.

Hides. Number defective in the MS.

Name, in the survey, *Heregeardingc Hiwisc*.

Ident. K. none; B. Hardenhuish, Wilts.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether this document refers to lands at Hardenhuish in Wilts. For myself I am inclined to think that the form of the name in the survey renders it almost certain that it does.

The survey attached to the document originates certainly in the Saxon age. But its topographical interpretation presents great difficulties; and all that can be claimed for the interpretation here given is a certain amount of probability, in no single instance, perhaps, amounting to certainty.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on tha Northigge eastewearde*: 'First to the North Island (on its east side?).'

Ig in AS. is used in a wider sense than the word 'island.' It may apply to a mere rise of ground surrounded by marsh, or to a piece of land surrounded, or nearly surrounded, by streams and dykes.

I am inclined to think that the survey begins at the SE. corner of the parish, and that the North island was a piece of land between the streams at Woodlands (OM6), 1 fur. W. of Landsend (OM1). Nearly all AS. surveys begin at some cardinal angle of the land defined.

2. *Thone on tha Miclanmed*: 'Then to the Great Mead.'

This was probably just N. of the stream which flows by Lord's Barn (OM1).

3. *Thone on Tydgincmaed*: 'Then to (Tydging?) Mead.'

Tydging may be a family name derived from some unrecorded personal name.

This was probably just SW. of Lord's Barn (OM1).

4. *Thonne on tha Mylendic*: 'Then to the Mill Ditch.'

This would appear to be that part of Hardenhuish Brook (OM6) which forms part of the W. by. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of the church at Hardenhuish (OM1).

5. *Thone up to Mealmehthanleabe* : 'Then up to Sandy (or Chalky) Lea.'

6. *Thone to Scelces Stede* : 'Then to Scelc's Farmstead.'

7. *Thone on Aeschyrste aestewerde* : 'Then to the (Small) Wood of Ashtrees on its east side.'

8. *Thone to Hunigyrste* : 'Then to Honey Wood.'

9. *Thone to Thunres Felda* : 'Then to Thunder's Open Lands.'

10. *Thonne on Fontanblewe* : 'Then to the Low (tumulus) of the Spring.'

Landmarks 5-9 are quite indeterminable; but they would be on the N. parts of the W. and of the E. boundaries of the parish.

But it is possible that traces of Spring Low survive in the name Barrow Farm (OM6), which stands just outside the parish by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Greenway Lane (OM1). Also the field-name Old Burrow occurs on the by. about 150 yds. S. of the S. edge of the wood called Bird's Marsh (OM1), which is in Langley Burrell. This field may be the site of the low.

11. *Thonne on Wernanbroc* : 'Then to Wren Brook.'

This is probably the brook at Greenway Lane (OM1), 1 fur. S. of Barrow Farm (above), which flows first E. and then N. to the SE. corner of the park of Langley House (OM1).

12. *Thonne on Wrennanwylle* : 'Then to Wrens' Spring.'

Presumably the source of the above brook, which must be somewhere quite near to the last point.

13. *Thonne on th' Waeterslaed* : 'Then to the Water Slade (Wooded Valley or Depression).'

This was probably near Greenway Lane (OM1).

14. *Thaet forth on Hagan* : 'Then on to the Hedge (of the Game Enclosure).'

This Game Enclosure was probably in the SE. part of what is now Hardenhuish Park.

15. *Eft to there northigge eastewearde* :

See landmark 1.

Charter of lands at (1) Little Hinton, 5 m. ESE. of Swindon; (2) Wanborough, 4 m. ESE. of Swindon. B.477-8-9; K.1053.

RD. (of grant, and of the survey of Little Hinton) A.D. 854; (of the survey of Wanborough) A.D. 1043-1053.

Granted by Athulf, king of the West Saxons, to the church (cathedral) of SS. Peter and Paul, Winchester.

Hides. 20 (which probably include both parcels of land). Names, (a) in the body of B.477, *Wenbeorgan*; (b) in the survey attached to B.477, *Wenbeorgan*; (c) in an endorsement of B.477, *Wenbeorgan, Hynnyton*; (d) in the body of B.478, *Waenbeorgan*; (e) in a 13th cent. endorsement of B.478, *Wenbergh, Hynetun, Waenbeorgan*; and in a 14th cent. endorsement, *Hynetune*; (f) in the survey of B.479, *Wenbeorgan*.

Ident. K. ? B. Hinton Ampner, Hants.

B.477 records the grant in Latin, to which is appended a survey of Little Hinton. B.478 records the grant in Anglo-Saxon, but has no survey attached to it. B.479 is a survey of the lands of Wanborough dating from two centuries later than the reputed date of the grant.

The surveys are both of them without doubt founded on originals of the AS. age.

Survey of Little Hinton. B.477.

1. *Of. Smitan on thone Stan*: 'From Smita to the Stone.'

Smita is mentioned in the Wanborough survey of B.479, and it is quite clear that it is the old name of the river Cole. The survey seems to begin at the NE. corner of Little Hinton parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW. of Acorn Wood (OM1). The stone must have been on the E. by. just S. of this point.

2. *Of, etc. on thone Ealdan An* (sic)¹

As the nature of the landmark is not shown in the text, all that can be said is that it stood towards the N. end of the E. by. of Little Hinton.

¹ *An* is possibly the termination of an oblique case of some word which the copyist has failed to insert. It has no meaning in the context. But it is more probable that the copyist has by mistake repeated the

-*an* of *Ealdan*, and omitted *Eadenne*, which appears as the *terminus a quo* of the next landmark, his eye having passed over the first to the second *Eadenne* in the text.

3. *Of than Eadenne innan¹ Lentan* : 'From the Water Dean to Lenta.'

*Lenta*² was the old name of the stream which comes down in a NNW. direction past Hinton Marsh Farm (OM1) to join the *Smita* stream above mentioned. For some distance before joining the *Smita* the stream is at the present day in two branches, of which the western one, which forms the by. of Hinton, is obviously artificial.

Judging from the landmarks given above, this artificial branch was either not in existence in AS. times, or, if it was, did not extend the whole way to the *Smita*. The water dean is no doubt the depression through which the *Lenta* flows.

4. *Of, etc. on gean thone stream on thone Greetan Thorne stent bae Lentan Stathe* : 'From Lenta up stream to the Great Thorntree which stands by the Bank of Lenta.'

This thorn, as is shown by the wording, must have been on the by. before it in its passage S. leaves the line of the *Lenta*. The tree stood probably where the by. leaves the *Lenta* $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Hinton Marsh Farm (OM1). The upper part of the *Lenta* is in Bishopstone parish, its source being certain springs in the N. part of that village.

5. *Of, etc. on tha Weter Furh innan Smalan Broc* : 'From the Thorntree to the Water Furrow to the Narrow Brook.'

Narrow Brook is that tributary of the *Lenta* which comes down from Little Hinton village, joining the main stream at Botswicky Copse (OM6), $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. of Lower Farm (OM1) in Bishopstone. Between the thorntree of 4. and the place where the by. impinges on Narrow Brook is an artificial watercourse about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long which the by. follows. This is no doubt the water furrow of the charter.

6. *Of, etc. on than Stenibte Hlinc* : 'From the Narrow brook to the Stony Lynch.'

The lie of the ground makes it necessary that the lynch

¹ In this survey *innan* is used where the word *on* is used in most surveys. I have no doubt that in the case of this survey the composer meant it to mean simply 'to.' But in many other surveys it is evidently used in a more special sense. What that is, I am very uncertain. There is a correspondent term *utan*, which is much more rare in the charters. I am inclined to think that

innan in its special use meant that the by. passed or touched the landmark cited on the inside, while *utan* meant that it touched it on the outside. But I am by no means certain that this explanation is correct.

² Ekwall (Pl. N. Lancs.) says that this is no doubt a Celtic name, to be compared with Welsh *Llant*, 'a stream.'

must have run E. and W. Its position is therefore clearly marked as having been at the point where the by. leaves the *Smal Broc*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE. of the church at Hinton, and runs E. for about 80 yds.

7. *Of, etc. on Glottos Wyllle* : 'From the Stony Lynch to Glottos¹ Spring.'

The spring was probably at or near what is now a small pond at a bend in the by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Hinton church.

8. *Of Glottes Wyllle on Wylles Heafod* : 'From "Glottes" Spring to Springhead.'

This is marked in OM6 to the SE. of the village.

9. *On (for of) Wylles heafodde on Wulfheres Cumbe* : 'From Springhead to Wulfhere's Combe.'

This is the combe just S. of the springhead 3 fur. N. of the summit of Charlbury Hill (OM6), the hill just N. of the Ridgeway (OM1).

10. *Of, etc. of (for on) Wulfheres Clif* : 'From Wulfhere's Combe to Wulfhere's Steep Slope.'

This is just S. of the combe, where the by. ascends more than 200 ft. in about a quarter of a mile.

11. *Of, etc. on tha Furh* : 'From Wulfhere's Steep Slope to the Furrow.'

12. *Of, etc. on Winfles Beorg* : 'From the Furrow to Winfel's Barrow.'

The barrow has vanished ; but it was probably near where the by. crosses the Ridgeway ; and it is possible that the -bury in the name Charlbury Hill (OM6) is a reminiscence of its existence.

There now comes a long series of landmarks the general position of which may be conjectured with certainty, but the exact position of which cannot be determined.

13. *Of, than Beorge on thonne Holan Stan* : 'From the Barrow to the Hollow Stone.'

14. *Of, etc. on thone Haran Stan* : 'From the Hollow Stone to the Hoar Stone.'

15. *Of, etc. on tha Holan Wannan* : 'From the Hoar Stone to the Hollow (Spindle Tree ?).'

16. *On thone Rugan Hlinc* : 'To the Rough Lynch.'

17. *Of, etc. on thone Durnen Crundel* : 'From the Rough Lynch to the Hidden Quarry.'

¹ I cannot say whether this is an unrecorded personal name, or a pre-Saxon name of the spring.

18. *Of, etc. on thone Thorn* : 'From the Hidden Quarry to the Thorntree.'

19. *Of, etc. on thone Stan* : 'From the Thorntree to the Stone.'

20. *Of, etc. on tha Dic* : 'From the Stone to the Dyke.'

21. *To there dic ende* : 'To the End of the Dyke.'

22. *Of, etc. on thone Wogan Hlinc* : 'From the End of the Dyke to the Crooked Lynch.'

23. *Of, etc. on tha Catt Hola* : 'From the Crooked Lynch to the Cat Holes.'

The survey begins at 22 to coincide with the survey of Wanborough in B.479. Both the crooked lynch and the Cat Holes are mentioned in that survey. It is pretty certain, therefore, that the crooked lynch was at the SW. corner of Hinton, which is the SE. corner of Wanborough, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by E. of North Farm (OM1) in Aldbourne. The Cat Holes were at the exact SW. corner of Hinton, for it is clear from the Wanborough charter that the crooked or bent lynch went not merely along a short piece of the S. by. of Hinton, but also along a short piece of the W. by. bending round the corner of a ridge-end which is at that place.

It is probable that the Wanborough survey throws light on the dyke of 20, for it records a *Folces dic*, 'Folk's Dyke,' running along the S. by. of Wanborough; and it is more than probable that this dyke continued along the S. by. of Hinton, which is on the same line. Moreover a perambulation of the bounds of Aldbourne, made in 1591, speaks of a ditch running along the S. by. of Wanborough. The reference to the dyke end shows that the dyke was not continuous, at the time at which the survey was made, with the dyke along the S. by. of Wanborough. But that was no doubt due to the fact that it had been obliterated for some distance by the ploughing of the crooked lynch.

The *Stan* of 19 may have been at the SE. corner of Hinton parish. If so, then landmarks 13-18 must have been on the E. by. of Hinton, S. of the Ridgeway. A thorn tree is marked (OM6) on this by. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fur. S. of Downs Barn (OM1); and, as such boundary trees were renewed when they fell into decay, this tree may be a successor of the thorn tree of 18. Just N. of Downs Barn (OM1) the by. is traversing the slope of a combe; and here the rough lynch of 16

may well have been. The hollow stone of 13 and the Hoar stone of 14 must then have been on the by. N. of this lynch, and S. of the Ridgeway.

24. *Of, etc. on Wen Beorge*: 'From the Cat Holes to Wen Barrow.'

25. *Of, etc. on thone Mycelan Cumbe*: 'From the Barrow to the Great Combe.'

26. *Of, etc. on Smalan Combe*: 'From the Great Combe to Narrow Combe.'

This last combe is very clearly marked. It is that on the W. by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the Ridgeway (OM1). The great combe is that in the S. part of Wanborough parish, along the E. edge of which the Hinton by. runs. The *Wenbeorh* of 24, the first element of which name is probably pre-Saxon, is evidently the barrow from which Wanborough got its name. All traces of it have apparently vanished; but it must have stood on the W. by. of Hinton somewhere near Wanborough Plain Farm (OM1) in Wanborough parish.

27. *Of, etc. on thone Ealdan Treow Stede*: 'From Narrow Combe to the Old Farmsteading by the Tree.'

28. *Of, etc. on tha Wogan Apoldran*: 'From the Old Farmsteading by the Tree to the Bent Appletree.'

29. *Of, etc. on Folces Dic*: 'From the Bent Appletree to Folk's Dyke.'

30. *Of, etc. on Ealcheres Dic*: 'From Folk's Dyke to Ealcher's Dyke.'

31. *Of, etc. on tha Apoldran*: 'From Ealcher's Dyke to the Appletree.'

32. *Of, etc. innan Smitan*: 'From the Appletree to Smita.'

For *Smita* see 1.

Just before reaching the *Smita* the by. goes for a long way along the course of a stream (as a fact the *Lide* of the Liddington charter K.386), which looks as if it had been straightened in the past. This is probably *Ealcheres Dic*. The *Folces Dic* ran probably along that part of the by. near Mount Pleasant (OM1). It does not, as far as can be seen, seem to have had any connexion with the *Folces Dic* of the Wanborough charter.

The landmarks 27, 28, and 29 are of such a character that all trace of them has naturally vanished. All that can

be said is that they lay on that part of the W. by. between *Smal Cumb* and *Folces Dic*.

The Survey of Wanborough.

1. *Of than Stapole stent innan Scocera Wege* : 'From the Pole which stands inside . . . Way.'

In the perambulation of Aldbourne of the year 1591 is mentioned a *Shuger Waie* which ran along the S. by. of Wanborough. This is evidently the *Scocera Weg* of the charter. The SE. corner of the parish is on Sugar Hill (OM1), a name also derived from *Scocera Weg*. The pole must have stood at this SE. corner of Wanborough parish, 5 fur. ESE. of Liddington Warren Farm (OM1).

2. *Swa innan tha Wogan Dice* : 'So to the Crooked Dyke.'

Sugar Hill, above mentioned, is called *Dige Hill* in the 1591 perambulation of Aldbourne. Probably the dyke ran up the W. by. E. of Liddington Warren Farm (OM1).

3. *Of, etc. innan Beh hilde Slob* : 'From the Crooked Dyke to Behild's Slough.'

There is a reference to a *Bechilde Treu*, 'Behhild's Tree,' in the Liddington charter K.386; and a comparison of the references would place the slough on the W. by. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of Liddington Warren Farm (OM1).

4. *Of, etc. uppan Beordune* : 'From Behhild's Slough up to Barrow Down.'

This is the down on the W. by. S. of the Ridgeway.

5. *Of Beorb Dune to Wullafes Stane* : 'From Barrow Down to Wullaf's Stone.'

6. *Of, etc. and lang Cumbes innan Hlydan* (read *Liden*) *Aewylmas* : 'From Wullaf's Stone along the Combe to the Springs of Lide.'

This is the stream from which Liddington gets its name. The springs are on the NE. edge of Liddington village, on the W. by. of Wanborough. The combe runs up SE. from the springs. It is called *Estre Lyde Cumb*, 'the more easterly Combe of Lide,' in the Liddington charter K.386. Wullaf's stone was probably near where the by. crosses the Ridgeway.

7. *Swa and a lang Hlydan* (read *Liden*) *innan tho Ham Dic* : 'So along the Lide to the Dyke of the House.'

The by. runs NW. down the Lide stream. I strongly suspect that Ham Dyke is the agger of the Roman road which forms the parish by. for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Covingham Farm (OM1).

8. *Of, etc. innan tha Heafod Stoccas*: 'From the House Dyke to the Stakes of the Headland.'

Headstakes are frequent landmarks in AS. charters. They were no doubt stakes set up to mark the bounds of a ploughland.

These stakes must have been on the short piece of by. which runs NW. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of Covingham Farm (OM1).

9. *Of, etc. innan Dorcan*: 'From the Headland Stakes to Dorca.'

Dorca is the name of the stream which runs by Covingham Farm. In the Liddington charter K.386 this same part of the stream is called *Dorcyn*; and further up, the stream is called *Dorterne Brok* in the Badbury charter B.904. That the name was pre-Saxon seems certain; but the variations in the extant forms of it leave the original form a matter of uncertainty.

10. *Swa and lang streames innan tha Ealdanig Dic*: 'So along stream to the Dyke of the Old Island.'

The by. passes W. along the Dorca (?), and then turns N. towards the river Cole along a perfectly straight line of 5 fur. Along this line must have run the dyke of the old island. The old island was probably the land between the Cole (Smita) and the Dorca (?).

11. *Swa andlang Dic innan Smitan stream*: 'So along the Dyke to the Smita Stream.'

The Smita is the River Cole (cf. point 1 of the Hinton charter). This by. reaches it at a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W. of Nythe Farm (OM1).

12. *Swa andlang streames on easte weard Lilles Ham*: 'So along stream to the east side of Lill's House.'

This carries the survey all along the N. by. which is formed by the Smita. Lill's House must have been at the NE. corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Longleaze Farm (OM1) in South Marston parish.

13. *Up in thane Blacan Pyt*: 'Up to the Black Pit.'

14. *Of, etc. on midde wyrth (for weard) thane Maere on thaene Stan*: 'From the Black Pit to the middle of the Balk to the Stone.'

15. *Of, etc. innan tha Holan Wannan* : 'From the Stone to the Hollow (Spindle-tree ?).'

16. *Of, etc. up on Icenhilde Weg* : 'From the Hollow (Spindle-tree ?) up to Icknield Way.'

This brings the survey to where the E. by. of the parish crosses the Icknield Way, i.e. the road between the villages of Wanborough and Little Hinton.¹

13, 14, and 15 must have been on the E. by. N. of the Icknield Way; but it is impossible to conjecture their individual sites. Harpit (OM1) may commemorate the Black Pit; but it is more likely that the name, like Harepit in another part of Wilts., is a descendant of *herepath*, 'high-way,' having a reference to the neighbouring Roman road.

17. *On thaene Haethenan Byriels* : 'To the Heathen Burialplace.'

This might be taken as part of 16, for it is almost certainly implied that the burialplace was at the point where the E. by. of Wanborough crosses the Icknield Way.

18. *Of Icen hilde Wege innan tha Cwealm Stowe* : 'From Icknield Way to the Cross.'

Cwealm Stow implies not merely a cross, but one with the effigy of Christ hanging on it. It would probably be beside a road; and would probably be where the by. crosses the Ridgeway.

19. *Of, etc. innan Swyrd Acceras Heafod* : 'From the Cross to the Headland of the (Sword ?²) Strips of Ploughland.'

20. *On thonam Hwitan Pyt* : 'To the White Pit.'

Possibly part of 19.

21. *Of, etc. innan tha Twegen Stanes on Mortan Cumbae* : 'From the White Pit to the Two Stones to (Morta's ?) Combe.'

The site of the white pit is not determinable. *Mortan Cumb* may be another name for the *Micel Cumb* of the Hinton survey, i.e. the big combe in the S. of Wanborough parish.

22. *Of, etc. and lang thes Wogan Hlincs* : 'From Morta's Combe along the Crooked Lynch.'

See landmark 22 of the previous Hinton charter.

¹ For a description of the Icknield Way see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.' road 13, p. 77, and 'Ancient Highways of Berks.' road 3, p. 123.

² Such seems to be the only possible meaning of *Swyrd*. Query, were they strips which ran to an acute point at one end?

23. *Of, etc. innan tha Catt Hola* : 'From the Crooked Lynch to the Cat Holes.'

At the SW. corner of the parish. See 23 of previous charter.

24. *Of, etc. innon thone Crundel* : 'From the Cat Holes to the Quarry.'

The survey now turns W. along the S. by. No signs of the quarry are shown on the map; but the perambulation of Aldbourne of 1591 mentions certain *White Pitts* about at that point on the S. by. where the road coming N. from North Farm (OM1) in Aldbourne crosses it. Here was probably the *Crundel* of the charter.

25. *Of, etc. innan Folces Dic* : 'From the Quarry to Folk's Dyke.'

This ran along the S. by. In the abovementioned perambulation the now-called Sugar Hill (OM1), at the SE. corner of the parish, is called *Dige Hill*; and a *ditch* is mentioned as running along the S. by. of Wanborough.

26. *And swa eft in on thone Stapol* : 'And so again to the Pole.'

See landmark 1.

A reputed charter of Donhead, on the SW. border of Wilts.

B.499; K.283.

RD. A.D. 860.

Grant by Aethelbert, king of the West Saxons, to Osmund the thegn.

(The land became later the property of Shaftesbury abbey.)

Hides. 3.

Name (*a*) in title, *Duningheland*; (*b*) in body of document, *Duningland*.

Ident. K. None; B. Probably Donhead, co. Dorset, near Shaftesbury.

It is not necessary to give the survey attached to the charter, for it is almost certain that the charter is not of Donhead. The names in the document, *Duningland*, etc., have no resemblance to the well-attested old forms of the name Donhead (see B.970, K.447). Furthermore the land-

marks in the charter do not in any single instance correspond with the landmarks in the survey attached to B.970. That the land was near Shaftesbury is probable ; but I am unable to identify it with any place in Wilts.

Charter referring to the lands of Teffont Magna and Teffont Evias, 6½ m. W. of Wilton.

B.500 ; K.284.

RD. A.D. 860.

Granted by Aethelbert, king of the West Saxons, to Osmund the thegn.

Hides. 14.

Name (*a*) in title, 'juxta *Tefuntam*' ; (*b*) in body of document, 'in loco qui appellatur *be Tefunte*' (the name shows that it is really that of the brook which flows through the two villages).

Ident. K. Teffont, Wilts. ; B. Teffont, Wilts.

The forms of words in the survey attached to the grant show that the extant copy of the survey is of post-Conquest date, though probably of an age not long subsequent to the Conquest. It looks as if it had been made by one who knew the English of his own age, but had little if any knowledge of Anglo-Saxon, for there are errors which make the interpretation of the text at times difficult. That the survey goes back to one of the AS. period is, however, almost certain. Apart from such errors, the topographical interpretation of the details of the survey is very uncertain. That being so, it will be well to give the whole of the survey before attempting to solve its topography.

Survey.

1. *Arest on thane Reanden* (for *Readan*) *Weg* : 'First to the Red Way (or Track).'

2. *That on thone Forde to Teofunte* : 'Then to the Ford to Teffont.'

3. *Thanen on Brochenenberge* : 'Then to Broken Barrow.'¹

4. *That on Hoddes Clif* : 'Then to Hod's Steep Slope.'

¹ It is just possible that *beorb* here means 'hill.' If so, it is a most exceptional use of the term in the charters.

5. *Thanen on Abbenbeorg* : 'Then to Abba's Barrow.'
 6. *That on Stortencumb on thes Linkes Havede suthward and northward* : 'Then to Storta's Combe to the Headland of the Lynch, running from south to north.'
 7. *Thanen on Leon Berg* : 'Then to (Lion ?) Barrow.'
 8. *That on tha Ealden Dich* : 'Then to the Old Dyke.'
 9. *Thanne onne that Furch the is athe riuen to Nodre* : 'Then to the Furrow which is driven to Nadder (river).'
 10. *Thannen on Funtnesford* : 'Then to the Ford of the (great) Spring.'
 11. *Thannen on Herepath* : 'Then to (the) Highway.'
 12. *On the Reden Wege* : 'To the Red Way.'
- (Added) *On (read ond) tha two meades other be Nodre other be Wilig the tharto herath* : 'And the two meads, one by the Nadder (river) and the other by the Wylve (river), which belong thereto.'

This last note to the survey shows clearly that the grant includes both the Teffonts. The mead of Teffont Magna must have been a detached piece of land on the Wylve, and that of Teffont Evias on the Nadder. And the latter fact explains a noticeable feature of the survey, namely, that it never mentions the Nadder as an actual by. of the grant, though it is at the present day the S. by. of Teffont Evias. No doubt the mead of Teffont Evias ran along the river, along the S. border of the parish ; and, as is sometimes the case with statements of boundaries in AS. grants, the mead is not included in the survey.

But when we turn to the details of the landmarks given, the solution of the survey presents great difficulties. It will be well to take those landmarks first which seem to a certain extent determinable.

At 6 the survey is going N., as the wording shows ; and, as nearly all AS. surveys go with the clock, it is pretty certain that at 6 that survey is traversing the W. by.

It is therefore probable that *Stortan Cumb* is the combe on that by. about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW. of the church at Teffont Magna. If so, then *Hoddes Clif* of 4 is probably the steep slope on the W. by. about 1 m. S. of the combe, at the E. end of Cleeve (*Clif*) Copse (OM6) in Chilmark parish. Abba's Barrow must have been somewhere between the *Cumb* and the *Clif*, possibly about where the Chilmark road cuts the W. by. Broken Barrow (or Hill) of 3 stood

then S. of the *Clif*. It may, of course, have been a barrow which has vanished ; or it may have been that hill where (OM1) the quarries are marked about 5 fur. SSE. of Portash in Chilmark. Going further S. along this W. by. my impression is that the old by. did not follow the brook, as the present by. does, but rather the line of fence which runs down parallel with the brook, at an average distance of perhaps 100 yds. from it on the E. side. The strip of land between this line and the brook may have been part of the mead of Teffont Evias. The Ford of 2 I should be inclined to place where the road from Teffont Evias crosses this brook at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ m. due W. of Lower Chicksgrove (OM1) in Tisbury ; and the road itself I guess to be the red way of 1 and 12 of the survey.

Turning now to points 7-11, the old dyke of 8 is almost certainly that dyke which (OM1) runs along the ridge on the N. by. of Teffont Magna, a dyke also mentioned in the Wylle charter B.757. If *Leon Beorh* is rightly placed in the survey, then it must have been somewhere on the W. by. between the *Stortan Cumb* and the dyke. I am inclined to suspect that the landmark has got displaced in the extant copy of the survey, and that it should have come after the dyke. In that case it would be the tumulus (OM1) near the NE. corner of the parish. The furrow of 9 presents great difficulty. It is not impossible, but it is improbable, that a furrow might be carried for a very long distance where no natural landmarks existed ; but the distance from the NE. corner of the parish to the Nadder is over 3 m. My impression is that several landmarks have fallen out from this copy of the charter between 8 and 9, and that the furrow was towards the S. end of the E. by. The furrow ran down to the river, but the by. did not. The *Funtnes Ford* must have been over the *Tefunt* stream. I suspect that it was where the road crosses that stream at the head of the lake in Teffont Park. Points 11 and 12 are probably really one landmark, where *Herepath* merely defines the nature of the red way, the road going to Ley Farm (OM1) to the Ford of 2.

Charter of lands including the whole of Buttermere,
5 m. S. of Hungerford, and parts, at any rate, of

the lands of the neighbouring parishes of Linkenholt and Vernham Dean in Hampshire.

B.508; K.1059.

RD. A.D. 863.

Granted by Aethelred, king of the West Saxons, to the Prince Wulfhere.

Names (1) in title, *Buttermere*, *Escmerae*; (2) in body of document, *Butermere*, *Aescmere*.

Ident. K. Buttermere, Wilts.; B. Buttermere, Wilts.

This is a very curious and interesting charter. It includes all the lands of Buttermere; but it also deals with land at *Aescmere*, a name which has disappeared from the modern map. It is fortunately possible to identify in a general sense the area to which this vanished name was formerly applied. The earlier landmarks of the survey of this charter show, by comparison with landmarks which occur in the charter of Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hants (B.1080), that this grant included either the whole or part of the lands of Linkenholt and Vernham Dean, just over the Hants border. *Aescmere*, Ashmere, or 'Pond of the Ashtrees,' was probably the old name of the land now included in those two Hampshire parishes. The old name survives on the modern map in the corrupted form Ashmansworth (*Aescmereswyrth*) 'the outlying farm of Ashmere,'¹ a parish a mile or two east of Vernham Dean and Linkenholt.

The earlier landmarks of the survey refer to these *Aescmere* lands; but there can be little doubt that they were part of what was originally a complete survey of those lands, a portion of which has been omitted by the copyist, probably because *Throcmere* occurred in both surveys; and when he reached this point in the *Aescmere* survey, his eye passed on to the same landmark in the Buttermere survey, and he went on copying that survey instead of completing the survey of *Aescmere*.

¹ Considerations of space render it impossible to give here all the evidence for the view that AS. *wyrth*, or *weorþ*, meant a secondary farm or settlement which had been formed on the uncultivated lands of a pre-existing 'tun' community—the settlement of a squatter or of squatters who took up and cultivated land within the area of some already existing community at an early but secondary stage of the settlement

of the Anglo-Saxons in this country. The modern map shows that, though such settlements became originally part of the pre-existing settlement, and in many cases remained so permanently, there were numerous cases in which at some later time they became separate land-units and separate communities, such as *Aescmereswyrth* became in the present instance.

The extant copy of the survey looks as if it had been made in AS. times; but the mistake above mentioned shows clearly that it is not the original copy of the survey made at the time of the grant.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Masan Cumb*: 'First to Titmouse Combe.'

The surviving name Mascombe Copse (OM6), the copse between 5 and 6 fur. E. of Lower Conholt Farm (OM1) in Vernham Dean parish, together with the occurrence of Mascombe as a field-name in the same neighbourhood, shows that *Masan Cumb* was the deep combe in the south part of Vernham Dean parish, 3 to 4 fur. S. and SE. of Lower Conholt Farm (OM1).

2. *Thanon and lang Faccan Cumbes on Rugan Beorb*: 'Then along Facca's Combe to Rough Barrow.'

This combe gave its name to Faccombe, the parish next E. of Linkenholt. It was the great combe which runs down the W. by. of Faccombe and E. by. of Linkenholt just W. of the village of Netherton (OM1).

The survey has gone with one jump along the whole of the SE. by. of Vernham Dean and the S. by. of Linkenholt. The Vernham Dean by. in this part has been modified in recent times, but the old line was, generally speaking, much along that along which the present SE. by. of the parish runs. It is possible that some landmarks have fallen out of the charter; but in any case it is quite certain that the by. took the course indicated above.

It is also worth noting that this district of *Aescmere* is included in that Hurstbourne Tarrant grant (B.1080) made by King Edgar to the abbey at Abingdon, Berks., at the reputed date of A.D. 961. This Hurstbourne charter mentions also the rough barrow; and a comparison of the two charters shows that the barrow must have been at the NE. corner of the parish of Linkenholt, 1 m. almost due N. of Netherton (OM1).

3. *Thanon up on Lilan Mere*: 'Then up to Lilla's (or, reading *Lilian*, Waterlily) Pond.'

The Hurstbourne charter mentions a *Lillan Hrycg*, 'Lilla's Ridge,' which was the ridge which runs down from the N. to the N. by. of Linkenholt, and on which Combe

Wood stands. The pond must have stood on or near this ridge.¹

4. *Thanon on Throc Mere* : 'Then to Drain Pond.'²

This would be a pond supplied, like other ponds in this dry region, from the surface drainage of the neighbouring land. The pond survives as Rockmoor Pond at the NW. corner of Linkenholt parish, and at the end of a SW. extension of Combe Wood, and at the place where the three counties of Wilts., Berks. and Hants meet.

5. *Thanon on Thyrran Maerae* : 'Then to Dry Pond.'

This pond is mentioned in the Hurstbourne charter. It is probable that it stood at that bend in the S. by. of Buttermere $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSW. of White Farm (OM1).

(From this point onwards the survey gives the bounds of Buttermere only.)

6. *Thanon on Erthlandes Hege* : 'Then to the Hedge of the Plough Land.'

7. *Thanon on Balderaes Lege* : 'Then to Balder's Lea.'

8. *Thanon on Bares Stigan* : 'Then to (Bar's ?) Path.'³

9. *Thanon on Clophangran* (? read *Clofhangran*)⁴ : 'Then to the Hanging Wood where bulbs grow.'

10. *Thanon on Readan Dic* : 'Then to (the) Red Dyke.'

11. *Thanon on Oswaldes Mere midneweardne* : 'Then to Oswald's Pond (to the middle of one side of it ?).'

12. *Of, etc. on tha Bece* : 'From Oswald's Pond to the Intermittent Stream.'

13. *On Crawancumb ofeweardne* : 'To Crow Combe from its upper side.'

14. *Thanon on Trydding Leage ufeweardne* : 'Then to . . . Lea from its upper side.'

15. *Thanon on Throc Mere* : 'Then to Drain Pond.'

On two of these landmarks, 6-15, light is thrown by the

¹In the present charter we have four such references to such meres or ponds. In the neighbouring Hurstbourne Tarrant charter five such ponds are mentioned, two of which are also mentioned in this charter. The occurrence of numerous ponds on high dry land such as this may seem at first strange; but as a fact, the making of small artificial rainwater ponds in such a region would be necessary for cattle pasture; and also at the present day such ponds exist in the region, and the traces of pre-existing ones are apparent.

²This suggestion as to the meaning of *Throc*, which appears as *Tburoc* or *Tborc* in the Hurstbourne charter, comes from Dr. Henry Bradley. He thinks that it is connected with the dialectic 'thurrock,' which occurs as a place-name, and means a 'drain.' Cf. also the place-name Throckmorton.

³From the denotation of *Anstiga* in the charters I am inclined to think that it meant a path up a hill.

⁴There is no such word as *clōp* known in AS.

Ham charters B.677, viz. *Bares Stiga* of 8, which is the *Bares Anstiga* of Ham, and *Oswaldes Mere* which was almost certainly near the *Oswaldes Beorh* of Ham. Comparison of the two charters would point to the track which runs up to Town Farm (OM1) from the W. as being on the line of *Bares Stiga*; and, as Oswald's Barrow is undoubtedly the barrow or tumulus marked (OM1) at the SE. corner of Ham, Oswald's Pond must have been on the Buttermere by. near that point.

As to *Crawancumb* of 13, there is no doubt that it was the great combe which runs through the SE. part of the parish between Buttermere Wood (OM1) and Combe Wood (OM1); and *Trydding Leab* must therefore have been on the high ground S. of the combe, and N. of Rockmoor Pond of 15. The *Erthlandes Hege* of 6 was probably at the SW. corner of the parish, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE. of Moordown Farm (OM1) in Ham parish. Balder's Lea of 7 must have been on the W. by. just N. of this, in the neighbourhood of Bishop's Barn in Ham parish. (OM1) The *Clop* (sic) *Hangra* of 9 was probably at or near the NE. corner of the parish, at any rate on the slope of Ham Hill (OM1). The red dyke of 10 may possibly be a piece of the Wansdyke, for a piece of that earthwork is shown in the map 3 fur. W. of the village of Inkpen, running in a line from N. to S., a line which would take it down the E. by. of Ham parish to the N. corner of Buttermere parish, close by Oswald's Barrow above mentioned. Here, I fancy, was the red dyke. The *Baec* of 12 was probably a stream flowing only in rainy weather down the small valley at the NE. angle of the parish, which is about 1 m. due E. of Buttermere village.

Two Charters of North Newnton, 8 m. ESE. of Devizes. ¹

B.567; K.320.

RD. A.D. 892.

Granted by King Aelfred to Earl Aethelhelm.

Hides. 10.

Names in title, *Northniwetune*, and the same in the body of the document.

¹ I have taken these two charters together because they refer to the same piece of land, and the landmarks of the two are largely correspondent.

Ident. K. ? ; B. North Newington on the River Avon,
near Wivelsford, co. Wilts.

B.699 ; K.1109.

RD. A.D. 934.

Granted by King Aethelstan to St. Mary's, Wilton.

Hides. 10.

Names : (1) in title, *North Niwan Tunes (boc)* ; (2) in
body of document, *Nywantun . . . be avene streme*.

Ident. K ? ; B. Newnton, co. Wilts.

Both the surveys are certainly founded on surveys of
AS. date ; and, if not the originals, are pre-Conquest copies
of the same.

As the landmarks of the two surveys correspond largely,
it will be well to take them together, denominating the
landmarks of the earlier survey by the letter A and those of
the latter by B.

A1. *Aerest be Aefene Staethe on Stintesford* : ' First by
Avon Bank to Stint's Ford.'

B1. *Aerest on Auene aet Stintes Forde* : ' First to the
Avon at Stint's Ford.'

It is probable that the *Staeth* was at the NE. corner of the
parish, 1 fur. from what represents the village at Manning-
ford Bohun. The by. runs S. down the Avon. Stint's
Ford was at the SE. corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Wood
Bridge (OM1). What is obviously an old track comes up
to the ford from the SE.

A2. *Thonne on Riscslaed* : ' Then to the Rush Slade.'

Subsequent landmarks show this to have been on the S.
by. somewhere about due N. of the village of Rushall.

B2. *Thaet andlang Weges on Teoltan Ford* : ' Then along
the Way (or Track) to Teolta's Ford.'

A3. *Thonne on Tioltanford* : ' Then to Teolta's Ford.'

The *weg* is probably represented at the present day by
the roadway which passes along the W. part of the S. by.
of the parish. The ford was at the SW. corner of the
parish, a few yds. S. of Cuttenham Farm (OM1).

A4. *Thonne on Wifeles Ford* : ' Then to Beetle's
Ford.'¹

B3. *And swa on gean stream on Wifeles Ford* : ' And
so up stream to Beetle's Ford.'

¹ 'Beetle' may be a personal name.

The survey now passes up the Avon along the W. by. of the parish to a ford which gave its name to the neighbouring parish of Wilsford. The ford was over the Avon at the westernmost corner of the parish about $\frac{1}{4}$ m E. of Puck Shipton (OM1).

A5. *Thonne swae ond long Weges*: 'Then so along the Way.'

B4. *Thonne and lang thaes Frith Herpathes*: 'Then along the Highway through the Brushwood.'

This is an old road which ran along the NW. by. of the parish N. from *Wifeles Ford*. It is probably part of a great highway of pre-Saxon times.¹

A6. *To Sond Beorge*: 'To Sand Barrow.'

B5. *On Sand Beorb*: 'To Sand Barrow.'

The barrow has vanished; but it must have stood at the bend in the by. 1 fur. S. of Broad Street (OM1).

A7. *Thonne to Botan Waele*: 'Then to Bota's Spring.'

B6. *Of, etc. to Botan Wylle*: 'From the Sand Barrow to Bota's Spring.'

This spring cannot have been far from the Sand Barrow, somewhere on the short N. by. of the parish. It is probable that the name Bottle Farm (OM6) in Beechingstoke, and also the name Bottlesford (OM1) in Manningford Bohun are reminiscent of the name of the spring. It was probably at the first bend which this short N. by. makes close to Broad Street.²

A8. *Thonne bi Wiodde*: 'Then by the Wood.'

The landmarks come somewhat thickly in this part of the survey of B.657. The wood must have stood just NE. of Gores (OM1).

A9. *Thonne ofer Wiod on thone Gaeran*: 'Then (above?) the Wood to the Gore (triangular piece of ploughland).'

Probably the gore was at the second bend in the N. by. about 1 fur. ENE. of Gores (OM1), which may derive its name from the gore of the charter.

A10. *And swae eft on Afene*: 'And so again to the Avon.'

This carries the survey back to the river, which forms the E. by. of the parish.

¹ See *Arch. Journ.* lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.' road 14, p. 78.

² In a perambulation of Manningford

Bohun made in 1591 the passage of a small tributary of the Avon on the present road from Gores (OM1) to Bottlesford (OM1) is called *Botewells Forde*.

B7. *Thonne forth be streame on Blacan Lace*: 'Then forth with the stream to the Black Lake.'¹

Just E. of where the road from Gores to Bottlesford (OM1) crosses the Avon the parish by. does not for a few yards follow the course of the main stream, but that of a branch stream just E. of the main river. This is no doubt the Black Lake of the charter.

B8. *And lang lace on Afene*: 'Along the "Lake" to the Avon.'

The by. joins the main stream after following the Black Lake for a few yards.

B9. *And swa and lang stremes eft on Stintes Ford*: 'And so down stream again to Stint's Ford.'

See the first landmarks of the two charters.

Appended to the charter is a survey of a detached part of the grant:—

This synt tha Land gemaere aet tham Oran: 'These are the Boundaries at the Hillslope.'

1. *Aerest on Haesel Wylle*: 'First to the Spring of the Hazels.'

2. *Th' andlang Weges on Beorh Dic*: 'Then along the Track to Barrow Dyke.'

3. *Thonne andlang thaere Dic on Risthysel*: 'Then along the Dyke to the Rush Thicket.'

4. *And swa west on Butan on Bradanstan*: 'And so west (with a bend ?) to Broad Stone.'

5. *Of, etc. on Rugan Dic*: 'From the Stone to Rough Dyke.'

6. *Thonen on Lusa Beorg*: 'Then to (Louse ?) Barrow.'

7. *Th' andlang Weges on Readan Slob*: 'Then along the Track to the Red Slough.'

8. *And swa to Wodnes Dic*: 'And so to Woden's Dyke (Wansdyke).'

9. *Thonne forth be thare Dic on Crypel Geat*: 'Then on by the Dyke to Burrow Gate.'

10. *Thonne to Draeg Stan*: 'Then to . . . Stone.'²

11. *And swa to Meos Leage*: 'And so to Moss Lea.'

12. *Of thare leage andlang Oxna Paethes eft on Haesel*

¹ i.e. 'lake' (AS. *lacu*) in its old sense of a stream with very little current, often applied to the backwaters of rivers. 'Lake' is still used in this sense in Hants nomenclature.

² *Draeg* is that word which occurs so often in the place-names Drayton and Draycot, a word of which the meaning is not known.

Wylle: 'From the Lea along the Path of the Oxen once more to Hazel Spring.'

In the body of the document this land is called *Motenes Ora*, 'Moten's Hillslope,' and the hidage is given as 5. It is practically certain that this parcel of land is either the whole or part of Oare, which is now the N. part of Wilcot parish.

In an article in the *Wilts. Archaeological Magazine*¹ it is stated that this piece of land is the later estate of Rainscombe. Rainscombe Farm stands about 3 fur. NNE. of Oare village. It would therefore, according to this, be the land N. of Oare village; and that is what I had taken it to be before I saw the statement above mentioned. But, as it extends to the Wansdyke, it certainly goes N. of the present Wilcot (Oare) by. and includes some portion of the S. parts of the parishes of Fyfield and Preshute.

As in the case of all old land-units which do not coincide with modern parishes, the determination of the individual landmarks is almost impossible.

The *Meos Leage* of 11 is mentioned in the Pewsey charter B.748; and the topography of that charter, together with the fact that the name Maizeley Coppice still survives on the E. by. of Wilcot, 5 fur. ENE. of Oare village, show that *Meos Leage* was at that point. Landmarks 8 and 9 show that the by. not merely touched the Wansdyke, but followed it. The part of the dyke which formed this by. must have been that in the SE. part of West Wood (OM1); and if, as is most probable, the by. is going with the clock, the *Crypel Geat* of 9 must have been where the Wansdyke meets the W. by. of North Savernake. The *Draeg Stan* must have been somewhere on the E. by. of Wilcot near Clench Common (OM1). Doubtless *Beorh Dic* of 2 was the dyke or dykes on Oare Hill and Huish Hill (OM1). The sites of the other landmarks are not determinable.

Charter of the lands of Fovant and Sutton Mandeville,
about 6½ m. WSW. of Wilton.

B.588; K.331.

RD. A.D. 901.

Granted by King Eadward to the thegn Wihtbrord.

¹ I have mislaid the reference.

Hides. 10.

Names (1) in title, *Fobbanfunta*; (2) in body of document, *Fobbefunte*.

Ident. K. Fovant, Wilts.; B. Fovant, Hants.

The extant copy of the survey is certainly at least founded on an AS. original, and is probably itself of pre-Conquest date. Whether it is the record of the survey made at the time of the grant is open to doubt.

A second charter of the same lands.

K.687.

RD. A.D. 994.

Granted by King Aethelred to the church of St. Mary the Virgin, at Wilton (Wilton monastery).

Hides. 10.

Names (1) in body of document, *Fobbafunta*; (2) in survey, *Fobbefunte*.

The remarks made with regard to the survey of B.588 apply also to the survey attached to this charter, except that the extant copy cannot conceivably be the record of the survey made at the time of the grant.

The Surveys of the two charters.

(A indicates landmarks of B.588; B. those of K.687.)

A1. *Aerest on Hanan Welle*: 'First to Cock's Spring.'

B3. *Of Earnhyll on Pottwyll*: 'From Eagle Hill to Pot Spring.'

These two different names refer to the same spring. It is fairly clear that it was towards the N. end of the E. by. of Fovant, probably at the head of a small valley which runs up from the Nadder more or less at the place where Fovant Wood (OM1) joins Compton Wood (OM1).

A2. *Siththan on Hanan Wurthe*: 'After that to Cock's (outlying) Farm.'

B4. *Of, etc. on tha Ealdan Wyrthe*: 'From Pot Spring to the Old (outlying) Farm.'

The (apparently) two farms are evidently the same. By dead reckoning from the neighbouring landmarks it may be safely asserted that it stood on the E. by. of Fovant just N. of the road from Wilton.

A3. *Thonne forth on Stan Maere*: 'Then on to Stone Balk.'

This was probably a balk of a ploughland where stones had been placed as landmarks. It ran almost certainly along the straight piece of the E. by. of Fovant which runs S. from the Wilton road.

B5. *Of, etc. to Hearpathe*: 'From the Farm to the Highway.'

This old highway passed along the foot of the hill on which Chiselbury Camp stands (OM1).¹

B6. *Thonne andlang Hearpathes to tham Anheafdan*: 'Then along the Highway to the Headland (of a ploughland).'

This shows incidentally that the highway mentioned could not be what I had once supposed it to be, the Wilton road. The passage of the by. along the highway must have been brief, viz. the short bend which the E. by. of Fovant makes from SSE. to ESE. at the bottom of the slope of the down. The headland was no doubt at the end of this bend.

The landmarks in both charters come very quickly in this part of the by.

B7. *Of, etc. on Lokeres Leage*: 'From the Headland to (Locer's?) Lea.'

This must have been very near the last, on the slope of the down just NE. of Chiselbury Camp (OM1).

A4. *Thonne on Sigewunne Dic westewearde*: 'Then to Sigewine's Dyke on its west side.'

B8. *Of, etc. on Sigwynne Dic*: 'From (Locer's) Lea to Sigewine's Dyke.'

The position of the dyke is certain, owing to the precise nature of the landmark which follows in B. It was on the slope of the down, probably near the W. end of the wood called (OM6) Compton Ivers, the wood on the slope E. of, and quite near to, Chiselbury Camp (OM1).

A5. *And so up on Land Scare Hangran*: 'And so up to the Hanging Wood of the Boundary.'

This wood must have been more or less on the site of the wood called Compton Ivers (OM6). (See notes on the last landmark.)

¹ For a description of it see *Arch. Journ.*: vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.' road 58, p. 108.

A6. *Thonne bi eastan Cester Slaed*¹ *Byrg xxx gerda* : 'Then thirty rods east of Chester Slade Camp.'

B9. *Thonne of, etc. upp on Dune thrittig gyrda be eastan Ceaster Blaedbyrig on tha Byrigenne* : 'Then from Sigewine's Dyke up on the Down thirty rods east of Chester Camp where the Flowers grow to the Burialplace.'²

The camp is of course Chiselbury Camp (OM1). The burialplaces were probably at the SE. corner of the parish, 1 fur. ESE. of the camp.

A7. *Swae up to Here Pathe* : 'So up to the Highway.'

B10. *Of, etc. on thane Hearpath* : 'From the Burialplace to the Highway.'

The highway is the great ridgeway which runs all along the S. boundaries of Fovant and Sutton Mandeville.³

A8. *Thaet swa uest on Here Pathe anlang Hrygges* : 'Then so west on the Highway along the Ridge.'

B11. *Thonne andlang Herepathes* : 'Then along the Highway.'

¹ I prefer the reading *Blaed* of B9 to *Slaed* of A6. The latter is, topographically speaking, an unlikely name in such a locality. A similar name to *Blaedbyrig* is *Bleobyrig* in Berks., the modern Blewbury, which is probably named from the wildflowers growing in the camp. Cf. Chesterblade, Somerset, near Crewkerne.

² The very precise measurement of 30 rods given here throws some light on the exact meaning of the AS. *gyrd*. Measured with as much accuracy as is possible on OM6 the distance from the nearest point of the boundary to the edge of the vallum of the camp is exactly 200 yds. This would give $6\frac{1}{2}$ yds. to the *gyrd*. Of course the measurement given by the AS. surveyor may only have been an eye estimate. My own impression—an impression which may well have been formed and published by others—is that the *gyrd* was an approximate fore-runner of our exact measurement, the rod, pole, or perch, of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yds. and that it was arrived at in the following way. The AS. *aecer* was a strip of ploughland of no exact measurement, but always tending to the length of a furlong and the breadth of a chain of 22 yds. This breadth was ploughed in two ridges for drainage purposes; so each ridge would be 11 yds. in breadth, and the distance from the summit of the ridge to the furrow on either side of the ridge would be $5\frac{1}{2}$ yds. This was the origin of what was no doubt the customary,

but not exact, measurement known as the *gyrd*.

In the charters which I know, and the topography of which I have solved completely or partially, a measurement in *gyrds* occurs in two other instances. In the charter B.675 of Watchfield, Berks., one landmark reads, '*Thonne and lang Herpathes seofan and fiftig gyrda*,' 'then for 57 rods along the Highway.' The 'highway' here was coincident with the modern high road to Faringdon, which the Watchfield by. follows for a short distance. But when that distance is measured, it gives a *gyrd* of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. My impression is that there were two *gyrds* in AS. times, a long and a short; and that the long one has eventuated into our exact measurement, the rod, and the short one into our yard. There was undoubtedly a *gyrd* of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ yds.; and, as to the existence of a short one, the AS. word *gyrd* has given us our word 'yard.'

The other case of a statement of measurement in the charters is the charter of Appleton, Berks., B.777. In it is a landmark described as follows: '*Thonne on west bealfe i baes Heafod Landes vi gyrda be westan Tittinges Hlawe*,' 'then to the west side of the headland (of the ploughland) 6 rods west of Ytting's Low.' Unfortunately this tumulus has vanished.

³ For description of this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.' road 57, p. 106.

The by. runs W. along the ridgeway along the S. by. of Fovant.

A9. *Thaet of*, etc. *on Rugan Dic*: 'Then from the Highway to Rough Dyke.'

The rough dyke survives as Row Ditch (OMI) on Sutton Down (OMI) near the SW. corner of Sutton Mandeville.

B12. *On thone Searpan Garan westewerdne*: 'To the Sharp Gore (a triangular piece of ploughland with an unusually acute angle) on its west side.'

This was probably at the SW. corner of Sutton Mandeville.

B13. *Of*, etc. *in on tha Yfre*: 'From the Gore to the Escarpment.'¹

This is the great escarpment on the N. side of the down on the S. edge of Sutton Mandeville at the point where the W. by. of that parish descends it.

A10. *On Ber Hulle westewearde*: 'To ... Hill on its west side.'

I cannot guess the meaning of *ber* in this connexion. The hill is almost certainly Buxbury Hill on the W. by. of Sutton. It looks as if several landmarks had fallen out from the extant copy of the A survey, for the passage of the by. from the rough dyke to this point is quite unmarked.

B14. *On tha Garethru*²: 'To the Foot of the Slope of the Escarpment.'

B15. *Of*, etc. *Feower Aekeras be westan tham Hangran*: 'From the Foot of the Slope Four Strips of Ploughland west of the Hanging Wood.'

The hanging wood must have been at the bottom of the slope of Buxbury Hill; and the *feower aekeras* at that part of the by. where, after descending the slope, it turns W. to run for a little more than a furlong in that direction.

B16. *Of*, etc. *andlang beafda on Blacan Hylle middewerde*: 'From the Four Strips of Ploughland along the Headland to (the middle ?³) of Black Hill.'

¹ For a discussion of the meaning of this word, which is not given in the dictionaries, see *English Essays and Studies*, 1922, 'On the Meanings of certain Terms in the AS. charters.'

² This is a word of unknown meaning. It occurs several times in the Wilts. charters,

and is always associated with the foot of the slope of an escarpment (*yfre*). It looks as if it had that meaning.

³ I am very doubtful as to the true meaning of the term *middeward* in AS. surveys. I have not been able to find a crucial instance of its use.

It is not easy to determine this landmark. The W. bend of the by. noted in relation to the last landmark, is pointing to a ridge between two depressions at the foot of the down. This ridge must be the Black Hill.

A11. *Thonne forth ofer Here Path*: 'Then on over the Highway.'

B17. *Thonon of*, etc. *north to Hearpathe*: 'Then from Black Hill north to the Highway.'

This is the main road to Wilton which the by. crosses at Cribbage Hut (OM6) on the W. by. of Sutton.¹

A12. *Thaet on Sticelan Path*: 'Then to the Steep Path.'

This path is probably represented at the present day by the track which goes N. from the Wilton road along the W. by. of Sutton.

B18. *Of*, etc. *on tha Westran Dune westwerde*: 'From the Highway to the west side of the Western Down.'

This must be the high land N. of the Wilton road, on the by. W. of Sutton.

A13. *On Wadding Gerstun easte weardne*: 'To the east side of the Grass Croft of the Waddings.'

This may be part of the landmark A12, i.e. the meaning of the landmark may be that the steep path led up to the grass croft. At any rate it must have been on the W. by. of Sutton a few furlongs N. of the Wilton road.

A14. *Thaet forth ofer Chealf Hylle midde wearde*: 'Then on over (the middle of ?) Calf Hill.'

B19. *Of*, etc. *on Chealf Hylle middewerde*: 'From the Down to the middle of (?) Calf Hill.'

This is the hill which projects N. like a promontory about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the church at Sutton Mandeville.

A15. *Thonne on Wulf Cumb ufewardne*: 'Then to Wolf Combe from its upper side.'

B20. *Thonne of*, etc. *on Wulfbylle* (read *cumbe*)² *middewerdz*.

The Wolf combe is the small combe which runs S. from Sutton Row (OM1).

A16. *Swa thurb Dellwuda on Land Scor Ac*: 'So through Quarry Wood to Boundary Oak.'

¹ For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.' road 58, p. 108.

² There is no real doubt that the copyist of the charter has by an error repeated the 'byll' of the previous landmark.

This wood must have been on the site of the wood which stands NE. of Sutton Row (OM1). Probably the boundary oak marked the NE. corner of Sutton parish, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Sutton Row (OM1).

B21. *Of, etc. to Wuda*: 'From Wolf (Combe) to the Wood.'

This is the *Dellwudu* of the last mentioned landmark of A.

B22. *Swa be than Eald Wyrtruman in on Nodre*: 'So by the Old Hillfoot to the Nadder (river).'

The hillfoot was the northerly slope in the NW. part of Sutton parish, along the W. part of the N. by.

A17. *Swa on stream on Nodre*: 'So to the river, to the Nadder.'

The by. meets the Nadder at a bend of the river about 3 fur. NNW. of the church at Sutton.

A18. *Swa of dune on stream*: 'So down stream.'

The by. goes down the Nadder to the NE. corner of Fovant, where Compton Wood (OM1) and Fovant Wood (OM1) meet on the river.

A19. *That up of streame on Hanan Welle*: 'Then up from the stream to Cock's Spring.'

See landmark A1.

B23. *Thonon andlang streames eft on thaene Haeran Haesl*: 'Then along stream once more to the Hoar Hazel-tree.'

This tree must have stood where the E. by. of Fovant leaves the Nadder.

B1. *Aerest on thone Haran Haesel*: 'First to the Hoar Hazel-tree.'

See the last landmark.

B2. *Of, etc. on Earnhulle middewerde*: 'From the Hoar Hazel-tree to the middle of Eagle Hill.'

Eagle Hill is the projecting promontory on the E. by. of Fovant in Fovant Wood (OM1) about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. of the Nadder.

Charter of the lands of Stockton, about 9 m. WNW. of Wilton.

B.595; K.1078.

RD. A.D. 901.

Granted by King Eadweard to Aethelwulf.

Hides. 10.

Names (1) in title, *Bi Wilig*, By Wylve (river) ' (2) in body of document, *Biwilig*.

Ident. K. Wiley, Wilts.; B. Wiley, Wilts.

The extant copy of the survey is of AS. date, and may be the record of the survey made at the time of the grant.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Codan Ford*: 'First to Coda's Ford.'

This ford gives its name to the neighbouring parish of Codford. It was evidently at the extreme N. point of Stockton where a road now crosses the Wylve river a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the church at Codford St. Mary.

2. *Thonne an dune and lang Wilig on Hyssa¹ Pol²*: 'Then down along the Wylve (river) to Warriors' Pool.' . .

The by. goes down the Wylve. *Hyssa Pol* was probably near the NE. corner of the parish, perhaps on the river NE. of Stockton village.

3. *Thaet on thaere Gebyge*: 'Then to the Corner (or Bend).'

What sort of a corner this was it is not possible to say. But it was certainly at the NE. corner of the parish, on the Wylve; and the reference may be to a bend of the river at that point.

4. *Thaet be eastan Cynelming Ham ofer tha Maede on Hafocwylle*: 'Then on the east of the House of Cynelm's son over the Mead to Hawk Spring.'

The reference to the mead shows that these landmarks are near the river. The house must have been somewhere about where the Wilton road crosses the E. by.; and the spring was perhaps between that road and the railway.

5. *Thonne and lang Maer Fyr on Greatan Thorn*: 'Then along the Boundary Furrow to the Great Thorn-tree.'

The charters speak fairly frequently of furrows as boundaries. They indicate, of course, that ploughland came to the by. at the point where they occur. Probably the ploughed land was carried right to the by., so that no balk

¹ *Hyssa* is the first element of the old names of Hurstbourne Tarrant and of Hurstbourne Priors in Hants. I give the only translation which I can suggest, but without being convinced that it is the right one.

² As far as my present experience of the charters goes, *pol*, and also *pyll* are always used of pools in rivers or brooks, not of any other kind of pool.

intervened between it and the ploughland of the neighbouring land-unit.

Dead reckoning from the neighbouring landmarks would suggest that the furrow ran along the E. by. S. of the railway, and that the Great Thorntree was on the by. about 5 fur. due E. of Conygar Barn (OM1).

6. *Thonne and lang Weges on Land Score Hlinc*: 'Then along the Way (Track) to Boundary Lynch.'

The lynch would, of course, be on a hill slope. The track is now represented by a remnant of a track which runs along the E. by. at a short bend in the by. (OM6) about 5 fur. ESE. of Conygar Barn (OM1). The lynch would be near the same place.

7. *Thonne and lang (Land¹) Score Hlincs on Alercum*: 'Then along Boundary Lynch to Alder Combe.'

This was certainly the combe which the by. traverses 6 fur. SE. of Conygar Barn (OM1).

8. *Thonne ofer Radune Sweoran ofer Nacum on Trind Lea*: 'Then over Roedeer Down Neck over . . . Combe to the (Lea of the Round Quarry? or, Lea marked by Balls or Boundary Mounds?).'

The neck of Roedeer Down is the ridge N. of Alder Combe. *Nacumb* is the combe now called Roakham Bottom (OM6) which the by. crosses $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Stockton Entrenchments (OM1). *Trind Leah* is the rough ground lying E. of Stockton Wood (OM1).

9. *Thaet so on Wilafes Treow*: 'Then so to Wilaf's Tree.'

This tree was probably near where the road crosses the by. on the S. edge of the rough ground above mentioned.

10. *Thaet ofer thone Hethfeld on Dic Geat²*: 'Then

¹ *Land* probably omitted owing to its similarity to the previous word *lang*.

² The very frequent use of *geat* as a by. mark must strike, and may puzzle, one who is not acquainted with the known facts of AS. agricultural life. Live fences were either unknown or extremely rare in AS. times. The fence, where used, was made of wattle hurdles or built of timber. The wattle fences round the ploughlands were structures which were set up at the time when the crops were on the land, but removed partly or wholly after harvest, when the stubbles were thrown open to all the cattle of the holders in the community.

But in these fences were gates which were permanent structures, remaining always in the same place. Gates were also placed at points where roads, local or otherwise, passed on to the lands of a neighbouring land-unit, to prevent the cattle of one community from trespassing on the lands of another. It is probable that it is gates of the latter class which appear as landmarks in the surveys of the great charters. But *geat* had also the meaning 'gap'; and such *geats* do, as in the present instance, appear in the charters, though they are undoubtedly rare as compared with the 'gates' properly so called.

over the Open Land where the Heath grows to Dyke Gate.'

The heath was at the SE. corner of the parish. Along the whole of the S. by. of the parish runs an old dyke (OM1) which is marked as (sic) a Roman road. At the very SE. corner of the parish a road passes through the dyke; and it was no doubt the gap in the dyke formed by this road which is the *Dic Geat* of the charter.

11. *Thet west and lang Dic on Wyлле Weg*: 'Then west along the Dyke to the Way or Track of the Spring.'

The by. follows the dyke for more than a mile to the SW. corner of the parish, where a track coming up from the SW. crosses it and goes N. more or less along the W. by. of Stockton. This track is probably on the line of the *Wyлле Weg*.

12. *Thaet and lang Wyлле Weges on Widancum*: 'Then along Spring Way to Wide Combe.'

Following the above track northwards the W. by. comes to a large combe, along the bottom of which it runs practically to the Wylfe river.

13. *Thonne andlang Weges eft on Oden Ford*¹: 'Then along the Way (probably for Wylfe) to Oda's Ford once more.'²

Odenford is mentioned in a charter of Sherrington given in the Wilton cartulary. The ford was evidently at the NE. corner of Sherrington, which was probably at that time at that point on the Wylfe called Giggan Street Hatches (OM6).

14. *Of Odan Forda on Codan Ford*: 'From Oda's Ford to Coda's Ford.'

See landmark 1.

Charter of the lands of Badbury, now part of the parish of Chisledon, about 3 m. SE. of Swindon.

B.598. Not in K.

RD. A.D. 901.

Granted by King Eadweard to the New monastery at Winchester.

¹ *Weges* is certainly wrong. The *Weges* of the previous landmark has caught the copyist's eye. *Wilig* would be probably correct.

² The word *eft* has been misplaced by the copyist, as the survey began at *Codan Ford*. The similarity of the names of the two fords led probably to the oversight.

Hides. 50 hides.¹

Name: in body of charter, *Ceoseldene*.

Ident. K. Chiselden, Wilts.; B. Chiseldon, Wilts.

The survey of the charter is given in three forms, Saxon, Middle English, and Latin. That the Saxon copy goes back to an original of AS. times is practically certain. Of the extant copy it is not possible to speak so positively; but, if not made in AS. times, it must have been made at some date very near to 1066. The ME. and Lat. copies are of the same date with one another, and may, judging from the forms of the words in them, have been made a century or two after the Conquest. They are probably translations of the AS. copy made by one who had a good working knowledge of AS, though not a perfect knowledge of that language. He was at any rate in most instances able to identify the words of his own day which corresponded with the words used in the AS. survey.

It will be well to take the landmarks of the surveys together, only giving the translation of the ME. and Lat. forms in cases where they either deviate from, or elucidate the AS. survey.

Surveys.

1. *Aerest of Eorthebyrg to Symbroce innan Blaec Pytte*: 'First from the Earthen Camp to . . . Brook on the near side of the Black Pit.'²

Fyrst begyn at Orbrygghe, so forth to Swymbroke wythinne the Blake Pytte:

*Imprimis incipe in termino latine vocitato Pons Terrestris, anglice Orthebrygge*³ *recte procedendo quousque pervenias ad*

¹ It would be a very gratuitous assumption to assume that this number was miswritten in the text. But it is, on the other hand, quite impossible to suppose that the lands included in the survey amounted to anything remotely resembling 50 hides. The probability is that the grant referred to a group of land-units, massed together, perhaps for purposes of administration, under the name *Ceoseldene*, and that there were originally attached to the grant surveys of the other land-units included in it. The Blewbury charter in Berkshire records a grant stated to amount to 100 hides (K.1151). Under Bradfield in Berks. (B.74) are grouped Streatley and Bessils-

leigh, 45 hides altogether. There are similar groupings in certain Meon and Micheldever charters of Hants.

² *Sym* is probably a pre-Saxon name of the brook. I suspect that it is the same name which appears in the Hants place-name Somborne, and the Wilts. name Sambourn. It may even be the same as the river-name Sem, which gives its name to Semley in SW. Wilts, 4 m. NE. of Shaftesbury. A mere name which conveyed no meaning to the AS. settlers would tend to take slightly variant forms in various districts.

³ The adaptor of the AS. form has mistranslated the *byrg* of the survey, and has supposed it to mean 'bridge.'

Swymburnan, ad intra terminum latine vocitatum Niger Puteus.

Badbury was the N. part of what is now the parish of Chisledon. Its S. by. has vanished from the map. But there can be little doubt that the earthen camp was on the W. by. of Chisledon somewhere near the house at Burderop (OMI) Park, a name the mediaeval forms of which (*Burithrop*, 15c, *Burderopp* and *Burythorp*, 17c) show that the name was due to the former presence of a *burh*, or camp, in its neighbourhood.

Symbroc is the brook at the NW. corner of the parish and the NW. corner of Burderop Wood (OMI), a brook which comes along the neighbouring part of the N. by. and after leaving the Chisledon by. forms part of the NE. by. of Wroughton. The black pit must have been just outside, but close to, this NW. corner of Chisledon.

2. *Of, etc. innan Dorceri*: 'From the Black Pit inside (Dorcerne ?) (Brook).'

Fro the Blake Pytte wythinne Dorkerne: *Ab illo loco ad intra terminum nuncupatum latine angulus tenebrosus anglice the Dorkeherne.*

In the first place references in the Wanborough charter B.479, in the Liddington charter K.386, in the Chisledon charter B.904, and in the present charter, make it quite clear that this landmark is the great brook which goes along the N. part of the W. by. of Chisledon, and supplies the reservoir at Coate (OMI). But the name of the brook appears in such variant forms that it is not possible to say what the original name really was. In this charter it appears as *Dorceri*, and in the ME. and Lat. forms *Dorkerne* and *Dorkeherne*; in the Wanborough charter as *Dorcan*; and in the Liddington charter as *Dorcyn*. It is almost certainly a pre-Saxon name; and the attempt of the composer of the Latin copy of the present survey to interpret its meaning as 'dark corner' is merely one of those efforts so common in dealing with place-names, namely to rationalise an obscure name by giving it a meaning.

3. *Andlang Dorceri on tha Straet*: 'Along D . . . to the Street (Made Road).'

Along Dorkerne on the Stret: *per longum Dorkerne . . .*¹

¹ Reference to the street omitted, probably by inadvertence, from the Latin copy.

The stream forms the very short N. by. of Chisledon. From the NE. corner of the parish, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by W. of Liddington Wick (OM1), the E. by. runs S. in almost a straight line to where the Roman road from the station near Marlborough cuts the by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. of Badbury Wick (OM1). This is the *Brokene Stret*, 'Broken Street,' of the other Chisledon charter, B.904 (see later).

But the by. given in the charter does not appear to have followed this line, for the landmark above describes it as running *along* the brook to the street, which must mean that the brook and the street either meet or are close together at some point. Furthermore, the next landmark to which we shall come describes the by. as running 'along the street,' which the present by. of Badbury (Chisledon) does not do. It seems clear that what is now the N. end of the parish of Liddington is included in this by. though, at a reputed date forty years later, A.D. 940, it was undoubtedly (see the Liddington charter, K.386) included in the lands of Liddington. The present by. then seems to have run along the *dorca* (?), which forms the N. by. of Liddington, to the NE. corner of that parish, and there, near Covingham Farm (OM1) to have met the Roman road.

4. *Andlang Straet thaet on Fridan Byrgilis*: 'Along the Street (Made Road) to Frida's Burialplace.'

Along the Stret to Frudbyrgyll: quousque pervenias per longum pertranseundo vicum de Frudbyrgyll.

The by. seems to go south down the Roman road through what is now the N. part of Liddington. But the survey is now coming either to, or near, the old S. by. of Badbury, and all that can be said with certainty about that by. is that on general grounds it may be assumed to have passed between the villages of Badbury and Chisledon, and that one of the landmarks in the charter shows that it passed near to, or perhaps through, the village of Hodson. It is not possible to say how far down the present E. by. of Chisledon the Badbury by. passed; and it will be necessary to take all the remaining landmarks of the charter before attempting to arrive at any conclusion on this point.

5. *Of, etc. on Grenan Byorh*: 'From the Burialplace to Green Barrow.'

Fro Frudbyrgyll to Greneburw: A Frudbyrgyll ad Grenburw.

6. Of, etc. *on Fugan Biorge*: 'From the Barrow to Fuga's Barrow.'

Fro Greneburw to Fugynburw: A Greneburw ad Fugynburw.

7. *On Eorthebyrg*: 'To the Earthen Camp.'

*To Orthebrygge*¹: *Usque ad Orthebrygge.*

8. Of, etc. *on Audulfes Cnol*: 'From the Camp to Athulf's Knoll.'

Fro Orthebrygge to Athulfes Knol: Ab Orthebrygge ad limitem vocatum Athulfes Cnol.

9. Of, etc. *on thone Thornstyb*: 'From Athulf's Knoll to the Stump of the Thorntree.'

Fro Athulfes Knol to Thornestyb: ab illo loco ad limitem vocatum Thornstyb.

10. Of, etc. *on Mearcumbe*: 'From the Stump of the Thorntree to Boundary Combe.'

Fro Thornestyb to Mercumbe: A quo pertranseas ad Mercumbe.

11. Of, etc. *on Hordestan*: 'From Boundary Combe to Treasure Stone.'²

Fro Mercumbe to Horston: A Mercumbe ad terminum vocatum Horestan.

12. Of, etc. *thaet eft on Eorthebyrig*: 'From Treasure Stone then again to Earthen Camp.'

From Horston agen to Orthesbrygge: ab Horestan iterum ad Orthebrygge.

Athulf's Knoll of 9 is almost certainly Plough Hill (OM6), which stands between the villages of Badbury and Chisledon.

Boundary Combe is the combe E. of the village of Hodson.

It is evident from an old form of the name of Hodson, viz, *Hordereston*, that that village derives its name from the *Hordestan* of 11, and that that stone must have been on or near the site of the present village.

It is with regard to landmarks 4-7 that the real topographical difficulties arise. The language of 4 seems to imply that Frida's burialplace was where the Roman road cuts the E. by. of Chisledon about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. of Badbury

¹ A repetition of the error in translation noted in note 3, p. 201.

² Named possibly from finds of coins in the neighbourhood.

Wick (OM1). Therefore the green barrow, Fuga's barrow, and the earthen camp were probably all of them on the E. by. of Chisledon, though it is conceivable that the last may have been on that unknown S. by. of Badbury. The Liddington survey (K.386) which runs down this line gives us no assistance, because the surveyors of its boundaries have, as AS. surveyors sometimes will, taken a different series of landmarks. But the other Chisledon charter (B.904) speaks of an *Aenlipe Beorh*, 'Barrow standing alone,' and of a *Brocene Beorh*, 'Broken Barrow,' both of which must have stood on the E. by. just S. of where the ridgeway (OM1) cuts it. These are very likely the green barrow and Fuga's barrow of the present charter. One is naturally tempted to identify the *eorthburgh* with Liddington Castle (OM1), the great camp just E. of this part of the by. But the nearest part of its vallum is more than a furlong outside the present Chisledon by. Perhaps some outlier of it existed in former days on the by.¹

Charter of the whole of the lands of Chisledon,
including Badbury.

B.904; K.434.

RD. A.D. 955.

Granted by King Eadred to Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury.

Hides. 25.

Name: (1) in title, *Baddeburi*; (2) in body of document, the same.

The extant copy of the survey is certainly of a date considerably later than the Conquest. Whether it goes back to an AS. original is quite uncertain.

¹ There is something in the Chisledon charter (*q. v.*) which faintly suggests that the S. part of the E. by. of Chisledon was further E. than at the present day, and included the SW. part of what is now Liddington. But such modifications of by. unless absolutely attested in a charter—as, for instance, in the case of the present charter, with reference to the N. part of Liddington—are, generally speaking, im-

probable; for our parish boundaries go back in most cases to long before the Conquest; and such modifications as have been made in them have usually been made in quite recent times by collusion between bishops and incumbents who have no reverence for the historic past; and those modifications are consequently for the most part easily traceable.

Survey.

1. *Erest on Bwelescroundel*: 'First to . . . Quarry.'¹
2. *Thanen on the Strete*: 'Then to the Street (Made Road).'

The street is the Roman road which begins to form part of the E. by. at a point about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNE. of South Farm (OM1). The quarry of 1 was probably at the point where the road begins to form the by.

3. *Endlangstrete on the Berghes*: 'Along the Street to the Barrow.'

The survey goes S. along the Roman road, which is called in the 1591 perambulation of Aldbourne *High Strate Waie*. I suspect that the language of the survey is somewhat loose, for the barrows are almost certainly the tumuli on the S. by. of the parish, partly on, partly E. of, Burderop Down (OM1).

4. *Thanen on the Thorn bi Stonestrete as the Linche stant*: 'Then to the Thorntree near Stonestreet as (where) the Lynch stands.'

Stonestreet was undoubtedly the great ridgeway which is represented at the present day by a track or road which crosses the W. by. of the parish 3 fur. S. of Mudgell (OM1) and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. of the SW. corner of the parish. The thorntree was probably at this SW. corner; and it is quite possible that the track or tracks of the ridgeway passed nearer to it than at the present day. The use of the term *strete* would, were the document of the Saxon age, imply that the ridgeway had been 'made' in this part in Romano-British times; and may so imply even in the extant copy of the charter. Such 'making' of parts of ridgeways appears from the charters to have been by no means uncommon in Roman Britain.²

5. *Of, etc. on the Stanbrugge* (read *Stanrugge*): 'From the Thorntree to the Stone ridge.'

This is the ridge just S. of where the ridgeway crosses the W. by. of the parish.

6. *Thanen on other Stanbrugge* (read *Stanrugge*): 'Then to the other Stone Ridge.'

¹ *Bweles* is probably a corrupted form of a personal name.

'Ancient Road-system of Britain,' p. 96. For description of this ridgeway see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' road 14, p. 78.

² See *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxiv, 1917,

This is the ridge on the W. by. about 5 fur. ESE. of Overtown (OMI).

7. *Thanne to Lake atte than Litel Linche*: 'Then to the (slow flowing) Stream at the Little Lynch.'

This is the *Symbroc* of the previous Badbury charter, i.e. the stream flowing E. and W. along the N. side of the NW. part of Burderop Wood (OMI).

8. *Thanne endelanglake to Dorternebrok*.¹

"Then along the (slow flowing) Stream to Dorternbrook."

This is the brook mentioned, as has been already said, in the Wanborough, Liddington, and Badbury charters. It flows nowadays from Coate reservoir along the whole of the N. part of the W. by. of Chisledon.

9. *Thanne endelang Brokes on the Fif Acres westward*: 'Then along the Brook to the west side of the Five Strips of Ploughland.'

These strips of ploughland must have been at the extreme N. end of the parish of Chisledon, a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Upper Snodshill (OMI).

10. *Thanen endlang thare Acre on the Dich*: 'Then along the Strip of Ploughland to the Dyke.'

This dyke must have run along the N. part of the E. by. of Chisledon.

11. *Of, etc. est on than Eldene Heghewey*: 'From the Dyke to the Old Hay Way.'

The fact that the by. is described as going E. at this point shows that the hay way was where the by. makes a short turn E. 3 fur. N. by E. of Upper Snodshill (OMI).

12. *Thanene endlangweyes on tha Tenstones bi este the Weye*: 'Then along the Way to the Ten Stones east of the Way.'

It is evident that this hay way led S. along the E. by. The 'mead' of the land-unit would naturally lie on this low-lying land in the N. part of the parish; and hence the name of the way.

By dead reckoning from the neighbouring landmarks the ten stones must have been on the by. near Liddington Wick (OMI).

13. *Thanen on Crowenthornisstibbe*: 'Then to Crow Thorn Stump.'

¹ For this name see p. 202.

14. *Thanen on the Wey*: 'Then to the Track.'
15. *Ende lang Weyes to than Redensloheued*: 'Along the Track to the Head of the Red Slough.'
16. *Thanen on Heggenberles*: 'Then to the (Burial-place ?) by the Hedge (?)'.
17. *Of than Bugle thanen on the Thorn Stubbe*: 'From the . . . then to the Stump of the Thorntree.'
18. *Thanen on the Brokenestret*: 'Then to the Broken Street (Made Road).'

This part of the survey is very corrupted by bad copy-ing; and the same is the case with the landmarks which follow those given above.

But the broken street of 18 is the Roman road at the point where it cuts the E. by. of the parish. The epithet 'broken' was probably applied to the road because part of it had been destroyed; and the modern map shows pretty clearly that that had taken place near Covingham Farm (OM1), close to the point where it joins the Roman road which comes up to that farm from the old Roman station at Speen near Newbury.

The red slough of 15 is mentioned in the Liddington charter K.386; and by dead reckoning it must have been somewhere just N. of where the road from Coate to Liddington cuts the E. by. of Chisledon. I suspect that the track of 14 is a further part of the hay way. There is no clue to the exact sites of the tree stumps of 13 and 17, though their approximate positions must have been respectively N. and S. of the red slough. The translation of 16 is quite uncertain; but the landmark, whatever it was, must have been on the by. not far N. of Badbury Wick (OM1).

19. *Thanen on the Northheued tha Schirlaundes*: 'Then to the North Headland of the Ploughland on the Boundary.'

20. *Thane to tha Staureweye* (almost certainly for an original AS. *Stanraewe*) at *Tammeresslade* (for *Tanmeres Slaede*)¹: 'Then to the Row of Stones at the Slade on Osier Pond.'²

Rows of stones are comparatively common landmarks

¹ The obvious corruptions of the text in this part are very troublesome. I have restored *Tanmere* from the name of a pond mentioned in the Hurstbourne Tarrant (Hants) charter.

² *Tan* means a 'twig' or 'slender rod.' I have guessed that the meaning here is 'osier.'

in AS. charters. The stones were no doubt boundary marks.

21. *Eft ther on Medebourne*: 'Again there to the Bourne of the Mead.'

Eft is obviously an error. I suspect that *Est*, 'east,' would be the word in the original copy of the survey, for the by. is bending SE. at this part.

This bourne is mentioned in the Liddington charter K.386, and its name survives in that of Medbourne (OM1). It was the brook one branch of which rises just SW. of Liddington village, and the other branch at the N. end of Badbury village. The headland of 19 and the stone row of 20 must have been on the quarter mile of by. which intervenes between this brook and the Roman road.

22. *Thanen on Risblak*: 'Then to the (sluggish) Rush Brook.'

This was one of the two branches of the Meadbourn mentioned above.

23. *Thanen on Hewinput*: 'Then to . . . Pit.'

Simply called *Pytt* in the Liddington charter, K386. It must have been on the by. E. of Badbury village.

24. *Thanen on the Hane*¹: 'Then to the Stone.'

25. *Of, etc. up on than Enlippanberwe*: 'From the Stone up to the Barrow which stands alone.'

The language implies that the by. is going up hill, which the E. by. does just about where the ridgeway (OM1) crosses it. The barrow must have been somewhere near the ridgeway. No traces of it are marked on the map.

26. *On than Weie*: 'To the Track.'

27. *Endlangweies biweste Brokenanberwe on the Olde Dich*: 'Along the way on the west side of the Broken Barrow to the Old Dyke.'

The old dyke is mentioned in the Liddington charter K.386, under the name *Bican Dic*, 'Bitch's Dyke.' Remnants of it survive on the E. by. at the angle which the by. makes $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of Lower Upham Farm (OM1). It is just possible that the tumulus (OM1) $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. of that angle may be the broken barrow of the charter. Other-

¹ That *Han* means a 'stone' is certain; but how it differed in meaning from the ordinary *stan* we do not know. In the charters it is nearly always accompanied by

the epithet *read*, 'red.' That, and the fact that it has given us our word 'hone,' a stone for sharpening knives, makes me suspect that it was sandstone.

wise that barrow must have stood on some part of the slope of the hill on which Liddington Castle (OM1) stands.

28. *Endlang Dich to Uphammere*: 'Along the Dyke to Upham Pond.'

The name Upham survives in that of Lower Upham Farm (OM1) in Aldbourne parish. The pond was no doubt one of those small artificial rainponds made on the downs for the watering of cattle. The Liddington charter mentions a *pyt* at or close to the angle in the Chisledon by. above mentioned; and this and the pond *may* be the same landmark. In any case the pond must have been somewhere near that angle in the by.

29. *Of iber Dich on the Heued Londe southward*: 'From the Dyke to the south end of the Headland (of a ploughland).'

30. *Thanen on the Stourewwe* (read *Stanraewe*)¹: 'Then to the Row of Stones.'

These stones must have been by. marks on that part of the by. which runs E. and W. about 3 fur. N. of Lower Upham Farm (OM1).

In the 1591 perambulation of Aldbourne this piece of by. is called *Badburie Mere*, 'Badbury Balk.'

31. *Thare eft on Bowelescrundel*: 'Then again to . . . Quarry.'

See landmark 1.

Three charters of the lands of Stanton St. Bernard,
4 m. E. of Devizes.

B.600; K.335.

RD. A.D. 905.

Granted by King Eadweard to Prince Ordlaſ.

Hides. 20.

Name: *Stantun*.

Ident. K. Stanton, Wilts.; B. Stanton, Wilts.

The survey appears to belong to the AS. age.

B.998; K.467.

RD. A.D. 957.

Granted by King Eadwic to Osulf, bishop of Ramsbury.

¹ See note on 20.

Hides. 20.

Name: *Stantun*.

Ident. K. Stanton, Wilts.; B. Stanton Fitz-Bernard, Wilts.

The survey is certainly of the AS. age; and may even be contemporary with the grant.

B.1053; K.482.

RD. A.D. 960.

Granted by King Eadgar to Osulf, bishop of Ramsbury.

Hides. 20.

Name: *Stantun*.

Ident. K. Stanton, Worcestershire; B. '*Stantune*,' Wilts.

The survey is of AS. date, and is probably contemporary with the grant.

As the landmarks of the three surveys largely correspond, the landmarks of the three will be taken together, those of B.600 denominated by A; those of B.998 by B; those of B.1053 by C.

Surveys.

A1. *Aerest on Holan Wyll*: 'First to the Hollow Spring.'

B1. *Aerest of Hole Wille*.

C1. *Aerest of Holan Wyll*.

It is possible that *wyll* has here the meaning 'brook,' though that meaning is rare in the charters. In any case the *wyll* was at the W. end of the S. by. of the parish, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW. of the church at Beechingstoke.

B2. *On tha Ruwan Hola*: 'To the Rough Hole (? Hollow).'

C2. *On tha Ruwan Hola*.

It is impossible to say what was exactly the nature of this landmark; but it was on the W. by. somewhere near Stanton Dairy (OM1).

A2. *Thonne from, etc. on Holan Weg midde weardne*¹: 'Then from the Hollow Spring to the Hollow Way . . .'

B3. *Thonon on thone Ealdan Weg*: 'Then to the Old Way (or Track).'

C3. Same as B.3.

¹ I cannot say what *midde weardne* means in this connexion.

B4. *Up to tham Haethenan Byrgelse* : 'To the Heathen Burialplace.'

C4. Same as B4.

A3. *Thonne thanan on Thrifing Dene* : 'Then to . . .¹ Dean.'

B5. *Thonan on thryfeld Dene* : 'Then to . . .¹ Dean.'

C5. Same as B5.

This dean is that at the head of the brook which runs down the S. part of the W. by. of the parish, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. of the church at Stanton St. Bernard. The dean has three heads formed by three branches of the brook.

The heathen burialplace of B4 and C4 must have been between this and the mill (OM1) on the brook.

The identity of the hollow way or old way is uncertain. It may have been more or less along the line of the road which runs S. from Stanton village, and seems to have in former days turned W. to cross the brook near where the mill now stands (OM1).

We now come to a series of landmarks the exact position of some of which is not determinable at the present day ; and, in order to arrive at their approximate positions, it will be necessary to carry the survey forward until we arrive at a landmark the position of which can be definitely fixed.

B.6. *Of, etc. on thane Scearpan Stan* : 'From the Dean to the Sharp Stone.'

C6. Same as B6.

A4. *And thonne of, etc. on Sceobban Stan* : 'And then from the Dean to Sceobba's Stone.'

B7. *Thonon on Cobban Stan* : 'Then to Cobba's Stone.'²

C7. *Thonon on Cobben Stan* :

A5. *Thonne thanan on Blacan Graf* : 'Then to Black Grove.'

B8. *Of, etc. on ane Hlinc Reave oth hit cymth to Blacan Grafum* : 'From the Stone to a Row (of trees ?) by a Lynch till it comes to Black Groves.'

C8. Same as B8.

A6. *Thonne of, etc. on Gemerstan* : 'Then from the Black Grove to the Boundary Stone.'

¹ I suspect the proper reading to be *Thrifingre*, 'three finger,' having reference to the fact that the dean has three heads.

² Curiously enough in the charter of

Bayworth (Sunningwell) Berks., B. 932, the two names *Scobba* and *Ceobba* appear attached to landmarks which are quite close to one another.

B9. *Thonon on thane Maer Stan*: 'Then to the Boundary Stone.'

C9. Same as B9.

B10. *Of, etc. on tha Foxholu*: 'From the Stone to the Foxes' Earths.'

C10. Same as B10.

A7. *Thonne of, etc. on Gemer Beorgas*: 'Then from the Boundary Stone to the Boundary Barrows.'

B11. *Thonon on thone Stanigan Beurh on Thorn Dune northwearde*: 'Then to the Stony Barrow on Thorn Down approaching it from the north.'

C11. Same as B11.

Thorn Down is now Thorn Hill, at the N. end of the parish (OM1). The tumuli (OM6) are still there. The foxholes of B10 were probably at the extreme N. point of the parish, a short 3 fur. SSE. of Long Barrow (OM1). The boundary stone of A6 etc. was probably at the short bend which the W. by. makes about 300 yds. N. of Stanton Beeches (OM1). The down just N. of this is called Harestone Down. The *Hlinc Raewe* was possibly on the W. by. just N. of the Wansdyke (OM1); and the black grove must also have been about there. The sharp stone and Cobba's stone must therefore have been on the W. by. between the Wansdyke and the dean of A3 etc.

A8. *Thonne on Longan Dene neothe wearde to anan Stane*: 'Then down to Long Dean to a Stone.'

B12. *Of, etc. on tha Stanes andlang Dene neothewearde*: 'From the Barrow to the Stones along the Dean going downward.'

C12. Same as B12.

The E. by. descends into a dean just S. of Thorn Hill (OM1); and numerous sarsen stones are marked in the map (OM6) in the neighbourhood. But the reference may be to boundary stones.

B13. *Of, etc. on anne Stan*: 'From the Stone to a Stone.'

C13. Same as B13.

B14. *Thonon on anne Thorn*: 'Then to a Thorn-tree.'

C14. Same as B14.

A9. *Thonne ofer Wodnes Dic*: 'Then over Woden's Dyke (Wansdyke).'

B15. *Thonon on tha Wearh Roda*¹ *on Wodnes Dic.*

C15. *Thonon on tha Wearh Rode on Wodnes Dic* : 'Then to the . . . to (on ?) Wansdyke.'

The E. by. cuts the Wansdyke (OM1). The stone and the thorn must of course have been in the interval of $\frac{1}{2}$ m. which intervenes between the Wansdyke and the dean of A8, etc.

A10. *Thaet to thare Eorthbyrig* : 'Then to the Earthen Camp.'

B16. *Thonon on tha Ealdan Burh middewearde* : 'Then to the Old Camp, meeting it on the middle of one side.'

C16. Same as B16.

The remains of this camp are about 150 yds. S. of the Wansdyke, on the E. by. of the parish; and the use of *middewearde* is explained by the fact that the by. meets the camp on the middle of its N. side, and cuts through it (OM6).

A11. *Thonne thonon to Oxna Mere midde weardne* : 'Then to the Pond of the Oxen, meeting it on the middle of one side.'

B17. *Of, etc. on Oxna Mere* : 'From the Camp to the Pond of the Oxen.'

C17. Same as B17.

If the pond marked on the E. by. (OM6) NE. of Milk Hill is old, then it is almost certainly the pond here mentioned. In any case it must be close to the site of the old pond.

A12. *Thonne thonon on Lytlan Beorg to anan Stane* : 'Then to the Little Barrow to a Stone.'

B18. *Thonon on anne Crundel lith an Stan* : 'Then there lies a Stone at a Quarry.'

C18. Same as B18.

I suspect that A12 really means that the stone lies near the little barrow; and that the latter is the tumulus (OM6) which stands E of Milk Hill (OM1) and about 150 yds E. of the E. by. No quarry is marked on the map

¹The word *rod* is said to mean a 'clearing in a wood,' or a 'path cut through a wood'; and no doubt it has those meanings. But neither of them is at all

probable here, or in many other cases in which the word occurs in AS. charters of the south of England.

at this point; but it is pretty certain that the *Stan* of B18 is the same as the *Stane* of A12.

B19. *Of, etc. on thone midmestan Hrycg on East Cumbum*: 'From the Stone on the Middle Ridge (at ?) East Combe.'

C19. Same as B19.

This is evidently the ridge on the E. by. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Stanton village. East Combe is probably the combe to the W. of the ridge.

A13. *Thonan to Eas(t) More to thare Burgilsan*: 'Then to East Marsh¹ to the Burialplace.'

B20. *Thonon on East Mores Heafod to tham Haethenan Byrgelse*: 'Then to the Head of the East Marsh to the Heathen Burialplace.'

C20. Same as B20.

This marsh must have been near the source of that stream which runs down the E. by. from near Honey Street (OM1), and the heathen burialplace must have been there also.

A14. *Thonne thanan to Brom Lace*: 'Then to the (slow flowing) Brook where the Broom grows.'

B21. *On Brom Lace*: 'To the, etc.'

C12. Same as B21.

This is the brook which is the S. part of the E. by., S. of Honey Street (OM1). Its old name seems to survive partly in that of Bremhill Wood, the small wood (OM6) a furlong W. of Honey Street Farm (OM1).

A15. *And lang Broces aet Eddes Ford*: 'Along the Brook to (Ed's ?) Ford.'

A16. *From, etc. up weard and lang Broces thaet eft to Holan Wylle*: 'From (Ed's ?) Ford up along the Brook, then once more to Hollow Spring.'

B22. *Thonne andlang streames eft on Holen Wylle*: 'Then along stream once more to Hollow Spring.'

C22. Same as B22.

A gives more landmarks than the other two surveys. The by. goes down Broom Brook to join the big brook which runs along the N. edge of Beechingstoke village, the *Hringburna* of the Beechingstoke charter B.769. Probably the ford was at Beechingstoke. For the hollow spring see I.

¹ *Mor* means 'wet ground near a stream.' Berkshire field-names, in which it is very common.
'Moor' is always used in that sense in

Charter of either the whole or part of the lands of Collingbourne Kingston, 9 m. SSE. of Marlborough.

B.635. Not in K.

RD. A.D. 921.

Granted by King Eadweard to the thegn Wulfgar.

Hides. 10.

Name: *At Colingburne.*

Ident. B. Collingbourne, Wilts.

The survey is in three forms: (1) AS.; (2) Middle English; (3) Latin.

The AS. form goes back to the AS. age, though the spelling of some of the words is unusual, and would suggest that the extant copy was made late in the AS. period.

Surveys.

As far as the ME. and Lat. forms are concerned, the matter is not given here except where it either differs from, or throws light upon, the AS. form.

1. *Aerest Feovertyne Gearda beneothan tham Pytte*: 'First fourteen rods beneath the Pit.'

Fyrst begynne Forteen Gerde bynethe the Pytte.

Inprimis incipe per spatium quatuordecim virgarum inferius quendam puteum de proximo jacentem.

2. *Thanon of Collengaburnan west*: 'Then west from the Bourne of the Collings.'

It seems pretty certain that the survey begins where the S. by. of Collingbourne Kingston passes across the bourne. The pit must have been about 80 yds. from the stream, and was probably about 1 fur. NW. of the railway station. The survey then runs along the S. by. W. of the bourne.

3. *Up to than Haethenan Byrgelsan*: 'Up to the Heathen Burialplace.'

Quousque perveneris ad quendam locum in quo sepultus erat quidam paganus a solicolis *the Hethen-Byryell* nuncupatum.

The whole circumference of the by. of this large land-unit amounts to many miles; and there can be little doubt that the outlying parts of it were not as a rule under arable cultivation. Where AS. surveyors were traversing arable land or mead they were accustomed to define boundaries very accurately by the citation of frequent landmarks. But where they were traversing stretches of uncultivated

land they would take landmarks which might be at long distances from one another ; and that is what the surveyors have done in the case of the greater part of this by.

It is probable that this heathen burialplace was at the extreme S. corner of the elongated SW. extension of the parish, on the S. part of Snail Down (OM1). There are numerous tumuli in the neighbourhood ; but it is not to be supposed that one or more of these is to be taken as representing the heathen burialplace, for the charters show clearly that, whatever these heathen burialplaces were, they were distinct from *beorhs* and *blaews*.¹

4. *Thanon on Scortan Dyc* : 'Then to the Short Dyke.'

This is probably the dyke which runs up the W. by. from the last landmark. It is marked 'Ditch' in OM1.

5. *Thonne to Scealdan Crundle* : 'Then to the Shallow Quarry.'²

6. *Thanon to Preostan Lypan* : 'Then to the Priest's Horse-block.'³

7. *Thanon andlang Grenan Dene on tha Fox Holo westweard* : 'Then along Green Dean to the west side of the Fox Earths.'

The dean is undoubtedly the valley which the W. by. traverses along its length NE. of the village of Everley. The fox earths must have been at the bend which the by makes $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by E. of that village.

8. *Thanon on Bradanbeorg* : 'Then to the Broad Barrow.'

Than to Bradbyge : 'Then to Broad Bend (or Corner).'

Ex tunc versus occidentem ad *Bradbygg* : 'Thence westwards to Broad Bridge.'

The ME. and Latin forms of this landmark suggest by the obvious errors in them two things : (1) that the copyists of these forms were translating the AS. form ; (2) that the copyist of the ME. was not the same as that of the Latin form. Both have misinterpreted *beorg*, which is certainly the correct form of the landmark ; and the copyist of the Latin form has transferred the orientation of the previous landmark, *westweard*, to this one.

¹ See note 1, p. 166.

² I translate *Crundel* 'quarry' for convenience sake. The word might mean any sort of digging for stone, gravel, etc. See discussion of its meaning in *English Essays*

and *Studies*, 1922, 'On the Meanings of certain terms in the Anglo-Saxon charters.'

³ Probably a local nickname for some large stone.

It is practically certain that the *brad beorb* is Oldhat Barrow (OM1).

9. *Thonne on Blerianhyll*: 'Then to . . . Hill.'

Than to Pleyhyll: 'Then to (Playground ?) Hill.'

Et extunc ad *Blerhyll*.

This is probably the ridge which comes down southwards through the S. part of Easton parish, and meets the W. by. just N. of Aughton Down (OM1).

10. *Thanon on Wylberhtes Stan*: 'Then to Wylberht's Stone.'

A reminiscence of this stone survives possibly in the name of Falstone Pond, which is at the bend N. in the W. by. (OM6) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE. of Godsbury tumulus (OM1).

11. *Swa forth eall Herpathes and Dunes*: 'So on . . . Highway and Down.'¹

So forth all Lawpathes and Dwnes therabute.

Ac deinde per omnes legales semitas et montuosas terras circumjacentes.

It is clear that the ME. and Lat. copyists have translated the AS. text as it stands in the extant copy.

The *Herepath* is the road which passes down the N. part of the W. by. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from near the NW. corner of the by.² The down is now called Crow Down (OM6). It is in the NW. angle of the parish.

12. *Thanon on Guthredesburg northwarde*: 'Then to Guthred's Camp on its north side.'

That *Guthredesbeorb* is Godsbury tumulus seems at first practically certain; and this emendation in the reading of the landmark would be probable save for two circumstances: (1) that the tumulus lies 3 fur. outside the present by. of Collingbourne; (2) that both the Bedwyn charter (B.1213) and the Burbage charter (B.1067) mention an *Eorthburh*, 'Earthen Camp,' which was almost certainly at this NW. corner of Collingbourne, 3 fur. from Godsbury tumulus. The fact that the reading of all the three charters is *burh*, makes it almost certain that the reference is to a camp and not to a tumulus; and the only possible assump-

¹ I cannot translate *eall* as it stands. I am inclined to think that the copyist has omitted *andlang*, 'along,' a supposition supported by the fact that *berepaib* and *dun* are both in the genitive. If so, the meaning would be 'all along.'

² For a description of this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.' road 35, p. 90.

tion is that there was formerly at this NW. angle of Collingbourne the remains of a camp named after the same person as the neighbouring tumulus.¹

13. *Thonne on Pendes Clif*: 'Then to Pend's Steep Slope.'

14. *Thanon on Blerian Hylle*: 'Then to . . . Hill.'

15. *Thanon on tha Swelgende*: 'Then to the (Abyss?).'²

16. *Thonne on Iebyng Crundele*: 'Then to the . . . Quarry.'

Than to Ebyng of Crundele.

Tunc ad limitem vocatum the ebyng of Crundele.

17. *Thanon on Sceorran Hlinc* (read *Sceortan*): 'Then to Short Lynch.'

All these landmarks 13-17 correspond with landmarks in the Bedwyn charter B.1213, except 14, which is not there mentioned.

Also the names vary. *Pendes Clif* appears as *Penderes Clif*, and *Iebyng Crundel* as *Abban Crundel*, 'Abba's Quarry,' which is probably its real name. Also the short lynch is there called the white lynch.

When it comes to determining the exact sites of the landmarks more difficulty arises than might be expected in the case of landmarks which occur in two charters. The angular nature of the W. part of the N. by. shows that it passed along the balks of various ploughlands; and therefore, judging from what is customary in the surveys of other charters, it might be expected that the landmarks would be taken at somewhat frequent intervals. It may be, therefore, that *Pendes Clif* is the slope of the hill on the N. by. about 3 fur. SW. of Southgrove Farm (OM1), and this is supported by the occurrence of the field-name Penceley, perhaps *Pendes Leah*, in Burbage immediately SW. of that farm, and at the foot of the slope. As to 14, I have little doubt

¹ Since I determined this site I have seen a paper on the Bedwyn charter B. 1213, by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, published in the *Wills Arch. Mag.* Referring to this Earth Camp he says: 'This point is interesting and important because it can be exactly identified with a hitherto undiscovered earthwork at Crowdon Clump.' (The small clunip close to the NW. corner of the parish.) 'This clump, which is marked on a map of Burbage of about 1810, is surrounded by a

small ditch and bank which partly coincide with those of an oval prehistoric camp.'

² This is the meaning in the dictionaries. But the term is not uncommon as a landmark in the charters; and I think it must have some other meaning, perhaps 'swallow-hole,' i.e. a place where a stream disappears underground. But I doubt whether this is the meaning in all cases. In the new volume of Bosworth and Toller's dictionary some such meaning is suggested.

that it is a copyist's error, where he has by mistake repeated the landmark of 9. If *Pendes Clif* was that part of the slope quite near the NW. corner of the parish—and, for the general reason given above, that may be the case—then the *Swelgende* of 15 may be commemorated in the field-name Fountain Hole which occurs 3 fur. WSW. of Southgrove Farm (OM1).

The existence of old quarries is not always recorded on OM6; their presence on, or absence from, the map depend on the minuteness with which the individual surveyor has worked; and there is no *Crundel* marked on the N. by. anywhere E. of, and near, the last landmark. But an examination of the by. might discover the site. It would probably be at one of the numerous bends which the by. makes in this part. The short lynch, or white lynch, was probably on the slope of Grafton Down (OM1), near the NE. bend of the by.

18. *Thanon east to thara Threora Aecera and Heafdon*: 'Then east to the (Corner) Headland of the Three Strips of Ploughland.'

Than est to the Thre Akerys and have hem thre.

Tunc versus orientem ad illas tres acras quas habeas.

I have inserted the ME. and Lat. forms because they throw further light on the copyists of them: (1) that they were not recording an original survey of their own time, but translating the AS. survey; (2) that they were imperfect in their knowledge of Anglo-Saxon.

The orientation of this landmark shows that the survey is still traversing the N. by., i.e. is going E. Where the headland was cannot be said; but it was probably near the NE. corner of the parish.

19. *Thanon to than Wyllle on Collengaburnan*: 'Then to the Spring at the Bourne of the Collings.'

This brings the survey to 1.

It is quite evident that all landmarks on the E. and the E. part of the S. by. have been either intentionally or accidentally omitted.

A similar phenomenon is noticeable in the survey of the Broad Chalke charter, B.917. It is doubtless the case that these parts of the Collingbourne by. abutted on the Forest of Chute; and in post-Conquest times that forest would have set boundaries. But it is not likely that it had such bounds before the Conquest. It is just possible that

the landmarks on the E. and E. part of the S. by. may have been cut out in post-Conquest times, when the royal bounds of the forest were set. But it is more probable that the omission is due to the mutilation of the old document.

Charter of the lands of Norton, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Malmesbury.

B.671-2. K.355.

RD. A.D. 931.

Granted together with lands at Somerford Keynes (Gloucs.) and *Awelm*, Ewen (Gloucs. near Cirencester) by King Aethelstan to Malmesbury abbey.

Hides. In Norton, 5.

Names: in title, *Nortun*; in body of document, *Northun*; in survey, *Northon* and *Nortone*.

Ident. K. Norton, Wilts.; B. None.

The extant copy of the survey is certainly of post-Conquest date.

Survey.

As the descriptive matter in the survey is in Latin, and only the names of the actual landmarks in AS. the actual Latin text need not be given.

1. 'First from the place which is called Bird Pond (*Fougel Mere*) straight along the Street (Made Road) to Narrow Way (*Smaleweye*).'¹ Probably the pond was at the bend in the S. by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Lord's Wood Farm (OMr). The Street is the Fosse Way, which forms the whole of the W. by. of the parish.

The narrow way branches off SE. from the Fosse Way at the extreme N. point of the parish, and runs for a space along the NE. by.

2. 'And from that Way to Walder's Spring (*Waldere's Welle*).'² This spring was at the angle which the NE. by. makes $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NNW. of the church at Norton.

3. 'And from that Spring straight along the Watercourse to the Strip of Ploughland on the Boundary (*le Mere Acre*).'³

The watercourse is the small stream which flows along the by. after the bend above mentioned, towards the village of Foxley. After passing about 400 yds. NE. along this

stream the parish by. turns SE. for about 300 yds. and here must have been the *Mere Acre*.

4. And so to the south edge of . . . Dean (*Lasse Dene suth Eke*).¹

The by. now turns SW. and along it flows a stream parallel to the stream of 3. The hollow in which this stream runs is the *Lasse Dene* of 4. This dean is mentioned in the Chelworth (Crudwell) charter, B.586.

5. 'And from that edge (*Eke*) to Narrow Way.'

The by. now turns SE. again, and follows once more the line of the narrow way mentioned in 1.

6. 'And so straight by the Way to Long Furlong (*Langeuorlange*).'

This long furlong would be ploughland at the next bend of the by. where it turns again NE. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due N. of the church at Norton (OM1). The furlong must have stretched along this short piece of by. running NE.

The next few landmarks are intricate and difficult to follow in detail.

7. 'And so southwards through the Headland of a Ploughland (*Heuedlonde*) to the Stump of the Elder-tree (*Ellerne Stubbe*).'

The by. turns SE. again, and runs to a point immed. NE. of the village at the Vine Tree Inn (OM6). Along this stretch of by. must have run the headland, and the elder stump must have been where the inn now stands.

After this the remainder of the N. by. seems to have been in ancient times more complicated than it is at the present day.

8. 'And from it to the Borough Way (*Burb Weye*).'¹

9. 'And so from the Way to the Woodpigeon Thorn-tree (*le Culuer Thorne*).'

10. 'And from that Thorn through the meadow to Kingsway (*Kingweye*).'

11. 'And from that Way direct to Ludeca's Stone (*Ludec Ston*).'

12. 'And so towards the west straight along the road to the Ford of the Mayweed (*Magthe Ford*).'²

¹ I have thus translated *burb* because this is a late document in which that word need not have had the meaning which it seems always to have in documents of the AS. age, viz. 'camp.'

² A ford of this name on a backwater of the Thames near Oxford is mentioned in an Abingdon charter.

The name of this ford survives in the name Maidford (OM1). It is probable, though not certain, that it was at the NE. corner of the parish, where the road from Corston to Foxley crosses a brook. It *may* perhaps have been nearer Maidford, on the brook which runs ENE. from Norton village; but the number of landmarks which intervene between it and 7 render this unlikely.

The *King Weie* is almost certainly the road called Honey lane which runs eventually to Foxley, though it does not seem in former days to have run through Foxley village.¹

The identity of the *Burb Weye* is uncertain. It may have been a road along the line of the fieldpath running N. from Norton towards Foxley.

13. 'And from it to the Mead of the son of Bada (*Bading Mede*).'

This was probably at the extreme E. point of the parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Gorsey Leaze (OM1).

14. 'And from that meadow to . . . Slade (*Gurwe Slade*).'

The slade was probably the small stream valley S. of Bradfield Wood (OM1).

15. 'And so straight through the valley to the Dyke.'

This dyke must have run along the SE. by. on either side of the road from Norton to Hullavington.

16. 'And by the dyke straight to the Thorntree which stands on (Iron ?) Down (*Ysendone*).'

The down is the higher land on the SE. by. SSE. and S. of the village of Norton.

17. 'And from the Thorntree through the Meadow (of the Hide ?) (*Hides Edisc*).'

This was probably at the extreme S. point of the parish.

18. 'And so by a Furrow straight to (Pird's ?) Spring (*Pirdes Welle*).'

The furrow must have run along the SW. by. and the spring must have been on the by. Local inquiry might determine its position.

19. 'And so straight through the valley to the place first mentioned, namely, Bird Pond (*Fougel Mere*).'

See I.

¹ For details of this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' road 3, p. 73.

Charter of the lands of Ham, 4 m. S. of Hungerford.

B.677. K.353.

RD. A.D. 931.

Granted by King Aethelstan to the thegn Wulfgar.

Hides. 9.

Name: *Aet Hamme*.

Ident. K. ? ; B. Ham, Wilts.

There are two forms of the survey, one in B.677 and the other in B.679. They are both of them of the AS. age ; and may be of the date of the charter.

Survey.

Only when the survey of B.679 differs from that of B.677 in some essential point is its reading here quoted in brackets.

1. *Aerast on eastweardan on Lin Leage Geat*: 'First on the east side to Flax Lea Gate.'

This was at the NE. corner of the parish, a long $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Lower Spray (OMI).

2. *And thonne on Lin Leage middewearde*: 'Then through the middle of Flax Lea.'

Flax Lea must have been on the N. part of the E. by. and on both sides of it.

3. *And thonon suthrihte with thara Stan Ceastla*: 'And then due south over against the Small Enclosures surrounded by a stone (or brick) wall.'¹

Other examples of the use of the term *Stan-Ceastel* in the AS. charters would suggest that this referred to the remains of a Roman villa. Dead reckoning from the neighbouring landmark shows that it stood near the middle of the E. by. near Inwood Copse (OM6), nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of Hamspray House (OMI).²

4. *Thonne of, etc. to Pyddes Geat*: 'Then from the Small Stone Enclosures to Pidd's Gate.'

¹ I have had to paraphrase the meaning of *Stan Ceastel* in order to convey its true meaning. Stated briefly, it is arrived at as follows: Just as the Saxons used *Ceaster*, borrowed from the Latin 'castra,' to denote a fort or camp of the Roman age surrounded by a wall of masonry, so they seem to have borrowed from the Latin diminutive 'castellum' the word *Ceastel* to denote a small enclosure of the same kind, e.g. such

as would be formed by the walls of a room of a Roman villa. For further discussion of this term see *English Essays and Studies*, 1922, 'On the Meanings of certain terms in the Anglo-Saxon charters.'

² Since I determined this site Mr. O. G. S. Crawford of the Ordnance Survey has told me that the farmer of this land turns up the remains of wall foundations at this point.

The gate must have been on the E. by. just S. of Inwood Copse (see above).

5. *Thonon to Oswaldes Berghe (Beorge)*: 'Then to Oswald's Barrow.'

This is the barrow close to the SE. corner of the parish (OM1).

6. *Thonon ondlong Herpothes on Burghardes Anstigo*: 'Then along the Highway to Burghard's Path (up the hill?).'

The *herepath* is part of the great ridgeway over Inkpen Hill.¹

The path was somewhere on the S. by. possibly on the line of the roadway running S. to Town Farm (OM1) in Buttermere.

7. *Thonne forth to Bares Anstigon*: 'Then on to Bar's Path.'

This path is mentioned in the Buttermere charter, B.508. It must have been somewhere on the line of the footpath which runs to Town Farm (OM1) in Buttermere from the W.

8. *Thonon on Heardanleage middewearde*: 'Then through the middle of Hard Lea.'

The next landmark shows that this lea must have been on the by. about due W. of Buttermere village.

9. *Thonne suth on ge ribte ondlong Henna Dene oth hit cimeth to thaere Dic*: 'Then south straight along Birds' Dean till it comes to the Dyke.'

The name of this dean survives partly in that of Henley (OM1) in the extreme S. of the parish. At the next landmark the by. turns W.; so the dyke must have been at the extreme SE. corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Henley. The by. runs along the bottom of *Henna Dene* for more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

10. *Thonne west ut thurb Henna Leab*: 'Then west out through Birds' Lea.'

The name of the lea survives in that of Henley (see last point).

The survey is here passing along the short piece of the S. by. of the parish, as the orientation of the landmark shows.

11. *Oth hit cimeth to thaere Efese*: 'Till it comes to the Eaves (overhanging edge of a wood).'

¹ For further details of this great highway see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.,' road 28, p. 87.

This was at the SW. corner of the parish, a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Fosbury (OM1).

12. *Thonne a north be Wyr̃t Walan*: 'Then ever north by the Hillfoot.'

The survey turns N. up the W. by. which runs more or less along the side of the ridge W. of *Henna Dene*. The hillfoot is probably the slope towards the dean.

13. *Thaet on efen thone Greetan Aesc*: 'Then to a level with the Great Ashtree.'

This tree was probably near the S. end of Ham Ashley Copse (OM1).

14. *Thonne north ondlong thaes Hlinc̃es*: 'Then north along the Lynch.'

This was probably near the head of the W. branch of *Henna Dene*, level with the S. end of Ham Ashley Copse (OM1).

15. *Thaet on bofan Hangran*: 'Then above the Hanging Wood.'

Probably the hanging wood was a forerunner of Ham Ashley Copse (OM1).

16. *Thonne ondlong Hagan*¹: 'Then along the Deer Fence (or Game Enclosure).'

The *baga* must have been towards the N. end of Ham Ashley Copse.

17. *On Wifiling Falod weste weardne*: 'To the west side of the Sheepfold of the son of Wifel.'

Throughout the whole of this latter half of the survey the landmarks come very thickly. The fold must have stood near the N. end of Ham Ashley Copse (OM6), perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. of Rivar (OM1).

18. *Thonne north ofer Dune*: 'Then north over the Down.'

This is the down on Rivar Hill, immed. SE. of Rivar (OM1).

19. *On Meos Hlinc̃ weste weardne*: 'To the west side of Moss Lynch.'

This ledge of ploughland must have been on the W. by. due E. of Rivar (OM1), where the steep slope of Rivar Hill begins.

20. *Thonne a dune on tha Yfre on beofan Hammes Hecgan*

¹ For *baga* see pp. 171, 258, 278.

(*yrfe*) : 'Then down to the Escarpment above the Hedge of the Enclosure.'

The escarpment is the N. slope of Rivar Hill (OMI). The *ham* must have been at the bottom of it.

21. *On Bremeles Sceagan easte weardne* : 'On the east side of the Shaw (small wood) where the Brambles grow.'

This wood has vanished ; but it must have been on the W. by. about W. of Manor Farm (OMI).

22. *Thonne on tha Blacan Graefan* : 'Then to the Black Grove.'

On the W. by. somewhere W. of the village.

23. *Thonne north be them Andheafdan* : 'Then north by the (Corner) Headland (of a ploughland).'¹

This headland was probably where the by. turns E. for about 200 yds. W. of the N. end of the village.

24. *To thaere Scortan Dic* : 'To the Short Dyke.'

This ran probably along the N. part of the W. by. to the NW. corner of the parish.

25. *Butan anan Aece* : 'Round a Strip of Ploughland.'

This landmark is, considering its nature, most unexpectedly determinable. The *aecer* was in Shalbourne parish, in the little notch in the Ham by. at the NW. corner of the parish.

26. *Thonne to Fugel Mere to than Wege* : 'Then to Fowl Pond to the Track.'

The track must have run along the present line of the road from Shalbourne to Ham. The pond must have been where that road impinges on the Ham by. at the NW. angle of the parish.

27. *Ondlong Weges to Ottes Forda* : 'Along the Track to Ott's Ford.'

The *weg* must have bent N. just N. of the village along the line of the footpath running NNE. from the village. *Ottes ford* must have been at that angle in the N. by. where it impinges on a stream at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the N. edge of the village.

28. *Thonon to Wudumere* : 'Then to the Pond of the Wood.'

29. *Thonne to thaere Ruwan Hecgan* : 'Then to the Rough Hedge.'

¹ For the meaning of *Andheafdu* see certain Terms in the Anglo-Saxon Charters,' *English Essays and Studies*, 1922, 'On under *Heafod*.

30. *Thaet on Langan Hangran*: 'Then to the Long Hanging Wood.'

31. *Thonne on Grendles Mere*: 'Then to the Pond (of the Green Quarry?).'

32. *Thonon on Dyrnan Geat*: 'Then to Hidden Gate.'

33. *Thonne eft on Lin leage Geat*: 'Then again to Flax Lea Gate.'

For the last, see 1. The landmarks 28-32 were all on the eastern two-thirds of the N. by.; but, as may be easily imagined from the nature of them, their individual sites are not determinable.

The charter B.1037, K.1220 is attributed by B. to Ham, Wilts. It is certainly not of this place. A reference to a *fleet* suggests that it is some place on the coast.

Charter which apparently records the grant of the lands of Enford, 11½ m. S. by W. of Marlborough.

B.705. K.1110.

RD. A.D. 934.

Granted by King Aethelstan to the church of the Holy Trinity, Winchester (Winchester cathedral).

Hides. 30 at *Enedford* (Enford); 10 at *Ceolboldinctun* (Chilbolton, Hants); 10 at *Escmeresweorth* (Ashmansworth, Hants).

Name: *Enedforda* and *Enedford*.

Ident. K. Enford, Wilts.; B. Enford, Wilts.

The survey is undoubtedly of the AS. age. It is very difficult to determine the sites of some of the most important landmarks, a peculiarly exasperating feature of the survey, since the landmarks are for the most part of a nature such as would lead the practised inquirer to expect that they would not be difficult to determine, and some of them are of very great importance for the general topography of the county in AS. times.

Survey.¹

1. *Aerest of Afenan East Stathae*: 'First from the East Bank of the Avon.'

¹ It must be distinctly understood that my determinations of the sites of the various landmarks in this survey are of a more or less tentative character, and do not claim

any finality. I give them in the hope that some other inquirer may find them useful, either in the process of confirming them, or in the process of refuting them.

The survey seems to begin at the point where the N. by. crosses the Avon, a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of West Chisenbury (OMr).

2. *Upp on tha Dic to tham Weallum*: 'Up on the Dyke to the Walls.'

The by. almost certainly runs E. from the river; and the dyke must have run up from the river. The reference to 'walls,' a very rare landmark, as far as my experience goes, in the AS. charters, is interesting but exasperating. They must have been real walls, not mere earthen dykes; and they may have been of the Romano-British age. Were they part of some outlier of Chisenbury Camp (OMr), which is only 1 fur. S. of this part of the by.?

3. *Of, etc. and lang Haerpathaes in to Lortan Hlaewe*: 'From the Walls along the Highway to Lorta's (?) Low (or Tumulus).'

The *herepath* was undoubtedly along the part of the N. by. which lies NE. of Chisenbury Camp. In a perambulation of Upavon dating from 1591 there is mention of a *bare pitt* at this point in the by.; and that term can be shown in other instances, of which one is in Wilts., to be a corruption of the AS. term *herepath*. The tumulus has apparently vanished; but it must have been somewhere not far W. of Chisenbury Warren. I cannot find any other trace of this *herepath*, and have therefore omitted it from the article on the 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.' in *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918.

4. *Of, etc. east and lang Furh on Ceaster Herpath*: 'From Lorta's Low east along the Furrow to the Highway of the Roman Station.'

This landmark presents the greatest difficulty; and any explanation of it cannot be more than tentative. The furrow ran E. and therefore must have been on the N. by. Probably the by. abutted on the *Ceaster Herepath* at or near the NE. corner of the parish. There are two possible explanations of this mysterious *herepath*. That it led to something which the Saxons called *ceaster* is obvious. One is inclined to suspect that it was a highway leading to the Roman station at Old Sarum. The land between the Avon on the W. and the Bourne on the E. is divided S. of Everley into two ridges by the valley of the Ninemile river. There was certainly an old highway along the eastern of these two ridges. But there survive also traces less marked

of another ridgeway along the western ridge, a ridgeway which must have crossed the Ninemile river in its passage S. This ridgeway ran along the S. part of the E. by. of Enford, where it is still represented by a modern track which runs on for 2 m. SSW. from the SE. corner of the parish. At the present day that part of the road on the E. by. of Enford is continued N. by a road which leads due N. to Lower Everley; but this northern extension goes up a valley; and it is quite possible that the old track went N. by a line W. of this which impinged on the E. by. of Enford again near the NE. corner of the parish. That this ridgeway ran eventually to the Roman station at Old Sarum is certain.

But there is another possible explanation of this *Ceaster Herepath*. It may possibly be another part of that *herepath* of 3, a road which must have led W. over the Avon, and beyond that river must have passed by Casterley Camp. The original name of that camp must have been *Ceaster Leah*; and hence perhaps the name of the *herepath*. To any one who knows the use of the term *Ceaster* in the AS. charters and elsewhere it must be puzzling to find the term applied to such a camp as this, for the term is almost always rigidly limited to masonry or brick forts or stations of Roman origin.

I give these possible suggestions for what they are worth, which is not, I am afraid, much.

5. *Of, etc. and lang Furb on Dolb Crundaël*: 'From the Highway along a Furrow to the Scarred (or Gashed) Quarry.' (Probably a quarry the side of which had been cut in some peculiar manner or had fallen in.)

6. *Of, etc. forth and lang Waeges on thone Aethenan Byrigaels*: 'From Scar Quarry along the Track to the Heathen Burialplace.'

7. *Of, etc. to thaere Readan Hanae*¹: 'From the Burialplace to the Red Stone.'

8. *Of, etc. and lang Straet on Igean Seathae*: 'From the Red Stone along the Street (Made Road) to . . . Pit.'

9. *Of, etc. on thone Greatan Hling*: 'From . . . Pit to the Great Lynch.'

10. *Of, etc. and lang Drafae*² *on thonae Hlinc aet Wad*

¹ For note on *ban* see p. 209.

² I do not remember any other case of

the use of this word *draf* in the 300 odd charters of Wilts., Hants and Berks.

Daenae: 'From the Lynch along the Driftway to the Lynch at Woad Dean.'

The survey is now arriving at some landmarks which may be distinguished with some show of probability on the modern map.

The *Igean Seath* of 8 is possibly the old chalkpit at the SE. angle of the parish (OM6) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE. of Beach's Barn (OM1).

Wad Denu is probably the dean just S. of this, so that the Lynch of 10 was probably about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the chalkpit. The driftway was on or near the line of the track coming from the S. end of Everley village SW. towards Beach's Barn. The quarry of 5 must have been towards the N. end of the E. by. In 6 the by. is passing along a track or way; and this is possibly a continuation of the *Ceaster Herepath*. The heathen burialplace must have been somewhere about the middle of the E. by. The *Straet* must have run down the S. part of the E. by. just N. of the *Igean Seath*; and I am inclined to conjecture that the *Ceaster Herepath* of 4, the *Weg* of 6, and the *Straet* of 8 are all parts of that same ridgeway with which I am inclined to identify the *Ceaster Herepath* (see above). It is not unusual for surveyors to call different parts of the same road by different names. The point most worth noticing in the present case is that that part of the way which is called *Straet* had been 'made' in Romano-British times.¹

11. *Of, etc. and lang Furb on thone Rugan Beorg*: 'From the Dean along a Furrow to the Rough Barrow.'

12. *Of, etc. and lang Furb to Amwican* (read *Hamwican*?): 'From the Rough Barrow to (the Dairy Farm with a House).'²

13. *Of, etc. to Blacan Daenae*: 'From the Wick to Black Dean.'

14. *Of, etc. and lang Straet on thone Ford*: 'From Black Dean along the Street (Made Way) to the Ford.'

¹ See *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxiv, 1917, 'Ancient Road-system of Britain,' p. 96.

² I am doubtful about the identity of *Wican*. But there is a tendency in the charters to use the weak form of the genitive where the strong form might be expected. I cannot give here my reasons for translating *wic* 'dairy-farm.' *Wics* in AS. charters are

always near mead land, i.e. near the land where hay would be available for the cattle in winter; i.e. they are always near streams. The same is markedly the case with the 'Wicks' of the modern map. The attributes used with *wic* in the charters, and with *wick* in the modern map, tend to the same conclusion.

This brings the survey back to the Avon at the point where the E. part of the S. by. reaches it. The ford was right opposite the hamlet of Fyfield (OM1), where a ford still exists. The black dean runs down to the river from the E. at this point. The *Straet* is now apparently represented by the road which runs down the dean, and forms the S. by. of the parish for nearly a mile. But the application of the term *straet* to such a road, which is neither a Roman road nor a ridgeway, is unique in at any rate the Hants, Wilts. and Berks. charters. How it came to be so called—whether, for instance, it was a vicinal way of Roman times—cannot be said. The rough barrow and the ‘*Amwic*’ have left no traces; but they must have been on the by. near Combe Field Barn (OM1).

15. *Of, etc. and lanc streames*: ‘From the Ford along stream.’

The by. runs down the Avon for $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

16. *On thonae Bradan Igeoth*: ‘To the Broad Eyot.’ This must be the large eyot opposite Fittleton.

17. *Of, etc. and lang streames to thaere Ealdan Dic aet Riscsteorte*: ‘From the eyot along stream to the Old Dyke at the Tongue of Land where the Rushes grow.’

This tongue of land must have been where the by. leaves the river to run W. opposite Fittleton village. The old dyke was probably one of the backwaters of the Avon at that point.

18. *Of, etc. on thone Greatan Hlinc*: ‘From the Tongue of land to the Great Lynch.’

This would be where the by. makes several short bends at the end of a ridge a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the river.

19. *Of, etc. and lang Furb on thone Ruge Sled*: ‘From the Great Lynch along a Furrow to the Rough Slade.’

The first place which could possibly be called a slade which the S. by. going W. meets is the hollow 2 fur. SW. of Lavington Folly (OM1).

20. *Of, etc. on thone Flit Garan*: ‘From the Slade to the (Disputed?) Gore (Triangular Strip of Ploughland).’

21. *Of, etc. on Fitelan Sladaes Crundael*: ‘From the Gore to the Quarry of Fitela’s Slade.’

The name *Fitela* is part of the name of the village of Fittleton in the parish of Netheravon. So this slade is doubtless on the Netheravon by., i.e. on the S. by. of Enford.

I am inclined to think that it is the hollow near the SW. corner of the parish on the S. edge of which Old Farm Clump (OM1) in Netheravon stands.

The old quarry is not marked on OM6.

22. *Of, etc. and lang thaes Smalan Weges on tha Rugan Hylle*: 'From the Quarry along the Narrow Way to the Rough Hill.'

It is possible that this way ran along the short SW. by. from Shrewton Folly (OM1) to the rifle range (OM1). If so, it was part of a ridgeway.¹ The rough hill would be that on which the rifle range stands.

23. *Aet thaere Ealdan Furb*: 'At the Old Furrow.'

This is really part of landmark 22. The furrow would begin at the rifle range (OM1).

24. *And lang Furb to tham Ealdan Lagan*: 'Along the Furrow to the Old . . .'

25. *Of, etc. to Aescdaene*: 'From the . . . to the Dean of the Ashtrees.'

This is probably the valley $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the rifle range (OM1), on the W. by. The *laga*, whatever it was, must have been on the short stretch of by. between the rifle range and this dean.

26. *Of, etc. and lang thaes Smalan Weges to Rodmundes Daene on thaes Hlincs Heafod*: 'From Ashdean along the Narrow Way to Rodmund's Dean to the Headland of the Lynch.'

The narrow way must have run along that part of the W. by. N. of the rifle range (OM1). Rodmund's Dean was probably the valley which runs up towards the angle in the by. S. of Slay Down (OM1).

27. *Of, etc. and lang thaes Smalan Weges on thonae Flit Garan*: 'From the Headland of the Lynch along the Narrow Way to the Disputed (?) Gore.'

The references to a *heafod* and a *gara* in the last two landmarks shows that this part of the by. is running along ploughed land.

I am inclined to think that the narrow way of the last two points is a road which developed, as so many of our local roads have done, out of occupation roads running along the balks of ploughlands. This gore was at that NW.

¹ For this road see *Arch Journ.* vol lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.' road 39, p. 93.

angle of the by. about 1 fur. E. of Slay Barrow (OM1). The name *Flit Gara* is possibly, though not necessarily, an error due to the copyist having had his eye caught by the same landmark in 20.

28. *Of, etc. andlang thaere Ealdan Dic on thonae Wide Geate*: 'From the Gore along the Old Dyke to the Wide Gate.'

The old dyke is the dyke, marked as Ditch in OM1, which runs along the short straight stretch of the N. by. E. of Slay Barrow (OM1). From the wording of the landmark it would seem probable that the wide gate was at the angle in the by. where it turns NE.; but it was possibly up on Compton Down (OM1).

29. *Of, etc. forth to tham Heafod Stoccan*: 'From the Wide Gate to the Headstakes (stakes marking the limits of the headland of a ploughland).'

The next landmark makes it probable that these headstakes were where a short piece of ditch (OM1) impinges on the by. about half way between the angle referred to above and the Avon.

30. *Thanon andlang Dic on Randa Ford*: 'Then along the Dyke to the Ford of the Edges.'¹

The dyke is no doubt the ditch (OM1) a remnant of which survives $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Casterley Camp (OM1). Probably it continued in former days to the river, but has been since ploughed out. The *Randa Ford* was where the N. by. coming from the W. meets the Avon.²

Charter of that part of the lands of Burcombe
Without, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Wilton, which lie S. of
the Nadder river.

B.714. K.1115.

RD. A.D. 937.

¹ The meaning of *Randa* is clear; but what the reference is I cannot say, unless it refers to a fall in the ground near the river.

² This survey is so puzzling, and the determination of its landmarks is so uncertain that I feel that I might have been wise to leave it out, and say simply that I had no satisfactory explanation to give of it. I have, however, as I have said before, printed my own very doubtful conjectures in the hope that they may help some future

enquirer towards a more satisfactory explanation of the important problems which the survey presents. I say that the problems are important because the survey uses terms the exact interpretation of which would be most helpful to any one working on the AS. charters. I may say that I have tried the hypothesis that the grant included some neighbouring land-unit, as well as the lands of Enford; but I cannot make out anything resembling a case for such a supposition.

Granted by King Aethelstan to the nunnery at Wilton.
Hides. 6.

Name: *Brydancumb.*

Ident. K. none. B. Burcombe, Wilts.

The survey is of the AS. age.

Survey.

1. *Of Noddre Stathe up ofer East Cumb swa se Stan Hrycg scyt ut to than Haethanne Byrgelse*: 'From the Bank of the Nadder River up over East Combe as the Stone Ridge runs to the Heathen Burialplace.'

Noddre Stath is where the E. by. leaves the Nadder, 3 fur. E. by S. of Burcombe church, and runs S. The east combe is the hollow which the E. by. runs up $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the last point. The stone ridge would appear to be the promontory which the E. by. traverses on Hunts Down (OM1). The heathen burialplace must have been on this down, at or close to the SE. corner of the parish.

2. *Thonne west andlang Hricges swa se Herepoth sceat to tham to tham beorge to Scorte Hrythrum*: 'Then west along the Ridge as the Highway runs to the Barrow to the Short'¹

The ridge is the great ridge which runs all along the S. by. of the parish. There are numerous tumuli along this ridge, tumuli which are mentioned in other charters (B.832, B.862, B.1004).

The *Beorh* in the present case was probably at the SW. corner of the parish, 1 fur. N. of Compton Hut. The unknown word in the landmark seems to be associated with the *bottom* of an escarpment; and therefore the landmark was probably at the extreme W. corner of the parish at the extreme W. end of the wood known as Burcombe Ivers (OM1). The *herepath* is a great ridgeway.²

3. *Thonne forþ be Yfre oþ Hringwoldes Treow*: 'Then on by the Escarpment as far as Hringwold's Tree.'

The by. turns E. along the bottom of the slope of the ridge till it abuts on a track coming over the ridge from the SSW. The tree was probably where the by. met the track. Cf. Burcombe Ivers (OM1).

¹ For note on this word of unknown meaning see p. 195.

² For a description of this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.,' road 57, p. 106.

4. *Thonne andlang Herpothes in on Beorge*: 'Then along the Highway to the Barrow.'

The highway was along the line of the track above-mentioned.¹ Its course is still maintained in a road running along the great curve in the W. by. of Burcombe to Barford St. Martin. The barrow has vanished.

5. *Forth thonne andlang streames oth Oxnaford*: 'Then on down stream as far as the ford of the Oxen.'

The by. followed the highway to the Nadder; and then went down that river to the ford which was probably where the W. by. of Burcombe crosses the river about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WNW. of the church at Burcombe.

6. *Thonne thaer ofer on ane Lake*: 'Then there over to a Backwater.'

The AS. *lacu* is always used of streams with little or no current, and frequently of backwaters of rivers. The *lake* here is probably that side stream which flows parallel with the main stream of the Nadder, and about 1 fur. N. of it.

7. *Thonne andlang Lake eft in on Noddre*: 'Then along the Backwater once more to the Nadder river.'

This brings the survey back to the first landmark.

Charter of part of the lands of Burcombe which lie N. of the Nadder river (immed. WNW. of Wilton).

B.985. K.456.

RD. A.D. 956.

Granted by King Eadwic to Wistan.

Hides. 4.

Name: *Leofsiges Gete*.

Ident. K. None; B. Leofsiges Gete, on the Nadder, Wilts.

The survey is of the Saxon age, and may be contemporary with the grant.

Survey.

1. *Up to thare Dic*: 'Up to the Dyke.'

What is probably the W. by. of the grant is well marked on the OM6 by a line of fence which runs from the Nadder at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. by S. of the church at Burcombe in a

¹ For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.,' road 61, p. 109.

general direction slightly E. of N. to a point on the N. by. 1 fur. E. by S. of the SE. corner of Heath Wood (OM1). The final landmark of the survey shows that it really begins at a point on the main road to Salisbury $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Burcombe church. The dyke still exists at the N. end of this W. by. of the grant, N. of the track called the Ox Drove (OM6), the track running E. and W. a long $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Heath Wood (OM1).

2. *Thonne up to tham Thorne*: 'Then up to the Thorn-tree.'

This tree must have been where the boundaries of Wilton and Burcombe now meet about a furlong ESE. of the SE. corner of Heath Wood (OM1).

3. *Thonne up to Grimes Dic*: 'Then up to Grim's Dyke.'

This is the great dyke which runs all along the top of the ridge between the valleys of the Wylve and the Nadder. The *Dic* of 1 meets it on the N. by. of the parish.¹

4. *Andlang Dic to otheren Thorne*: 'Along the Dyke to the other Thorntree.'

The by. can only have gone a few yards along the Grim's Dyke. This second thorn-tree must have been where the E. by. of Burcombe turns down SSE. from the dyke.

5. *Thonne ta tham Graegan Stane*: 'Then to the Grey Stone.'

6. *Thonne to tham Wudu Wege that hit sticat innan Nodre*: 'Then to the Way of the Wood till it reaches the Nadder.'

This way is mentioned in the Ditchampton (Wilton) charter, K.778.

From that charter it is clear that it ran up the by. between Burcombe and Wilton as far as where the Ox Drove leaves the by. See OM6. From this charter it appears that this way ran from there right down the E. by. of Burcombe to the Nadder. For the greater part of this distance it is represented by a modern road.

The grey stone must have been on this E. by. N. of the Ox Drove. The by. meets the Nadder about 300 yds. W. by N. of the church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas at Wilton.

7. *Thonne andlang Noddre that hit sticath on Eatstanes*

¹ For the name Grim's Dyke, see p. 291

Land Scare : 'Then along the Nadder till it reaches Eatstan's Boundary.'

The by. passes up the Nadder to the S. of Ugford village to a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. by S. of the church at Burcombe.

8. *That hit sticath up to Herpothe* : 'Till it ascends to the Highway.'

This is a point on the Salisbury road $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Burcombe church.

Charter of the northern part of the lands of Bremhill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Calne. (The lands are really the lands of Avon, Foxham and Kellaways, in Bremhill.)

B.716, 717. Not in K.

RD. A.D. 937.

Granted by King Aethelstan, to Malmesbury abbey. Hides. 10.

Names : *Broemel*, *Bremel*.

Ident. K. None ; B. Bremhill, Wilts.

The survey, which is extant, is of post-Conquest date. The descriptive matter being in Latin, it need only be given in translation.

Survey.

1. 'First from the place called Rock (?) Combe (*Wrok-cumbe*) to Boundary Dean (*Merkendene*).'

The landmarks which follow show pretty clearly that *Wrokcumb* is the combe S. of Catcombe Wood (OM1). The boundary dean seems to be that through which a brook flows, on the by. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. of the little hamlet of Catcombe (OM1).

2. 'And from Boundary Dean (*Merkedene*) straight by the watercourse to the Street (Made Road).'

The watercourse is the brook which flows W. from Catcombe (OM1) and then just S. of Stockham Marsh Farm towards Hare Street Farm (OM1), the name of which is derived from the AS. *herestraet*. This shows that the street of this landmark was on the line of the road running SE. from Hare Street Farm.¹

3. 'From that Street to Cada's Bourne (*Cadeburne*).'

¹ For description of this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 22, p. 82.

The name *Cadanburna* seems to have been applied in the survey to the brook which flows past Barn Bridge (OM1) into the Avon at a point 3 fur. NNW. of Stokes Farm (OM1), but only to the lower part of the brook. The name Cat brook occurs on OM6 at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ENE. of Gaston's Farm (OM1), where a brook coming from the SE. joins the main brook: and this brook is called in OM6 Cat brook. This is apparently the nomenclature adopted by the surveyors. But the names Catcombe and Catcombe Wood on the E. by. of the parish (OM1) show that the name *Cadanburna* was also applied to the brook which forms the S. by. of this grant, the upper part of which the surveyors denominate by the general term *stream*.

4. 'And from the head of that Bourne (*Burne*) straight to the Avon.'

The term 'head' seems to be used in a loose sense here to mean the point where the modern Cat brook begins to form the by. of the grant. It joins the Avon, as has been said, about 3 fur. NNW. of Stokes Farm (OM1).

5. 'And so straight by the Avon (*Avene*) to the Ford of the Cross (*Cristemaleford*).'

It is doubtful whether this reference is to the ford itself, or to the land boundary of Christian Malford. This copy of the survey is not of the AS. age; and it is impossible to say whether it goes back to one of that age. But, as far as AS. surveyors are concerned, it is not by any means their practice to speak of the by. of a neighbouring land-unit merely by the name of the place. They use in such instances some expression such as *Cingtuninga Gemaere*.

6. 'And from there straight to . . . (*huckeam*).'¹

7. 'And from there to the Great Tree (*le Grete Trowe*).'

8. 'And from there to the Sandpit (*Sand Seteth*).'²

9. 'And from there to the Steep Slope (*le Clif*).'

10. 'And so along the Steep Slope to the Path of the Stile (*Stigelweye*).'

11. 'And from that Way to Black Marsh (*Blake(mo) more*).'³

12. 'And from the Marsh to the above-mentioned place, namely, Rook Combe (*Wrockumbe*).'

¹ Possibly AS. *boc-bamm*, 'Hookham,' an enclosure in a nook; or, perhaps an L-shaped enclosure.

² I have read this as AS. *Sand Seath*.

³ For the meaning of *mor* see p. 215.

All these landmarks are on the N. by. of Bremhill parish ; but they are mostly of such a nature as to make identification not very probable. But the *Clif* of 9 is evidently the slope on that part of the by. immed. E. of the S. end of Melsome Wood (OMI). Therefore the *Stigel Weg* of 10 must have run up the hill towards Catcombe Wood (OMI). A landmark in the Christian Malford charter would suggest that the sandpit of 8 was at the SE. corner of Melsome Wood (OMI) ; and it is probable that the *huckeam* and the great tree were at the two most marked bends in the N. by. between Melsome Wood (OMI) and the Avon, the former 3 fur. N. of Foxham church, the latter at Thornend (OMI), which may owe its name to the former presence of this boundary mark.

Charters relating to grants of land at Overton and Kennett, 4 m. W. of Marlborough.

B.734. K.1120.

RD. A.D. 939.

Granted by King Aethelstan to Wulfswyth, a nun.

Hides. 15.

Names : The land is described as being ‘ juxta dirivativis fluentium successibus *aet cynetan* in illo loco ubi ruricoli antiquo usu nomen indiderunt *uferan tun.*’

B.1285. K.571.

RD. A.D. 972.

Granted by King Eadgar to the lady Aelflaed.

Hides. 10.

Names : *Aet Uuertune : Cynetan.*

The survey of the earlier charter is certainly of the AS. period, and so is that of the later charter.

The boundaries of Overton and the neighbouring parishes have undergone considerable changes, some of which have been made in quite recent times, and are more or less traceable. But it seems certain that other changes had been made at an earlier date, the record of which has been lost. There are, therefore, certain parts of the surveys which are not satisfactorily determinable ; and the present attempt to elucidate the boundaries will be confined to those landmarks the position of which is determinable with

probability; and nothing more than a translation of the other landmarks will be given.

Survey attached to B.734.

1. *Of Cynetan to thon Ellene*: 'From the (river) Kennett to the Elder Tree.'

2. *Thonne on Wodnes Dene*: 'Then to Woden's Dean (or valley).'

3. *Thonne to Wuda on Maer Wege*: 'Then to the Wood on the Boundary Way.'¹

4. *Thonne on Hyrs Leage up to Wodnes Dic on Titferthes Geat*: 'Then to the Lea of the Wood (?) (reading *Hyrs*) up to Woden's Dyke (Wansdyke) to Titferth's Gate.'

It is impossible to say exactly where the survey begins, because the E. by. of West Overton is quite modern; but it may have started from the point where the E. by. of Fyfield leaves the Kennett about 1 fur. E. of Fyfield village. Woden's Dean of 2 is almost certainly the valley now called Hursley Bottom (OM1) in West Wood. The name of the bottom shows where the *Hyrs Leah* of 4 lay. Owing to the change in by. it is not possible to say where the by. met the Wansdyke (OM1).

Owing to great modifications in the S. by. of Overton, and also owing to the nature of the landmarks, it is impossible to make any useful suggestions as to the sites of the following landmarks.

5. *Thonne on Withigmeres Hege easte weardne*: 'Then to the east side of the Hedge at Willow Pond.'

6. *Suth on butan (to) Aethelferthes Setle on thone Stanibtan Weg*²: 'South round Aethelferth's Dwelling to the Stony Way.'

In the earlier half of the last century the S. by. of Overton ran along the SW. side of Pumphrey Wood (OM1), and then bent S. to pass round Boreham Wood, following first the road which passes along the NW. side of that wood, and then for about 300 yds. the road which runs NW. from the N. corner of the wood. I fancy that one of these roads was the stony way.

7. *Thonne on Smalan Leage*: 'Then to Narrow Lea.'

¹ Probably a way along the balk of a ploughland.

² 'To' is bracketed as being almost certainly an interpolation.

8. *Thonne thurb Scyt Hangran and lang thaes Weges to thaem Hlince*: 'Then through (Sheet ?) Hanging Wood along the Way to the Lynch.'

9. *Thonne to West Heafnod*: 'Then to West Headlands' (i.e. of ploughlands).

10. *Thonne north ofer Dune on thaet Riht Gemaere*: 'Then north over the Down to the Straight Balk.'

11. *Thaer to Tune*: 'Then to the Farm (or Village).'

12. *Thonne on Cynetan on Sealt Ham*: 'Then to the Kennett to Salt House.'

One would be inclined to suppose that the old by. came N. along the present W. by. of East Kennett. But, unfortunately, that by. was not in existence even in the first half of the last century. It is impossible to say where the by. in the charter met the Kennett. The down of 10 is undoubtedly the high ground some way S. of the river; and the *tun* of 11 is very possibly one of the two villages, East or West Kennett. But more than that cannot be said.

13. *Of etc. up betweox tha Twegan Beorgas*: 'From Salt House up between the Two Barrows.'

One would be inclined to surmise that the by. went N. from East Kennett village between the two tumuli (OM6 and OM1) which stand a little more than 300 yds. N. of the river, on Overton Hill (OM1). The present W. by. of East Kennett passes between them. But, unfortunately, that by. did not exist in the earlier half of the nineteenth century.

14. *Of tham . . . on thaes Furlanges West Heafde*: 'From . . . to the West Headland of the Furlong (ploughland).'

15. *Thonne on Scropes Pyt*: 'Then to Scrope's Pit.'

16. *Thonne on thone . . . pan Crundel midde werdne*: 'Then to the middle of one side of . . . Quarry.'

17. *Thonne on Coltan Beorb*: 'Then to Colta's Barrow.'

18. *Oth thaene Herpoth an Hacan Penne*: 'As far as the Highway at (?) the Cattlepen (with a fastening to its gate ?).'

In the parish of Winterbourne Monkton, 7 fur. W. of the N. part of the present W. by. of Overton, there is a Hackpen Barn (OM6). There can be little doubt that this preserves the name of the *Hacan Penne* of the charter. But

it also suggests what is probable on other grounds that the W. by. of the grant was on a line W. of the present W. by. of Overton. Its actual line cannot be, unfortunately, more than a matter of vague conjecture. But we may conclude that the Hackpen was somewhere near, but W. of, the present N. end of the parish of Overton, probably on the S. part of Monkton Down (OMI).

Of the preceding landmarks the two barrows of 13, *Scropes Pyt* of 15, and Colta's Barrow of 16, all occur in the other Overton charter, B.1285. Unfortunately the landmarks of that charter are just as difficult to identify as those of the present one. But *Coltan Beorh* may be the large tumulus (OMI) which now stands in the parish of Avebury just SE. of the earthwork marked in OMI.

The *Herepath* is almost certainly the road which runs from the 'Temple' at Avebury village ENE. to the British settlements (OMI) on the down about 3 m. away. The by. must have met the highway some distance W. of the present W. by. of Overton, and then have passed E. along it for a space.

19. *Thonne andlang Herpathes on tha Dic with suthan Aethelferthes Stane*: 'Then along the Highway to the Dyke to the south of Aethelferth's Stone.'

The by. follows the ridgeway to a dyke (ditch, OMI) 1 fur. S. of the SE. corner of Winterbourne Monkton. Aethelferth's Stone was possibly at that SE. corner; but was outside the by. of the grant, as is shown by the next landmark.

20. *Thonne suth andlang Hric Weges on thone Dunnan Stan*: 'Then south along the Ridgeway to the Stone (on the Down?).'

This is the ridgeway marked on OMI.¹ The by. of the grant seems to have turned S. at the dyke, and to have run for some way down the line of the ridgeway. Where the stone was cannot be said; but it was probably on what is now the W. by. of Overton.

21. *Thonne west and south ofer thaet Yrdland on Pyttel Dene*: 'Then south-west (for south-east) over the Plough Land to the Valley of the (Little Pit?).'

¹ For description of this great ridgeway see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, p. 78, road 14.

I think that there is no doubt that the copyist has written *west* for *est*, for the by. must certainly have run SE. The old name of the dean survives in that of Pickledean Barn, a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE. of North Farm (OMI) in West Overton. It was formerly called Pittledean Barn. It stands in a valley; and down this valley the by. of the grant must have run. The present E. by. of West Overton N. of the Kennett did not exist in the earlier half of the nineteenth century. The plough land must have been near Down Barn (OMI).

22. *Thonne up on Lamba Paeth*: 'Then up to Lambs' Path.'

The by. probably went up the east side of the dean towards the S. end of the latter.

23. *Suth on thone Hlinc ufeweardne*: 'South to the upper side of the Lynch.'

The lynch must have been on the slope descending towards the north bank of the Kennett.

24. *On Hole Weg*: 'To Hollow Way.'

As it is not possible, for reasons given in reference to 1, to say where the by. abutted on the Kennett, the identity of this way cannot be determined.

25. *Thon eft on Cynetan*: 'Then again to the Kennett.' See note on 1.

Survey of a separate parcel of land.

The text of this survey runs continuously with that of the last.

Thonne is this thara Feoh Wicuna Gemaere and thaes Dun Landes: 'What follows are the bounds of the Four Dairy Farms and of the Down Land.'

It seems to refer to a special piece of mead and down land attached as property to the main land-unit.

The nature of the landmarks forbids the possibility of identifying the site of this piece of land; so I shall merely give a translation of the survey.

1. 'To the west side of the Lea of the Mapletree.'
2. 'Then north up along the Row of Stones.'
3. 'Then to the Burialplaces.'
4. 'Then south along the Track.'
5. 'From the Track along the Lynch to the South Headland.'
6. 'Then down to the Slade.'
7. 'Then up along the Track to the Lea of the Mapletree again.'

Survey of charter B.1285.

This survey presents the same difficulties as that of B.734, and doubtless for the same reason—the modification of the by. of Overton since the survey was made.

It seems to refer (1) to a piece of land lying N. of the river, and immed. W. of the land included in the survey of B.734; (2) to a piece of land S. of the river corresponding, partly at any rate, to the land in the survey of B.734.

1. *Aerest on thone Chiricstede*: 'First to the (Site of the Church?).'¹

2. *Thonne of etc. innan Straetford on thaet Ellen*: 'Then to the Ford of the Street (Made Road) to the Elder-tree.'

3. *Of, etc. on Seofon Beorgas*: 'From the Elder-tree to Seven Barrows.'

4. *Of, etc. innan² Colta Beorg*: 'From the Seven Barrows to Colta's Barrow.'

For *coltan beorb* see 17 of the last charter.

Two things are clear from these landmarks: (1) that the survey is running N. from the Kennett; (2) that it is running along a line different to that taken by the by. indicated in the last charter; and further landmarks show that this line must be W. of the other.

The first landmark is by no means a matter of certainty; but it is probable that the churchstead was near the church at East Kennett. *Straetford* of 2 is interesting and important. As the Roman road passes along the N. bank of the Kennett in this part one is tempted to connect this ford with the Roman road. If it was a ford on that road then it must have been where the line of the road crosses the Kennett about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. of Silbury Hill (OM1). But it is also possible that it was a ford on the ridgeway close to East Kennett village; for some 'making' of that ancient highway may well have taken place at the point where it crosses the low land by the river. But this ford at East Kennett is undoubtedly referred to later in the survey as being at the place where the by. comes back to the Kennett; and therefore the *Straetford* must be near Silbury Hill.³

¹ This is Bosworth and Toller's translation. My own belief is that the term means a farmstead, without a house attached to it, and near the church.

² *Innan* does not seem to have been used by this surveyor in its special sense of

'inside of,' but in the general sense of 'to.'

³ I have attempted all sorts of hypotheses as solutions of the difficulties of this survey; and at one time I was disposed to place this ford at East Kennett. But the later landmark renders this hypothesis impossible.

The seven barrows must have stood between the ford and *Coltan Beorh*; and they are probably to be identified with the group of barrows which stands about 3 fur. NE. of the village of West Kennett.

5. *Of, etc. on tha Twegen Dunne Stanas be estan Colta Beorg*: 'From Colta's Barrow to the Two Brown Stones to the east of Colta's Barrow.'

6. *Of, etc. Stanes innan Scropes Bytt (for Pytt)*: 'From the Stone to Scrope's Pit.'

7. *Of, etc. be tweox ii Beorgas*: 'From Scrope's Pit between the Two Barrows.'

8. *And thaer adun innan thone Ford*: 'And then down to the Ford.'

Scrope's Pit and the two barrows are landmarks of the previous charter. For the two barrows see 13 of that charter. The pit must have been on the half-mile of modern by. N. of the two barrows.

The ford was where the ridgeway crosses the Kennett at East Kennett.

9. *Of, etc. innan thone Dunnan Stan with foran tham Burg Gete*: 'From the Ford to the Dark Brown Stone over against the front of the Camp Gate.'

10. *Of, etc. up ofer Scyfling Dune on thone Langan Hlinc eastewerdne*: 'From the Stone up over the Down of the son of Scyfel to the Long Lynch on its east side.'

11. *Of, etc. on aenne Crundel*: 'From the Lynch to a Quarry.'

12. *Of, etc. innan Scyt Hangran*: 'From the Quarry to (Sheet ?) Hanging Wood.'

13. *Of, etc. on Mere Grafe easte werdne*: 'From Sheet Hanger to the east side of Pond Grove.'

14. *Of, etc. on Ers Lege (read Hyrst Leage)*: 'From Pond Grove to Wood Lea.'

This brings the survey to 4 of the last charter, the name of which survives in that of Hursley Bottom between Pumphrey Wood (OMr) and West Wood (OMr). But unless the survey of this part of the grant S. of the river has been taken against the clock, a most unlikely supposition in any case, and particularly in a case where the earlier part of the survey goes with the clock, it is most difficult, in fact impossible, to account for the fact that *Scyt Hangra*, which is a landmark of the previous charter (see 8), should

come in that charter four points later than *Hyrst Leab*, and in this present charter two points earlier. *Scyt Hangra*, wherever it was, must have been somewhere near the W. by. of the present parish of West Overton.

The *Burb* of 9 is not traceable on the map; but it is probable that an enquirer who searched the down near the ridgeway S. of East Kennett might find traces of it.

15. *Of, etc. on Eadgardes Gete*: 'From Hurst Lea to Eadgard's Gate.'

16. *Of, etc. on thone Langan Sceagan westewardne*: 'From Eadgard's Gate to the Long Shaw (small wood) on its west side.'

17. *Of, etc. on thaet Haethene Byrgils*: 'From Long Shaw to the Heathen Burialplace.'

18. *Of, etc. an Lorta Lea westewardne*: 'From the Heathen Burialplace to the west side of Lorta's Lea.'

The sites of landmarks 15-18 are quite indeterminable.

19. *Of, etc. eft on thone Chiricstede*: 'From Lorta's Lea once more to the Farmsteading near the Church.'

See I.

The charter, B.875, K.1162, which B. ascribes to Overton, Wilts., has a brief survey attached to it which has no landmarks corresponding to those of the charters here given. I do not think it is a charter of this Overton; and it is certainly not a charter of Overton, Hants. A reference to a river *Wusa* (Ouse) in the survey makes me think that it belongs to Overton in the N. Riding of Yorkshire.

Charter of the lands of Pewsey, 6 m. SSW. of Marlborough.

B.748. K.380.

RD. A.D. 940.

Granted by King Eadmund to St. Peter's monastery, i.e. the New monastery, at Winchester.

Hides. 30.

Name: *Pevesige*, *Peuesige*.

Ident. K. Pewsey, Wilts.; B. Pewsey, Wilts.

The survey is almost certainly of the AS. age, and may

even be a contemporary record of the survey made at the time of the grant.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of thare Anlipigan Aec to Maetelmesburg weste weardan*: 'First from the Oak which stands alone to the west side of Maethel's Camp.'¹

Certain landmarks in this survey serve as keys to the elucidation of the whole of it, so much so that the positions of the less recognizable landmarks may be satisfactorily determined.

The camp here mentioned is the great camp on Martin-sell Hill in the NE. part of the parish (OM1). As surveys generally begin at a cardinal angle in a by. it is probable that the lonely oaktree stood at the extreme NE. corner of the parish at the middle of the W. side of Clench Common (OM1).

2. *Thonon adune to Ealheardesleage westeweardre*: 'Then down to the westerly side of Ealheard's Lea.'

3. *Thonon on Maerdenum*: 'Then to the Boundary Deans (valleys).'

I suspect the plural form of *denu* here is a mistake. The dean is pretty well marked as that on the E. by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Broomsgrove Farm (OM1). The lea of 2 was probably at the foot of the hillslope about 1 fur. W. of the N. end of Broomsgrove Wood (OM1)

4. *Of, etc. on Maerwylle*: 'From Boundary Dean(s) to the Spring on the Boundary.'

This was probably just N. of the Avon at Milkhouse Water (OM1).

5. *Thonon forth to Heafodstoccum*²: 'Then on to the Headland Stakes.'

6. *Of, etc. to Hundesgeate*: 'From the Headstocks to Dog's Gate.'

7. *Of, etc. to Maerthorne*: 'From Dog's Gate to the Thorntree on the Boundary.'

8. *Of, etc. to thaere Hyllle the is suth on thaere Hyrnan*:

¹ I think that there is no doubt that, as is sometimes the case in surveys, the copyist has written *weste* for *este*. There is the possibility that the orientation term in *-an* implied that the landmark stood W. of the by. and not the by. W. of the landmark. But, though I have tried by induction from assured instances to find out whether

there was any difference in the meanings of terms of orientation ending in *-e*, *-an*, and *-ne*, and, if so, what was the difference, I have not been able to arrive at any conclusion—probably because copyists were careless in transcribing these endings.

² See p. 173.

‘From Boundary Thorntree to the Hill which is south (of ?) the Recess (or Corner).’

9. *Thonne west thonon to Wroht Thorne*: ‘Then west on to the Thorntree of (Strife ? Crime ?).’¹

10. *Of, etc. on Ceolbrihtes Seath*: ‘From . . . Thorn-tree to Ceolbriht’s Pit.’

This is undoubtedly an old pit which is marked in OM6 on the by. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSE. of Down Farm (OM1) in the S. part of the parish. In a perambulation of Everley dating from 1591 it is called Carrell Pit. The *Wroht Thorn* must have been where, at the SE. corner of the parish, the by. begins to turn SW. and W. described loosely as *west* in 9. The hill of 8 is Pewsey Hill (OM1) which the E. by. crosses $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of the Giant’s Grave (OM1); and the *Hyrne* of 8 is doubtless the small valley which runs up into the hill $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the Giant’s Grave (OM1). The landmarks 5, 6, and 7 are obviously not of a determinable character; but they must have been on the E. by. between Milkhouse Water (OM1) and the N. foot of Pewsey Hill (OM1).

11. *Of, etc. to Twig Beorgas*: ‘From the Pit to Two Barrows.’

These barrows are now known as Everley Barrows (OM6). They are on the S. by. of the parish. In the 1591 perambulation of Everley above-mentioned they are called *Two Burrows*.

12. *Of, etc. on Lusebeorg*: ‘From Two Barrows to Louse Barrow.’

This barrow is mentioned in a Manningford charter. A comparison of the two surveys shows that it stood at the extreme S. angle of the parish 5 fur. SW. of Down Farm. No remains of it are marked on OM6; but examination on the spot might possibly reveal traces of it.

13. *Of, etc. up on Smethandune*: ‘From Louse Barrow up to Smooth Down.’

This is the hill on the SW. by. now called Abbot’s Down (OM1).

¹ One would be inclined to reject this word *Wroht* as a copyist’s error did it not occur in a charter of Wootton, Berks. (K.1283.) as an attribute of *bangra*, ‘hanging wood.’ It is evidently an attribute applicable to

trees; and I am inclined to think that popular fancy may have deduced the idea of something twisted or gnarled from its original meaning.

14. *Of, etc. on Ellen Grafan*: 'From Smooth Down to the Grove of Elder-trees.'

15. *Fram, etc. to Hafuc Cnollum*: 'From the Elder Grove to Hawk Knolls.'

This seems to be the hill known by the curious name of Denny Sutton Hipend.

16. *From, etc. on thone Thorn*: 'From Hawk Knolls to the Thorntree.'

17. *Of, etc. on thone Stan*: 'From the Thorntree to the Stone.'

18. *Of, etc. on Merce Ford*: 'From the Thorntree to Boundary Ford.'

This was a ford over the Avon at the point where the W. by. crosses that river about 150 yds. W. of Sharcott (OM1).

Probably the thorn tree of 16 was where the by. makes a sudden bend NE. on meeting the road from Manningford Bruce to Pewsey, and the stone where it again bends NW. on this road after following it for 180 yds. These points are about 3 fur. SSE. of Sharcott (OM1).

19. *Of, etc. andlang thaes Smalan Weges on thone Ford aet wil cotum*: 'From the Ford along the narrow way to the Ford at the Cottages (by the Spring?) (Wilcot).'

This ford was on the W. by. where it crosses a small stream about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Wilcot village. The narrow way must in AS. times have passed up the W. by. from the Avon all the way to this spring; but at the present day it is only represented by a line of road which runs for a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. from where the by. crosses the Avon.

20. *Of, etc. on Wippes Thorn*: 'From the Ford to Wip's Thorntree.'

21. *Of, etc. on thone Ford aet Ebbanbroce*: 'From the Thorntree to the Ford at Ebba's Brook.'

The name of this brook is preserved in a curiously corrupted form in that of Avebrick Farm, which stands $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Pewsey Wharf (OM1). The by. crosses the brook about 3 fur. NW. of this farm; and there was the ford. But also the name of *Wippes Thorn* is partly preserved in a thirteenth century perambulation of Pewsey which mentions *Wyppes Hul*, 'Wip's Hill,' at a point on the by. due W. of Wilcot village.

22. *Of, etc. on Abbodes Wyllle*: 'From the Ford to Abbot's Spring.'

This was probably at the slight bend in the by. a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW. of Pewsey Wharf (OM1).

23. *Of, etc. on tha Haran Apoldre*: 'From Abbot's Spring to the Hoar Appletree.'

24. *Of, etc. on tha Hwitan Hola*: 'From the Appletree to the White Holes.'

25. *Of, etc. on Meos Leage*: 'From the Holes to Moss Lea.'

This name is preserved in that of Maizeley Coppice, the small wood which stands at an angle in the by. about 300 yds. N. of the entrenchment called Giant's Grave (OM1). The name has for some reason got corrupted by popular etymology. The white holes of 24 must have been on the by. near West Wick Farm (OM1).

26. *Of, etc. on Wadleage northewardre*: 'From Moss Lea to Woad Lea on its northerly side.'

27. *Of, etc. on Hremnes Geat*: 'From Woad Lea to Raven's Gate.'

28. *Of, etc. to Emnan Leage*: 'From Raven's Gate to Level Lea.'

29. *Of, etc. eft to thaere Aec the we aer aet fruman nemdon*: 'From Level Lea to the Oaktree from which we took our beginning.'

All these landmarks, 26-29, must have been on the comparatively short stretch of by. between Moss Lea and the lonely oak of 1.

Charter of the lands of Grittleton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Chippenham.

B.750. K.381.

RD. A.D. 940.

Granted by King Eadmund to the thegn Wulfric. (At the end of the charter is appended a note that Wulfric, after his wife's death, gave the property to Glastonbury monastery.)

Hides. 25.

Name: *Grutelington*.

Ident. K. Grittleton, Wilts.; B. Grittleton, Wilts.

The extant copy of the survey is undoubtedly of post-Conquest date.

Survey.

1. *Erest of Elde Dich above Stibbe*: 'First from the Old Dyke above the Tree Stump.'

2. *Thanne endlang Weies on Strete*: 'Then along the Way to the Street (Made Road).'

This brings the survey to the Fosse Way (OM1) at Fosse Gate (OM1). The *Weie* must have run along the SW. by. At the present day the road from Yatton Keynell runs for a short distance along the line of it. The old dyke must have run down the S. part of the SE. by. near West Foscote Farm (OM1).

3. *So bi Strete on Holedene*: 'So by the Street to Hollow Dean.'

This dean is the valley of the brook which forms the N. by. of the parish at and near Dunley (OM1).

4. *Endlangdenes to Springwellen*: 'Along the Dean to the Source of the Spring.'

The spring is marked in OM6 close to the NE. corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. of Surrendell Farm (OM1).

5. *Thanen to Olde Gore*: 'Then to the Old Gore (triangular piece of plough land).'

6. *So on Cleyate on the Elde Stibbe*: 'So to Claygate to the Old Stump.'

7. *Thanen on Olde Burgh*¹: 'Then to the Old Camp (or Fort),' (or read Berwe, 'barrow').

8. *Suthward of thare Berwe in on the Foullelake*: 'Southward from the Barrow to the Foul (slow-flowing) Stream.'

The foul lake is the stream which crosses the E. by. 3 fur. due W. of the NW. corner of the wood called Stanton Park (OM1). The old barrow must have been N. of this, probably near where the road from Stanton St. Quintin crosses the E. by. The old gore was probably at one of the short angles which the by. makes ENE. of Clapcote Farm. The Claygate was probably where some road or track crossed the by., possibly on a track along the line of the field-path running due E. from the same farm.

9. *On thone Bithe*²: 'To the Bend.'

The by. follows the foul lake for about 150 yds. W. and then turns S. The reference in the landmark may be

¹ Almost certainly for *Berwe*, as in 8. It is improbable that all traces of a camp should have disappeared.

² I have assumed this to be the ME. equivalent of the AS. *Bybt*.

to this bend S. or perhaps to the SE. corner of the parish.

10. *Of, etc. in on thone Welle bi Este Foxcotone*: 'From the Bend to the Spring near East Fox Cottages.'

This is, of course, East Foscote. The spring was on the S. by. probably near East Foscote Farm (OMI).

11. *Of, etc. west on thone Mer Aker*: 'From the Spring to the Strip of Ploughland on the Boundary.'

12. *Of, etc. endlang Weies eft to the Olde Dich*: 'From the Strip along the Way once more to the Old Dyke.'

The way must have run along the by. S. of Foscote (OMI). For the old dyke see 1.

Charter of lands said to be those of Langley Burrell.

B.751. K.382.

RD. A.D. 940.

Granted by King Eadmund to the thegn Wulfric.

Hides. 30.

Name: *Langeleythe, Langelegh*.

Ident. K. Langley Burrell, Wilts.; B. Langley Burrell, Wilts.

I am fairly certain that this is not a charter of Langley Burrell. I am inclined to think that it relates to the lands of Kington Langley and Draycot Cerne; but I am very far from being able to prove this. Only a few points are determinable with probability; and these do not lead to any certain conclusion. I have tried all sorts of hypotheses as to the line followed by the survey; and I have to confess that I have failed. That being so, I shall only give a translation of the survey, which may be useful to future enquirers, and for the rest shall confine myself to a statement of my views as to the identity of such landmarks as seem to me to be determinable with some probability. It would be waste of time and space to discuss a series of very remote possibilities.

Survey.

Translation. 1. 'First at the Green Strips of Ploughland.' 2. 'Then along Boundary Brook.' 3. 'From the Brook to South Flax Lea.' 4. 'From the Lea down to the Gate at the Deerleap.' 5. 'From the Gate at the Deer leap over . . . (*Erges*) Path to the Roedeer (?)

Hedge (*Ragbeye*).’ 6. ‘Then along the Roedeer (?) Hedge out to the Open Land (*Feld*).’ 7. ‘Then south of Thief’s Spring.’ 8. ‘From the Spring along Beaver Bourne to Stone Ford.’ 9. ‘From Stone Ford to the Old Hedgerow to the Detached Mead.’ 10. ‘Then on from the Detached Mead along the Way out to the west of the Narrow Enclosure.’ 11. ‘Then over the Open Land, along the Hedgerow which Alric made, to the Short Grove.’ 12. ‘Then to the Grove on (to ?) the Western Rise of Land (?) (*Swolle* or *Swelle*).’ 13. ‘From the Rise of land to the Dyke.’ 14. ‘From the Dyke to the Stump of the Elder-tree.’ 15. ‘From the Stump over Stone Lea to the Old Hedgerow.’ 16. ‘Then along the Hedgerow again (?) (text corrupt).’ 17. ‘Then to the east side of the Down.’ 18. ‘From (*on* for *of*) the Down to the Brook of the Broad Spring to the Stone.’ 19. ‘From the Stone again to the Rise of Ground (?) (*Seswelwe*) at . . . (*Clinan*) Open Country.’ 20. ‘From the Rise of Ground to the Apple-tree.’ 21. ‘From the Appletree to . . . (*Trindscathin*).’ 22. ‘From . . . (*Trinscathin*) to Holly Dean to Oakford.’ 23. ‘From the Ford of the Oaktree south to the Stone.’ 24. ‘From the Stone to the Edge Acres (strips of ploughland on the edge of the land-unit) at (?) of (?) . . . hills (*peginbullis*).’ 25. ‘? the Pond.’ 26. ‘From the . . . (*Yo*) along the Dyke once more to the . . . (*Ya*).’

The language of the survey shows it, of course, to be post-Saxon.

Attached to that great and important, but very puzzling, charter of Brokenborough (B.921-2) is first a great survey comprising a large area of the lands of Malmesbury monastery, and then by way of appendix a survey of 10 hides at *Suttone*. This latter contains only six landmarks; but three of these correspond to landmarks in this Langley charter. That makes it clear that this Langley charter either comprises Sutton Benger or abuts on it.

The three landmarks from the Sutton charter are: first, a Roedeer Hedge, possibly that of 5; secondly, a Boundary Brook, probably that of 2; thirdly, a Broad Spring, almost certainly that of 18.

Now whether the present charter be of Kington Langley

¹ May represent AS. *Ea*, ‘river.’

or of Langley Burrell, there is only one brook which abuts on their boundaries and on those of Sutton, the brook the upper part of which is called Stein Brook, and the lower part Chissell Brook (OM6). It forms the N. by. of Langley Burrell, and the greater part of the S. by. of Kington Langley. But the whole of the E. by. of Langley Burrell is the Avon; and that river is never mentioned in the survey. Also not a single landmark in the survey corresponds to any landmark in the Hardenhuish survey, B.469, which bounds Langley Burrell on the W. We may, I think, assume confidently the negative fact that the survey is not of Langley Burrell. For the rest, if the broad spring of the two charters be the same, then the Langley survey includes Draycot Cerne, for the Sutton charter clearly shows that this spring and brook refer to that brook which is the N. by. of Sutton Benger, the brook which flows into the Avon from the W. side of Upper Seagry, a stream which the Kington Langley by. does not touch, but the Draycot by. does. But, when it comes to the determination of the landmarks in the charter of Langley, insuperable difficulties arise—for instance, where is the *befer burna* of 8, *along* which the by. is said to run. If you turn once more in desperation to Langley Burrell the same difficulty arises with regard to this bourne.

The only other recognisable landmark is *Peginhullis*, which is Peckingell in Langley Burrell. But owing to the corruption of the text it is not possible to say exactly what part it plays in the survey.

Charter of the lands of Christian Malford, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Chippenham.

B.752. K.384.

RD. A.D. 940.

Granted by King Eadmund to Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury.

Hides. 20.

Name: *Cristemalford*.

Ident. K. Christian Malford, Wilts.; B. Christian Malford, Wilts.

The extant copy of the survey is certainly of post-

Conquest date; but is probably founded on an original of the AS. age.

Survey.

1. *Erest on Cristemalforde*: 'First to the Ford of the Cross.'

Improbable as it may seem, it appears from this charter and also from the Bremhill charter (B.717) that the ford was not where we should have expected it to be, at the site of the bridge at Christian Malford, but at the SW. corner of the parish, on the Avon about 500 yds. S. of the church (OM1) at Christian Malford.

2. *Endlang Afne on an Litil Dich*: 'Along the Avon to a Little Dyke.'

This is probably that western backwater of the river which the by. begins to follow about 100 yds. below the bridge at Christian Malford.

3. *End lang thar Dich eft on Afne on Clifwere*: 'Along the Dyke again to the Avon to the Weir by the Steep Slope.'

The backwater rejoins the Avon about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of where it left it.

From the language of the survey the weir was probably at the point of rejoining. But it is possible that *on Clifwere* may be an entirely separate landmark, and have stood where the by. leaves the Avon, nearly 1 m. E. of Seagry Heath (OM1).

4. *Thanen on the Withibed*: 'Then to the Withy Bed.'

It is probable that this, and not the *Clifwere*, was at the point where the N. by. leaves the Avon (see last point).

5. *Thanen on the Mere Fourh*: 'Then to the Boundary Furrow.'

This must have run E. along the N. by. from the Avon.

6. *And soa on riht over Dautesbourne*: 'And so on straight over Daunt's Bourne.'

The bourne is named from the same person as Dauntsey. The N. by. crosses it about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Swallett Gate (OM1). The stream is now called the Bourne.

7. *On ther Ellenestub*: 'To the Stump of the Elder-tree.'

8. *Eft on ther Brembelthernan*: 'Again to the Bramble Thorns.'

9. *Eft on ther Merhawen*: 'Again to the Boundary (Hedges ?).'

10. *Eft*¹ *on Swinesheved*: 'Again to the Headland of the Swine.'

In the Dauntsey charter (B.457) there is mention of a *Swines Wyll*, 'Swine's Spring,' which must have been on this by. about 3 fur. SSE. of Dauntsey Lock (OM1), on a steep rise of ground. Here the headland was probably situated.

Landmarks 7-9 must have been between this point and the Bourne. Their nature is such that the distinction of their individual sites is not possible.

11. *On the Grete Mapildore*: 'To the Great Mapletree.'

12. *Thanen on tha Olde Oden Missene*: 'Then to the Old (Threshing Floor ?)'

13. *Endland this Clives on then Hen Ayssh on Hoddiscrive*: 'Along the Steep Slope to the (High ?) Ashtree (on ?) Hod's Steep Slope.'

It is uncertain whether the last two words of this landmark are a separate landmark implying that the survey goes on from the ash to Hod's Cliff. It is on the whole certain that the first *clif* is the slope on the by. NW. of Bradenstoke (OM1), the other end of which is called the *Stan Clif* in the Dauntsey charter (B.457); and it is probable that the ashtree stood at the sharp bend in the by. 3 fur. WNW. of Bradenstoke Abbey (OM1), and that *Hoddiscrif* was the slope just N. of Melsome Wood (OM1).

Probably, too, either the mapletree of 11 or the *Missene* of 12 stood at the angle of the by. 1 fur. NW. of Bradenstoke village (OM1).

14. *Foryerd bi Wyrtwalen on Sandriddriate*: 'On by the Tree-roots² to (Sandridge ?) Gate.'

The by. now passes along the E. edge of Melsome Wood, which as the next landmark suggests, is on the site of a

¹ The composer of this survey uses *eft* in a sense in which the surveyors of AS. times do not use it. With them it signifies the return of the survey to the point from which it began. Whether in the present case the practice has been copied owing to the composer of the survey having misinterpreted its use, or whether the word came

to have a different meaning in ME. times, I cannot say.

² As far as my experience goes, *Wyrtwala* in the charters generally means the foot of a slope. But here it seems to have what was no doubt its original meaning. The by. is passing along the top of a hill, along the edge of what is now Melsome Wood (OM1).

former game enclosure. The Sandridge is the high land which projects along the S. edge of that wood (OM1); and the gate was probably at the bend in the by. at the SE. corner of the wood, where the Bremhill charter (B.716-7) mentions a sandpit.

15. *On the Hage*: 'To the Hedge (of the Game Enclosure).'¹

This game enclosure must have stood on the site of Melsome Wood (OM1).

16. *Thar eft on Grete Tre*: 'Then again to the Great Tree.'

17. *Endlangishawyn on the Elde Strete*: 'Along (the Hedge of the game enclosure?) to the Old Street (Made Road).'

The great tree of 16 is mentioned in the Bremhill charter (B.716-7). It seems to have stood at the angle of the by. at Thornend (OM1), which place is perhaps named from it.

The old street is the piece of road which forms for $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. the by. N. of the bend in it which is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the church (OM1) at Foxham. Further N. in the middle of the parish this road is called Friday Street.²

It is clear from this landmark that the *Haga* was at any rate partly in the parish of Christian Malford.

18. *Eft on Teonescanen southward*: 'Again to . . . on its south side.'

19. *Thanne endlanges thare Brodefurgh on the Hegeberghes*: 'Then along the Broad Furrow to the Barrow by the Hedge.'

20. *In on the Toun northward*: 'To the north side of the Farm (or Village).'

21. *Endelang thar Forerthe be a Aker Heved*: 'Along the (projecting?) Piece of Ploughland by the Headland of a Strip of Ploughland.'

22. *Thar eft on Cristemalforde*: 'Then once more to the Ford of the Cross.'

The by. running W. from the street to the Avon makes a number of right-angled turns which show that it is passing through ploughland. The *Toun* of 20 is probably the village of Foxham. The barrow (if it is a barrow) of

¹ See pp. 171, 226, 278.

² For a description of this curious road

see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.,' road 22, p. 82.

19 must have been at the second bend after leaving the Street.

For the ford of the cross see 1.

Charter of the lands of Swallowcliffe, 8 m. WSW. of Wilton.

B.756. K.387.

RD. A.D. 940.

Granted by King Eadmund to the thegn Garulf.

Hides. 9.

Name: *Swealewan Clif*: 'in illo loco cui ruricoli appellativo usa ludibundisque vocabulis nomen indiderunt "rupis irundinis," id est, *Swealewan Clif*.'

Ident. K. Swallowcliff, Wilts.; B. Swallowcliffe, Wilts.

The survey is undoubtedly of the AS. age, and may well be contemporary with the grant.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on thane Hwitan Weg*: 'First to the White Way.'

The white way ran up the slope of the down at the S. end of the E. by. towards the Row Ditch (OM1) on Sutton Down (OM1).

2. *Thonon on tha Readan Hane*¹: 'Then to the Red Stone.'

The red stone was almost certainly at the SE. corner of the parish, up on the ridge close to Row Ditch (OM1).

3. *Of, etc. on thone Herepath*: 'From the Stone to the Highway.'

This is the great ridgeway which forms the whole of the S. by. of the parish.²

4. *To Posses Hlaewe*: 'To Poss's Low (or Tumulus).'

This is the tumulus 1 fur. NW. of the SW. corner of the parish, close by the British village (OM1) on Middle Down (OM1).

¹ For note on *han* see p. 209. Inasmuch as the site of this stone is well marked, it would be interesting if some local investigator would examine the spot, and see whether the stone is still there, and, if so, what is its geological nature.

² For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.', road 57, p. 106.

5. *Of, etc. to Lytlan crundelle*: 'From the Low to Little Quarry.'

This is the old chalkpit at the bottom of the hill (OM6), $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of the last tumulus.

6. *Of, etc. on tha Lytla Hwitan Gerythra beneathan Yfre*: 'From the Quarry to the Little White . . . ¹ beneath the Escarpment.'

This was at the bottom of the down, and cannot have been far NW. of the old chalkpit.

7. *On thane Thorn*: 'To the Thorntree.'

This is probably part of the last point, i.e. it was at the *Gerythra*.

8. *Thonne of etc. to tham Herepathe on Hoddes Stocc*: 'Then from the Thorntree to the Highway to Hod's Stake.'

The highway is the road to Wilton which passes S. of the church at Ansty (OM1).²

The language of the survey leaves it uncertain whether the stake was by the road. It was no doubt the boundary stake of a ploughland. The *by.* runs along the *herepath* for about 1 fur. It is probable that the stake was at the point where the *by.* leaves the road to pass N.

9. *To uncer Wulfrices Eald Gemaere*: 'To (our ?) Wulfric's Old Balk.'

This must have been on the W. *by.* just N. of the *herepath*. The right-angled turns on that *by.* show that arable land abutted on it.

10. *Thone andlang Chealfa Dune to than Holan Pathe*: 'Then along Calves' Down to the Hollow Path.'

This down is the isolated hill which stands a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the village. Over the E. edge of it runs Chowlden Lane (OM6). I suspect that the name of the lane is that of the old down in a corrupted form. The hollow path was along the short stretch of *by.* which runs W. from the N. side of *Cealfa Dun*. Probably the road coming W. from the village took this line in former days.

11. *Of, etc. on Wida (read Wuda) Ford*: 'From the Hollow Path to the Ford of the Wood.'

This ford is mentioned in the Tisbury charter K.641. It was at, or close to, the place where the road running W.

¹ For this word see p. 195.

² For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv,

1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.,' road 58, p. 108.

from the village crosses a stream at the extreme W. angle of the parish.

12. *Andlang Broces oth Mythford*: 'Along the Brook to the Ford at the Meeting of the Streams.'

The brook at Woodford runs NNE. along the by. to meet at a point 3 fur. up the by. another brook which comes from the SE. from the village. Here was the *Mythford*. It is also mentioned in the Tisbury charter, K.641.

13. *Of, etc. on Waermundes Treow*: 'From the Ford to Waermund's Tree.'

This tree is also mentioned in the Tisbury charter, K.641. Comparison of the two charters places it about at the W. point of Swallowcliffe Wood (OM1) on the N. by.

14. *Of, etc. and lang Weges oth Wilburge Mere*: 'From the Tree along the Way to Wilburg's Pond.'

This way is called the green way in the Tisbury charter. It is the way which runs all along the N. edge of Swallowcliffe Wood (OM1). The pond is also mentioned in the Tisbury charter. It must have been on the N. by. near the E. end of that wood.

A note is appended to the survey: *And twegen aecras mealcing maede*: 'And two strips of dairy mead'; but nothing is said as to where this mead lay.

But a far more noticeable omission are the landmarks on the E. part of the N. and on the whole of the E. by. Either the MS. has been mutilated, or the copyist has been extraordinarily careless.

Charter of the lands of Wylve, which lie south of the river Wylve; 7 m. WNW. of Wilton.

B.757; K.379.

RD. A.D. 940.

Granted by King Eadmund to the thegn Ordwald.

Hides. 10.

Name: *Wilig*.

Ident. K. Wiley, Wilts.; B. Wiley, Wilts.

The survey is of the AS. age, and may be a record of a survey contemporary with the grant.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Wilig Stathe up and lang Maerfyrh on*

thane Won Hlinc: 'First from the Bank of the Wylve up along the Boundary Furrow to the Bent Lynch.'

The survey begins where the W. by. of Wylve, running S., leaves the Wylve river 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. by S. of Wylve church (OM1). The boundary furrow ran S. from this point; and the bent lynch must have been on the E. by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Bilbury Rings (OM1).

2. *Of, etc. to Wege*: 'From the Lynch to the Way (or Track).'

This way is still represented by a track which runs up this E. by. E. of Bilbury Rings (OM1).

3. *And lang Weges to Maerhlince*: 'Along the Way to the Boundary Lynch.'

This lynch must have been on the side of the valley on the E. by., E. of Bilbury Rings (OM1).

4. *And lang etc. to Stancumbe*: 'Along the Boundary Lynch to Stone Combe.'

This is the valley along which the E. by. runs about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Bilbury Rings (OM1).

5. *Of, etc. up ofer tha Eorh Burg*: 'From Stancombe up over the Earthen Camp.'

This is the camp called Hanging Langford Camp (OM1).

6. *Fram etc. to Wulf Flodan*: 'From the Earthen Camp to Wolf (great intermittent) Spring.'

I do not know whether this spring still exists; but it seems to have been at the SE. corner of the parish, about a furlong S. of the above camp.

7. *Thonen aend lang thare Dic from Wulfflodan to Teofuntinga Gemaere*: 'Then along the Dyke from Wolf Spring to the Boundaries (or Balks) of the people of Teffont.'

This dyke (OM6) is still apparent along nearly the whole of the S. by. of Wylve. The Teffont by. is reached about 3 fur. W. of the SE. angle of Wylve.

8. *Thonne and lang thare Dic oth Sidan Hamme*: 'Then along the dyke as far as Sida's Enclosure.'¹

The Dyke, as has been already said, extends all along the S. by. *Sidan hamm* must have been at the SW. angle of the parish, just S. of the Bake (OM1).

9. *On thare Hina Gemaere*: 'To the Balks of the Servants.'

¹ I am doubtful whether *Sidan* is a personal name, for I know of two other *Sidan* Hams elsewhere

These were probably the balks of ploughlands which labourers who were not originally landholders in the land-unit had been allowed to till in this remote part of the parish. The landmarks come very thickly on this W. by.; and therefore it is probable that this ploughland was on the W. by. close to the SW. corner of the parish.

10. *On thone Stan Hlinc*: 'To the Stone Lynch.'

This must have been on the slope of the Bake (OMr).

11. *Thonne of etc. with westan Haeth Slaed*: 'Then from the Stone Lynch to the west of Heath Slade.'

Probably at the head of the valley just N. of the Bake (OMr).

12. *Thonne of etc. on Billan Dene*: 'Then from Heath Slade to Billa's Dean.'

This is the valley itself which the W. by. crosses obliquely N. of the Bake (OMr).

13. *On thone Maer Hlinc*: 'To the Boundary Lynch.'

This would be on the N. slope of the above valley.

14. *Thonne and lang Maer Hlincas oth thara Threora Aecera Heafod*: 'Then along the Boundary Lynch as far as the Headland of the Three Strips of Ploughland.'

This headland is no doubt marked at the present day by the short bend in the W. by. 1 m. 2½ fur. N. of the SW. corner of the parish.

15. *Thonne eft be etc. on otherne Maerhlinc*: 'Then again by the Headlands of the Three Strips of Ploughland to the other Boundary Lynch.'

This lynch must have run along the W. by. N. from the last point.

16. *Thonne and lang etc. oththe Well Baerninge*: 'Then along the Boundary Lynch as far as the (Burnbake ?) of the Spring (?).'¹

This landmark, whatever it was, was on the W. by. just S. of the road which crosses the by. 2½ fur. S. of the railway.

17. *And lang Weges oth hit cumth to tham Herpathe*: 'Along the Way till it comes to the Highway.'

¹ *Baerninge* means literally 'burning.' I have assumed it to be applied to land where brushwood, etc., had been burnt off for purposes of cultivation; and so have translated it conjecturally by the common field-name which has that signification. I am not sure that *well* here means a 'spring.'

Local enquiry would no doubt be able to establish or disestablish the conjecture by ascertaining whether there is a spring on or close to the W. by. just S. of the road which, coming from the SW. crosses the by. about 2½ fur. S. of the railway.

The *weg* is undoubtedly the road just mentioned. The *herepath* is the main road through Wylze just N. of the railway. The *weg* seems to have been diverted in modern times, for the survey implies that it ran in AS. times along that 2½ fur. stretch of the W. by. which now intervenes between it and the *herepath*.¹

18. *Thonne ofer thone Herpath and nither ofer thone Mersc thaet hit cumth on Wilig Staeth*: 'Then over the Highway and down over the Marsh till it comes to the Bank of the Wylze.'

The W. by. reaches the Wylze about 300 yds. SE. of the church at Fisherton-de-la-Mere. The marsh was between the river and the railway.

19. *Thonne nither and lang stremes on butan thone Hors Gaerstun thaet hit sticath on thaere ea Sylfre* (read *Syrfe*)²: 'Then down along stream round the Grass Croft of the Horses till it reaches the Service-tree by the river.'

The site of the *Hors Gaerstun* is not determinable; but it must have been on the S. side of the river near the village.

20. *Thonne andlang Ea oth that hit cumth to tham East Land Gemaere aet Maer Furh thaer hit aer onfeng*: 'Then along the river till it comes to the East Balk of the Plough Land at Boundary Furrow where it first began.'

See 1.

There are two appendages to this survey:

1. A survey of the bounds of lands belonging to Wylze, viz. certain *wics*, 'dairy farms,' at a place called in the survey, *Brembelcumb*, but in a later added title *Wyke*. These seem to be lands in Baverstock parish (see notes on Baverstock, p. 266).

2. A note which runs thus in translation: 'And the Mead at Dutta's Croft (*Duttan Hamm*) belongs to Wylze, and the Game Enclosure (*bage*) at Wilton which belongs to Wylze, and the (renewing?) of the Farm Hedge at Grove Lea (Grovely Forest), and every third tree at the Wood at Man's Pool (in the river), this all belongs to Wylze to Ordwald's Farm (? Village).'

Perhaps the game enclosure at Wilton was on the site

¹ For a description of these two roads see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts.' roads 53 and 54, p. 105.

² *Sylfre* would mean 'silver,' an impossible reading.

of the park of Wilton House. Grovely is the wood 3 m. WNW. of Wilton.

The site of the mead at *Duttan Hamm* is shown in a perambulation of Wishford which mentions a *Duttenham Meade* at the NW. corner of Great Wishford parish, on the Wylye river.

A second charter of the lands of Wylye, N. of the Wylye river.

Not in B. ; K.611.

RD. A.D. 977.

Granted by King Eadweard to Aelfric, his servant.

Hides. 10.

Name : *Wilig*.

The survey is of the AS. age, and may be the survey originally attached to the grant.

Survey.

1. *Aerest up of Wyllle forda ofer Bican Dune on thone midemestan Beorh* : 'First up from the Ford of the Spring over Bitch's Down to the Midmost Barrow.'

It is difficult to say where the ford of the spring actually was ; but it is probable that it was either where the W. by. of Wylye going N. leaves the river, or possibly where the road running N. from the village crosses the river. The former is more probable. *Bican Dun* is the high land which the by. begins to cross about 5 fur. N. of the river. The barrow has vanished ; but the next landmark shows that it was on this down.

2. *Andlang thaes Widan Cumbes on thone Hricweg* : 'Along the Wide Combe to the Ridgeway.'

The wide combe is the great combe which this W. by. traverses up on Deptford Down (OM1). The Ridgeway is the road which comes down in a SE. direction from Chitterne All Saints and forms the N. by. of the parish.¹

3. *Andlang thaes Hricweges on northewearde Geonnan Beorh* : 'Along the Ridgeway to the north of (Geonna's ?) Barrow.'

I suspect that the surveyors were rather hard up for landmarks in this somewhat featureless country, and that

¹ For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' road 46, p. 97.

the barrow to the N. of which the by. is described as passing is the tumulus (OM1) on Deptford Down (OM1).

4. *Thonne utt on Horsegeat*: 'Then out to Horse Gate.'

This was probably somewhere about half-way down the E. by.

5. *To Ea on Theofa Ford eastewardne*: 'To the River to Thieves' Ford on its east side.'

I strongly suspect that *Theofa* has been written here instead of *Deopan*; and that the name of the ford was Deep Ford, the name from which that of the hamlet of Deptford is derived (OM1). The ford was probably near where the E. by. running S. meets the Wylye.

6. *On enne Crundel*: 'To a Quarry.'

Here again I suspect that the copyist has misplaced this landmark; and that it ought to come before the last one. There are two old chalkpits on either side of the by. just E. of Deptford (OM1); and one may have been actually on the by. at this part of it.

7. *Thonne andlang Ea aeft on Wylle Ford*: 'Then along the river once more to the Ford of the Spring.'

An appendage to the Wylye charter (B.757) relating apparently to part of the lands of Baverstock 4 m. W. of Wilton.

These lands seem to have been an appendage of the lands of Wylye.

For details of the charter see notes on Wylye, p. 261.

Survey.

(*Wyke*) and this is *thaet land gemaere aet Brembelcumbe aet tham Wicum the into Wilig hurth*: 'Wyke. And this is the land at Bramble Combe at the Dairy Farms which belong to Wylye.'

1. *Aerest aet Punteles Treowe*: 'First at Puntel's Tree.'

In the Langford charter B.934 is mentioned a *Puntes Stan*. *Puntel* is the diminutive or 'familiar' form of the name *Punt*. In perambulations of Grovely Forest this stone is called variously Poltenstone, Poltenstan, Pultingston, and Poultingstone. It is called Powten Stone in OM6. It seems to have stood at the NE. corner of Langford about

100 yds. N. of what is called the Roman Road (OM1). It is almost certain that *Punteles Treow* stood close by it, so close as to be an alternative landmark.

2. *Thonne andlang Weges*: 'Then along the Way.'

Probably a track running S. from the tree along the N. part of the E. by. of Baverstock. OM6 marks a track along this line.

It is pretty clear that Bramble Combe is the great combe in the NE. part of the parish, down which the E. by. runs.

3. *Thaet ofer Tilmannes Dene*: 'Then over Tilman's Dean.'

4. *Thonne forth be tham Urthlonde thaet sticath on Aetherices Gemaere on tham Wege*: 'Then on by the Plough Land which ascends to Aetheric's Balk to (on?) the Way.'

5. *Thonne andlang Weges thaet hit sticath on Hunan Wege*: 'Then along the Way till it ascends to Huna's Way.'

The *Hunan Weg* is mentioned in the Langford charter, B.934. It seems to have run from the SW. corner of Little Langford parish N. along the W. by. of that parish.

It now becomes fairly clear that the piece of land included in the survey is probably the NE. part of Baverstock parish.

The smallness of the grant, and the fact that the boundaries correspond only partly with those of modern times, render determination of the individual landmarks in some cases conjectural; but the other Baverstock charter shows the general line. (See later.)

Possibly Tilman's Dean is the head of what we have decided to be Bramble Combe, about 5 fur. due W. of the church at Grovely Wood (OM1); and the *Weg* of 4 which is indicated by the wording of 5 to go uphill, is the way called (OM6) Fir Drove, which runs straight up to the N. by. at *Hunan Weg*. It starts at that re-entering angle of the E. by. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by E. of the village.

It will be seen that the two landmarks *Punteles Treow* and *Hunan Weg* make it clear that this parcel of land abutted on the S. by. of Little Langford; and the Langford charter (B.934) makes it almost certain that this piece of land was not in Langford. It must therefore almost certainly have been in Baverstock.

A second charter of the lands of Baverstock.

This survey is taken from the Wilton cartulary in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii, p. 323 ff. I cannot find it in Birch or Kemble. The grant seems to have been part of a large grant of lands made by King Eadgar to the monastery at Wilton.

Hides. 3.

Name: *Babbanstoke, Bebanstoce.*

Survey.

The landmarks in the survey are :

1. 'A Dyke (*Dic*).'
2. 'Huna's Way (*Hunan Weg*).'
3. 'Along Huna's Way.'
4. 'Spring of the Ashtrees (*Aesc Wyll*).'
5. 'Along the Spring (or Small Brook) of the Ashtrees.'
6. 'Out on the Nadder River (*Nodre*).'
7. 'Up from the Nadder River to . . . (*Luing*) slow-flowing Stream (*Lac*) as far as the Ford (*Ford*).'
8. 'North along the Dyke (*Dic*).'
9. 'To the Red Stone (*Readan Hane*).'
10. 'The Old Thorn-tree (*Eald Thorn*).'
11. 'The west side of the Grey Dairy Farm (*Har Wic*).'
12. 'The Hoar Appletree (*Har Apuldor*).'
13. 'The Old Moot Spring (*Eald Gemot Wyll*).'
14. 'Along the Dyke (*Dic*) to Huna's Way (*Hunan Weg*).'

As far as I can see the survey includes the whole of the parish except (1) the extension of it which runs out E. from the village, and (2) that NE. part included in the previous charter.

*Hunan Weg*¹ is mentioned in the Langford charter, B.934.

The survey begins probably at the NW. corner of Baverstock, where the dyke still exists (OM6). It meets Huna's Way about 300 yds. E. of that point, and then as stated in 3 runs S. along that road, cutting off that part of the parish which the previous charter says is a dependency of Wylle. This road, called Fir Drove in OM6, meets the E. by. in the bottom of a valley at a point $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. by E. of the village. Here must have been the *Aesc Wyll* of 4, a small brook the course of which is plainly marked in OM6 about $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

¹ For *Hunan weg* see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 52, p. 105.

nearer the village. Along this brook the by. went (see 6) to the Nadder river, reaching it at a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. by E. of the church (OM1). *Luing Lac* of 7 was probably the stream or backwater which comes up from the S. to join the Nadder 1 fur. E. of Dinton Mill (OM6); and the ford of 7 was possibly at the mill. The dyke of 8 ran along the W. by. due N. probably to the bend in the by. due W. of Baverstock village; and landmarks 9-12 were probably at successive bends in this W. by, the *Read Han* at the re-entering angle 1 fur. W. of the village, the Old Thorn at the next bend about 500 yds. N. of the last; the *Har Wic* at the bend only a few yards E. of the last; the Appletree at the next bend $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the last; and the *Eald Gemot Wyll* at the bend a few yards E. of the last, where a well is marked in OM6. It is just possible that the language of the survey may mean that the Moot spring was at the NW. corner of the parish; and local investigation might decide between these two possibilities. The 14th landmark is practically a repetition of the first two.

A charter of the lands of Beechingstoke, 6 m. ESE. of Devizes.

B.769; K.390.

RD. A.D. 941.

Granted by King Eadmund to his vassal Adric.

Hides. 9.

Name: *Stokes, Stoke.*

Ident. K. Stoke Abbas, Dorset; B. Stoke, Dorset.

The extant survey looks like a copy of one of the AS. age made by one who was imperfectly acquainted with Anglo-Saxon.

Survey.

1. *Up anlang Ninge Burne (or Hringheburne) oth thaet Hrisc Lad*: 'Up along Ring Bourne as far as the Lead¹ where the Rushes grow.'

This bourne is the stream which forms part of the by. of the parish N. of the railway. The slade or lead was probably near the E. side of the small wood N. of the railway.

¹ If *Lad* is the right reading here, then I take it to mean a mill-stream. But I suspect that the obviously inexperienced copyist

of the charter may have written *Lad* for *Slaed*, and that the landmark should be the 'Rush Slade.'

2. *An lang these Richtledes on thane Ealde Treo Stede*: 'Along the Rush Lead (or Slade ?) to the Old Farmstead at the Tree.'

3. *Thanan an lang Weies on Stanforde*: 'Then along the Way, to Stone Ford.'

This ford was at the NE. corner of the parish, where on the W. edge of the village the road going W. crosses a stream. This road is on the line of the Old Way. The tree stead of 2 was probably between 2 and 3 fur. W. of the ford, on the N. by.

4. *Thanen an lang streme on Botenwelle*: 'Then along stream to Bota's Spring.'

This was at that angle in the E. by. where the road from Bottlesford to Gores crosses the by. Bottlesford (OM1) and Bottle Farm (OM6) both derive their names from this *Botan Wyll*. In a perambulation of Manningford Bohun of 1591 the place where this road crosses the brook is called *Botewells Forde*.

5. *And of etc. on Prestes Setl*: 'And from Bota's Spring to Priest's Seat (or Dwelling).'

6. *Thanen anlang Weges on Wivelesford*: 'Then along the Way to Beetle's Ford.'¹

The *Weg* is the *Frith Herepath* of the North Newton charter (B.567). It ran SSW. down the SE. by. from the direction of Gores (OM1)² The *Wiveles Ford* is mentioned in both the North Newton charters (B.567 and B.769). It was on the Avon at the SE. corner of the parish, 400 yds. E. of Puck Shipton. Cf. Wilsford.

The *Preostes Setl* must have been on the E. by. near Gores (OM1).

7. *Thanen up an lang Mercdene onne Stokebroc*: 'Then up along Boundary Dean to Stoke Brook.'

Mearc Denu is the valley of the Avon. Probably the neighbouring village of Marden owes its name to the dean.

8. *Thanen anlang Stocbroc on Hringheburne thar it arest on feng*: 'Then along Stoke Brook to Ring Bourne where it (the survey) first began.'

¹ Some authorities on place-names think that the element *wivel* is personal. The comparative commonness of the element seems to me to render that supposition improbable.

² This is part of a great ridgeway. See *Arch Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' road 14, p. 78.

Stocbroc is the brook which runs along the N. edge of Beechingstoke village.

Charter of the lands of South Newton, 2 m. NNW. of Wilton.

B.782; K.395.

RD. A.D. 943.

Granted by King Eadmund to the thegn Wulfgar.

Hides. 10 at Newton with a mead at *Weolces Clif*;
3 at *Fyrstes Felda*.

Names: *Suth Nizwetune*; *Nizwantune*; *Weolces Clif*;
Fyrstesfelda; *Fyrste Felda*.

Ident. K. Newnton, Wilts; B. South Newton, Wilts.

The extant copy of the survey is of AS. date, and may be contemporary with the grant.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on suthewardan of Oteres Hole up andlang Wiliges oththa Lace*: 'First at the south end (of the grant) from Otter's Hole up along the River Wylye as far as the (slow flowing) Stream (or Backwater).'

Otter's Hole is also a landmark in a curious charter (B.1216) attributed to Wylye, but referring as a fact to a narrow strip of land along the NW. side of Bemerton. The hole was at the extreme S. point of South Newton, on the river Wylye 1 fur. W. of the railway station at Wilton. The survey then goes NNW. up the Wylye for about 500 yds. to a point where a backwater comes in from the W. The modern by. follows this backwater, and not the main stream, for more than 1 m.; and this backwater is the *lacu* of the charter.

2. *Thonne andlang thaere Lace oth Pynding Mersc* (in the other charter of S. Newton (see later) there is mention of a *Winding Ford* at this point on the Wylye. But the reading of the present charter seems to be correct): 'Then along the Backwater as far as the Marsh of the Dam.'

This marsh must have been between the backwater and the Wylye about due W. of Folly Farm (OM1).

3. *Thonne be thaes Hlincas Nither Ecge oth thaet hit cymth to thaem Yrthlande*: 'Then by the Lower Edge of the Lynch till it comes to the Plough Land.'

The lynch was obviously on the slope which comes down

to the backwater from the W. 5 fur. due S. of the church at S. Newton. The plough land was at the bend in the backwater 3 fur. S. by W. of the church. In a perambulation of Wishford there is mention of Dichampton Corn Feildes close to this point.

4. *Thonne eft on Wilig on Pynding Ford ufewerde* : 'Then again to the Wylve to the upper side of the Ford of the Dam.'

This is the above mentioned *Winding Ford* of the other charter. It must have been a short furlong WSW. of the mill (OM1) at the S. end of S. Newton village. Here the backwater has a temporary re-union with the Wylve.

5. *Thonne of, etc. up and lang thaere Westemestan Lace* : 'Then from the Ford of the Dam up along the Westernmost Backwater.'

This is that part of the backwater which runs parallel with the Wylve, and W. of it, opposite the village.

6. *Oth eft innan Wilig on tha Ealdan Dic* : 'Till once more to the Wylve to the Old Dyke.'

This seems to carry the survey right up the Wylve past the village of Wishford to a point about 300 yds. SE. of Little Wishford (OM1) where a backwater comes into the river on its N. bank. This backwater is the old dyke.

7. *Thonne and lang thaere Dic oth thaes Furlanges Up Ende* : 'Then along the Dyke to the Upper End of the Piece of Ploughland.'

The by. goes for about 300 yds. W. along the Old Dyke. It is not possible to say where the *Furlang* was exactly ; but it must have been close to, and probably SW. of, Little Wishford (OM1).

8. *Thonne north on geribte to thaere Ealdan Dic* : 'Then on north straight to the Old Dyke.'

The exact meaning of the landmark is not quite explicable in terms of the local topography. But it is quite certain that this part of the old dyke is that branch of the Wylve which the modern by. follows from the neighbourhood of Little Wishford (OM1) to the NW. corner of the parish, 1 fur. due E. of the bridge at Serrington (OM1).

9. *Thonne and lang thaere Dic oth thaes Clifes North Hyldan* (for *Hlydan*) : 'Then along the Dyke as far as the North Slope of the Steep Declivity.'

This is the NW. corner of the parish where the by. is on the S. slope of a valley which runs down from the ENE.

to the S. end of the village of Stapleford. This slope is the *Clif*; and, as indicated in the survey, it faces N.

10. *Thonne east andlang be tham Yrthlande oth hit cymth to tham Wic Herpathe*: 'Then east along by the Ploughed Land till it comes to the Highway of the Dairy Farm.'

11. *Thonne andlang Wic Herpathes to tham Staenenan Stapole*: 'Then along the Highway of the Dairy Farm to the Stone Pillar.'

The orientation shows that the survey has turned E. along the N. by. The ploughed land must have lain SE. and ESE. of the village of Stapleford. The *Wic Herepath* was along the line of road which runs all along the N. by.¹ The stone pillar was almost certainly at the NE. corner of the parish, about 3 fur. NE. of Down Barn (OMr), for the next landmark shows that the by. turns S. after reaching this point.

12. *Thonne suth andlang thaes Weges oth thone Staenan Stapol*: 'Then south along the Way as far as the Stone Pillar.'

The way is now represented by that road which passes down the E. by. of the parish for about 1½ m. It seems to be the *Eald Herepath* of the other South Newton charter.² The pillar was undoubtedly where the by. goes away E. from the road at a point 3¼ fur. WNW. of Camp Down (OMr).

13. *Of, etc. on dune (read of dune) on Thorn Dune Cumb to thaere Maede*: 'From the Pillar down to Thorn Down Combe to the Mead.'

The by. runs E. through a combe which is on the opposite side of the Avon to Little Durnford. This is the combe of the charter. The mead was obviously beside the Avon.

14. *Fo th be thaere (word omitted) to thaere Ealden Dic*: 'On by the . . . to the Old Dyke.'

The old dyke is now the W. backwater of the Avon at this point.

¹ For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' roads 46 and 39, pp. 97 and 93.

I was inclined to suspect that this term *Wic Herepath*, which occurs several times in the charters, had some technical meaning. But I have come to think that it is a purely

local name of some highway which happened in a certain locality to lead to the local *wic* or *wics*.

² For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' road 39, p. 93.

15. *Andlang*, etc. *ut on Afene*: 'Along the Old Dyke out to the Avon.'

The by. follows the backwater, the old dyke, till the latter joins the main river about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. by S. of Little Durnford (OM1).

16. *Thonne andlang Afene oth thaes Poles Heafod*: 'Then along the Avon as far as the Head of the Pool.'

This pool in the river was where the by. now leaves the river to turn W. at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSW. of Little Durnford (OM1).

17. *Thonne of*, etc. *up on Aettan Dene north Hyldan* (read *Hlydan*) *swa swa seo Ealde Furh ryct up to thaem Staenenan Stapole*: 'Then from the Pool up to the North Slope of Aetta's Dean as the Old Furrow runs to the Stone Pillar.'

This dean is mentioned in the Bemerton charter, B.1216. The dean itself is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ENE. of Hill Farm (OM1). The by. runs, as described in the charter, on the N. side of it. The furrow ran along the E. part of this S. by. probably as far as the Salisbury road, on which the stone pillar probably stood.

18. *And swa west to thaere Ealdan Hlinc Raewe*: 'And so west to the Old Row of Trees on the Lynch.'

This must have been on the S. by. W. of the road above mentioned.

19. *And swa be thaere Yrth Mearce nither to Hig Forde*: 'And so by the Balk of the Ploughed Land down to Hay Ford.'

20. *Thonne of*, etc. *eft ofer Wilig on Oteres Hol*: 'Then from Hay Ford over the Wylve to Otter's Hole.'

The balk of the ploughed land is mentioned in the other South Newton charter, as is also the hay ford. The *Yrthland* was probably about half-way between where the by. passes the road above mentioned and the point where it reaches the Wylve. The hay ford was on the Wylve 1 fur. W. of Wilton railway station. Landmark 20 shows that the Otter's Hole was at this ford, on the W. bank of the river.

A second charter of at least part of the lands of South Newton.

The survey of this second charter is taken from

the Wilton cartulary in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii, p. 323 ff.

The grant seems to be part of a large grant of lands made by King Eadgar to Wilton monastery.

The extant copy of the survey looks like a post-Conquest copy of a survey of the AS. age.

Survey.

1. 'From the Backwater (*Lake*).'

The survey appears to start on the W. by. about opposite to the village of South Newton. This backwater seems to be the westernmost backwater of the former charter, i.e. the backwater which runs up parallel with the river on its W. side opposite the village of South Newton.

2. 'Up along the Wylve to Stone Ford (*Stanford*).'

This is Stowford on the Wylve opposite Wishford. There are other cases in England in which the name Stoford or Stowford represents an original *Stanford*.

3. 'Along the White Way (*Hwitan Weges*).'

This makes it fairly clear that the survey does not include the N. part of the parish, unless we were to assume that the copyist of the charter had left out a series of landmarks at this point.

The white way was apparently along the line of road-way which runs from Stowford (OM1) to Down Barn (OM1).

4. 'To the Dyke (*Dic*).'

5. 'Along the Dyke.'

6. 'East to the Old Highway (*Eald Herepath*).'

This is almost certainly the *weg* of 12 of the former charter, the road which runs down the N. part of the E. by. of the parish. No trace of the dyke of 4 and 5 survives; but it must have been in the E. part of the parish somewhere N. of Newton Barrow (OM1). The by. probably reached this road at some point about due W. of the village of Woodford.

7. 'Out on the Avon (*Avene*).'

This is where the by. turns E. to the Avon opposite Little Durnford. This sums up in one landmark what is given more elaborately in 13, 14, and 15 of the previous charter.

8. 'Along the Avon (*Avene*).'

See 16 of previous charter.

9. 'To the Head of the Pool (*Poles Heafod*).'

See 16 of the previous charter.

10. 'To Aetta's Dean on the north side (*Aettandene*) as the Old Furrow (*Eald Furb*) runs up to the Stone Pillar (*Staenenan Stapole*).'

See 17 of previous charter.

11. 'West to the Old Lynch (*Eald Hlinc*).'

See 18 of previous charter.

12. 'By the Balk of the Ploughed Land (*Yrth Mearc*).'

See 19 of previous charter.

13. 'Down to Hay Ford (*Higforda*).'

See 19 of previous charter.

14. 'Over the Wylve to Otter's Hole (*Oteres Hol*).'

See 20 of previous charter.

15. 'Up along Wylve.'

See 1 of previous charter.

16. 'To the Foul Backwater (*Ful Lacu*).'

See 2 of previous charter.

17. 'Obliquely over the Dyke towards the west.'

This seems to be where the by. turns W. about 500 yds. up the Wylve from Wilton railway station.

18. 'By the Head of the Dyke (*Dic Heafod*).'

This seems to be at the bend in the by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WSW. of the mill (OM1) which is at the S. end of the village of South Newton.

19. 'To . . . Ford (*Winding Ford*).'

The reading should be *Pynding*, as in the previous charter. The AS. copyist has confused the AS. 'w' and the AS. 'p,' letters which were very similar in form.

For this landmark see 4 of previous charter.

20. 'Up along the Westernmost Backwater (*Westmyste Lacu*).'

21. 'Again to the Wylve.'

For these landmarks see 1 of this charter.

Appended to the main survey is one of certain mead belonging to the land-unit.

This is seo Maed the hyrth to Niwantune aet Weolces Clife: 'This is the Mead which belongs to Newton at Weolc's Steep Slope.'¹

¹ Is *Weolces* from *weoloc*, a 'whelk,' with reference to the red dye which is got from

it, and so further to the red colour of the slope?

1. *Thonne gaeth thaet Gemaere suth up of Wilig on tha Lace to thaes Clifes west ende*: 'Then the boundary goes south up from the Wylve to the Backwater to the west end of the Steep Slope.'

2. *Thonne a up be tham Yrthlande thaet eft on Wilig aet thare Dic*: 'Then always up by the Ploughed Land again to the Wylve at the Dyke.'

The topographical details are so few, and of such a nature, that they do not give any real clue as to the site of this mead. It is possible that it was in the NW. part of the parish. A perambulation of Wishford mentions a *Woodes Cleeve*, or *Hogges Cleeve*, which was at the NE. corner of Great Wishford parish 3 fur. S. by E. of the bridge at Serrington (OM1).

A survey of three hides at *Fyrste Felda* which belonged to South Newton.

This is the later Frustfield. It was also the name of a hundred which seems to have lain to the SE. of Salisbury. But the name has vanished from the modern map; and, though I have come across many references to Frustfield in various old records, I have not so far come across any indication of its exact position. Here it is not a question of the position of a hundred or even a parish, but of a small area of three hides; so that the only possible clue to their locality would be an exact knowledge of the position of Frustfield. Even were that known it would not necessarily be possible to trace the site of an area the bounds of which are not likely to be represented to any great extent by modern boundaries. I give a translation of the survey in the hope that it may be of help to some one who may hereafter be able to trace the land to which it refers.

Survey.

This sindon tha Land Gemaero to Fyrste Felda weste-warden theg (sic) *byrgeth to thaem Thrin Hidum*: the text *theg byrgeth* is obviously corrupt. Nor can it be reconstituted with any certainty. I would suggest *byrth* for *byrgeth*, and translate:—'These are the bounds on the west side of *Fyrste Felda* which belong to the three hides.'

1. 'That is first at the Lea of the Swing Gate (*Hlidgeat Leage*).'

2. 'Then from the Lea of the Swing Gate along the

Hedge (or Game Enclosure) (*Hagan*) to Heath¹ Combe (*Hae . . Cumb*).'

3. 'To the Cut Wheel² to the (Hedged ?) Way.'

4. 'From the (Hedged ?) Way to High Hill (*Hean Hylle*) to the Rough Thorntrees (*Rugan Thyrnan*).

5. 'From the Thorntrees to the Bramble Thorns (*Brembel Thyrnan*) to the north end of the Dyke (*Dice*).'

6. 'Then along the Dyke as far as its south end.'

7. 'From that end to the Way (*Weg*).'

8. 'From the Way to the Old Dyke (*Dic*).'

9. 'From the Dyke to the Bend in Wulfstan's Hedge (*Wulfstanes Heges Byhte*).'

10. 'From the Bend on the Head of the Combe to the Chalkpit (*Cealc Grundel*).'

11. 'From the Chalkpit to . . . Damp Meadow (*Ceab Wisce*).'

12. 'From . . . Damp Meadow to the Red Plough Land (*Reade Land*).'

13. 'From the Red Plough Land to Eadeag's Tree (*Eadeages Treow*).'

14. 'From the Tree to Dry Brook (*Dyrbroc*).'

This brook is the only landmark in the survey which appears in any other Wilts. charter. It is in the surveys of that group of charters labelled Downton (B.27, 391, 863, 690, and K.698). See p.

15. 'From Dry Brook again quickly to the Lea of the Swing Gate.' See 1.

(Note added.) 'And the Lea on the Open Heathlands is for the common use of everyone.'

A charter of the western part of the lands of Little Langford, 4½ m. WNW. of Wilton.

B.783; K.396.

RD. A.D. 963 for 943.

Granted by King Eadmund to . . .³

Hides. 3.

Name: *Aet Langanforda*.

Ident. K. Langford, Wilts.; B. Langford, Wilts.

¹ Reading *baetb*.

² What this means I cannot say, except that a 'shard gate' is a gap cut in a fence or hedge to let waggons through.

³ The earlier half of the MS. has been destroyed.

The survey is undoubtedly of the AS. age; but the extant copy has been copied carelessly. It *may* be a post-Conquest copy of an AS. original; but the greater part of it is rather too accurate a reproduction of an AS. document for that to be probable; and the mistakes seem due to carelessness rather than ignorance.

Survey.

Vis (read *this*) *synt tha Land Gemaero aet Langanforda thara threora hida*: 'These are the boundaries of the three hides at Langford.'

1. *Thaet is aeresf of tham Stapole the sten(t) on Mere Dune on thaere Dic*: 'Id est first from the Pole which stands on Pond¹ Down to the Dyke.'

Pond Down is the down now called Upper Farm Down (OM1). This part of the by. of the grant does not coincide with any modern by., but its line is pretty clearly marked in the survey. The pole must have stood on the down about 5½ fur. SW. of Grovely Castle (OM1). The dyke is the great dyke which forms the S. by. of Little Langford. This part of it is called *Maerdic*, 'Boundary Dyke,' in that Baverstock survey which is appended to the Wylve charter, B.757, and *Grimes Dic*, 'Grim's Dyke,' in the other Langford charter, B.934 (see later).

2. *West andlang Dic oth Hunan Weg*: 'West along the Dyke as far as Huna's Way.'

This way is mentioned also in the same Baverstock survey (see above). As far as Langford is concerned, it ran down the W. by. of the parish.²

This landmark takes the survey all along the S. by. of the parish to its SW. corner. At this corner Huna's Way crossed a great ridgeway; and it is interesting to notice that the part of the wood which stands immed. S. of this corner is called Three Ways (OM6).

3. *Thar north ofer Herepath andlang Hlinc Raewe thwyres ofer Botescumb*: 'Then north above the Highway along the Row of Trees on the Lynch obliquely above Bot's Combe.'

The survey now starts N. along the W. by. of the parish. The highway is Huna's Way of the last landmark. Appar-

¹ For such ponds on high ground in Wilts. and Hants see p. 186.

² For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918. 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' road 52, p. 105.

ently, judging from the language of the survey, it did not pass actually along the by. but along the lower ground just E. of it. The combe is that about 3 fur. N. of the SW. corner of the parish, over the head of which the by. passes obliquely to the line of the combe.

The lynch, with its row of trees, or 'belt,' would be on the slope at the head of the combe.

4. *And swa forth and lang Hlinc Raewe oth thone Herepath*: 'And so on along the Row of Trees on the Lynch as far as the Highway.'

The highway evidently returns to the line of the by. At the present day a track (OM6) begins to follow the W. by. at a point a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. of East Castle (OM1); and this would be about the place where, from the lie of the ground, a road which had been coming more or less down the combe might be expected to abut on the by. on its way N.

5. *Thonne andlang Herpathes oth thaere For Yrthe up ende*: 'Then along the Highway as far as the top end of the Projecting Piece of Plough Land.'¹

The *foryrth* was almost certainly at the bend which the W. by. makes about 400 yds. S. of the river Wylve. Here the line of the highway would naturally leave the line of the by.

6. *Thonne adune be thare For Yrthe west Eage* (read *Egge*) *oth hit cymth to thaere Dic*: 'Then down by the west Edge of the Projecting Piece of Ploughland till it comes to the Dyke.'

The *frierth* was evidently in the little bay which the by. makes just N. of the last point. The dyke ran along the northernmost piece of the W. by. to the Wylve.

7. *Of, etc. on Wilig oth midne stream*: 'From the Dyke to the river Wylve as far as mid-stream.'

This is the NW. corner of the parish on the Wylve a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W. of the church at Little Langford.

8. *Andlang streames adune oth hit cymth ribte on gea* (read *on gean*) *tha For Hyrde* (read *Yrthe*) *middewealde*: 'Down along stream till it comes right over against the

¹ Some authorities translate *frierth* as 'headland' of a ploughland. *Heafod* has that meaning; and AS. does not deal in synonyms. So I reject that suggested mean-

ing. My own impression is that a *frierth* was a piece of ploughland, which, probably owing to the lie of the land, projected into a neighbouring ploughland.

Projecting Piece of Plough Land on the middle of one side of it.'

The by. now goes down the Wylle. Further landmarks suggest that the *forierth* must have been close to the church at Little Langford.

9. *Thonne bufan Wege andlang West Cumbes betweah tha twa Yrb* (read *Yrth*) *Mearca*: 'Then above the Way along West Combe between the two Balks of Ploughland.'

The way was evidently more or less on the line of the road from Little Langford to Wilton. But it is evident that the line of this road has been diverted, probably for purposes of the railway. The west combe is the combe which runs up first S. then SW. and W. from the village. There was an east combe on the E. by. of the parish (see the other Langford charter).

10. *To Greetan Hlinc*: 'To the Great Lynch.'

This would be on the S. slope of the west combe, a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. to SSW. of Little Langford church (OM1).

11. *Of Greetan Hlincs Ende on Healdan* (read *Ealdan*) *Weg*: 'From the End of the Great Lynch to the Old Way.'

This way was almost certainly along the line of the road which runs for some distance up the hill on a line SSW. from the village.

12. *Andlang Heldan* (read *Ealdan*) *Weges on thane Pyt*: 'Along the Old Way to the Pit.'

This pit must have been somewhere about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. of Grovely Castle (OM1).

13. *Of, etc. ofer Smalandene up on Mere Dune oth thone Pyt*: 'From the Pit over (or above) Narrow Dean up to Pond Down as far as the Pit.'

For Pond Down see 1. The narrow dean was almost certainly the dean or small valley which lies nearly 5 fur. S.W. of the middle of Grovely Castle (OM1). The pit was probably near the head of the dean.

14. *Of, etc. to tham Stapule thaer hit aer onfeng*: 'From the Pit to the Pole where it (the survey) first began.'

See 1.

(Note added.) *And swa* (read *seo*) *maed gemaene swa heo aer waes*: 'And the mead is in common holding as it was formerly,' i.e. before this grant was made.

Such notes with regard to mead are found every now and then attached to charters. They are significant as

showing that 'common' holding in the mead was becoming the exception rather than the rule. In many land-units the mead, from which, according to the earliest customs of the AS. village community, the hay had been taken as one crop, and *then* divided among the holders in the land-unit, had come to be divided up into allotments, from each of which a land-holder took his own crop of hay. The tendency to enclose these allotments with fences is shown by the prevalence of the field-name 'Ham' at the present day on which lands were formerly 'mead.' This is the AS. *hamm*, 'enclosure.'

A second charter embracing all the lands of Little Langford.

B.934; K.446.

RD. A.D. 956.

Granted by King Eadwic to the thegn Byrnric.

Hides. 6.

Name: *Aet Langanforde*; *aet Langanforda*.

Ident. K. Langford, Wilts.; B. Langford, Wilts.

The extant copy of the charter is of the AS. age; and, as far as its language is concerned, may have been contemporary with the grant. The survey is of a sketchy character, the landmarks being taken at long intervals.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of thare Ea on East Cumb*: 'First from the River to East Combe.'

The survey begins where the E. by. left the Wylye. But the exact position of this point is not quite certain. I am inclined to think that it was at a point of the river $\frac{3}{4}$ m. due W. of the village of Serrington, and that the NE. extension of the parish along the line of the Wylye was mead which is not included in the by., perhaps because it was in a separate survey, as mead sometimes is; or perhaps, and this is more probable, because it was in AS. times the mead of the land-unit (parish) of Wylye. (See notes on Wylye, pp. 264, 265.)

The E. by. runs S. from the river up a combe which is the east combe of the charter. It passes up this combe about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Grovely Castle (OM1).

2. *Thonon on Aes* (read *Aesc*) *Dune*: 'Then to the Down of the Ashtrees.'

This must be the down at the SE. side of the parish.

3. *Of, etc. to Puntēs Stan*: 'From Ash Down to Punt's Stone.'

This stone was at the southernmost corner of the parish, 5 fur. NW. of the church at Grovely Wood (OM1). Powten Stone (OM6) is now the name of the part of the wood which stands immed. SE. of it. Various medieval forms of the name, especially in the perambulation of Wishford, are Poulting Stone, Poltenstone, and Polterstan.

4. *Thonon andlang Grimes Dic to Hunan Wege to tham Stane*.

For *Grimes Dic* and *Hunan Weg* see 2 of the previous charter.

The stone must have stood at the SW. corner of the parish. There is a boundary stone there now (OM6).

5. *Thonon on Botescumb*: 'Then to Bot's Combe.'

See 3 of previous charter.

6. *Thonon on thone . . .* (probably *Weg* omitted) *to Brocenan Beorh*: 'Then to the Way, to the Broken Barrow.'

The Way is the *herepath* and *Hunan Weg* of 2, 3, and 4 of the previous charter. I strongly suspect that the mound marked on OM6 on the W. by. about 350 yds. ESE. of East Castle (OM1) is the broken barrow.

7. *Thonon adune andlang Weges on thone Lytlan . . .* (some word omitted) *to Brocenan Beorh*: 'Then down the Way to the Little . . .'

The last words have been repeated by mistake from the last landmark. The *weg* is the *herepath* of 4 of the previous charter. I cannot conjecture what the omitted word is.

8. *Thonon eft on tha Ea*: 'Then once more to the river.'

See 7 of last charter.

The surveyor seems to have assumed that the Wylfe is to be taken as the N. by. of the grant.

Charter of the north part of the lands of Rodbourne Cheney (Moreton), 1 m. N. of Swindon.

B.788; K.1146.

RD. A.D. 943.

Granted by King Eadmund to the thegn Aelfsige.

Hides, 20 in the title and in the body of the document ;
but 16 in the survey.

Name : *Aet Mordunae* ; *aet Mordune* ; *Mordun(e)*.

Ident. K. Mordon, Hants ; B. *Mordune*, Hants.

The survey is of the AS. age ; and may be of the date
of the grant.

A second charter of the same lands.

B.1093 ; K.1238.

RD. A.D. 962.

Granted by King Eadgar to the thegn Eadwine.

Hides. 20.

Name : *Mordune* ; *aet Mordune*.

Ident. K. Mordon, Berks. ; B. N. and S. Moreton,
near Wallingford, Berks.

The survey is of the AS. age.

The charter B.983, K.1185 is also of this Moredon.
It records a grant of the lands to the thegn Wynsige by
King Eadwic in 956. Its survey is identical with that of
the first mentioned charter, B.788.

The survey of the second charter, B.1093, is more
detailed than that of B.788 ; and so it will be taken as the
main text, any matter taken from the first charter being
noted in brackets.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Higford* : ' First to Hay Ford.'

This was on the E. by. of the parish, on the large brook
which runs right through the parish from E. to W. through
the village of Rodbourne Cheney. The ford itself was
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSE. of Hurst Farm (OM1).

2. *Andlang Hreod Burnan on Uworf (wurf)* : ' Along
Reed Bourne to the (river) Worf.'

The Reed Bourne is the stream above mentioned, which
gives its name to Rodbourne Cheney. The Worf or Wurf
is mentioned in the Purton charter, B.279 ; and comparison
of the three charters shows that it was the river Ray,¹ the
W. by. of the parish. This landmark shows, of course,
that the S. part of the present parish of Rodbourne Cheney
was not included in the grant.

3. *Andlang stremes on Purtan* (read *Purton*) *Ige uuest
zwerdne* : ' Along stream to Purton Island on its west side.'

¹ For this name see p. 157.

Purton Island, named from the neighbouring Purton, is the eyot in the Ray (*Worf*), the S. end of which is a long $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE. of the aqueduct (OMI) on the Ray. The by. goes up its W. side, as indicated in the survey.

4. *On Purton Ige northeuuerdan*: 'To the north end of Purton Island.'

The by. runs along the backwater to the N. end of the island.

5. *Eft ut on Worfe Stream*: 'Again out to the Stream of the Wurf.'

After passing the N. end of the island the by. runs N. along the Ray.

6. *Andlang streames on Wude Bricge*: 'Along stream to Wood Bridge' (i.e. a bridge near a wood).

It is probable that this bridge was where Tadpole Bridge now stands, on the road about 150 yds. E. of Blunsdon railway station (OMI).

7. *Thanon ut on Aesclace thaer Aesclacu fylth ut on Wuorf*: 'Then out on the (slow-flowing) stream of the Ashtrees where that stream flows into the Worf (Ray).'

(*And lang streames on Foslace* is the corresponding landmark of the earlier charter: 'along stream to Ditch¹ Lake,' i.e. 'the slow-flowing stream of the ditch.')

Both the Ashlake and the Fossilake are the same stream—the brook which enters the Ray 1 fur. ENE. of Blunsdon railway station (OMI). I do not think that there is any reason to assume a confusion of text in the one or the other charter. Alternative names for the same stream are found elsewhere in the charters.

This stream forms the W. part of the N. by. of the parish.

8. *Up on gean stream on thaes Langan Furlanges East Ende*: 'Up against stream to the East End of the Long Furlong.'²

This *furlang* was probably at the bend which the N. by. makes a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the point where the road from Blunsdon St. Andrew to Haydon Wick crosses the N. by.

¹ *Fos* is not given in BT. nor in the later supplement to it. It is the same word *Fos* which is the AS. name of the Fosse Way. I do not think that there is much reason to doubt that it is borrowed from the Lat. *fossa*, 'a ditch.'

² 'Furlong' is a very common field-name in modern nomenclature. It means (or

meant formerly before the Enclosure acts) a group of strips of ploughland. It is probable that in the south of England, where the three-field system of cultivation prevailed, each land-unit had three such 'furlongs,' one of which was left fallow each year. The AS. *furlang* had doubtless the same meaning as the modern field-name.

9. *Thanne east on tha Ealdan Dic*: 'Then east to the Old Dyke.'

This dyke ran undoubtedly along the east part of the N. by. from the bend above mentioned to the NE. corner of the parish, which is 3 fur. SW. of Groundwell Farm in Blunsdon parish (OMI). The by. in this part is noticeably, though not absolutely, straight.

10. *Of, etc. on Grinde (Grunde) Wylls Lace an furlong*: 'From the Old Dyke to Ground Spring (slow-flowing) Stream for one furlong.'

The name of this stream survives in that of Groundwell Farm (OMI) mentioned above. It is the stream which enters the parish at its NE. corner, and flows for about 240 yds. down the E. by. Hence the reference to the furlong in the landmark, which is in this case a rough measurement of length.

In the other charter a different landmark seems to be taken at this point. After mentioning the *foslacu* (see above) it goes on: *Upp on thaera Threora Aecera Andheafda*¹: 'Up to the Corner Headland of the Three Strips of Ploughland.' This headland seems, judging from the neighbouring landmarks of the same charter, to have been at that NE. corner of the parish where the *Grundewylles Lacu* of the other charter enters the parish.

11. *Thanon on Aet Den* (read *Aettan*) *Pen*: 'Then to Aetta's Cattlepen.'

(*Andlang thaera Heafda on Aettan Penn*: 'Along the Headlands to Aetta's Cattlepen.')

The former existence of this cattlepen is recorded in the name Pen Hill (OMI) in Stratton parish, and in the name of Penhill Copse (OMI) on the E. by. of Rodbourne. It must have stood close to the modern site of the copse. The numerous right-angled bends which the E. by. makes between the NE. corner of the parish and this copse show the old headlands of the landmarks.

12. *On thone Ellen Styb*: 'To the Stump of the Elder-tree.'

This landmark is mentioned in identical terms in both charters. It is probably part of landmark 11; i.e. the tree stood at the cattlepen.

¹ For the meaning of *Andheafod*, or *Andheafdu*, see p. 227.

13. *Thanon a be Ecge on tha medemunga*: 'Then always by the Edge to the . . .'¹

The other charter gives the same landmark in the same terms. Whatever it was, it was on the E. by. between Penhill Copse (OM1) and the re-entering angle in the by. 3 fur. E. of Haydon Wick (OM1).

14. *Of, etc. nither on thone Ealdan Uuithig on Aettan Pennes Lace*: 'From the . . . down to the Old Willowtree on the Lake (slow-flowing stream) of Aetta's Cattlepen.'

(*Nythaer on thone Ealdan Withig*: 'Down to the Old Willow.')

This lake or stream is the small stream which crosses the E. by. 1 fur. NE. of the re-entering angle above mentioned. The willow must have been on the stream.

15. *Thonon on Hnottan Ford* (same landmark in the other charter): 'Then to the Ford of the Pollard.'

This was on the stream at the re-entering angle above mentioned.

16. *Of, etc. on Filican Slaed*: 'From the Ford of the Pollard to Filica's Slade.'

17. *And lang Slaedes on thone Ealdan Wyllle*: 'Along the Slade to the Old Spring (or) Small Stream.'

(*Of thann Forda on thone Ealdan Wyllle*: 'From the Ford to the Old Spring (or) Stream.')

18. *Thonne ut on Headdan Dune Slaed*: 'Then out to the Slade of Headda's Down.'

(*Thonon eft on Headdan Dune Sled*: 'Then again to the Slade of Haedda's Down.')

19. *And lang Slaedes oth Bradan Weg*: 'Along the Slade as far as Broad Way.'

20. *Andlang Slades ut on Higford*: 'Along the Slade out to Hay Ford.'

For Hay Ford see 1.

The broad way of 19 was certainly along the line of the road from Rodbourne Cheney to Upper Stratton.

The old spring, here probably stream, of 17 was where a small brook crosses the by. about 500 yds. ESE. of the re-entering angle mentioned above.

¹ This word is not given in BT. Clarke Hall in his dictionary gives 'measuring,' a meaning which would not apply here. The landmark here was close to a stream; and therefore I am inclined to guess that it has

something to do with 'mead' land. *Ecge* in topography often means a sharp topped ridge. But I do not see anything of the kind suggested on the map of the locality.

The slade of Headda's Down of 18 must therefore have been on the E. by. some way N. of the road from Rodbourne Cheney to Upper Stratton. The down must have been extensive, for its name seems to survive in that of Haydon in the N. part of the parish (OM1), and also in that of Haydon Wick.

Charter which seems to refer to part of the lands of Wilton which lie south of the Nadder river.

B.795 ; K.401.

RD. A.D. 944.

Granted by King Eadmund to the nun Aelfgyth.

Hides, 3.

Name : *Be Rollandune ; Wrollendune.*

Ident. K. Rolldown, Wilts. ; B. Rollington in Bulbridge, near Wilton, Wilts.

The survey is of the AS. age, and may be of the date of the grant.

The landmarks of the survey are not determinable ; but I do not think that it includes Bulbridge, for the lands of that place seem to come within the area covered by the Ugford charter, B.1030, and the landmarks of that charter have no traceable relation to the landmarks of the present one. My own impression is that if the landmarks of this charter could be determined it would prove to refer to that part of Wilton parish S. of the Nadder, and E. of the road which runs down the W. side of Wilton Park and goes on SSW. to the top of the ridge. The name Rollington survived in Wilton till quite recent times. I append a translation of the survey in case some future enquirer may be able to solve its topography.

Survey.

1. 'First up from the bank of the river Nadder on the east side of Dogs' House (*Hundaham*).' (The by. is going uphill.) 2. 'Then up straight to the Pole (*stapole*).' (By. still going uphill.) 3. 'Then up over Deer Lynch (*deor blinc*).' (Still going uphill.) 4. 'From the Lynch to the Barrow (*beorge*).' 5. 'To Alfred's Land Boundary (*land scare*).' 6. 'Here it (the grant) is four furlongs minus four rods broad' (approximately 858 yds. broad.) 7. 'Then

at this point it goes down by the Labourers' (?) land Boundary (*wyrhtena land scare*) as far as the Headland of Win's Lynch (*wines blinces heafod*). (The by. is now going downhill.) 8. 'And then down till it reaches the Nadder.' (Still going downhill). 9. 'Then (the breadth of ?) Six Strips of ploughland north of Nadder Marsh.' 10. 'Then again to the Nadder down along stream till it comes to Wur's (read *Wures* for *Pures*) Fen where it first began.'

A charter referring probably to lands within the actual town of Wilton.

K.665.

RD. A.D. 988.

Granted by King Aethelred to his servant Aethelnoth.

The hidage is not given, nor is the name of the place at which the grant is situated.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of utewerdan than Geate andlang Strete thwyres ofer Wilig on tha Smalan Twichenan*: 'First from outside the Gate along the Street obliquely over the Wylve to the Narrow Crossroads.'

2. *And swa andlang Twichenan to Wulfriches Gemaere*: 'And so along the Crossroads to Wulfric's Boundary.'

3. *Thaet thonne thwyres ofer eft on Wilig*: 'Then obliquely over again to the Wylve.'

4. *Thonne swa andlang Wulfriches Heigraewe on tha Widan Straet*: 'Then so along Wulfric's Hedgerow to the Wide Street.'

It is plain that the grant is very small; and it seems to be a grant more or less within the area of the town of Wilton. By *straet* is here meant the streets of Wilton. The transfer of this term from a made road of Roman times to a street in a town is natural, since such streets would be paved in some way. The term is so used in charters referring to parts of Winchester and Romsey in Hants. From this use was later evolved the concept of 'street' as a road having houses on both sides of it; but that evolution seems to have taken place in post-Saxon times.

A charter of the lands of Wilton, N. of the Wylve River.

K. 778.

RD. A.D. 1045.

Granted by King Eadward to his servant Thorth.

Hides. 2½.

Name: *Aet Dichaematune* (Ditchampton).

Ident. L. Ditchampton, Wilts.

The smallness of the hidage would suggest that this parcel of land was always a part of the land-unit of Wilton.

The survey is of the Saxon age, and may be contemporary with the grant.

Survey.

1. *Aeryst of Brytta Pole on thone Ealdan Weall*: 'First from the Pool of the Britons to the Old Wall.'

The last landmark of the survey makes it clear that this pool was a pool in the Wylve. It is not possible to say exactly whereabouts on that river it was; but it is probable that it was on that part of it which is now within the area of the town of Wilton. The old wall may have been a part of a wall round the town. It is interesting to notice that the name of the Britons occurs again in the name Britford about 4 m. away to the ESE.

2. *Andlang Welles on tha Ea*: 'Along the Wall to the River.'

The river here is probably the Nadder, probably where the by. between Wilton and Burcombe Without meets it about 400 yds. E. of Ugford village.

3. *Of, etc. on thane Portweg*: 'From the River to the Town Way.'

4. *Andlang Weges on Uggafordinga Landscore*: 'Along the Way to the Boundaries of the People of Ugford.'

From the Nadder the by. runs up to the main road from Ugford (OM1) to Wilton. The *Portweg* was almost certainly along the line of this modern road. The modern by. then follows this road E. for about 100 yds. and then turns N. along a long piece of almost straight by. between Wilton (Ditchampton) and Ugford in Burcombe parish. This is the landscore of the survey.

5. *Andlang, etc. on thone Wuduweg*: 'Along the Boundary to the Way to the Wood.'

This is a way leading up to the E. end of Grovely Forest. It is mentioned in the Burcombe (*Leofsiges Geat*) charter B.985. It is the road which forms for a long way the W. by. of this northern part of Wilton parish.

6. *Andlang etc. on thone Grene Path*: 'Along the Way to the Wood to the Green Path.'

7. *Of, etc. on thane Greetan Thorn the stynt with Grimes Dic*: 'From the Path to the Great Thorntree which stands over against Grim's (Demon's) Dyke.'

In the first place it is clear that *Wuduweg* did not run right up along the present line of road to the NW. corner of Wilton parish. It is probable that it turned off into Burcombe along the track now called (OM6) the Ox Drove. The green path continued N. up the W. by. from that point. The E. end of a great dyke which runs for miles along the comb of the ridge between the valleys of the Nadder and the Wylye enters the parish near its NW. corner.

This is the *Grimes Dic* of the charter. It is not called Grim's Dyke on the modern map; but in a mediaeval perambulation of Wishford this very part of it is called Grimes Dike. The thorn tree must have stood near this NW. corner of the parish—perhaps at it.¹

8. *And lang etc. on thone Haran Thorn*: 'Along the Dyke to the Hoar Thorntree.'

9. *Of, etc. threora aekera brade be westan than Greetan Beorhge*: 'From the Thorntree at a distance equal to the breadth of three strips of ploughland (i.e. about 66 yds.) to the west of the Great Barrow.'

10. *And threora aekera braede be northan than Beorhge on gerihthe ofer thone Haethfeld in Stanwale*: 'And then at a distance equal to the breadth of three strips of ploughland north of the Barrow straight on over the Open Heath to (?) the Stone (Wall?).'

11. *Andlang thaere Wale on thone Portweg*: 'Along the Wall to the Town Way.'

These landmarks have been taken together because the earlier of them involve some difficulty in reference to the modern line of the by. at the N. end of the parish.

¹ The name Grim which is so often associated with ancient dykes in England seems to be derived from the AS. adjective *grim*, 'dire,' 'horrible.' From an attribute

it has apparently come to be a name of the devil. The tendency of people like the Saxons to attribute great works like these dykes to supernatural agency is well known.

Owing to the very precise nature of landmarks 9 and 10, and owing to the remarkable way in which they accord with certain features traceable in the modern topography of the region, I think that there can be no doubt that there has been a modification of the boundary between Wilton and Wishford since the survey was made; and that the SW. corner of Wishford on which Heath Wood stands (OM1) is included in the grant, i.e. was at the time at which it was made part of the lands of Wilton. At the N.W. corner of Heath Wood is an earthwork which is about 60 yds. inside the present Wishford by. and about the same distance from the N. edge of the wood. In the copy of the charter *beorh* has been written for *burh*, a mistake which is by no means uncommon in the charters. Therefore, as I have said, I do not think that there is any doubt that the old by. of Wilton passed round what is now the site of Heath Wood (OM1). The *Har Thorn* of 8 was therefore at the SW. corner of that wood. The *beorh* (sic) is the earthwork (OM1) in the NW. part of it. The name of the *Haethfeld* of 10 survives in the name of the wood. The *Stanwal* ran down that part of the present by. of Wilton which runs ENE. from the SE. corner of the wood towards the Wylfe. The *Portweg* of 11 is the road on the W. bank of the Wylfe which runs down to Ditchampton and eventually to Wilton—hence its name.

12. *Of, etc. on tha Ealdan Lake*: 'From the Town Way to the Old Backwater.'

This is that W. branch of the Wylfe which the E. by. of Wilton follows for more than a mile beside the railway. This is the *Ful Lac* and the *Lac* of the two South Newton charters.

13. *On tha Ealdan Ea*: 'To the Old River.'

This is apparently that piece of the backwater which bends ENE. towards the main river $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Ditchampton.

14. *Of, etc. on Wili Stream*: 'To Wylfe Stream.'

The by. reaches the river just where the railway coming from the NNW. crosses it.

15. *Andlang Stremes eft on Bryttan Pol*: 'Along the Stream once more to the Pool of the Britons.'

See landmark 1.

A charter of the lands forming probably the SW. part of the present parish of Wilton.

B.1030; K.479.

RD. A.D. 956 for 958.

Granted by King Edwy to the thegn Aelfheah.

Hides. 4.

Name: *Be Noddre aet thare Pyrigean*: 'By the Nadder at the Peartree.'

Ident: K. Nodder River: B. Near Ugford and Wilton, on the River Nadder, Wilts.

The extant copy of the survey is certainly of the Saxon age, and may be of the date of the grant.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Noddre and lang thes Port Her Pathes on thone Garan*: 'First from the Nadder along the Town Highway to the Gore (triangular piece of ploughland).'

It is uncertain what was the E. by. of this grant. On the whole it is probable that it ran more or less along the line of the road which forms the W. by. of the park of Wilton House, the road to Stratford Tony. The survey seems to start from the bridge called Bull Bridge (OM6). The *Port Herepath* is the main road which runs along the S. bank of the Nadder past the hamlet of Bulbridge (OM1). The Gore would therefore be somewhere on the line of the Stratford Tony road somewhere S. of where the *Herepath* meets it.

2. *Th' and lang thare Land Ge Wirtha up to Hricg Dic*: (for *Gewirtha* read *Gewyrpa*): 'Then along the Soil Heaps¹ up to the Ridge Dyke.'

3. *West andlang thare Dic on Beornulfes Stan*: 'West along the Dyke to Beornulf's Stone.'

The later mention of Ugford in this survey might in itself suggest that the grant was N. of the Nadder, and that it consisted of the N. part of Burcombe parish, the dyke being the *Grimes Dic* of the *Leofsiges Gete* of the Ditchampton charters. But in that case the orientation of this landmark would demand the assumption that the survey was taken against the clock, a thing so rare in the practice of AS. surveyors as to be highly improbable in this or any

¹ The reading is, I think, certain. I fancy that the reference is to what were known in later topography as 'balls,' i.e. heaps of

earth thrown up to mark boundaries. The field-name Ball, due to the former presence of such landmarks, is very common in Hants.

other case. The ridge dyke must have been on the top of the ridge on the S. by. of Wilton parish, and have run along the W. part of that S. by. No traces of a dyke are marked in OM6 on this part of the ridge, though such traces exist further W. on the S. by. of Burcombe. But the dyke may have been small; and the present traces may seem to be those of nothing more than an ordinary field ditch, and so the ordnance surveyors may have not thought it necessary to insert them.

Beornulfes Stan must have been somewhere on the S. by.

The landmarks which follow, until *Ugganford* is reached, are not determinable with certainty, and their respective positions can only be conjectured.

4. *And swa forth on tha Rugan Hylle*: 'And so on to the Rough Hill.'

Possibly Hunt's Down at the SW. corner of the parish (OM1).

5. *Thonene adune rihte on thone Haethenan Byrgels*: 'Then down straight to the Heathen Burial place.'

The by. is going downhill. The burial place was therefore on the W. by. on Hunt's Down (OM1).

6. *Of, etc. on thone Stanigan Beorh*: 'From the Heathen Burial place to the Stony Barrow.'

No traces of the barrow are marked on the map. It was possibly at the N. end of Hunt's Down (OM1).

7. *Of, etc. oth tha Haefda*: 'From the Stony Barrow as far as the Headland (of a ploughland).'

Possibly at the bend in the by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the N. end of the wood (Vesey Trees, OM6) on Hunt's Down.

8. *West be Heafdan aet tha Fore Yrthe*: 'West by the Headland at the Projecting Piece of Ploughed Land.'

At the bend above mentioned the by. runs for a few yards NW.

The *forierth* may have been in the angle made by the by., i.e. may have projected into the neighbouring lands of Burcombe.

9. *And so forth on Gate Hlince's Heafde*: 'And so on to the Headland of the Lynch of the Gate.'

Somewhere on the W. by. between the last point and the road from Burcombe.

10. *And swa adune to tham Port Herpathe*: 'And so down to the Town Highway.'

This is the main road along the S. side of the Nadder, which the W. by. crosses $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the manor house (OM1) at Burcombe.

11. *Thonan on Ugganford*: 'Then to Ucgā's Ford (Ugford).'

This is the ford itself, not the hamlet. The ford was probably due S. of Ugford (OM1). The modern by. goes from the road to the river down a backwater which enters the Nadder $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above where the ford must have been.

12. *And swa adune and lang streames on tha Mylen Ware*: 'And so down along stream to the Mill Weir.'

The weir must have been near Bull Bridge. See 1.

13. *Of, etc. ton thare Swete Apuldre*: 'From the Mill Weir to the Sweet Appletree.'

The tree would be somewhere on the Stratford Tony road between Bull Bridge and the point where the road from Burcombe joins it.

14. *Thonne eft on thone Herpath thaer we aer onfengan*: 'Then once more to the Highway where we first began.'

See 1.

Charter of the lands of Nettleton, 7 m. WNW. of Chippenham.¹

B.800; K. 398.

RD. A.D 944.

Granted by King Eadmund to the thegn Wolfric.

Hides. 20.

Name: *Netelingtone*; *Netelintone*.

Ident. K. Nettleton, Wilts.; B. Nettleton, Wilts.

The extant copy of the survey is post-Conquest, probably at least as late as the end of the twelfth century.

Survey.

1. *Aerest endlang the Fer to Alorbroke*: 'First along the Furrow to Alder Brook.'

The survey begins at the NE. corner of the parish, 1 fur. NNE. of the Gib (OM1). The furrow seems to have run S. for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. to the brook which flows at the W. foot of Gatcomb Hill (OM1).

This is the *Alrbroc* or Alder Brook.

¹ It is probable that the grant includes the whole of the parish; but, as only part of the survey is traceable, this is not quite certain.

2. *Endlang Alorbrokes to Wodeford*: 'Along Alder Brook to the Ford of the Wood.'

The name Woodford Brake survives on this brook at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Nettleton Shrub (OM1). So this one landmark carries the survey right down the E. by. of the parish, and along part of the S. by. The ford was where the road running SE. from Nettleton crosses the brook.

3. *Of, etc. to Stretford*: 'From Woodford to the Ford of the Street (or Made Road).'

This ford is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of the last, where the Fosse Way crosses the brook.

As I cannot trace any more of the landmarks of the charter, I simply give the translation of them.

4. *Of, etc. to Meredich*: 'From Street Ford to Boundary Dyke.'

Probably this went up the S. part of the W. by. to the W. of the village of West Kington.

5. *Vp of Merdich out to Bilham that hit comet to Langforlang suthward*: 'Up from Boundary Dyke to Bilham till it comes to the south end of Long Furlong.'

6. *Thanen to Hengrave*: 'Then to Bird Grove.'

7. *Of, etc. to Cefelandgrave*: 'From Bird Grove to the Grove of the Land of the Concubine.'

8. *Thanen to Abbanberghe to than Orputten to the Fer eft sone*: 'Then to Abba's Barrow to the . . . Pits to the Furrow again quickly.'

Charter of the lands of Bishopstone, north of the Ebble, and 5 m. WSW. of Salisbury.

(For another charter of Bishopstone see B.27, etc. p. 145) B.832; not in K.

RD. A.D. 947.

Granted by King Eadred to his man Elfsi.

Hides. 5.

Name: *Aet Eblesburnan*:

Ident. Ebbesbourne, Wilts.

The survey is certainly of the AS. age, and may be contemporary with the grant.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Bican Bricge*: 'First to Bitch's Bridge.'

Bica is probably a personal name. This was where

the E. by. of Bishopstone crosses the Ebbles $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Croucheston (OM1).

2. *And lang Dic on thone Here Path* : 'Along the Dyke to the Highway.'

The dyke ran along the E. by. N. up from the river. The *Herepath* is the great ridgeway which forms the N. by. of the parish.¹ It is called *Herepath* a short distance further W. in the Burcombe charter, B.714.

3. *Uppan Beor Dune on thaes Uferan Hlincs west ende* : (This might be taken as part of the previous landmark, for both of them describe the arrival of the survey at the N.W. corner of the parish, and the landmarks thereabouts.) 'Up to Barrow Down to the west end of the Upper Lynch.'

Barrow Down is the down at the N. part of the parish, where there are numerous barrows. The lynch was in the NW. angle of the parish. Both it and the down are mentioned in other charters, B.1004, B.27, etc.

4. *Of, etc. on tha Thri Beorgas aet there Dune* : 'From the Lynch to the Three Barrows on the Down.'

The three barrows are probably the barrows on the N. by. where 'Tumuli' are marked on OM1, about 3 fur. E. of the NW. corner of the parish.

5. *Of, etc. and langan thes Smalan Pathes on Rugan Beorh* : 'From the Barrows along the Narrow Path to Rough Barrow.'

The *Smal Path* is the *Herepath* of 2. It is quite common for AS. surveyors to speak of different parts of a road in different terms, according as the particular part of the road which they happened at the moment to be traversing struck them. The rough barrow was probably the tumulus marked OM6 about 400 yds. E. of the three barrows.

6. *Of, etc. andlang Herpathes fornan gean Menandene* : 'From the Barrow along the Highway over against Common Dean.'

The survey runs along the ridgeway along the N. by. to the NE. corner of the parish. When it reaches this corner, which is on the S. edge of Hare Warren (OM1), the by. is just above the head of a small valley, down which the E. by. turns. This is the *Maene Denu*. Its name may be due to its being in two land-units, or to the land being

¹ For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' road 57, p. 106.

held in common by the landholders in the land-unit. This valley is 3 fur. NW. of Down Barn (OM1) in Stratford Tony.

7. *On Sceapacumb* : 'To Sheep Combe.'

This is apparently the lower part of the same valley 3 fur. WSW. of Down Barn (OM1).

8. *Of, etc. on Land Sceara Geat* : 'From Sheep Combe to the Boundary Gate.'

This must have been some furlongs S. of the last.

9. *Of etc. on Ludan Beorh* : 'From Boundary Gate to Luda's Barrow.'

This has vanished from the map ; but, judging from my own experience elsewhere, its traces may still be visible to one who visits the ground. It must have stood somewhere near the end of the broad ridge which the E. by. traverses about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW. of Stratford Tony village.

10. *Of etc. on Eblesburnan* : 'From Luda's Barrow to the River Ebbles.'

The E. by. reaches the Ebbles about 400 yds. W. of the church at Stratford Tony.

A second charter referring to the same lands.

B.1004 ; K.1209.

RD. A.D. 957.

Granted by King Eadwic to the thegn Elfric.

Hides. 5.

Name : *Aet Eblesburnan*.

The extant copy of the survey may be of AS. date ; at any rate it is at least founded on one of that age.

Survey.

1. *Thonne geth hit aerest on Bican Bricge* : 'Then it goes first to Bitch's Bridge.'

See 1 of last charter.

2. *Of, etc. on Beorh Dune* : 'From the Bridge to Barrow Down.'

See 3 of last charter.

3. *Fore warde on Hafoc Hlinc* : 'Forward to Hawk Lynch.'¹

This is the upper lynch of 3 of the last charter.

¹ *Fore warde* may belong to the previous landmark ; and, if so, it would mean that the by. met the down on its face or front.

4. *Of, etc. on Stod Peth up werdne*: 'From Hawk Lynch to (the upper end of ?) Horse Path.'

This path is not mentioned in the previous charter. The next landmark shows that it ran to the NW. corner of the parish, not, apparently, *along* the by. to the ridgeway.

5. *Thanon on thone Bradan Her Path*: 'Then to the Broad Highway.'

This is the great ridgeway. See 2 of previous charter.

6. *Of, etc. on Eangythe Hlew*: 'From the Highway to Eangyth's low (tumulus).'

The language of the survey is here somewhat loose. The Low was one of the tumuli on or near the ridgeway and the N. by. of the parish.

The other landmarks of this survey correspond to 6, 8, 9, and 10 of the other charter, except that a final landmark is added, viz, *Up on stream aet Bican Brige*: 'Upstream to Bitch's Bridge.'

This takes the by. along the Ebbles to the starting-point of the survey, and shows conclusively, what is indeed plain by inference from the previous charter, that the grant did not include that part of Bishopstone S. of the Ebbles.

INDEX TO THE SAXON CHARTERS OF WILTSHIRE.

FIRST SERIES.

A.

Aescmere, charter, p. 184.
Alton Priors, charter, p. 159.
Andbeafdu, meaning, p. 227.
Anstiga, meaning, p. 186.
Avebrick Farm (Pewsey), origin of name, p. 250.
Avon (Bremhill), charter, p. 238.

B.

Badbury, charter, p. 200.
Baerning, meaning, p. 263.
Ball (field-name), p. 293.
Baverstock, charters, pp. 266, 268.
Bedwyn (Little), charter, p. 151.
Beechingstoke, charter, p. 269.
Bishopstone, charters, pp. 145, 296, 298.

Blaedbyrig, meaning, p. 194.

Bottle Farm (Beechingstoke), origin of name, p. 189.

Bottlesford (Manningford), origin of name, pp. 189, 270.

Bremhill, charter, p. 238.

Bremhill Wood (Stanton St. Bernard), origin of name, p. 215.

Burcombe, charters, p. 234, 236.

Burcombe Ivers, p. 235.

Burderop (Chisledon), origin of name, p. 202.

Buttermere, charter, p. 183.

C.

Cat Brook (Bremhill), origin of name, p. 239.

Ceastel, meaning, p. 224.

Chisledon, charter, p. 205.
 Christian Malford, charter, p. 255.
 Collingbourne Kingston, charter,
 p. 216.
Crundel, meaning, p. 217.

D.

Dauntsey, charter, p. 165.
Dilington, charter, p. 150.
 Ditchampton, charter, p. 290.
 Donhead, charter, p. 180.
Dorca, *Dorkyn*, *Dorterne* (stream),
 pp. 178, 202, 207.
 Downton, charters, pp. 149, 150.
 Draycot Cerne (?), charter, p. 253.

E.

Ecge, meaning, p. 287.
 Enford, charter, p. 228.

F.

Facombe (Hants), p. 185.
 Fittleton (Netheravon), origin of
 name, p. 232.
Forierth, meaning, p. 280.
 Fovant, charter, p. 191.
 Foxham (Bremhill), charter, p. 238.
 Frustfield, charter, p. 277.
 Furlong (field-name), p. 285.

G.

Gaet, use of term, p. 199.
Garethru, meaning, p. 195.
Gemaene, meaning, p. 161.
 Grim's Dyke, meaning, p. 291.
 Grittenham, p. 166.
 Grittleton, charter, p. 251.
 Groundwell Farm (Blunsdon), origin
 of name, p. 286.
Gyrd, meaning, p. 194.

H.

Hackpen (Winterbourne Monkton),
 origin of name, pp. 242, 243.
 Ham, charter, p. 224.
Han, meaning, p. 209.
 Hardenhuish, charter, p. 170.
 Harding Farm (Great Bedwyn),
 origin of name, p. 151.

Haydon (Rodbourne Cheney), origin
 of name, p. 288.
 Heath Wood (Wishford), origin of
 name, p. 292.
 Henley (Ham), origin of name, p. 225.
 Hinton, Little, charter, p. 172.
 Hodson (Chisledon), origin of name,
 p. 204.
 Horsehall (Little Bedwyn), origin of
 name, p. 152.
 Hursley Bottom (Overton), origin of
 name, p. 241.

I.

Icenbilde Weg, p. 179.
 Idover (Dauntsey), origin of name,
 p. 169.
Ig, meaning, pp. 169, 170.

K.

Kellaways (Bremhill), charter, p. 238.
 Kennett, charter, p. 240.
 Kington Langley (?), charter, p. 253.

L.

Lacu, meaning, pp. 190, 236.
 Langford, Little, charters, pp. 278,
 282.
 Langley Burrell (?), charter, p. 253.
Lenta (stream), p. 173.
Lide'n (stream), pp. 176, 177.
 Linkenholt, Hants, pp. 184, 185, 186.

M.

Maidford (Norton), origin of name,
 pp. 222, 223.
 Maizeley Coppice (Wilcot), origin of
 name, pp. 191, 251.
 Marden, origin of name, p. 270.
 Mead, note, p. 168.
 Medbourne (Liddington), origin of
 name, p. 209.
Mere, meaning, p. 186.
Mor, meaning, p. 215.

N.

Nettleton, charter, p. 295.
 Newnton, North, charter, p. 187.
 Newton, South, charters, pp. 271,
 274.
 Norton, charter, p. 221.

O.

Oare, p. 191.

Overton, charters, pp. 240, 247.

P.

Parish boundaries, p. 205.

Peckingell (Langley Burrell), p. 255.

Pen Hill (Blunsdon), p. 286.

Penceley (Burbage), origin of name,
p. 219.

Pewsey, charter, p. 247.

Pickledcan (Overton), origin of name,
p. 244.Powten Stone (Little Langford),
origin of name, p. 266.

Purton, charter, p. 155.

Puthall Farm (Little Bedwyn),
origin of name, p. 153.*Pyll*, *Pol*, meaning, p. 198.

R.

Rainscombe (Wilcot), p. 191.

Ray, River, origin of name, p. 157.

Rockmoor Pond, origin of name,
p. 186.*Rod*, meaning, p. 214.Rodbourne Cheney (Moredon),
charter, p. 283.Row Ditch (Sutton Mandeville),
origin of name, p. 195.

S.

Smita (river), pp. 172, 173, 178.

Stanton St. Bernard, charter, p. 210.

Stockton, charter, p. 197.

Stowford (South Newton), origin of
name, p. 275.

Stratford Tony, charter, p. 145.

Straet, meaning, p. 153.

Sutton Mandeville, charter, p. 191.

Swallowcliffe, charter, p. 259.

Swelgend, meaning, p. 219.*Sym-* (Sam- ?), as element in names,
p. 201.

T.

Tawsmead Farm (Alton Priors),
origin of name, p. 163.

Teffont, charter, p. 181.

Thorn Hill (Stanton St. Bernard),
origin of name, p. 213.

U.

Upham (Aldbourn), origin of name,
p. 210.

V.

Vernham Dean, Hants, p. 184.

W.

Wanborough, charter, p. 172.

Wansdyke, pp. 151, 161, 191, 213,
214.*Wic*, meaning, p. 159, 163, 231.*Wic Herepath*, meaning, p. 273.

Wilcot, origin of name, p. 250.

Wilsford, origin of name, pp. 188, 189.

Wilton, charters, pp. 288, 289, 290.

Woodford Brake (Nettleton), origin
of name, p. 296.*Worf*, *Wurf*, river, pp. 157, 284, 285.*Wrobt*, meaning, p. 249.

Wylye, charters, pp. 261, 265.

Y.

Yfre, meaning, p. 195.