

SAXON LAND CHARTERS OF WILTSHIRE.

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SECOND SERIES.

In presenting this second series of the charters of Wiltshire I must repeat the warning with which I prefaced the publication of the first series, namely that this work is pioneer work, and suffers probably from the defects which are almost inseparable from work of that kind.

My general plan has been to give the charters in the order in which they appear in Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*. Of the charters not printed in Birch I have taken next in order those which appear in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*. After that I have added a few taken from other printed sources. As far as I can discover, this exhausts the list of such documents as are known to survive. The British Museum, for instance, has not added to its collection of MSS. of this kind since the works of Birch and Kemble were published.

A few of the charters here printed should have appeared in the first series. I kept them back because I found them peculiarly difficult to solve, and because in some cases I wanted to get complete lists of the field-names of the regions concerned. But the tithe awards of Wiltshire do not as a rule supply that wealth of information with regard to such names which we find in the awards of Hampshire and Berkshire; because in Wilts. the titheable area of a large number of the parishes only amounts to a few acres of the whole; and it is only the titheable portion which is dealt with in the awards. Hence in the case of such parishes only a few of the field-names are given; and it is on the field-names especially that anyone who attempts to solve the more difficult surveys of the charters must depend for some clue.

Charter recording the grant of the whole or part of
the lands of Charlton, 2 m. ENE. of Malmesbury.
B.59, 59a; K.23.
RD. A.D. 681.

Granted by Aethelred, king of the Mercians, to the abbot of Malmesbury.

Hides, 15.

Name: 'prope' *Tectan*,¹ *Cherletone*.

Ident. Not identified by either K. or B.

The survey is considerably later than the Conquest.

Survey.

The body of the survey is in Latin, which will be given in translation.

1. 'First from the place which is called Watch Lea (*Totleie*) straight by the Way as far as the Lea where Couch-grass grows (*Quiccaleyen*) towards the north.'

Totleie was some lea where there was a place where watch was kept.

The whole of the survey is most uncertain; so much so that were it not labelled *Cherletone* one would be inclined to doubt whether it was a survey of that place. Judging from the usage in this and other charters, 'versus aquilonem' does not mean that the by. is running northwards, but that it meets the landmark on the N. side. It is equivalent to *northward* in surveys given in Saxon. Any conjecture as to the positions of these leas must depend on later landmarks, which will therefore be stated before any attempt at identification is made.

2. 'And thence towards the south as far as the Down (*la Done*).'

3. 'As far as the Gnarled Stake (*Notte Stokke*).'

4. 'And from there as far as . . . End (*Cweok Ende*).'

5. 'And from there as far as Odda's Bourne (*Oddeburne*), namely to the Quarry (*Crundel*).'

It happens most fortunately that, amid the maze of uncertainty surrounding the landmarks of this survey, this particular landmark may be confidently determined. Anyone who examines OM6, will find on the S. by. of Charlton a place where the by. coming from the E. abuts on a stream at a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the E. end of Charlton village; and where the by. and the stream meet is an old quarry, the *crundel* of the charter.

6. 'And then along the line or course of the water to the Ford of the Wooded Country (*Waldes Ford*).'

¹ Near Tetbury, Gloucs.

The by. follows the stream above mentioned in an E. direction to the place where a road running SW. from Charlton village crosses it. Here seems to have been the *Waldes Ford*.

7. 'And so straight by a way as far as the Brook of the Roman Fort or Station (*Ceasterbroke*).'

I have translated *Ceasterbroke* quite literally, because I cannot suggest any other translation for it. In the Saxon language the word *ceaster* is very strict in its meaning, and is always applied, as far as my experience goes, to some brick or stone fortification of the Roman age. It is true that the extant copy of the survey is of the ME. period, when some departure may have been made from the old strict usage; but even so it is impossible to say what the *ceaster* was from which the brook got its name. The identity of the brook is almost certain. The *via* of the landmark was along the line of the road which the modern by. follows along the S. edge of Charlton Park, and the *Ceasterbroke* is crossed by this road at the point where the road leaves the park boundary on its way to Malmesbury.

8. 'And then along the watercourse to the Hide (*la Hide*).' For about 5 fur. the by. following the edge of the park, runs parallel with the *Ceasterbroke* at a distance of about 100 yds. from it. The hide would be where the by. leaves the brook at Whychurch Marsh Bridge (OM6), $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Filands (OM1).

9. 'And from there towards the west beyond the Hill as far as Short Slade (*Scorte Slade*).'

10. 'And then straight along the Stream as far as (Cuckoo ?) Spring (*Cucwan Welle*).'

The stream appears to be that which runs down the W. by. close to Griffins Barn Farm (OM1). The Cuckoo spring was probably at the head of this stream.

9 refers to the bend in the by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of where it leaves *Ceasterbroke*. From the bend the by. runs for about 3 fur. in a general W. direction. The *mons* or 'hill' is evidently the rise of ground at the place where the bend takes place.

11. 'And from that Spring to the Way of the Wood at the New House (*le Niwe Heme Wodewege*).'

The way has vanished. But it must have been near the N. end of the W. by.

12. 'And thus by the Way straight to the boundary of Hankerton (*ad metam de Hanekyntone*) on its south side.'

This must be the place where the W. by. of Charlton meets the by. of Hankerton about 3 fur. SSE. of Bishoper (OMr).

In the text as extant the next landmark follows without any interval. But it is at the far end of the parish from 12. I think that there cannot be any doubt that either some pages of the MS. have been lost, and that consequently, something like half of the landmarks of the survey are missing; or that the surveyor sums up the long common by. between Charlton and Hankerton in this one landmark. Perhaps the latter is the more probable explanation.

13. 'And then from that Boundary to the Sand Hedge or Enclosure (*Sondheye*).'

This raises the question whether the E. part of Charlton parish was included in the grant. I am inclined to think that it was not—probably because it lay within the area of the forest of Braydon. A perambulation of the forest temp. Edw. III makes that quite clear, for the *Garesbourne*, which is the great brook, now called Woodbridge Brook, which runs through Garsdon parish, *Wudebrigge* (Wood Bridge), which was probably on the brook about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSW. of Pond Plantation (OMr), and *Garesdone* (Garsdon) itself are mentioned as successive landmarks of the perambulation. The position of *Sondheye* is indicated by the modern name Sundeys Hill (OMr) in the N. part of the parish of Brinkworth; so the *heye* must have been on the S. by. of Charlton near the Rookery (OMr).

14. 'And from it to the Wood between two closes.' Probably near Pond Plantation (OMr).

15. 'And so along a certain Way straight as far as the Burnt Stake (*la Brande Stokke*).'

The *via* may be a forerunner of the road which passes along the S. edge of Pond Plantation (OMr).

16. 'And from there as far as the Old Rood (*le Haelde Rode*) to the north of the (Peartree?) (*del Perer*).'

17. 'And from there straight by the Way as far as the place first mentioned, namely, Watch Lea (*Totleie*).'

Of landmarks 1-4 and 16-17 all that can be said is that

they must have been on the S. by. between Pond Plantation (OM1) and the *Oddeburne* of 5.

Charter recording the grant of the lands of Liddington,
4 m. SE. of Swindon.

B.754. K.386.

RD. A.D. 940.

Granted by king Eadmund to Adulf.

Hides, 10.

Name: *At Lidentune*.

Ident. K. Litton Cheney, Dorset; B. Lidentune on
the river Lidden, Dorset.

It is possible that the survey is of the latest Saxon age; but it is more probable that it is of a date not long after the Conquest.

Survey.

1. *Arest of Dorcyn on tha Tobrokene Strate*: 'First from Dorcyn to the Broken Street.'

Dorcyn is the large brook which forms the N. by. of Liddington and the N. part of the W. by. of Chisledon. It is mentioned in the Chisledon charter B.598, and in the Badbury charter B.904. In the Badbury charter it is called *Dorterne Brok*, and in the Chisledon charter *Dorceri*. The name is pre-Saxon; but, owing to the variation in its extant forms, it is not possible to say what the real form of the name was.

The survey begins at the NE. corner of the parish about 300 yds. W. by S. of Covingham farm. From there the by. runs for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. to the Roman road which branches off from the Roman road from Cirencester to Speen near Covingham Farm, and runs S. to the Roman station at Mildenhall near Marlborough. It is possible that it was at this point that the road was 'broken,' as the name in the charter implies. But it is called by the same name at a point further S. in the Badbury charter B.904 (see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxvi, p. 203).

2. *Anlang Strete on Lyden*: 'Along the Street (made road) to Lyden.'

Lyden is the name of the stream which flows from two sources near the villages of Liddington and Badbury

through the N. part of Liddington parish, and slantwise across the N. part of Wanborough parish. It forms part of the E. by. of Liddington for about 3 fur. from Moorhouse (OM1) northwards, leaving the boundary close to Wick Cottages (OM6). It is to this last point that the survey coming from the N. refers. It is mentioned under the name *Hlydan* in the Wanborough survey in B.479. The name seems to be pre-Saxon. It is no doubt the same name we find in Dorset, the river Lidden.

3. *Up anlanc Liden on the estre Lyde Cumb*: 'Up along Liden to the eastern Lyde Combe.'

This combe is also mentioned in the Wanborough survey B.479. This is the combe immed. SE. of Liddington village, along the bottom of which the E. by. of Liddington runs.

4. *Thanen on Feden Thorn*: 'Then to . . . Thorntree.'

This was probably at the head of the combe, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. of the village, close to Hill Farm (OM6).

5. *Of, etc. on Wllenestan*: 'From . . . Thorntree to (Wool?) Stone.'

This is undoubtedly the *Wullafes Stan*, 'Wullaf's Stone,' of the Wanborough survey B.479. It stood probably where the ridgeway (OM1) crosses the E. by. Whether the name in this charter is corrupted or not cannot be said.

6. *Thanen on Badherdes Slede estward*: 'Then to the east side of (Badherd's?) Slade.'

This must be the depression in the SE. part of the parish which runs up to within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the ridgeway. The E. by. of Liddington passes along its E. edge.

7. *Of, dun Slede anlang there Dich on Bechilde Treu*: 'Down the Slade along the Dyke to Beaghild's Tree.'

In the Wanborough charter a *Bebhilde Slob*, 'Beagild's Slough' is mentioned on this part of the Liddington by.

The by. runs parallel with the slade. The tree was probably about where a road or track crosses the by. a little more than 3 fur. N. of Liddington Warren Farm (OM1). The dyke is called the *Woh Dic*, 'curved or twisting dyke,' in the Wanborough charter. It seems to have run along the S. part of the E. by. of Liddington.

8. *Thanan anlang Bergedune on thane Red Stan*: 'Then along Barrow Down to the Red Stone.'

9. *Of, etc. west onlang Weies on there Tweie Iberges :*
'From the Stone along the Way to the Two Barrows.'

Point 9 shows that the by. there turns W., i.e., that the survey there is going along the S. by. of the parish. Thus the Red Stone of 8 must be at the S.E. corner of the parish. Barrow Down is the 700 ft. hill along the top of which the S. part of the E. by. runs.

In the 1591 perambulation of Aldbourne it is called *Dige Hill*, no doubt after the dyke of 7. In a 1779 perambulation of Liddington it is called Edge Hill. The barrows from which this down was named are mentioned in the 1779 perambulation of land in the S. end of Liddington parish. The description in the perambulation runs thus: 'to the Farmer's Three Burrows athwart the way from Lyddington to Albourne up to Sugerne Way to the top of Edge Hill¹ and then about on the top of Edgell.' Edge Hill is the long narrow ridge at the S. end of the E. by. of the parish. The present road from Liddington to Aldbourne is evidently of modern origin. The line of the road of 1779 must have been W. of the modern road. (For the Sugerne Way see the next paragraph).²

No track is now marked along the S. by. ; but that one ran along it in former times is shown not merely by this reference, but by the mention of a *Scocera Weg* [called *Shuger Waie* in the Aldbourne perambulation], in the Wanborough charter which passed along this line. The two barrows have vanished ; but they must have been on or near this S. by. not far from where the Swindon-Hungerford road crosses it.

10. *Of, etc. on Foer Stanes :* 'From the Barrows to the Four Stones.'

11. *Thanen on Teppen Cnolle :* 'Then to (Tape ?) Knoll.'

12. *Of, etc. on Olencumb :* 'From the Knoll to (Hollow ? or Holly ?) Combe.'

13. *Thanen on Grinescumb :* 'Then to the Combe of the (Snare ?).'

¹ From the AS. equivalent of 'Edge' in place-names I am inclined to think it means a narrow or sharp-topped ridge.

² In the recently published (Dec. 1922) number of the *Wilt. Archaeological*

Magazine, Mr. A. D. Passmore reports the discovery of a long barrow on the N. extension of this ridge, about 5 fur. N. by W. of Liddington Warren Farm (OM1).

14. *Thanen on there Herepathe on thane Pet*: 'Then to the Highway to the Pit.'

The landmarks at this part of the survey come with surprising frequency. The *Herepath* of 14 is the branch ridgeway which runs S. from the main ridgeway to a crossing of the Kennett at Marlborough.¹ It seems to be little used at the present day; but in 1779 it was still the recognized road between Bishopstone and Marlborough. It crosses the S. by. of the parish about 300 yds. E. of the SW. corner of the parish, 5 fur. NE. of Lower Upham Farm. Close to where the road crosses the by. is an old pit, as stated in the survey.

Grinescumb of 13 is no doubt the combe which the S. by. traverses before it comes to the *Herepath*. It is now called Shipley Bottom (OM1). But landmarks 11 and 12 present great difficulty, so much so that one is driven to the conjecture that the S. by. of the parish is not what it was in AS. times. There is absolutely nothing which could be called a knoll on the modern by. at this part. Nor is *Olencumb* identifiable.

15. *Of thane Pitte on Bicendich*: 'From the Pit to Bitch's Dyke.'

This is the *Eald Dic*, 'old dyke,' of the Badbury charter B.904. It is still marked (OM6) as a ditch at the S. end of the W. by. of Liddington.

16. *Thanen ut thurb thone Ordceard*: 'Then out through the Orchard.'

17. *Of, etc. on thare odere Herepath on thone Pet*: 'From the Orchard to the other Highway to the Pit.'

This *Herepath* is the great ridgeway which the by. crosses about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW. of Liddington Castle (OM1). I suspect that the words '*on thone Pet*' have been repeated by mistake from landmark 14. The position of the orchard is of course not determinable.

18. *Thanen on Gosan Welle*: 'Then to the Spring of the Geese.'

This spring must have been on the W. by. somewhere near the little hamlet of Medbourne.

¹ In the recently published (Dec. 1922) number of the *Wilt. Archaeological Magazine*, Mr. A. D. Passmore reports the discovery of a long barrow on the

N. extension of this ridge, about 5 fur. N. by W. of Liddington Warren farm (OM1).

19. *Of, etc. on Medeburne*: 'From Goose Spring to Mead Bourne.'

This is the upper part of the *Liden*. The by. impinges on the stream about 3 fur. NNW. of Medbourne, which preserves the old name of this part of the brook.

20. *Up on that Strate*: 'Up to the Street (made road).'

The by. reaches the Roman road, the *Brokene Straet* of the earlier part of the survey, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ESE. of Badbury Wick (OMI).

21. *Of, etc. on thet Rede Slob*: 'From the Street to the Red Slough (Quagmire).'

22. *Of, etc. on Snodeshelle*: 'From the Slough to Snod's Hill.'

Upper Snodshill (OMI) is still the name of a house in the N. end of Chisledon parish, close to the Liddington by. The red slough must have been somewhere near where the road from Coate to Liddington crosses the by.

23. *Of, etc. eft on Dorcyn*: 'From Snod's Hill once more to *Dorcyn*.'

See landmark 1.¹

Charter said to refer to the lands of Idmiston, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Salisbury.

B.867, K.419, of the reputed date A.D. 948, records the grant of 5, or, according to the survey, 10 hides of land at *Idemestone* by king Eadred to the thegn Wulfric. B. identifies this doubtfully with Idmiston, Wilts. To that place it may belong, for there is no other village name in England, except Idstone in Ashbury, Berks, which bears any resemblance to the name in the charter, and to Idstone it almost certainly does not belong; for, if it did, the survey would almost certainly have some landmarks corresponding to the charters of Ashbury and Uffington which run along the old E. by. of Idstone. But it is quite certain that it can refer only to a fraction of the very large parish of Idmiston; and all I can say of the survey is that I cannot from it determine with certainty the part of the parish to which it is to be attributed. The survey itself is of a date at least several centuries later than the reputed date of the

¹ For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 16, p. 81.

charter, the forms of words being nearer to ME. than to Saxon.

I append a translation.

Survey.

1. 'First to the Old Weir (*Elde Were*).'
2. 'From the Old Weir along the Weir's Head (*Wiresheued*) to the Way (*Weie*).'
3. 'From the Way crosswise over the Dean (*Dene*) to the Holes (or Hollows) (*Holon*).'
4. 'From the Holes to Pease Quarry (*Piscrundel*).'
5. 'Then to the Way (*Wey*).'
6. 'Along the Way to the Dyke Cut (?) (*Dich Corf*).'
7. 'And forth over the south side of . . . Down (*Wirfuldoun*) to the Quarry (*Crundele*).'
8. 'Then along the Way at Little Hill (*Litelbulle*) to the Stone (*Stane*).'
9. 'Then up over Cock (?) Down (*Handoun*) to the Burial-place (*Birgilson*).'
10. 'Then up to Common (?) Hill (*Menbulle*).'
11. 'From Common (?) Hill east to the Street (made road), (*Strete*).'
12. 'Along the Street to Eagle Barrow (*Ernebergh*).'
13. 'Then south to the Stone (*Stone*).'
14. 'From the Stone over Bird Down (*Hendoun*) to the Furrow (*Furs*).'
15. 'Along the Furrow to the Bourne (*Bourne*).'
16. 'Then along the Bourne as it runs up to the Hill (*Knolle*) at Narrow Way (*Smalwey*).'
17. 'Then west to King's Dyke (*Kingesdich*) till it comes to . . . Barrow (*Fimbergh*).'
18. 'Then north along the Way to Helm's (?) Boundary (*Hehelves* [sic] *Landschere*).'
19. 'Then along the Way crosswise over the Barrow of the Brownings (*Brouningbergh*) on its north side, on the north side of the Way (at a distance of the breadth of ?) ten strips of plough land.'
20. 'Then to the Dyke (*Dich*).'
21. 'Then it goes once more to the Old Weir (*Elde-were*).'

I have a general impression that this piece of land is the N. part of the present parish, probably the land-unit of Idmiston only, excluding, that is to say, Porton. The

old weir of 1 may have been where the river Bourne crosses the N. by. of the parish at Little Boscombe (OM6), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. of Boscombe village. The dean of 3 is possibly the long valley which the N. by. runs up E. of the Bourne. The next landmark which may possibly be determinable is the *straet* of 11. As far as I can see, and that is not very far in relation to this survey, this cannot be the Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester, for that crosses the N. by. only about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of the Bourne. If there is anything in this determination of the survey, then I think the *straet* is the great ridgeway which runs through this part of Wilts.¹ A branch of this ran to Figsbury Camp (OM1); and this may have formed part of the E. by. of the parish, which would account for the by. running along the *straet* as described in 12. The *Handoune* of 11 may be the ridge on which the NE. corner of the parish lies. This is rendered possible by the fact that the *Hendoune* of 14 is almost certainly the same down; and this ridge extends far S. into the parish, and would be crossed by the by. on its return W. towards the Bourne.

Either of the two tumuli on the E. by. may be the Eagle Barrow of 12. Thence the by. went S. to a stone (13), and then turned W. to the down above mentioned. From there it went to the Bourne. It is here following a line which has disappeared from the modern map, the old S. by. of the land-unit of Idmiston, which separated it from what was probably in those days the separate land-unit of Porton. It is impossible to say where it reached the Bourne, but it would be somewhere between the villages of Idmiston and Porton. The knoll of 16 must be the ridge-end opposite Idmiston village; and therefore the passage along the Bourne indicated in the same landmark must have been northwards. Here again the by., always vague, becomes more vague. One consideration is worth mentioning, namely that in these down land-units there is a marked tendency for the breadth to remain much the same from end to end of the unit. Therefore the winding track which runs up the valley just N. of the knoll above mentioned, and continues to the W. by. of the parish, may represent in a general way the line of the old by. W. of the

¹ See 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 28, p. 87.

Bourne. This track may be the *Smal Weg* of 16 and the way of 18. Of *Fimbergh* of 17 there does not appear to remain any trace. But the very curious wording of 19 is borne out in a remarkable way by the modern map. The survey mentions a barrow which is the breadth of ten strips of ploughland N. of a way. That would be about 220 yds. There is a tumulus on the W. by. almost exactly 220 yds. N. of a way or track which crosses the by. a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of the NW. corner of the parish. I suspect that this track is on the line of the way of 19, and that the barrow is the *Brouningbergh* of the same landmark. The dyke of 20 began probably at that NW. angle of the parish, and continued along the modern straight line of the N. by. to the old weir on the Bourne at Little Boscombe (see 1).

Let no one imagine that I have put forward this suggestion as to the old line of the by. of the Idmiston charter with any confidence. It does, at the same time, fit in to a certain extent with the hypothesis which is almost necessitated by the small hidage of the grant, that the grant is of an original land-unit of Idmiston only.

Charters relating to the lands of West Knoyle, 6 m.
N. of Shaftesbury.

B.870. K.422.

RD. A.D. 948.

Granted by king Eadred to the thegn Aelfheah.

Hides. 10.

Name: *Cnugel*.

Ident. K. Knoyle, Wilts.; B. Knoyle, Wilts.

B.956. K.462.

RD. A.D. (about) 956.

Granted by king Eadwig to his vassal Wiferth.

Hides. 10.

Name: *Cnugel*.

Ident. K. Knoyle, Wilts.; B. Knoyle, Wilts.

The survey of the first charter is of the AS. age. That of the second appears to be a somewhat inaccurate copy of an original of the AS. age.

Survey of B.870.

1. *Aerest on Ealdan Dic*: 'First to the Old Dyke.'

The survey begins at the SE. corner of the parish.

The *dic* seems to run the whole way along the E. by. of the parish. See last landmark of the survey.

2. *Of, etc. on Cigean Cytan*: 'From the Old Dyke to . . . Cottage.'

3. *Of, etc. on Cuffes Cnol*: 'From . . . Cottage to Cuff's Knoll.'

4. *Of, etc. on Widan Leage*: 'From Cuff's Knoll to Wide Lea.'

5. *Of, etc. on Wulfa Broce*: 'From Wide Lea to Wolves' Brook.'

This is the brook which runs S. from the southernmost point of the parish to Knowl in Mere parish. That name is probably reminiscent of the Cuff's Knoll of 3. But the actual knoll stands about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE. of this place, about 3 fur. ENE. of Park Corner (OM1). The cottages of 2 must have stood between the knoll and the SE. corner of the parish.

6. *Of, etc. on Wealinga Ham*: 'From Wolves' Brook to the House of the Descendants of the Welshman.'

This must have been on this S. by. about 3 fur. WSW. of Bush Farm (OM1).

7. *Of, etc. on Winter Burnan*: 'From the House, etc. to Winterbourne (i.e. the bourne which flows only in winter).'

This is the stream which comes down the S. part of the W. by. about 1 fur. E. of Chaddenwick Farm (OM1).

8. *Of, etc. on Nunnena Dene*: 'From Winterbourne to Nuns' Dean.'

The dean along which the W. by. runs is just N. of West Hill Farm (OM1).

9. *Of, etc. on Scearpan Dune*: 'From Nuns' Dean to Sharp Down.'

This must have been the down at the N. and NW. end of the parish, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW. of Keysley Farm (OM1).

10. *Of, etc. on Laweorc Dune*: 'From Sharp Down to Lark Down.'

This is the down at the NE. corner of the parish, 5 fur. ENE. of Old Willoughby Hedge (OM1).

11. *Of, etc. eft on Ealdan Dic*: 'From Lark Down once more to the Old Dyke.'

One of two things is the case. Either the old dyke ran the whole two miles down this E. by. of the parish.

It is noticeable that this by. is fairly straight, ignores natural features, and has none of those steps in it which indicate that a by. is following the balks of ploughlands. Or it is possible that there were two old dykes in the survey; and the copyist, when he came to the second of them, thought it was the first, and left out the other landmarks. The former supposition is perhaps the more probable.

Survey of B.956.

1. *In thaes Cumbes Heafde to thas Cinges Gemere:*
'In (sic) the Head of the Combe to the King's Boundary.'

Like the former survey it begins at the SE. corner of the parish. The combe is at the head of the brook which flows S. See 1 of the previous charter.

2. *West ofer thone Cnol:* 'West over the Knoll.'

This is *Cuffes Cnol* of the previous survey. See 3.

3. *To thaen Seoh Tore* (read *Slab Thorn*): 'To the Blackthorn (*sloe thorn*).'

4. *To Thru Broce:* 'To Trough Brook.'

This is the brook which flows along the S. by. on the S. edge of Common Wood (OM6), the wood immed. SE. of Bush Farm (OM1).

The blackthorn was on the S. by. somewhere to the E. of this wood.

5. *Of, etc. on Wulfa Broc:* 'From the Brook of the Trough to Wolves' Brook.'

See 5 of previous charter.

6. *Thonan on Welinga Ham:* 'Then to the House of the descendants of the Welshman.'

See 6 of previous charter.

7. *Thonan on Winterburnan:* 'Then to Winterbourne.'

See 7 of previous charter.

8. *Thanon on Nunnena Dene on thes Hlincs Heafod:*
'Then to Nuns' Dean to the Headland of the Lynch.'

For Nuns' Dean see 8 of last charter. The headland was probably at the NW. corner of the parish.

9. *Thanon to Sabl Beorge:* 'Then to the Barrow of the Sallow Tree.'

This is the tumulus at the N. corner of the parish, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. of Keysley Farm (OM1). The tumulus

is in a hollow, a place in which a sallow tree might be expected to grow.

10. *Thaer of dune andlanges Shlades up andlang Dene up to Gosa Beorge*: 'Then down along the Slade up along the Dean up to Geese Barrow.'

The NE. by. of the parish ascends the dean in which *Sealh Beorb* of 9 stands. Geese Barrow must have been at the NE. corner of the parish. No traces of it are marked on the map. See 10 of the previous charter.

11. *And so to Eadan* (read *Ealdan*) *Dic*: 'And so to the Old Dyke.'

See note on 11 of previous charter.

12. *Andlang Eadan* (*Ealdan*) *Dic to thas Cumbes Heafode*: 'Along the Old Dyke to the Head of the Combe.'

See 1 of this charter.

Charter said to relate to the lands of Laverstock, 1½ m.

NE. of Salisbury.

B.879. K.428.

RD. A.D. 949.

Granted by king Eadred to his man Aelfsige.

Hides. 1.

Name: *Winterburna*.

Ident. K. Laver, Dorset.; B. Near Laverstock, Wilts.

The grant is so very small that it would for that reason only be very difficult to determine its boundaries. Laverstock is certainly on a stream called Winterbourne; and that renders the general identification probable at any rate. But, if so, then the bourne had also the name *Laefer*, a stream which is mentioned five times in the survey of the charter.

I am not absolutely convinced that the identification is right; and I cannot make anything of the survey on the assumption that it refers to a part of Laverstock. That being so, I shall merely give its translation for the benefit of any future enquirer who may wish to attempt to solve it.

Survey.

'These are the bounds of the hide at Winterbourne: first from Byrhtferth's Low (tumulus) (*Byrhtferthes Hlaewe*) along the Camp Way (*Burhweges*) to Beornwin's Stone

(*Beornwyne Stane*): from the Stone along the Camp Way to the Stoneheap (*Stan Hypan*): then down along the Bourne as the Laefer (*Laefer*) flows to the Old Lynch (*Healdan Hlince*): then as the Laefer flows to the end of Deep Ford (*Deopan Fordes Ende*): from the Ford as the Laefer flows to Chapmen's (Traders') Ford (*Chypmanna Ford*): from the Ford as the Laefer flows to Horse Spring (*Hors Wyllle*): then as the Laefer flows once more to Byrhtferth's Low.'

Charters which may possibly refer to the lands of one or more of the Winterbournes.

B.886 is a charter whereby Ethred, king of the West Saxons, granted 25 hides *bi Winterborne* to prince Wulfere at the reputed, but almost certainly mistaken, date A.D. 869.

Birch queries it as belonging to a Winterbourne in Wilts. I cannot trace its boundaries on those of any of the Wiltshire Winterbournes. The name Winterbourne is so common in England that there is every possibility that it refers to a Winterbourne in some other county.

I give the translation of the survey in case it may assist some other enquirer to solve the question of its locality.

Survey.

First to the Camp at the End.¹ And so on to Cat Hole (or Hollow). Then to the Camp of the Steep Slope. Then to Crows' Camp. Then to Dodda's Pond. Then to Narrow Way. Then to the Camp of the (Oak-tree at the Ditch?) Then to White Stone. Then to the Farm (possibly Stone) on the stream. Then on by White Way. Then to the Red Slough. Then to Straight Way. Then to Egelferth's Farm (possibly Stone). Then to Wolves' Camp. Then to (Press?) Pit.² Then to David's Dyke. Then again to the Camp at the End.

I suspect this to be a Dorset charter. But I have not as yet had time to attempt the solution of the surveys of that county. The frequent reference to camps suggests very strongly that it refers to land on a down.

¹ *Ende* as a term is probably the same as that word 'end' so common in modern English place-names. What it means is quite uncertain.

² This term *Wringput* occurs in other charters. I suspect that it was a pit constructed to catch the liquor from some press, perhaps a cider press.

B.1145 records a grant of 10 hides of land by king Eadgar to the thegn Eadric *at Winter Burnan* at a date A.D. 922 of very doubtful accuracy.

Birch identifies it doubtfully with Winterbourne Monkton, Wilts, and then adds, by an extraordinary error, 'and Easton, co. Wilts.' This mistake is due to misinterpretation of the heading of the charter, which is interesting, and therefore worth translating:—

'This is the land-charter of the ten hides at Winterbourne which king Eadgar chartered to Eadric his thegn in perpetual possession, five hides of land in individual holding to the west of the village (*be westan tune*) and five hides in common occupation to the east of the village (*be eastan tune*).'

I cannot identify the grant, but I give a translation of the survey.

Survey.

'These are the land boundaries of the five hides of land in private occupation at Winterbourne on the west side of the village: First at the Hoar Stone (on the near side of ?) Winter Bourne. Then along Bourne on the Stumps of the Eldertrees. Then from etc. along Dyke to the Pond. From etc. to the old Mead Dyke. Then along the Dyke to the Way. Then along the Way to the Barrow where thistles grow on its south side. Then along the Way to the Dyke. Then along the Dyke to the Hoar Stone on Hay Down. Then along the Furrow up to the Headland of the Ploughland. Then on by the Headland to Stone Pond on its north side. Then from etc. to the stump of the Peartree. Then from etc. to the Thorntree. Then from etc. to the Low (tumulus) up to (on ?) Wheat Hill. From the Low along the furrows again to Winterbourne to the Hoar Stone.'

There is added: 'Then there are five hides of common land on the east side of the village on the common (boundary ?)¹ as it thereto belongs.'

It looks as if the survey referred solely to the land in private occupation to the west of the village.

¹ I have given the ordinary translation of *meorce*. But I suspect that it has some unusual meaning in this passage, implying

not merely the boundary, but a breadth of land on the boundary.

It may be an accident, and is so, I think, that two of the above names have some correspondence with names on or near the by. of Winterbourne Bassett. The Stone Pond (*Stan Mere*) might have its existence recorded in the name Stanmore Copse on the W. by. of the parish. The change from *-mere* in AS. place-names to *-more* in modern names is quite common. Again the name of the Hay Down (*Hig Dun*) may survive, in part at any rate, in that of Highden in Broad Hinton, a furlong N. of the N. by. of Winterbourne. This is indeed very doubtful; but in the Berks charter attributed to Kennett, but really of the N. part of Hungerford parish, a *Hydene*, possibly *Hig Denu*, 'Hay Dean,' has given its name to Hidden Farm.

But, as I have said, I suspect that these partial correspondences are accidental, for the rest of the survey cannot be reconciled with the modern bounds of Winterbourne Bassett.

B.1192 is merely a survey of two hides *aet Winterburnan*. The part of the charter recording the grant has not survived. Birch and Earle identify it conjecturally with Winterbourne Monkton in Wilts. A ME. form of the survey is given in B.1193. The bounds of so small a grant would be sure to present some difficulty at the present day. I am almost sure that the land is not in Winterbourne Monkton.

Survey.

'First from Chapmen's Dean along the Furrow inside . . . Knowl, inside (to ?) the Way. Then from etc. at the North Gate to the Narrow Path. From etc. to the Army Way (*Herestret*). Then along the Army Way to the Red Stone (*Readan Han*). Then from etc. along the Furrow again to Chapmen's Dean.

Charter relating to the lands of Broad Chalke, Bower Chalke, Ebbesborne Wake, Alvediston (?), Berwick St. John, Tollard Royal, together with appended surveys of parcels of land in Berwick St. John, and also a parcel of land in Broad Chalke, and also of the lands of Semley.

B.917. K.436.

RD. A.D. 955.

Granted by king Eadwig to Wilton abbey.

Hides. 100.

Name : *Aet Cheolcum, aet Ceolcum.*

Ident. K. none. B. Broad Chalk and Bower Chalk, Wilts.

The survey, judging from the forms of words, appears to belong to the early Norman age.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on astewearde be eastan Stoke thare Hine Lande :* 'First on the east side to the east of Stoke, of the Labourers' Ploughlands.'

The survey begins where the E. by. of Broad Chalke crosses the Ebbel about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Stoke Farthing, which is the *Stoke* of this landmark. (The land of Stoke Farthing N. of the river is the subject of a special survey appended to this present charter). At this point on the river stood the *Bican Brigg*, 'Bitch's Bridge,' of the charters B.1004 and B.832 of Bishopstone.

2. *Up of Ebbeles Burnan and lang anre Ealdre Dic with Aelfheages Land Gemaero :* 'Up from Ebbel's Bourne along an Old Dyke over against the Balk of Aelfheah's Ploughland.'

The survey runs S. along the E. by. of Broad Chalke. The exact site of this ploughland is shown by the next landmark. It was where the by. makes a very short bend E. about 400 yds. S. of the Ebbel. The dyke would run S. from the river to this point.

3. *Thanne aet thare Diche Ende hit byhth east aenne aeker innan Aelfheages Land :* 'Then at the end of the Dyke it (the by.) bends east for (the breadth of) one strip of ploughland into Aelfheah's Ploughland.' The dyke ended at this bend. The breadth of a strip of ploughland would be approximately 22 yds. ; and that is, as far as can be measured on OM6, the length of this short bend in the modern by. It looks as if Aelfheah's ploughland were in Bishopstone.

4. *Thanne at thas Akeres Up Ende hit fehth on tha Land Gewyrpu* (read *Gewyrpum*) *up oth Land Scare Hlinc :* 'Then at the Top End of the Strip of Ploughland it abuts on the Heaps of Earth (Balls) up as far as the Boundary Lynch.'

The by. passes from the last bend along a series of heaps of earth, which must, I think, refer to 'balls' used to mark boundaries, to a lynch which must have been on the steep NE. slope of Knighton Hill (OM1).

5. *Fram, etc. up andlang thara Land Gewyrpa oth Wuduburb Hylle*: 'From the Lynch up along the Earth Heaps as far as the Hill of the Camp of the Wood.'

The *Wuduburb* is the earthworks SE. of Knighton Hill (OM1).

6. *Thanne bybth hit thaer west on thare Cnihtaland anner*: 'Then it bends west to the Ploughland of the Servants for (a breadth of) one Strip of Ploughland.'

This bend is due E. of the N. end of the earthworks. Part of the name of the *Cnihta Land* survives in that of Knighton Hill (OM1).

7. *Thonne thanan eft andlang thara Land Gewyrpa*: 'Then again along the Earth Heaps.'

The by. continues S.

8. *That thwyres ofer Middel Dune oth that hit cymth to tham Hathenum Byrgelsum*: 'Then obliquely over Middle Down till it comes to the Heathen Burial-places.'

Middle Down is the hill on this E. by. 3 fur. ESE. of the S. end of the earthworks (OM1). The heathen burial-places must have been very near to where the Roman road crosses the by.

9. *Thonne forth ofer tha Thry Crundelas oth that hit cymth to than Thorne*: 'Then on over the Three Quarries till it comes to the Thorntree.'

The thorn tree was evidently, as is shown by the next landmark, at the SE. corner of the parish, where the E. by. meets Grim's Ditch (OM1).

In the survey attached to the South Damerham (Hants) charter, B.817, Grim's Ditch is called *Strete Dic*, referring to the fact that it abuts on the Roman road from Old Sarum to Dorchester. The *Thry Crundelas* are mentioned in the so-called Ebbesborne charters (B.863. B.690. B.27 and K.698); and the reference there shows that they lay S. of the Roman road.

10. *And thar to Wege*: 'And then to the Way.'

The survey now begins to pass W. along the S. by. along the line of Grim's Ditch (called *Strete dic* in the South Damerham charter, B.817) to the point where it meets the

Roman road from Old Sarum to Dorchester¹ at the SW corner of Knighton Wood (OM1). This road is the *weg* of the landmark.

11. *And swa forth andlang Weges oth that hit cymth to than Hokedan Garan*: 'And so on along the Way till it comes to the Hooked Gore (triangular piece of Ploughland).'

The by. follows the Roman road for more than a mile to an acute angle in the by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSW. of the S. edge of the wood called Vernditch Chase (OM1). In this angle must have been the hooked gore.

12. *Thonne bebyth hit thone Garan utan oth that hit cymth to Land Schare Wege*: 'Then it bends round the Gore till it comes to the Boundary Way.'

At the gore the by. turns sharp NNW.; and a modern track along it must be on the line of the old *Landschare Weg*.

13. *Thonne forth andlang Weges oth that hit cymth to Chetoles Beorge*: 'Then on along the Way till it comes to Chetol's (Cotel's) Barrow.'

This barrow is mentioned in the South Damerham charter (B.817). It is called there *Cotelesburgh* in the ME. survey of the very extensive lands of South Damerham. It is Kitt's Grave, the point where the boundaries of Hants, Wilts, and Dorset now meet.

14. *Of, etc. that hit sticath on Cheoteles Heafde*: 'From the Barrow it then ascends to Chetol's Headland.' This is at the re-entering angle of the S. by. of Bower Chalke a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Cow Down Hill (OM1). The small wood there (OM6) is still called Chettle Head Copse.

15. *Thanne to Michelin Byrg*: 'Then to Great Camp.'

All along this S. by. of the grant the by. is running through land which must have been for the most part wild and uncultivated; and therefore the surveyors, following the custom of AS. surveys, have taken landmarks at long intervals. The name of the *Micel Burh* survives in a diluted form in that of Mistleberry Wood (OM6), the wood which stands about 3 fur. NE. of New Town (OM1). The old camp is in the E. part of the wood.

16. *Thonne to Trogan*: 'Then to the Trough (i.e. a valley).'

¹ For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' road 71, p. 112.

The trough is the deep narrow valley which runs from Shermel Gate at the S.E. corner of Ebbesborne Wake parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of New Town (OM1), in a NW. direction into the S. part of the parish of Alvediston, where, to the N. of the head of the valley, Trow Down records the old name (OM1). Also to the W. of the S. end of the valley the name Drow Coppice (OM6), about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of New Town (OM1) is probably derived from the old name of the valley.

17. *Thonan to Hlos Hrycg*: 'Then to the Ridge of the (Pigsty ?).'

18. *And swa to Beornhames Wege*: 'And so to the Way of (the Chief's House ?).'¹

19. *Of, etc. to Bican Setle*: 'From the Way to Bitch's Dwelling.'

20. *Thonne andlang Weges to Tilluc's Leage*: 'Then along the Way to Tilluc's Lea.'

21. *And thanne west to Lafres Mere*: 'And then west to the Pond (where the Yellow Flag grows ?).'

The names of the last two landmarks survive, *Lafres Mere* in the name Larmer Grounds (OM1) on the S. by. of Tollard Royal, about 5 fur. due S. of the village, where this pond was no doubt situated; and *Tilluces Leab* in the much diluted name Tinkley Bottom (OM6) which is the valley which runs N. from Minchington Down (OM1). The lea must have been at the marked angle which the by. makes on that down, at the point where the S.E. corner of Tollard Royal and the S.W. corner of Berwick St. John meet. Probably the *Hlos Hrycg* of 17 is the marked ridge on the S. by. of Berwick St. John 3 fur. S. of Pitt Place (OM1). The way of 18 went perhaps along the line of Udden's road (OM6) 3 fur. N. of Minchington Down. The site of the *Setl* of 19 is not determinable.

22. *Thonan to Wulf Pyttan*: 'Then to the Wolf Pits.'

23. *Thonne to Mearc Treowe*: 'Then to Boundary Tree.'

24. *Ands wa to Bitan Dene*: 'And so to (Bita's ?) Dean.'

This is the valley which runs up the S. part of the W. by. of Tollard Royal, forming the W. by. of Tollard Green (OM1).

¹ I strongly suspect that *Beornhames* is an error for one of the numerous personal names beginning with *Beorn*-.

Such landmarks as 22 and 23 are not likely to survive ; but it is probable that they were at bends in the by. the wolf pits near the SW. corner of the woods at Larmer Grounds (OM1), and the tree at the SE. corner of Tollard Green (OM1).¹

25. *Thonne andlang Bitan Dene to Cortes Hamme* : 'Then along (Bita's ?) Dean to Cort's Croft.'

26. *Thonne forth oth that hit cymth thar mon thane chiorl sloh for than buccan* : 'Then on till it comes to the place where they slew the churl on account of the he-goat.'²

27. *Thonne thonan to Erse Grafan* : 'Then on to the Park (Groves ?).'³

28. *Forth thonne to Med Akeran* : 'Then on to the Strips of the Mead.'⁴

29. *Thonne andlang Weges up ongene Garan* : 'Then along the Way up over against the Gore (triangular strip of ploughland).'

30. *And swa andlang Hrycges that hit cymth to Beaces* (read *Beacnes*) *Hlawe* : 'And so along the Ridge till it comes to the Low (tumulus) of the Beacon.'

The reading I have suggested is not by any means certain. This tumulus is mentioned in the Donhead charter B.970 where it is called *beches blaew* in a survey which contains various corrupt forms of terms. I fancy it was at Win Green (911 ft.) (OM1), the highest point of the downs hereabouts. Comparison of the two charters makes that site probable.

The ridge, also of 30, is the ridge which runs SSE. from the summit of Win Green. The gore was at the marked re-entering angle of the W. by. of Tollard Royal towards the S. end of this ridge. The *weg* of 29 is still marked by a track which comes up to this angle along the parish by. from the WSW. The *Maed Aeceras* must have been on low ground ; and therefore they were almost certainly in the valley on the site of Lower Ashgrove Farm (OM1) This name Ashgrove suggests that the *Erse Grafan* of the

¹ In the southern part of *Bitan Dene*, in the parish of Farnham, Dorset, the name Beasden Coppice (OM6) occurs ; and this is certainly the modern name of the dean. But, in spite of a certain resemblance to the old name, connexion between the two is not traceable.

² So the dictionary translates *Bucca*.

But I strongly suspect that the offence was deer-stealing.

³ I suspect that we should read *græfan*, 'pits' or 'trenches.'

⁴ It is probable that *aecer* came to be applied to strips of mead after the mead had been divided into lots held in severalty.

extant copy of the survey may be *Aesc Graf*, 'ash grove'; and that the grove stood near the site of Higher Ashgrove Farm (OM6). The NW. angle of the parish which is now about 300 yds. WNW. of Higher Ashgrove Farm, used to be about the same distance SW. of it. There has been a modification of the by. since the TA. of Tollard Royal was made. At that old angle *Cortes Hamm* of 25 probably stood. Landmark 26 is obviously not likely to be determinable.

31. *Thonne eft andlang Weges to Scyldes Treowe*: 'Then again along the Way to Scyld's Tree.'

From Win Green the by. runs NE. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along a portion of a great ridgeway.¹ This is the *weg* of the charter. Perhaps the tree stood where the by. turns sharply N. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Win Green.

32. *Adune thonne andlang Landschare Dene*: 'Then down along Boundary Dean.'

This dean is mentioned in the Donhead charter (B.970). It is the little valley in Ferne Park (OM1) which the by. traverses immed. E. of the house.

33. *Thonne at thare Dene Ende to than Here Pathe at Heafod Stoccan*: 'Then at the End of the Dean to the Highway at the Stakes at the Headland (of a ploughland).'

The *herepath* was evidently on the line of the road which forms the NE. by. of Ferne Park (OM1); and, judging from the wording of the survey, the headstakes must have been where the by. crosses this road.

Here the survey comes to a sudden and unexpected conclusion at a point many miles away from where it began. We can only suppose that either the copyist has omitted by mistake the remainder of the survey, or that it has been destroyed; or, possibly, that the remainder of the by. followed a line laid down in other records in the possession of the monastery of Wilton.

There are appended to the main survey of this charter five surveys of small parcels of land which, though within the bounds of the main survey, do not belong to Chalke. There is also added a survey of Semley; and, as it is not stated in its case that the lands are outside the lands of Chalke, it may be presumed that Semley was an outlying member of the great Chalke lands.

¹ For this great ridgeway see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, 'Ancient Highways of Wilts,' road 73, p. 113.

Survey of lands comprising the tithing of Easton Bassett in the parish of Berwick St. John.

The survey is prefaced by the following note in Anglo-Saxon :

Thonne licgath binnan thissum gemarum syx hida landes byrath to Dun Heafdan : tha gamaero synt thus genamode : 'There lie within these bounds (i.e. those given in the last survey) six hides of land which belong to Downhead (Donhead) : the names of the landmarks are as follows.'

Attached to the Donhead charter (B.970 K.447) is another survey of these lands under the title *Estune* ; and the charter shows that they belonged to the monastery of Shaftesbury.

This survey will be cited here, as it is convenient to take the two surveys in close juxtaposition.

As far as B.917 K.436 is concerned, neither Kemble nor Birch attempt to identify this piece of land. As far as B.970 K.447 is concerned Kemble does not attempt any identification, but Birch in a note says that it is of Easton Bassett, which he describes as a hamlet in Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts. He is right as regards Easton Bassett, but wrong in placing it in Donhead St. Andrew. Geographically it is in Berwick St. John ; but it is probable that it was formerly a tithing of Donhead, for such is often the ecclesiastical result of secular arrangements of AS. times. The identity of this Easton is not easy to distinguish on the modern map, inasmuch as the name only survives in that of Easton Farm on the SE. edge of the village of Berwick St. John ; and the farm, though marked on OM6, is not marked on OM1. Fortunately the boundaries of the tithing are given on the TA. map of Berwick St. John. As the two surveys follow them closely, it is not necessary to give a separate account of them here.

Survey of B.917.

1. *Aerest of thare Straete aet thare ende hit gaeth up on ane Furb oth that hit cymth to thaes Hlinches Orde to than Ellen Stybbe :* 'First from the Street, at the end of it, it (the by.) goes up to (by ?) a Furrow till it comes to the Point of a Lynch to the Stump of the Elder-tree.'

The survey starts apparently at the NE. corner of the tithing, which was at the crossroads 3 fur. E. of the village of Berwick. Here must have been the street end. From here the furrow must have run up the hill, and the lynch must have been on the N. slope of Winkelbury Hill $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (OM1). There too was the stump of the elder-tree.

2. *Thannen to Winterburge Geate*: 'Then to the Gate of Winter Camp.'

The tithing by. passed right through the camp on Winkelbury Hill (OM1), which is the *Winterburh* of the survey. Probably the gate referred to was the N. gate of the camp. It is curious that the name of the camp has been changed since AS. times.

3. *Thonan to Esnadiche Geate*: 'Then to the Gate of the Serfs' Dyke.'

The tithing by. goes on S., and a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Winkelbury Camp (OM1) crosses an entrenchment, the *Eсна Dic* of the survey.

4. *Thonne to than Stane the ligh on thaere Straete*: 'Then to the Stone which stands on the Street (Made Road).' This is the great ridgeway, now called the Ox Drove, which the tithing by. still going S. crosses $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Winkelbury Camp (OM1)¹ The modern name of the road is due to the fact that before the days of railways the old ridgeways were very largely used for the transport of cattle from one part of the country to the other. '*Straet*' implies that the ridgeway had been 'made' at this point.

5. *And swa on thane Cistel*: 'And so to the (Cromlech?).'²

The tithing by. still goes due S. The *Cistel* must have been on Cuttice Down (OM6) which is just E. of Rotherley Down (OM1).

6. *Thonne to Ealcan* (read *Cealca*) *Seathe*: 'Then to the Chalkpit.'

7. *Of, etc. up on Mapuldor Cumb*: 'From the Chalkpit up to Mapletree Combe.'

¹ For description of this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, p. road 73, p. 113.

² This term occurs more than once in the charters. Its literal meaning is 'chest,' 'box.' Copyists of charters are only too

apt to confuse it with *ceastel* (see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxvi, p. 224). But, unless some remains of a Roman villa be discovered in the neighbourhood of Bridmore Lodge (OM6) there is no reason to suspect such corruption here.

The tithing by. continues S. till it, after passing within 50 yds. W. of the house at Rushmore (OM1), bends W. at a point about 180 yds. SSW. of that house. It then runs a little N. of W. for about 300 yds., when it turns N. The chalkpit was probably at one of these two angles in the by.

The name of *Mapuldor Cumb* survives in a curiously reduced form in that of Maccombe, the name of the combe which runs up N. on the W. side of Rotherley Down (OM1). The tithing by., running N., follows the bottom of this combe right to its head.

8. *Thonne andlang Cumbes to thaes Cumbes Heafde*: 'Then along the Combe to the Head of the Combe.'

See last landmark.

9. *Thonne to Ippan Beorge*: 'Then to Ippa's Barrow.'

Close to where the tithing by. going N. crosses the ridge-way is a tumulus. This is *Ippan Beorb*.

10. *Thonan to Thorn Wylle*: 'Then to the Spring of the Thorntrees.'

The tithing by. continues N. by E. till it comes to the outskirts of Berwick village. Here it begins to descend a little valley. The spring was probably in this valley somewhere near the S. edge of the village.

11. *And swa to than Were*: 'And so to the Weir.'

This can have been no more than a small dam in the stream from the spring.

12. *Thonne on thone Here Path*: 'Then to the Highway.'

This is the road passing E. and W. through the village of Berwick. It is also called *Herepath* on the W. by. of the parish in the final landmark of the previous survey.¹

13. *West* (read *est*) *thonne andlang Here Pathes to tham Heafod Stoccum thaer we aer forleten*: The mistake noted is not uncommon in the charters.

'East then along the Highway to the Headland Stakes where we formerly started.'

Reference to 1 will show that the headland stakes were at the NE. corner of the tithing.

Survey of B.970.

The extant copy of the survey is almost certainly of post-Conquest date; but the forms of words suggest that it was made not long after the Conquest.

¹ For this *Herepath* see note 1, p. 36.

1. *Arest on Offen Weg*: 'First to (Offa's ?) Way.'

The survey begins like the previous one, at the NE. corner of the tithing. *Offen Weg* is the road which branches off S. from the main road running E. and W. through the village at a point about 500 yds. E. of the E. edge of the village.

2. *Than on thone Ellen Stub*: 'Then to the Stump of the Elder-tree.'

See 1 of previous charter.

3. *Thanen on Miclen Diches Get*: 'Then to the Gate of the Great Dyke.'

This is undoubtedly the *Wudu Burb* of the previous charter. It is most unusual for a camp to be spoken of in a survey as a dyke. But it is the ditch of the camp rather than the camp itself which has attracted the attention of the surveyor. This is of course Winkelbury Camp (OM1).

4. *Thanen on Esnes Diges Get*: 'Then to the Gate of the Dyke of the Serf.'

See 3 of previous charter.

5. *Thanen on Stan Stylien*: 'Then to Stone . . .'

I cannot make out what *Stylien* stands for. It may be for the dat. plur. of *stigel*, 'stile.' But the stone is probably 'the stone which stands on the street' of the previous charter. See landmark 4 of it.

6. *Thanen on Elchene Seath*: 'Than to . . . Pit.'

See 6 of previous charter.

7. *Thanen on Mapeldere Cumb*: 'Then to the Combe of the Mapletrees.'

See 7 of previous charter.

8. *Thanen on Empenbeorch*: 'Then to . . . Barrow.'

See *Ippan Beorb* of 9 of previous charter.

9. *Thanen on Bican Pet*: 'Then to Bitch's (Pit ?).'

This may be represented at the present day by the chalkpit (OM6) on the W. by. of the tithing $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due W. of Winkelbury Camp (OM1).

10. *Thanen on Thornwelles*: 'Then to the Spring of the Thortree.'

See 10 of previous charter.

11. *On lang Stret eft (on omitted) Offenweg*: 'Along the Street (made road) once more to (Offa's ?) Way.'

The by. runs along the road leading E. from Berwick village to the first landmark of the charter.¹

The charter now proceeds to give the surveys of the boundaries of a series of small parcels of land which, like that of Easton Bassett, though they come within the area of the main survey, are not, in this one exception, included in the grant. It is perhaps possible to make out the general positions of these parcels of land; but any attempt to determine the individual sites of the landmarks mentioned can amount only to a series of conjectures for the most part.

¹ I find myself obliged to revise my opinion with regard to road 76 of my article on *The Ancient Highways of Wiltshire* published in *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918. What puzzled me in the evidence with regard to this road was the reference to the *straet ende* in the survey of the previous charter, i.e. the Donhead (Easton Bassett) supplement to B.917. What now appears to me to be the case with regard to this road is as follows:—

In the main survey of B.917, it is referred to on the W. by. of the parish of Berwick St. John, on the NE. by. of Ferne Park, (OM1) as *Herepath*, 'highway.' In the Eastern Bassett supplement of the same charter the stretch of it running for 3 fur. E. of Berwick village is also called *Herepath*; and at the E. end of that 3 furlongs is a point called *Straet Ende* in the same survey. In the Easton survey attached to the Donhead charter, B. 970, this same 3 furlongs of it is called *Straet*.

The part of the road to which this Saxon evidence refers is of the type of a summer-way, i.e. a road running more or less parallel to some ridgeway, but on the side, not on the top of the ridge, a road which would be used in summer when the slope of the ridge would be dry, and passage along it would not be impeded by streams or quaggy places. Most of these summer-ways are easily traceable because they have survived as modern roads such as the Berkshire Portway. But in other cases they have vanished in places, especially where the actual valley bottom at the foot of the slope was not so marshy as to preclude the formation of a new track in Saxon times. Such new tracks were naturally developed by the Saxons, a people who lived mainly by arable agriculture. Sometimes, as in the case of the Vale of White Horse, the valley bottom

was too marshy to make it possible to develop such a new track, and then the summer-way survived as the through track of the valley. But here in the valley of the Ebble a new track developed, the present main road down the valley, and the old summer-way fell into disuse, and passed in parts out of existence, save where it was convenient for the newly developed line of communication. Such, at any rate, is what I believe now to have happened in the case of this road. It is a part of the old summer-way corresponding to the great ridgeway from Shaftesbury to Winchester and beyond. E. of Berwick St. John the old line of the summer-way continues for the 3 furlongs which form the N. by. of the tithing of Easton Bassett; and then the traces give out. Doubtless it went along a line to the village of Bower Chalke or thereabouts. But this disappearance of this part of the old summer-way seems to have occurred in Saxon times. At the point 3 fur. E. of Berwick village the modern road begins to bend down into the Ebble valley; and that it did this at the time of the charter is rendered almost certain by the fact that the *Straet Ende* was at this point. In other words a piece of this old summer-way which had been made in Roman times came to an end here; and the later developed Saxon track began. At the other end of the road by Ferne Park there had evidently been a similar development of new track. But on this western side it is probable that the, for modern purposes, rather superfluous piece of road which runs from Five Ways (OM6), a short $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE. of Charlton village, in a wide curve to the S. of Charlton village, with the evident intent to avoid the heads of the streams which rise W. and ESE. respectively of Charlton, and then runs on to Shaftesbury, is another piece of this old summer-way.

Survey of a parcel of land situated probably in the NW. part of Berwick St. John.

Thas ge maero and thas Syx Hida the laeteth but of thisse boec : 'The bounds (of) Six Hides which are not included in this charter.'

1. *Nu fehd hit eft on tha Land Gemaero aet than Heafodstoccan* : 'Now it goes (?) (literally 'takes') once more to the Balks of the Ploughland at the Headstocks (stakes marking the bounds of the headland of a ploughland).'

The word *eft* seems to imply that the headstocks have been mentioned before in the charter; and, if so, they can only be those of 33, the last landmark of the main survey. This would be where the road from Donhead to Berwick crosses the W. by. of Berwick parish at the lodge on the NE. side of Ferne Park (OM1).

2. *Thwyres ofer thone Herepath to North Dune ende* : 'Crosswise over the Highway to the end of North Down.' North Down seems to be Woodlands Down (OM6) in the NW. part of Berwick parish—the SW. part of White Sheet Hill (OM1). The reference is to the S. end of that down, probably where the W. by. of Berwick has a re-entering angle $\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW. of the village.

3. *Thonan to Brydinga Dic* : 'Then to the Dyke of the Bridings.'

This is mentioned in the Donhead charter (B.970). It is the dyke on the NW. by. of Berwick nearly 7 fur. NW. of the village.

4. *Thonne east andlang Hrycges oth tha Furb* : 'Then east along the Ridge as far as the Furrow.'

I suspect that the orientation is not more than approximate. The by. went probably NE. along the ridge of White Sheet Hill (OM1).

Here the extant copy of the survey ends. Probably part of the MS. has been lost.

Survey of six hides of land which lay probably in the parish of Alvediston.

Thonne licgath her syx hide the byrath to Rimuc Wude thwyres ofer eall thaet land the byrth to Cheolcun : 'Then there lies Six Hides which belong to (Ringwood ?) across

all that land which belongs to the Chalkes' (i.e. Broad Chalke and Bower Chalke).

Rimuc Wudu was certainly the name of Ringwood in Hants. But whether reference here is to that place I cannot say.

Tha Gemaero synt thus hatene : 'The Bounds are named as follows' :—

1. *Nither andlang thaere Fyrh th' hit cymth to Hyrel* : 'Downwards along the Furrow till it comes to Hyrel.' Hyrel is almost certainly a stream-name.

2. *Thonne thwyres ofer Hyrel on tha Furb ofer Claenan Dune* : 'Then crosswise over Hyrel to the Furrow over Clean Down.'

3. *Thonne thurb Wudu to Trogan* : 'Then through the Wood to the Trough' (a valley).

4. *Bibyghth thonne thone Wudu the byrth to Rimuc Wuda that hit cymth up on Hrycgwege* : 'The Wood belonging to (Ringwood?) then bends till it comes up to the Ridgeway.'

5. *Thonne eft on Claenan Dune* : 'Then again to Clean Down.'

6. *Nimth thonne on othre healfe anes Hiwiscas that hit cymth to Hyrel to tham Clife* : 'It contains (goes round?) then on the other side of a Holding till it comes to Hyrel to the Steep Slope.'

7. *And swa andlang Clifes to As Dene* : 'And so along the Steep Slope to . . .¹ Dean.'

8. *Thonne gaeth hit north ofer Hyrel to tham Pytte Seis aet Landgemare* : 'Then it goes north over Hyrel to the Pit . . . at the Balk of the Ploughed Land.'

The *Trog*, 'trough,' of 3 is most probably the *Trog* of 16 of the main Chalke survey. That is the great valley the three heads of which are in the SE. of the parish of Alvediston. The survey seems to include certainly the E. part of that part of the parish which lies S. of the Ebbles. It also includes land N. of the river; but how much is not made clear by the survey. The *Hyrel* seems to be the upper Ebbles. It was quite common in AS. times for streams of any length to bear different names at different parts of

¹ Possibly for *Aesc*. 'Dean of the Ash-trees.'

their courses. Worked out on this general hypothesis the survey may be interpreted as follows :—

1. The survey begins N. of the *Hyrel* (Ebbles) at some point which cannot be now determined. I am inclined to think that the by. must have passed somewhere near the site of Norrington Farm (OM1); for the smallness of the hidage, and also certain considerations to be drawn from the next landmark make it improbable that the survey included the whole parish. I do not think therefore that the by. which the survey is now traversing was the present W. by. of the parish, but one which ran east of, and parallel to the by.

2. The by. now crosses the *Hyrel* on its way S., and follows the furrow of a ploughland to Clean Down, probably Trow Down (OM1) of the present day, a down named from the *Trog* which lies S. of it.

The present W. by. of Alvediston in its course S. of the river passes along the bottom of a deep combe; and, had the by. of the survey taken the same line it seems probable that the surveyors would have cited this combe as a landmark.

The by. of the survey probably went S. along the E. edge of the combe, just above it.

3. The survey here seems to reach the modern S. by. of Alvediston and, as described in the charter, that by. goes through a wood into the trough of the main Chalke survey.

4. I fancy that the word *thurh* has been left out after *thonne* in this landmark of the survey, and that it is the by., not the wood, which bends up to the ridgeway, as the E. by. of Alvediston does at the present day. The ridgeway is the ancient highway now called the Ox Drove¹ which crosses Trow Down (OM1).

5. For Clean Down see 2 above. The ridgeway traverses it.

6. The first part of this landmark I cannot explain topographically. The *clif* however seems to survive in the field-names of Alvediston, for in the TA. of the parish the NW. slope of the hill which the E. by. crosses about 3 fur. E. of the village is called the Cliff.

¹ For a description of this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 73, p. 113.

7. Instead of following the modern E. by. down to the river, the by. of the survey turns along the line of the *clif*. It must have passed along the S. edge of Alvediston village. The *As Denu* is probably the little valley on the SW. edge of the village.

8. From the dean the by. went N. over the *Hyrel* (Ebble) to that indeterminable point N. of the river from which it started.

Survey of a parcel of land at Stoke Farthing in the parish of Broad Chalke.

This land the laetath eac but of thisse boec: 'This land which is also not included in this charter.'

1. *Thonne of than Pytte east andlang Hrycges to Stoc Haemalande*: 'Then from the Pit east along the Ridge to the Plough Land of the people of Stoke.'

2. *Swa thanne forth thaet hit cymth eft innan Ebbeles Burnan*: 'Then so on till it comes once more to Ebbel's Bourne.'

3. *Thonne andlang streames to than thaer we aer onfengon*: 'Then along stream to the (probably a word omitted) where we formerly began.'

The landmarks are so few that it is impossible to do more than guess at the bounds of the land included in the survey. It is however fairly certain that the land was the SE. part of that part of the parish of Broad Chalke which lies N. of the Ebble.

1. The only ridge near Stoke Farthing which runs anything like east and west is the splayed end of the ridge which comes down from the N. to a point about 1 m. NW. of the hamlet of Stoke Farthing. Across this splayed part of the ridge the by. may have run.

The ploughlands of Stoke would lie N. of the hamlet. I am inclined to think that the word *gemaere* has been left out at the end of the first landmark; and that the reference was to balks on the S. part of the present E. by. of Broad Chalke. It is just possible that Chalkpit House (OM6) on the N. edge of Broad Chalke village marks the site of the pit.

Landmarks 2 and 3 require no explanation.

Survey of part of the lands of Semley, 3 m. NNE. of Shaftesbury.

This is the last of the surveys appended to the Broad Chalke charter. As it is certainly not included in the main survey, it may be presumed that it was part of the grant to Wilton monastery.

No hidage is stated. The name-form is *Semelege*; and from the fact that the river which forms the N. by. of the parish is called in the Tisbury charter (K.641) *Semene*, we may conclude that the *leah*, 'lea,' was named from the river. The river is now called Sem.

1. *Aerest on Nodre Forde at genon Gemythan*: 'First to the Ford of the Nadder at (what is called?) the Watersmeet.'

This ford was certainly at or near the place where the river Sem joins the Nadder, probably where the modern road crosses the Nadder about a furlong SW. of the junction of the two streams.

2. *Up be Nodre to Chealfa Leage*: 'Up by the Nadder to Calves' Lea.'

This lea is a landmark of the Donhead charter B.970. The modern by. passes S. up the Nadder and then turns SW. Calves' Lea was on the by. 3 fur. S. of Hook Farm.

3. *Thonne thwyres ofer tha Leage west and suth andlang Beorc Oran*: 'Then crosswise over the Lea south-west along the Bank (Hillside) of the Birch-trees.'

The orientation shows that this is on that part of the S. by. which runs SW. before turning W. So the birch bank must have been the N. slope of the ridge $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due S. of Hook Copse (OM1).

4. *Thonne ofer Lind Oran*: 'Then over the Bank (Hillside) of the Lime-trees.'

This is probably the N. slope of St. Bartholomew's Hill (OM1).

5. *Thonan to Reoches Oran*: 'Then to (Reek's?) Bank.'

Probably the N. slope of Gutch Common (OM1).

6. *And swa on tha Stigele*: 'And so to the Stile.'

7. *Thanna to Radeleage*: (read *rodleah*): 'Then to Rod Lea.'

The reading is from the Tisbury charter, K.641. From

it can be gathered the fact that this lea was at the point where the Sem begins to form the N. by. of Semley parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of the village.

It may be that in this place *Rod*, which is a term of very perplexing meaning in the charters, refers to withies growing near the river. Cf. the name Rod Eyot, which is quite common in local nomenclature, and means an eyot where withies are grown. But it also may be *breod*, 'reed.'

But this landmark takes us at one leap from the S. to the N. by. of the parish, and leaves the whole of the W. half of the parish out of the picture. I have not been able to see the original MS. of this charter B.917. But this omission in the Semley survey, together with the large omission in the great survey of the Chalke lands, makes me suspect that pages are missing from the extant copy of the charter.

It has been suggested that the *Stigel* of 7 survives in the name Tittle Path Hill (OM1), which used to be Stickle Path Hill. Perhaps this conjecture is not absolutely impossible; but it is very improbable, because the 'g' of *Stigel* was so soft that it could hardly produce the 'ck' of the modern name. In fact, it has disappeared entirely from the modern derivative 'stile.' I should be inclined to reject the supposition altogether, had I not found a modern Gatscombe representing a recorded AS. *Geatescumb*.

9. *Thonan to Bilanleage*: 'Then to Billa's Lea.'

10. *And swa on se Med oth hit cymth eft to Nodre Forde*: 'And so to the Mead till it comes again to Nadder Ford.'

The name *Billan Leab* survives in part in the modern names Billhay Farm (OM1) and Billhay Bridge (OM6) near the northernmost point of the parish. There the lea must have lain. The mead would be all along the Sem between Billhay Bridge (OM6) and the junction of the Sem and the Nadder. For the ford see 1.

A charter of a large area of land in the neighbourhood of Malmesbury, formerly comprised in the manor of Brokenborough.

B.921-2. K.460.

RD. A.D. 956.

Granted by king Eadwig to Malmesbury abbey.

Hides. 100.

Name: *Brokenberga*: *Brokene beregge*: *Brokeneberge*.

Ident. B. Brokenborough, Wilts.; K.

The survey is of post-Conquest date.

The survey of the charter presents greater difficulties than are presented by any other AS. survey which I have hitherto tried to solve. Even when the landmarks are recognisable as occurring in other charters, they are difficult to reconcile with the conclusions which those other charters would suggest.

The bounds are said to be those of the old manor of Brokenborough; but I have failed to find in the *Registrum Malmesburiense* any information which would make it possible to decide exactly what lands were included in the manor; for, where the requisite information appears to be given, it is found on comparison with the survey of this charter that it is impossible to reconcile the bounds of the lands there given with the bounds of the lands apparently included in the manor. I cannot explain this discrepancy; I can only state the fact.

The descriptive part of the survey is in Latin; and therefore only the AS. proper names will be here reproduced from the original.

1. 'First from the south-east side where the stream *Corsbrok* (Gauze Brook) falls into the Avon between Somerford (*Somerford*) and Waterfowl Pool (*Enne Pol.*)'¹

2. 'From that landmark (boundary) by the said stream of *Corsbrok* to the boundary (formed by) the ditch called Dyke (*Dich*).

3. From that ditch on the near side of Startley (*Sterkele*) as far as 'Bean Combe' (*Beucumbe*).'²

The survey presents at its beginning a difficulty of a serious character. From the Rodbourne charter it is clear that the brook which runs along the S. part of Rodbourne and Corston, now part of St. Paul Malmesbury Without, is the *Hreod-burna* from which Rodbourne gets its name; and the brook to the N. of these places is the *Corsa Broc*, the modern name of which is Gauze Brook.

¹ This is undoubtedly the *Hene Pol* of the Rodbourne charter, and I have adopted the reading of that charter.

² This name appears in the Rodbourne charter; and, for reasons there given, I prefer to read *Benecumbe*.

The position of the *Henne Pol* is clearly shown in the charter of Rodbourne. It was on the Avon at what was formerly the SE. corner of Rodbourne and is now the SE. corner of St. Paul Malmesbury Without. But it is the *Hreodburna*, not the *Corsa Broc*, which enters the Avon between this point and Somerford. It is impossible to suppose that the compiler of a survey in the cartulary of Malmesbury, only a mile or two away, could have mistaken the one brook for the other. But that there has been some sort of mistake is beyond doubt; and I fancy that it was as to the place where the *Corsa Broc* entered the Avon. I think it is almost certain from the landmarks which follow the present one that the survey began, not at *Henne Pol*, but at the mouth of Gauze Brook; for it is pretty clear that this charter includes the lands of Corston but not those of Rodbourne.

2. Takes the by. up the *Corsa Broc* to a point where the old by. between Corston and Rodbourne began. This by. is defined in the Rodbourne charter; but, as it has disappeared from the modern map, it cannot now be defined with certainty. But it is possible that the dyke of 2 was an artificial channel of the small stream which runs N. and NE. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. and NE. of the outskirts of Rodbourne village. The *Benecumb* of 3 would seem from the Rodbourne charter, where it is mentioned, to have been the hollow through which the railway runs just N. of Bincombe Wood (OM1). Thence, judging from the Rodbourne charter, the by. ran through that wood, and then bent ESE. towards Seagry Wood (OM1); and this latter part of it is no doubt that which is defined in the present charter as being '*citra Sterkele*,' on the near side of Startley, the hamlet in Somerford parish, meaning thereby that *Sterkele* is outside the by. defined.

4. 'From there to Narrow Brook (*Smalebrok*).'

The survey seems to run along the present S. by. of the parish. The *Smal Broc* is probably the Reed Bourne at the point where it cuts this by. about 5 fur. due S. of Bincombe Wood (OM1).

5. From there straight along Aethelmaer's Balk (or Boundary) (*Etherelmeres Imere*) to Clay Gate (*Cleygate*).'

From the brook to the SW. angle of the parish the by. runs in what is generally a straight line for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. This was

no doubt Aethelmaer's boundary. I suspect that Aethelmaer was at the time the holder of Stanton St. Quintin. The Clay Gate was probably at the extreme SW. corner of the parish on the edge of Stock Wood, which stands $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the village of Hullavington.

There is a Clay Gate on the bounds of Grittleton, not very far from here. But it is impossible to identify it with that of this charter.

6. 'From there straight by the Public Highway (*strata publica*) to Kingway (*Kingwei*).'

Kingway Barn (OM1) is on the W. by. The *strata publica* was undoubtedly the old track which runs up that by. from Stock Wood, (see above), to the barn. The King Way was the road which passes the barn coming up from the S. through the parish and running to Malmesbury.

7. 'And from there straight to Hedge Furlong (*Hegforlong*) on its east side.'

8. 'Thence to the balk (or boundary) on Dodding's Down (*Doddingesdoun*).'

9. 'Thence to (*Corsbrok*).'

Hedge Furlong was almost certainly at the re-entering angle of the by. just SE. of where the Chippenham-Malmesbury road crosses it. Dodding's Down is the rise marked by the 300 ft. contour about 3 fur. NNW. of that angle. Point 9 brings the survey back to Gauze Brook where the W. by. meets it $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of West Park Farm (OM1).

It is possible to follow the survey with something like certainty for several landmarks further, and then comes a stretch of by. which is almost indeterminable at the present day.

10. 'From that stream direct to the Enclosure of the Hay Ward (*Haywardes Hamme*).'

The enclosure was probably at the angle of the by. a short $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of West Park Farm (OM1).

11. 'Thence to the Way.'

This was on the line of the road which comes from the E. to the N. end of Bradfield Wood (OM1), and then runs NW. up the Norton by.

12. 'And along that Way to King Way (*Kingweie*).'

This is not the Kingway of 6, but one which is mentioned in the Norton charter on the line of the modern road from Norton to Malmesbury.

13. 'And by that Way to the boundary which is called Dyke (*Dich*) i.e. ditch.'

14. 'Thence to Candle Pond (*Candelmere*).'

Perhaps this was a pond from which rushes were obtained, the pith of which was used for the making of lamp-wicks.

15. 'Thence to Wolfing's Low (tumulus) (*Wolfingslewe*).'

16. 'Thence direct to the Peartree.'

17. 'Thence on the far side of Play's Farm (*Pleieswrthe*) to the Hill where watch was kept (*Tothulle*) on its west side as far as the Steep Slope (*Clieu*).'

18. 'And going on from there to the Stream.'

19. 'And along the stream to Street (made road) Ford (*Stretforde*) beyond Tothill (*Tothele*).'

20. 'Thence straight by the public road which the ancients called 'Street' (*Stret*) but is now called 'Fosse' (*Fos*) to the other Street Ford (*Stretforde*) beneath . . . Thorntree (*Bubbethorne*) to the water which is called Ingelbourne (*Ingelbourne*).' The Ingelbourne is known from other documents relating to Malmesbury to have been that branch of the Avon which flows to Malmesbury from Tetbury. Therefore the Street ford of 20 was where the Fosse Way crosses this stream at a point about 5 fur. NW. of Brokenborough village. Points 19 and 20 show that before arriving at this point the by. has passed along the Fosse Way. Therefore the first Street ford of 19 must have been where the Fosse Way crosses the southern branch of the Avon at the northernmost point of Foxley parish, where OM1 places a reputed Roman station at White Walls. This is the first point at which the by. reaches the Fosse Way. The *Kingweie* of 12 is on the N. by. of Norton parish. It is mentioned in the Norton charter. It is the road to Malmesbury. Had the by. continued along the N. by. of that parish it would have reached the Fosse Way 1 m. S. of the point above indicated. But 13-18 of this charter do not in any single instance correspond to the numerous landmarks mentioned in the Norton charter on the N. by. of Norton. It is therefore plain that the by. of this charter passes along the E. and N. boundaries of Foxley. The stream of 19 is obviously the southern branch of the Avon which the Foxley by.

meets 3 fur. ENE. of Cowage Farm (OMI). Tothill of 17 was probably the isolated hill marked by the 300 ft. contour at Cowage Gorse, the small wood on the E. by. of Foxley almost due E. of Cowage Farm. Of landmarks 13-16 no trace survives; but it is certain that they were on the E. by. of Foxley between the N. by. of Norton and Tothill.

21. 'By that river straight to (Cydda's?) Marsh (*Ciddemore*).'

22. 'Thence to Marsh Spring (*Morewelle*; or, reading *Merewelle*), "Spring at the Boundary"; or, possibly, "at the Pond."'

23. 'Thence east and south as far as Black Thorn (*Blakethorne*).'

24. 'Thence by the Headlands of the Ploughlands straight to Wulfgar's Balk (*Wolgeres Imere*).'

25. 'Thence south along the balks to . . . Stonepit (*Wiucrondel*).'

26. 'Thence to Aelfheah's Pit (*Elfheyesputte*).'

27. 'Thence to Little Bourne (*Lutleborne*).'

28. 'Thence south along the public road of the Fosse (*Fos*) to the Balks of the Demesne Land along the Headlands of the Ploughlands to Eastmund's Farm (*Estmondestone*).'

29. 'Thence straight north of the Hamlet of the Sallow Trees (*Saltherpe*, which I read as *Sealbthorp*) to the Slade (*la Slade*).'

30. 'Thence to the Pool (*la Pulle*) north to the Eldertree (reading *Ellen* for *Ellerne*).'

31. 'Thence to the Grass Croft at the Dyke (*Dichgerstone*).'

32. 'And by that Dyke straight on to the Brook of Ceagga's Spring (*Cheggemwillesbroke*).'¹

The only thing that is certain about this series of landmarks 21-32 is that the last brings the survey near to the village of Chedglow in the parish of Crudwell. Except for the *Fos* of 28, not one of the names of these landmarks has survived.

The first difficulty is whether when in 20 the survey reaches the *Stretford* over the Ingelbourne it then in 21

¹ There is the possibility that *Cheggem* term means 'the Spring of the Brook of the people of Chedglow.' may be for AS. *Ceaggaema*. If so then the

goes up or down that stream. The Brokenborough by. goes for about 3 fur. down it, and the Long Newnton by. up it. Which does it follow? A passage however in a document in the *Registrum Malmesburiense* (vol. 1, p. 445) mentions the *Merewelle* of 22. 'All the other lands pertaining to the said villages, and lying between the said villages of Ashley (*Eshleye*) and of Newnton (*Nywentone*) shall be common pasture; that is to say from the park of Ashley as far as *Merewelle*, and as far as the grove of Newnton, and as far as the spring which is called Broad Spring (*Bradewelle*) and as far as the dyke of the clay grass croft (*Cleygerstonesdich*) and other cultivated land called Short Grass Croft (*Shortgerstone*).'

What is apparent from this is that *Merewelle* was on the bounds, not necessarily of Ashley and Long Newnton, but of land which lay between those two villages.

It seems certain therefore that this present survey passed up the Avon (Ingelbourne) along the S. by. of Long Newnton. The river forms the whole of the S. by. of that parish, and also the S. part of its E. by. It is here at the source of the river that *Ciddemor* probably lay, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Hillsome Farm (OM1). The by. runs up a valley from this point; and at the head of this valley, at the angle in the Ashley by., where stands the public house known as Trouble House (OM1), I should place the *Merewelle* of 22, for 23 describes the by. as turning SE. after the spring.

It seems then that the survey passes along the N. by. of Ashley; and eventually reaches the Fosse Way of 28 along that by. Therefore 24-27 must be on the N. by. of Ashley, probably at various bends or angles in it.

The blackthorn of 23 was probably at the angle about 350 yds. SE. of Trouble House (OM1). The headland of 24 is very likely marked by the short bend of the by. about 350 yds. NNE. of the last landmark, and Wulfgar's balk ran along the northernmost part of the W. by. of Ashley. The *Wiucrundol* or *Wivecrundol* was a stonepit probably at the bend in the by. 200 yds. WNW. of Purley Covert (OM1); and Aelfheah's pit of 26 must have been on this N. by. not far from that covert. The Little Bourne of 27 ran probably down that hollow on the N. by. which lies N. of Ashley village; and at 28 the by. meets the Fosse Way at the NE. angle of Ashley parish, about 5 fur. E. of the village.

The survey now enters on the region of Crudwell, a parish traversed in former times by a series of complicated boundaries of the land-units contained within it. (See notes on Crudwell). Even with the aid of the surveys attached to the charters of the three grants which fall within it, and of the survey of the present charter, it is not possible to form more than a vague idea of the lines which these complicated boundaries took.

After the survey arrives in 28 at the Fosse Way, no recognisable landmark occurs till the *Chegghemwillesbroke* of 32; and the identity of this is by no means certain. It is probably the brook which flows eastward about 3 fur. S. of Chedglow village. 28 takes the by S. along the Fosse; but it is impossible to say how far. The landmarks which intervene between this and 32 are unrecognisable, and I cannot even make any suggestions as to their sites. The survey is certainly following some line of by. which cut across the SW. part of Crudwell parish.

33. 'By the said stream to the Dean (*la Dene*).'

34. 'From it to the Public Way.'

35. 'Right along it to Kemble Hedge (Game Enclosure) (*Kemeleshage*).'

36. 'Thence to the Narrow Way (*la Smaleweie*).'

37. 'Along that Way as far as the Boundaries of the people of Crudwell (*Cruddesetene Imere*).'

38. 'Straight along a larger way which extends as far as a ditch on the south side of Chelworth (*Chelewurthe*).'

39. 'Thence by the same ditch as far as the Ford of the Wood (*Wodeforde*).'

40. 'Straight on to the middle of the meadow of the Lea of the (Mead ?) (*Medlege*).'

41. 'Thence to the Lea of the Stone (*Stanlege*).'

42. 'Thence to Eting's Hollow (*Etingebeles*) on its south side.'

43. 'Thence on to . . . Hedge (*Deigetezheie*).'

44. 'Thence to (Charcoal ?) Lea (*Colesleie*).'

45. 'Straight on to the Lea of . . . ¹ (*Trindlege*).'

¹ It is uncertain whether the proper form of this name is *Trind-leab* or *Trind-del-leab*. In AS. place-names *trind* is frequently found in composition with *leab* and also with *del*. Modern forms Trindley or Trendley are also common in field and

local names in the south of England. *Trind* seems to mean a round object. *Trindleab* might possibly mean a lea the bounds of which were marked by 'balls' or small mounds of earth. *Trinddelleab* would mean 'the Lea of the Circular Quarry.'

46. 'Thence direct along the hedge to Broad Lea (*Bradelege*).'

47. 'From the Hedge of Bradley (*Bradelegesheie*) to Grove Ridge (*Grauerugge*) on its south side.'

Of these many names Grove Ridge is the only one which survives on the modern map. The tithe award of the parish marks it on the E. by. due E. of Chelworth village. The tithe map also gives in a somewhat incomplete form the boundaries of the old land units of Chelworth, Eastcourt, and possibly of Crudwell and Murcott, together with an area in the N. part of the parish of uncertain attribution. But this map was made after the application of the Enclosure act to the parish; and it is therefore, owing to the compensatory character of the arrangements made under such an act, and the consequent modifications of boundary, impossible to say more than that these bounds in the tithe award may represent approximately the old boundaries of the Saxon age.

Of the other landmarks under consideration 42, 43 and 44, viz. *Etingheles* (sic), *Deigetezheie*, and *Colseleie*, are landmarks of the Chelworth charter (see notes on Crudwell), but appear there in reverse order, which would suggest that Chelworth did not come within the area of the present survey. They seem to have been on an old Chelworth by. which ran with many turns along the SE. and E. sides of that village, at a distance of from 200 to 300 yds. from its outskirts. I do not think that there is much doubt that these various leas mentioned 40-46 were on this E. by. of Chelworth and the W. by. of what may have been a detached part of Eastcourt lying between Chelworth village and the present E. by. of the parish. The twisting nature of the by. made it necessary for the surveyors to quote many landmarks.

The wording of 38 clearly indicates that the survey is passing along the S. by. of Chelworth. Now a comparison of the Chelworth with the Eastcourt charter indicates that the S. by. of the former did not coincide with the N. by. of the latter; and so it must be concluded that there was an intrusive piece of land, probably belonging to Crudwell, between the two; and it is noticeable that in 37 the survey of this charter implies that it has just reached the Crudwell by. Looking backwards at the survey, 35 seems to imply

that it reaches the Kemble by. at that point, unless, which is possible though not very probable, Kemble had a *haga* within the Crudwell area. If, then, the more probable be the case, the survey passes in 33-35 from the brook in the neighbourhood of Chedglow at the S. end of the parish right to its N. by., and therefore the *via publica* of 34 and 35 must have traversed the greater part of the length of the parish from N. to S. The only road which does so at the present day is that from Crudwell village northwards. But in the TA. map this road is only a by. for two very short stretches of it. I confess that I do not think that this part of the survey is traceable at the present day; for both this charter and that of Chelworth suggest that the lines of roadway in the parish have been greatly modified since AS. times. I think however that it may be concluded that the lands of Crudwell were included in the area of this present charter, whereas the lands of Chedglow may have been outside it.

48. 'Thence right on through the valley to the Dyke of the Wick (dairy farm) (*Wikkedich*).'

There can be no question but that this valley is that down which the present E. by. of Crudwell runs for some distance.

49. 'And thence along the furrow of a ploughland . . . (in altum sulcantis)¹ to Narrow Way (*Smaleweie*).'

50. 'And by the said way to Primwald's Pit (*Primwaldes Putte*).'

This pit is mentioned in the Eastcourt charter. It was almost certainly on the by. of Eastcourt as marked in the TA. at the W. end of the long narrow plantation marked in OM1, 5 fur. SW. of Chelworth, and called Eastcourtfield Plantation im OM6. It is evident that the by. has doubled back W. from the present E. by. of the parish. The *Smaleweie* of 50 is the *Mereweye* of the Eastcourt charter. The above plantation probably stands on its line.

51. 'And from there to the Slow Stream of the Spring of the people of Crudwell (*Crudehamwilleslake*).'²

¹ I fancy these words mean 'drawn deep,' i.e. that they indicate a furrow ploughed to an unusual depth in order to act as a boundary mark.

² I read *Crudbaema* for *Crudebam*.

This carries the survey right down the W. by. of Eastcourt.

In the Eastcourt charter this stream is called *Cruddemores Lake*. In the Murcott charter it is called *Bradene Brok*, a name which it still retains lower down its course at the present day. But it is not by any means certain where this by. meets the stream. It seems, however, certain that this charter does include Murcott, and, judging from the Murcott charter, this landmark takes the Brokenborough by. clean down the W. by. of Eastcourt to a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the vicarage of Hankerton (OM1), where it meets the brook which at that part forms the S. by. of the parish, the *Crudbaemawylles Lacu* of this charter and the *Cruddemores Lacu* of the charter of Eastcourt.

52. 'Along that stream to the middle of Pouch (?) Lea (*Pohamlege*).' This lea is mentioned in the Eastcourt and Murcott charters. It seems to have been where the S. by. of the parish makes a double twist about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Hankerton vicarage (OM1).

53. 'And thence to the Slough (*la Sloge*).'

This is the *Deope Slo* of the Eastcourt charter. It was on the S. by. of the parish about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW. of Eastcourt House (OM1).

54. 'And from there to the Dyke (*la Dich*).'

This is *le Olde Dich* of the Eastcourt charter. It was evidently an artificial channel of the brook on the S. by. due S. of Eastcourt House (OM1).

54. 'By that Dyke straight on to Wither's Combe (*Witherescubbe*, for which read *Witherescumbe*).'

If the reading *cumb* be right, this must have been the hollow in which the brook ran SE. of Eastcourt House (OM1).

55. 'Thence to Braydon Brook (*Bradenebroke*).'

Mentioned in the Eastcourt charter. This part of the brook is still called Braydon Brook (See OM1 am and OM6).

It is not possible to say whether the survey includes Flisterage Wood (OM1) or not, as the landmarks which follow are not for the most part determinable.

The rest of the survey seems to me to be absolutely untraceable at the present day. Twenty-one more landmarks are given. Of these only two are recognisable,

namely the *Geresbourne* which is almost certainly the brook, now called Woodbridge Brook, (OM1) which flows through Garsdon parish from E. to W. The first element of its name is the same as the first element in the name of that village; and secondly the *Idoure* (*Ig-dofr*, 'Island Water') which we know from the charter of Dauntsey to be Brinkworth Brook (OM1). But what line the by-takes between these points it seems quite impossible to determine.

Survey attached to the Brokenborough charter which gives almost certainly the bounds of the lands of Sutton Benger, about 3 m. NE. of Chippenham.

The great Brokenborough charter B.921-2 has attached to it a survey which is described as follows in a note:—

'And these are the bounds of ten hides pertaining to the manor of Brokenborough, which belong to the hundred hides mentioned. This is of Sutton (*Suttone*).'

Survey.

1. 'First where is the boundary called the Roedeer Hedge (*Raheie*).'
2. 'It extends as far as (Kettle ?) Spring (*Cutelwille*).'¹
3. 'From there to Boundary Brook (*Merebrok*).'
4. 'And by that stream to the Avon (*Avene*).'
5. 'From there straight along the course of the river without departing from it to the Mead where the Sedge grows (*Segmede*) on its east side as far as Broad Spring (*Brodewulle*).'

This survey corresponds in respect to several of its landmarks with that attributed to Langley Burrell. But, as I had occasion to say in reference to that survey, it is impossible to reconcile the details of the surveys of the two charters. Yet the landmarks of the present survey seem to be distinguishable with fair certainty on the modern map.

It will be well to begin with the *Merebrok* of 3, for that is described as going to the Avon. It should therefore

¹ The survey is post-Conquest, and the forms of words are consequently late. Here I have assumed an original AS. *Cytel-wyll*, on the analogy of *Cytel-floda* of

a charter of Farnborough in Berkshire. I take it that the name is due to the water 'boiling' up like the water in a kettle.

be the brook which forms the greater part of the N. by. of the parish. It enters the Avon at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Summerlands Farm (OM1) in Christian Malford. 4 and 5 take the survey along the Avon, which forms the whole of the E. by. of the parish. Sedgemoor of 5 was where the brook now called Chissell Brook (OM6) enters the river; and this brook is almost certainly the *Brodewulle* of 5.¹ This brook forms the whole of the S. by. of the parish. That being so, it seems that the first landmark, the Roedeer Hedge, was at the SW. corner of the parish, for it is the practice of Saxon surveyors to begin their survey at some cardinal angle of the area which they are surveying. So the Roedeer Hedge must have run up the W. by. of the parish from Chissell Brook. I have little doubt that the *Cytel Wyll* of 2 is the brook which flows through the park of Draycot House (OM1).

A charter of the lands of Ellandun, being lands in the parishes of Wroughton, Lydiard Millicent, and, probably, Lydiard Tregoze, about 2 m. WSW. of Swindon.

B.948. K.1184.

RD. A.D. 956.

Granted by King Eadwig to the thegn Aelfheah.²

Hides. 30.

Name: *aet Ellandune, aet Ellendune.*

Ident. K. None. B. *Ellendune*, Wilts.

I have said all that I can say about this charter in *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, pp. 181 ff. I shall therefore give merely a translation of the survey for the benefit of anyone who wishes to make further enquiries into the topography of the charter.

Survey.

1. First from the Heathen Burial-place (*Aethenan Byrgelsae*) along the track (*Wegaes*) to the Combe of the Watercress (*Caerscumbae*). 2. 'Then to the Cove of the Meads' (*Maedena Coua*). 3. 'From the Cove of the Meads

¹ AS. *Wyll* in nine cases out of ten of its use in the charters means a 'spring.' But there are cases in which it means obviously the stream flowing from a spring.

² It became subsequently the property of the bishopric of Winchester, and was so at the time of Domesday.

to the Ridgeway (*Hric Weg*) to Ealhere's Burial-place (*Ealbaeraes Byrgelse*).⁷ 4. 'Then along the Dyke (*Dic*) to Hawk Thorn (*Hafuc Thornae*).⁸ 5. 'From the Thorn to the Broad Stone (*Bradán Stan*).⁹ 6. 'Then to Clover Balk (*Clæfer Maere*).¹⁰ 7. 'From the Balk to Helen's Thorntree (*Haelnes Thorn*).¹¹ 8. From the Thorntree to the Brook (*Broc*).¹² 9. 'Then to the Stump of the Eldertree (*Aellen Stybbae*).¹³ 10. From the Stump to the Church . . . Wall (*Ciricean Heow Wab ?*).¹⁴ 11. 'Then to the Spring of the Reeds (*Hrud Wylle*).¹⁵ 12. 'From Reed Spring to . . . Barrow (*Hrysan Beorge*).¹⁶ 13. 'From the Barrow to Cold Barrow (*Cealdan Beorge*).¹⁷ 14. 'From the Barrow along the Track (*Weges*) to the Stone (*Stane*).¹⁸ 15. 'From the Stone again to the Heathen Burial-place.'

The ridgeway of 3 is undoubtedly the road from Swindon to Malmesbury, though at what point this by-meets it it is not possible to say.¹ For *Haelnes Thorn* of 7 see *Arch. Journ.* above quoted.

Two charters referring to certain lands the locality of which is not traceable.

The two charters B.960, K.1186 and B.1072, K.488, refer to grants at a place called *Withiglea*. To the latter is attached the name *Phiphide* (or Fyfield) in a sixteenth century hand. Birch, not having noticed that the surveys are practically identical, ascribes the former to Widley near Southampton, to which I am certain it does not belong; and the latter to what he calls Fyfield near Wilton, Wilts. He has identified *Ucing Ford* in the survey with Ugford. I cannot find any Fyfield near Ugford. Nor can I from the surveys attached to the charters trace any connection with any of the four Fyfields in Wilts, viz. the Fyfields (1) W. of Marlborough: (2) E. of Pewsey: (3) S. of Enford: (4) Fyfield Bavant near Broad Chalke.

A charter referring to lands the locality of which is not traceable.

B.962. K.1188.

R.D. A.D. 956.

Granted by king Eadwig to the thegn Wulfric.

¹ For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 7, p. 74.

Hides. 5.

Name: *aet Eblesburnan*.

Ident. K. None. B. Ebbesborne, Wilts.

As I cannot trace the site of this piece of land I shall merely give the translation of the survey, and mention such considerations with regard to it as have occurred to me, in the hope that they may be of help to some future investigator.

Survey.

1. 'First from Ground Spring (*Grund Wyлле*) to Bron's Ford (*Bronaes Ford*).'¹

2. 'Then along the Brook (*Broc*).'

3. 'Then along stream to the Balk (*Mearc*).'

4. 'Along the Balk to Bird Barrow (*Bryd Beorh*).'

5. 'Then to Rough Barrow (*Ruwan Beorh*).'

6. 'From the Barrow along the Balk to the White Gap (*Hwite Sceard*) to the Great Dyke (*Greatan Dic*).'

7. 'Then along the Balk to the Pole (*Stapol*).'

8. 'From the Pole to Bitch's Low (or 'Tumulus') (*Biccan Hlew*).'

9. 'Then to Middle Gate (*Middel Geat*).'

10. 'From Middle Gate to Middle Down (*Middel Done*).'

11. 'To the Barrow (*Beorh*).'

(11 is probably part of 10).

12. 'Then along the Balk to Middle Lynch (*Middel Hlinch*).'

13. 'Then once more to Ground Spring.'

(Note added). 'And the Mead which belongs thereto over against Homington (*Humming tun*) which is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This is detached mead.'

The mead of this grant seems to have been N. of the Ebbel opposite the village of Homington. That makes it probable that the grant was one of the neighbouring parishes, viz. Odstock or Coombe Bissett. The practice of AS. surveyors would not exclude the possibility that it was Homington itself. But the statement that the mead is *Sundermed* seems to exclude any probability of the main grant being in Homington. The brook of 2 is a

¹ *Crund* is not a known word. I have read *Grund* on the analogy of *Grundwyll* of the Moredon charter. See *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxvi, 1919, p. 286.

great difficulty, because there does not appear to be anything resembling a brook on the boundaries of these parishes.

The great dyke of 6 is almost certainly the Grim's Ditch (OM1), which is called Great Dyke in the Coombe Bissett charter B.1071.

Charter recording the grant of the lands of Donhead St. Andrew, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Shaftesbury.

B.970. K.447.

RD. A.D. 958.

Granted by king Eadwig to the monastery of Shaftesbury.

Hides. 80, which include lands at Easton Bassett in Berwick St. John¹, in Compton Abbas, Hanley, and Iwerne in Dorset.

Name: *Dunheued*.

Ident. K. None. B. Donhead St. Andrew, Wilts.

The extant copy of the survey looks as if it were of post-Conquest date; but of a date not very long after the Conquest.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Heaued Lakes*: 'First to the Backwater of the Headland (of a ploughland).'

The SW. by. of the parish is very complicated, and therefore the determination of the landmarks on it is in some cases uncertain. But this particular one is fairly clearly indicated by comparison with the last landmark of the charter. The backwater, or slow-flowing stream, is a side stream of the Nadder parallel to, and SE. of, the main stream, which enters the river 1 fur. SW. of West End (OM1).

2. *On Hert Mere forder*: The forms of terms are very curious in this survey. They are a late form of Anglo-Saxon. The translation of them is sometimes a matter of uncertainty.

'To Hart (reading *Heort*) Pond . . .'

Probably this pond was near the corn mill (OM6) at West End (OM1).

¹ The Easton Bassett survey is discussed in relation to the other survey of the same parcel of land attached to the Broad Chalke charter, B.917. See p. 32.

3. *On Wormes Hore fordward*: 'To Worm's Bank (Hillside) . . .'

Probably the slope from the village of Donhead St. Mary due E. down towards the Nadder.

4. *Thanne forth be Dine on Laiboc Heued*: 'Then on by the Dean to . . . (Beech ?) Headland (of a ploughland).' The dean is the valley up which the N. part of the W. by. runs about 550 yds. SW. of St. Bartholomew's Hill (OM1). The beech (?) was probably at the NW. corner of the parish, and the SE. corner of Gutch Common (OM1).

5. *On Berg Hore uuewearde*: This landmark is mentioned in the Semley survey, a supplement of the Broad Chalke charter B.917. Comparison of the two surveys shows that *berg* stands for *beorc*.

'To Birch Bank in an upward direction.'

This seems to be the E. slope of St. Bartholomew's Hill, on the N. by.

6. *Thanen on Cealuelege*: 'Then to Calves' Lea.'

The *Cealfa Leab* of the Semley survey above. It was at the N. corner of the parish about 560 yds. E. by S. of Hook Farm (OM1).

7. *On Stanburne*: 'To Stone Bourne.'

This stream forms the N. part of the E. by. of the parish. It now flows through a series of ponds in the SW. part of Wardour Park (OM1).

8. *Up anlang streames*: 'Up along the stream.'

The by. goes SSE. along the bourne.

9. *Than up on Dune*: 'Then up to the Down.'

This is about where the Shaftesbury-Salisbury road crosses the E. by.

10. *Thanen est be Wirtrume oth Bridinghe Dich*: 'Then east by the Hillfoot to the Dyke of the Bridings.'

The hillfoot is the foot of White Sheet Hill which the by. reaches shortly after crossing the Shaftesbury-Salisbury road. The by. goes SE. up the hill, and then turns SSW. along the comb of the ridge, and, after going in this direction for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. arrives at an old dyke or earthwork, which is almost certainly the *Bridinghe Dich* of the survey.

11. *Thanen on tha Gerethe of than Dune fortherwarde*:

'Then to the . . . ¹ straight downhill from the Down.'²

A furlong after passing the dyke the by. turns first W. and then SW. down the slope of White Sheet Hill (OM1). The *gerethe* would be at the foot of the slope about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of the lodge (OM1) on the NE. side of Ferne Park.

12 *Than up anlang Scordene*: 'Then up along Boundary Dean.'

This is the *Landschare Dene* of the Broad Chalke charter, B.917. It is the little valley in Ferne Park which runs up immed. NE and E. of the house.

13. *Swo on thanne Ealdan Hole Weg to Beches Hlewe*: 'So to the Old Hollow Way to . . . Low (tumulus).'³

This tumulus is a landmark of the Broad Chalke charter B.917. It stood probably at the extreme S. end of the parish on the hill at Win Green (OM1). The hollow way is probably still represented by the track which runs up the ridge about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of the summit of Win Green.

14. *Thanen on Mad Alleres on Land cumbes*: 'Then to . . . to the Combe of the Ploughed Land.'

This combe was probably that which runs up through Ferne Park (OM1) about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the house. The landmark would be near the head of it, somewhere near the S. corner of the park.

15. *Up on Gemaene Cumb*: 'Up to Common Combe.' (Probably a combe in which the land was in common occupation).

Up ought to mean that the by. is going uphill. Unless there has been some change in the by. which I have not been able to trace, this landmark ought to be at Ferne Wall Corner, 5 fur. due W. of Ferne House (OM1), and the combe would be the big combe which runs into the hill due S. of this point.

16. *Thanen on that Michle Flode*: 'Then to the Great Intermittent Stream (or Spring).'

¹ I fancy that this is that mysterious word *Garaetbru*, which is always applied in the charters to something associated with the foot of an escarpment (*yfre*).

² I take *Fortberwarde* to be used as *forceard* is, viz. of a line which meets some

landmark plumb in the front. Here I take it that the word means that the by. goes directly, not obliquely, down the slope of the down.

³ For note on the name of this tumulus see p. 30.

Floda is applied in the charters (1), and usually, to a stream which runs in some volume in wet weather, but does not run when the weather is dry. There are many streams of this kind in the chalk districts, and many, too, the lower course of which is perennial, and the upper course intermittent: (2) to the great intermittent springs which break out at intervals of several years, and often run in very great volume. The stream here is Ferne Brook (OM6), which the W. by. crosses near Rowberry House. I expect that it is a stream of the type that has water in its upmost course only at certain times of the year.

17. *Oth Alsiges Land Imare*: 'As far as the Balk of Aelfsig's Plough Land.'

This might be taken as part of the previous landmark. The parish boundary has a curious course at Ferne Brook. It follows three sides of a small rectangle. The balk was probably the N. side.

18. *Thanen andlang Cumbes Hracan*: 'Then along the Throat of the Combe.'

This was probably at the next bend of the by. where the Shaftesbury-Salisbury road crosses the Ferne Brook $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SE. of Milkwell (OM1). The combe is no doubt the valley of the brook.

19. *Thannen on Watdune Beorch*: 'Then to (Wata's?) Down Barrow.'¹

The *Beorch*, whether a 'birchtree' or a 'barrow' was probably at the angle of the by. a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Milkwell (OM1).

No trace of a barrow is marked on OM6.

20. *Thanen on Cheluedune*: 'Then to Calves' Down.'

This is almost certainly the isolated hill which stands about $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of Milkwell (OM1).

21. *Thannen eft on Heued Stockes*: 'Then once more to the Stakes of the Headland (of a ploughland).'

This must have been at the *heafod lacu* of 1.

The *Estune* (Easton Bassett) survey attached to this charter is given on p. 32.

¹ The element *Wat-* is so common in place-names that I have considerable doubt as to whether it was a personal name. But

I cannot suggest at present any other interpretation. Also *Beorch* may be a form of *Beorc* and not of *Beorb*, as I have translated it.

A charter recording the grant of the lands of Upton Lovel, 11½ m. WNW. of Wilton.

B.992. K.468.

RD. A.D. 957.

Granted by king Eadwig to the thegn Aethelred.

Hides. 10.

Name: *aet Ubbantune*.

Ident. K. ? Upton, Wilts. B. Upton Lovel, Wilts.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Langan Forda on Haegdune westewearde*: 'First from Long Ford to the west side of Hay Down.'

Long Ford was probably where the W. by. leaves the Wylye river ¼ m. SSE. of Knook village. Hay Down is the high land in the S. part of the parish. The by. goes up the W. slope of the down as described in the charter.

2. *Thonon forth andlang Dic*: 'Then on along the Dyke.'

This is the old ditch marked in OM6 about 150 yds. W. of Knook Castle (OM1).

3. *On Bican Brache*: 'To Bitch's (Breach ?).' (Land recently broken up for cultivation). This was probably at the NW. corner of the parish, 3 fur. N. of the British village (OM1) I suspect that the name Breakheart Hill (OM1) contains a reminiscence of the old name.

4. *Andlang Dic on Finbeorb*: 'Along the Dyke to Heap Barrow.'¹

The dyke is the old ditch (OM1) forming the N. by. of the parish. The barrow was probably at the NE. corner of the parish on Breakheart Hill (OM1). No trace of it is marked on the map.²

5. *Thonon on Hundes Geat*: 'Then to Dog's Gate.'

This landmark is of indeterminable site.

6. *Of, etc. swa Cynrices Gemaere sceat and Ubban-*

¹ B.T. gives one example of the word *fin* glossed as 'strues.' That is its probable meaning here.

² Is it not to be assumed that, because no trace of a barrow happens to be marked on OM6, that the traces have vanished. I have found three cases in Hampshire in which the remains of barrows not marked on the map still survive. Their omission from the map is not to be attributed to

carelessness on the part of the Ordnance surveyors. In all three cases I should, had I not known the Saxon evidence, have hesitated to mark the remains as those of a barrow. The digging up of barrows in search of treasure etc. is not a pastime of recent invention. The frequent references in the charters to a *Brocne Beorb* shows that it had begun in Saxon, and possibly in pre-Saxon times.

tuninga Gemaere on Wilig : 'From Dog's Gate as Cynric's Balk and the Balk of the Ploughlands of Upton run to (the river) Wylve.'

This carries the survey right down the E. by. to the river.

7. *Thonne up andland Wilig eft on Langan Ford* : 'Then up along the Wylve once more to Long Ford.' See I.

Charter recording the grant of lands at Burbage, 5 m. SSE. of Marlborough.

B.1067. K.1236.

RD. A.D. 961.

Granted by king Eadgar to the monastery at Abingdon. Hides. 20.

Name : *Burg Beche* : *Burbhece*.

Ident. K. Burbage, Berks. B. Burbage, Wilts.

The survey is undoubtedly a document of the Saxon age.

Survey.¹

1. *Aerest on Weale Weg* : 'First to Wall (or possibly, Welshmen's) Way.'

2. *Thonne on tha Eorth Burg* : 'Then to the Earthen Camp.'

This camp is mentioned under the same name in the Collingbourne charter B.635. It was at Crowdown Clump (OM6) at the SW. corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due E. of the tumulus called Godsbury (OM1).

The *Weale Weg* is probably represented still by a track which runs down the E. by. of the parish to its SE. corner ; and it is at that SE. corner that the survey begins.²

My impression is that *Weale Weg* means Welshmen's Way, a term sometimes applied to pre-Saxon tracks. Burbage is what would be called in German a *Knotenpunkt* of watersheds, and, consequently, of ridgeways. I suspect that this road was a part of one of these ridgeways.

3. *Th' forth be Wurt Walan to Mearc Wege* : 'Then

¹ Mr. O. G. S. Crawford of the Ordnance Survey has published a valuable description of this survey in the *Wilt. Archaeological Magazine*. My examination of the survey was made before his ; but we have discussed the various difficulties connected with the determination of the various landmarks.

² Mr. Crawford places the *weg* at the

SW. corner of the parish. But the *eorth-burb* is there ; and the language of the survey makes it quite clear that the camp and the way were two different landmarks. The S. by. of Burbage was, as its outline shows, along the balks of ploughlands. It has an unusually zigzag course. Therefore this way can only have been along the E. by.

on by the Hillfoot to the Boundary Way (or, the Way running along the Balk).'

The survey now begins to pass N. along the W. by. The *Wurtwala* is the W. slope of Burbage Down (OM6) in the SW. part of the parish. What remains of the *Mearc Weg* is probably represented by the piece of track which runs for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. along the present W. by. due E. of the site of the British village (OM1).

4. *Thonne on Wifeles Ham weste wearde*: 'Then to the west side of Beetle's¹ House.'

5. *Th' forth andlang Burg Beces*: 'Then on along Camp...'²

6. *Thonne to Wad Leage westewearde*: 'Then to the west side of Woad Lea.'

7. *Thonne to Mearc Wege*: 'Then to Boundary (Balk) Way.'

8. *Th' west to Igfeld* (read *Igfeld*) *Wege on tha Ac on Fileth Cumbe*: 'Then west to the Track of the Open Country of the Island to the Oak at Hay Combe.'

9. *Thonne andlanges Hagan on Bidan Ham eastewearde*: 'Then along the Deer Fence (Game Enclosure) to the east side of Bida's House.'

10. *Th' andlanges Hagan ut on Rod Leage weste wearde*: 'Then along the Deer Fence (Game Enclosure) out to the west side of (Withy ?) Lea.'

¹ Probably a personal name.

² What this word means here it is not possible to say. The charters show that there was certainly a word *baec* in AS. which had the meaning 'intermittent stream of small size.' Perhaps this was ultimately of the same root as the Norse *bekkr*, which produces the modern northern name 'beck.' For this AS. term see *English Essays and Studies*, 1922, pp. 40, 41. But there appears also to have been another AS. word *baec*, meaning 'back,' or, in topography, 'ridge,' which produces the dialectal term 'batch,' which is found in the SW. counties. Mr. Crawford told me of the use of 'batch,' meaning 'ridge' in Somerset. But since he told me this I have found the name in Worcestershire; and then it occurs in small valleys such as might have intermittent streams in them, flowing in rainy weather. As regards *baec* one Worcestershire charter gives a crucial instance. It is B.1208, K.538. The first

landmark runs as follows: 'primum de *Tamede gemythan* (the mouth of the Teme) *andlang Temedē* (the Teme) *in Wynna Bascas gemythan* (the mouth of Wynna's (?) intermittent brook.)' The *baec* is clearly marked in the modern map; and is referred to in another charter. As far as Somerset is concerned I asked a friend of mine who knows nothing of charters or old English, but has a property near Crewkerne, whether he knew the name 'batch' in that region. He said 'that one of his woods was called Batch Wood; that it was on the side of a valley; was full of pheasants, and would be the finest pheasant wood in the county were it not for the fact that it was useless to make a stand in the valley, because a dry stream-bed lined by hazels went along the bottom of the valley to the wood, and when the birds were driven down the wood, the — things got into the stream-bed and ran down it, so this gun never got a shot at them.' The testimony was forcible in more senses than one.

II. *Thonne to Heath Feld Geate*: 'Then to the Gate of the Open Heath.'

These landmarks present great difficulty. In the first place it must be noticed that the present N. by. of Burbage is not the same as it was at the time when the TA. of the parish was made in the middle of the nineteenth century. At that time the land in the NW. corner of the parish, roughly speaking that N. of the railway, was outside the parish; and further E. the by. passed due N. to what is now the SE. corner of Slade and Cadley, and then went E. along the S. edge of Tottenham Park, passing just N. of Durley (OMI), and joining the modern by. line $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of that hamlet.

Of the landmarks *Igfeld Weg* is the most easily recognizable. The old name of Ram Alley (OMI), which lies just outside the W. by. S. of the railway, was Eilley, i.e. *Ig Leab*, 'Lea of the Island.' The *Igfeld* of the charter must have been somewhere near this place.¹

If the bend in the by. towards the NW. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of Steep Green (OMI) is part of the old by. of Burbage then the statement of the charter that the by. went W. to reach *Igfeld Weg* is comprehensible; for orientation in the surveys tends to be approximate rather than accurate.

Fileth Cumb must be near Ram Alley. It is probably the hollow N. of it through which the railway runs. The wording of 8 implies that the *Igfeld Weg* was in *Fileth Cumb*, and that the oak stood on the way. If so, then the way must have run more or less along the line of the present railway. If Mr. Crawford is right in supposing that there was formerly a variation in the by. at this point, then the fact that the by. is described as running west to meet the way is accounted for.

Wifeles Ham of 4 was probably at some bend in the by., possibly at the short bend about 3 fur. WSW. of Goldenlands Farm (OMI).

Burb Bec Mr. Crawford takes to be the ridge on the W. by. S. of Bowden Farm (OMI). That is quite possible. But it is also possible that it was an intermittent stream which ran down the little valley which is close to the W.

¹ Mr. Crawford notes that there are many old tracks in the neighbourhood, which is just what might be expected in a district traversed by lines of ridgeway.

by. N. of Bowden Farm, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due W. of Steep Green. This point must remain indeterminate until our knowledge of the vocabulary of the charters is far more precise than it is at present.

Wadleah must have been near Ram Alley (OM1); and the *Mearc Weg* of 7 must have run N. from Ram Alley along the by.

The landmarks 9, 10 and 11 are all landmarks of the Great Bedwyn charter, B.1213. Mr. Crawford has discovered the name Bitham in a 1786 map of Savernake. Bitham Pond is in the forest touching Column Ride (OM6) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the W. edge of the forest. There has been considerable change in the boundaries hereabouts; and, as *Bidan Ham* must have been near this pond, the by. of the charter must have passed through the forest along a line not now represented by any modern by. It is not possible to make any satisfactory conjecture as to the positions of *Rodleah* and *Heathfeld Gaet*, though they are mentioned in the Great Bedwyn charter.

It will be seen that this survey ends miles away from the point where it began. There is always the possibility that pages have been lost from the surviving copy of the charter. But in the present instance it is possible that the survey was not further recorded because the lands E. of this Burbage grant were, like it, the property of Abingdon; and it was not therefore necessary to define the limits between it and them.

Two charters, of which one is certainly, and the other possibly, of the lands of Coombe Bissett (3 m. SW. of Salisbury), which lie S. of the River Ebbles.

B.1071. K.1232.

RD. A.D. 961.

Granted by king Eadgar to the thegn Brynsige.

Hides. 5.

Name: *Eblesburna*.

Ident. K. Ebbesborne Wake, Wilts. B. Ebbesborne Wake, Wilts.

The survey is of the AS. age.

1. *Aerest on thone Ealdan Withig*: 'First to the Old Willowtree.'

2. *Thonne of, etc. on butan thone Ealdan Ham Stede*: 'Than from the Willowtree round the Old Homestead' (i.e., a farm steading with a dwelling house attached to it).

3. *On tha Med Dic*: 'To the Mead Dyke.'

4. *Andlang there Dic ut on Stret Ford*: 'Along the Dyke out to Street Ford.' (i.e., the ford of the made road).

5. *Thonne east andlang streames oth Aelfredes Gemere*: 'Then east along stream as far as Alfred's Balk.'

I have taken these landmarks all together because they refer to a more or less detached piece of the grant—evidently a piece of mead N. of the river.

The topography is somewhat too minute for it to be traceable in detail at the present day. The old willow of 1 was where the Coombe Bissett E. by. leaves the Ebbles on its way S., i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. almost due E. of the church. The *Hamstede* of 2 is not to be located with certainty; but it is probable that it stood on the N. side of the river, N. of the E. part of the village.

The Mead Dyke must have run N. of, and probably parallel to the river, from the E. by. of Coombe Bissett to the *Stretford*, which must be the place where the Roman road crosses the river on the W. by. of Stratford Tony. It would be contrary to the custom of the surveyors to speak of the land-unit of Stratford Tony merely as *Stretford*; and therefore it cannot be assumed that landmark 4 means that the by. went as far as the E. by. of Stratford Tony and then stopped. Had that been the meaning of the surveyors they would have used some such expression as *Strætfordinga Gemaere*. It is probable therefore that the first four landmarks give the bounds of a narrow strip of mead which lay immed. N. of the river, and stretched from the E. by. of Coombe Bissett to the W. by. of Stratford Tony.

Landmark 5 brings the by. back along the river to the E. by. of Coombe Bissett; and *Aelfredes Gemaere* must have been on that by. running along it for some distance S. from the river.

6. *Thonne thonan suth on tha For Yrthe easte wearde on thone Ealdan Weg*: 'Then south to the Projecting Piece of Ploughland on its east side to the Old Way.'

The old way may have been along the line of the modern road which runs along the E. by. for $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Penings Farm (OM1). The by. meets it at Tottens Down Barn (OM6).

7. *Thonne suth andlang Pathes on thone Hyndes Thyfel :*
 ‘Then south along the Path to the (Hind’s) Thicket.’

8. *Of, etc. syth andlang Weges oth tha Greetan Dic :*
 ‘From the Thicket south along the Way as far as the Great Dyke.’

The great dyke is Grim’s Ditch (OMI) which forms the E. part of the S. by. of the parish. The old way seems from 7 to have gone down the E. by. as far as the dyke. The part of it S. of Penings Farm (OMI) has been diverted in modern times.

9. *Thonne west andlang Dic of (read on) wthet (read thaet) Deope Sled westeward :* ‘Then west along the Dyke to the west side of the Deep Slade.’

The orientation is approximate. The by. runs WSW. along the dyke.

The next landmark, 10, describes the by. as going N. ; and so the deep slade must have been at the southernmost point of the parish, about 400 yds. SSE. of Toyd Farm (OMI).

10. *Thonne north andlang there Ealdan Hlinch Rewe :*
 ‘Then north along the Old Row (of trees) on the Lynches.’ This is the S. part of the W. by. as far as the S. end of Stratford Tony parish, 1 fur. ENE. of Toyd Farm (OMI).

11. *Thonne north on thone Lytlan Stan Beorb :* ‘Then north to the Little Stone Barrow.’

The landmarks now begin to show some correspondence with those of the Stratford Tony charter K.655. This is the *Stan Beorb* of that charter. It seems to have stood at the S. end of Stratford Tony parish, 1 fur. ENE. of Toyd Farm (OMI).

12. *Of thaem, etc. north on geribta oth Succan Scylfe :*
 ‘From the Barrow straight on north as far as Hedgesparrow Ledge.’

13. *Thonne of, etc. north ofer Gyfan Feld thweores ofer East Cumb on tha For Yrthe westewerdne :* ‘Then from Hedgesparrow Ledge over (Giver’s?). Open Country obliquely over East Combe to the west side of the Projecting Piece of Ploughland.’

14. *Thonne andlang there Ealdan Land Sceare oth Thorn Hlinc :* ‘Then along the Old Boundary of the Ploughlands as far as the Lynch of the Thorntrees.’

The Thorn Lynch is mentioned in the Stratford Tony

charter K.655. By comparison of the two charters it may be reckoned that it was on the W. by. on a steep slope 3 fur. S. of the Ebble. East Combe is probably the combe which the by. traverses at the point where the Grim's Dyke crosses it a little more than 500 yds. E. of Toyd Clump. The position of the ledge of 12 is not determinable by the map, but could probably be recognized on the actual ground.

15. *Of, etc. ealswa on Dinnes Hlinch*: 'Then always in the same direction to Dinn's Lynch.'

This is also in the Stratford charter. It was probably where the by. turns a little NW. about 1 fur. N. of the last point.

16. *Of, etc. north ofer Moxes Dune*: 'From Dinn's Lynch over Muck Down.'

This is the ridge end $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. S. of the river.

17. *Of, etc. north on Eblesburnan*: 'From Muck Down north to Ebbel's Bourne.'

This carries the W. by. to the river about 500 yds. E. of the E. edge of Stratford Tony village.

18. *Thonne andlang streames oth thone Ealdan Withig*: 'Then along stream as far as the Old Willow.'

See 1 of this charter.

A charter recording a grant of unknown site. B.1083, K.K.849, is a charter recording a grant at a place called *Afene*, Avon. It is of 8 hides. Birch attributes it to an Avon in Wilts. The survey attached to it has no traceable connection with any of the lands of places of the name of Avon in the county.

A charter of the lands of Patney, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE, of Devizes. B.1118. K.1245.

RD. A.D. 963.

A curious case in which king Eadgar 'booked' land to himself.¹

¹ This seems to have been a legal process by which a parcel of *Folcland*, the possession of which could not be alienated by grant or testament even by the king, was converted into *Bocland*, which was not subject to such restrictions. That such was the object of this particular case of booking

is shown by the note attached as heading to this charter: 'This is king Edgar's charter of the five hides at Patney to be his for his lifetime and thereafter (i.e. disposable by will), to give to whomsoever he will.'

Hides. 5.

Name: *Peattanig*: *Peatanig*.

Ident. K. Patney, Wilts. B. Patney, Wilts.

The survey is almost certainly a copy of one of the Saxon age, and may itself belong to that period.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Luling* (read *Lulinge*): 'First to 'Lul' Brook.'

The identity of this landmark is unmistakeable. The survey begins at the SE. corner of the parish; and *Luling(e)* is the brook which forms the by. between Patney and Marden, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. of Marden church. The ending *-inge* is one of those pre-Saxon terms signifying 'stream' or 'brook,' of which we have various examples in English nomenclature. In Berkshire we have the brook names *Wanetinge* (Wantage), *Lakyng(e)* (Lockinge), and *Gae(g)inge*, (Ginge), all of which, though now village names, are names of brooks mentioned in the Saxon charters of Berks. The element *Lul-* in the present is probably also pre-Saxon.

2. *Of, etc. on Crawan Mor*: 'From 'Lul' Brook to Crow Marsh.'

Comparison with the neighbouring landmarks shows this wet land to have been along the brook SE. and S. of Patney village.

3. *Of, etc. on Withig Maere*: 'From Crow Marsh to Willow Balk.'

Probably at the westernmost bend of the parish by. a furlong S. of the railway.

4. *Upp of, etc. and lang Broces on Cnihta Bryc*: 'Up from the Balk along the Brook to Servants' Bridge.'

Probably a bridge made by *cnihts* who held land in the N. part of the parish. The bridge was probably at the extreme N. point of the parish, where a modern road crosses a brook. The brook of this landmark is that which forms the N. part of the W. by. of the parish.

5. *Of, etc. on Wanwyl* (read *Won Wyl*?): 'From the Bridge to Winding Stream.'

Wyl is used here in its rarer meaning of 'stream.' It means usually a 'spring.' It is the brook which forms the N. by. of the parish.

6. *Of, etc. on Stoc Broc* : ' From the Stream to . . . ¹ Brook.'

This brook is that which forms the E. by. of the parish. It is now reckoned part of the main Avon. The brook derived its name from *Stoc*, the old name of Beechingstoke.

7. *Andlang Broces on Merh Daene* : ' Along the Brook to Boundary Dean.'

This is called *Merc Dene* in the Beechingstoke charter B.769. It was the dean in which the Avon flows along the N. by. of Marden, which derived its name from this dean. The point referred to here would be at the SE. corner of Patney parish, a furlong N. of Marden Mill (OM1).

A charter wrongly attributed to Wiltshire.

B.1124, K.1249, records a grant made by king Eadgar to the monastery at Abingdon at the reputed date A.D. 963. Birch identifies it with a query with *Easthealle* (the form of the name in the charter), near Snap, Wilts. But, unless one of the landmarks, *ut oththa sea*, 'out as far as the sea,' is wrong, this land referred to in the charter must be on the coast.

It is probable that, if the name survives, it has taken the form of Asthall. The grant is, however, of only four hides; and therefore the survival of the name of the locality is by no means assured.

The puzzling feature of the grant to one who knows the lands of Abingdon is that it should be on the coast.

Charter recording the grant of lands including the whole of Steeple Ashton, West Ashton, North Bradley, and Southwick, all about 4½ m. SE. of Bradford-on-Avon.

B.1127. Not in K.

RD. A.D. 964.

Sets forth the king's tenure of the lands concerned. Hides ? (Numeral omitted; but, on the evidence of Domesday, probably 40).

¹ The meaning of this very common AS. term *Stoc* is not really known. The interpretation 'place fenced in' is open to

serious objections. See Ekblom, *Place-names of Wilts*, p. 21.

Name : *Ashtone* : *Aystone*.

Ident. B. Steeple Ashton, Wilts.

The survey is certainly not of the Saxon age ; and it may be doubted whether it goes back to any original of that age. The extant copy dates from about the time of Edward I (1272-1307). This is shown by the form of the name *Hulpryn mor* (see 23 of the survey). The form of the name of Ashton in the body of the document points to about the same date.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Semnit* : 'First to Semnit.'

It may be expected that this name is somewhat corrupted in the extant text. But it is at any rate possible to identify it with the brook which, starting from the NE. corner of Steeple Ashton parish, 5 fur. due N. of the church, runs past Bleet (OM1) forming the E. part of the N. by. of the parish, and part of the S. by. of Semington. I think that there can be little doubt that this name is connected with the first element in the name Semington ; and perhaps is the same pre-Saxon root which appears in the river name *Semene*, the old form of the name of the river Sem in Semley parish (see Tisbury, charter, p. 93).

2. *Of, etc. on Kefle Wirtrim* : *Kefle* is undoubtedly the neighbouring Keevil ; but what the name means I do not know. *Wirtrim* looks like a late form of AS. *Wyrtruma*, 'hillfoot.' That the landmark is somewhere on the long stretch of common by. between Steeple Ashton and Keevil is certain ; but I cannot say with certainty where on that by. it lies. On the general practice of AS. survey I should expect it to be at the great re-entering angle of the parish by. immed. ENE. of Steeple Ashton village.

3. *Of, etc. on Mileborne* : 'From the Hillfoot (?) to Mill Bourne.'

This brook is mentioned in the Edington charter B.1215. It is the brook which forms a portion of the N. part of the E. by. of the parish.

3. *And thanne on Fieltham* : 'And then to the (Ruined House ?).'

This stood probably at the SE. corner of the parish, about 100 yds. S. of Dairyhouse Farm (OM1).

4. *Of than Hamme and lang Wereforersdone on Cran-*

mere: 'From the House along (Wayfarer's ?) Down to the Pond of the Herons.'¹

This is mentioned in the Edington charter B.1215, but under the name of *Woresotesdown*, where the first part of the name may be an unrecorded personal name. But there can be no certainty on the evidence of either of the charters as to what the name of this down really was. The down itself seems to have been the rising ground $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Dairyhouse Farm (OM1).

Cranmere is also mentioned in the Edington charter. In the somewhat featureless region which the by. now traverses the determination of landmarks is difficult. But this pond was probably near the site of Newgrounds Farm (OM1).

5. *Of, etc. on Metoldes Wille*: 'From the Pond to (Matold's ?) Spring.'²

6. *And thanne on Clenansticche*: 'And then to Clean Piece.'

7. *Of, etc. on Hassukesmor*: 'From the Piece to the Marsh where Coarse Grass grows.'

8. *Of, etc. on Holenbrok*: 'From the Marsh to Holly (Hollow) Brook.'

9. *Thannen on Lechmere*: 'Then to the Leech Pond.'

10. *Thanne on Rodestan*: 'Then to the Stone of (either) the Cross (or) the Ride in the Wood.'

This *Rodestan* is mentioned in a Perambulation of the hundred and parish of Westbury dating from 1575. From that it is clear that it stood on the road from West Ashton to Dunge, at the point where the S. by. of West Ashton makes a turn, and leaves that road to pass on WSW.

Lechmere of 9 is mentioned in the Edington charter (B.1215). It is probable that it was where the S. by. of West Ashton and the by. of Edington part company, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Crosswelldown Farm (OM1).

Holenbrok of 8 is not distinguishable on the map, for OM6 fails to mark clearly the lines of watercourses which follow field boundaries. It was probably near Housecroft Farm (OM1).

¹ I have guessed that *wereforer* represents an AS. *wegfarende*. But as the down is near a brook *were* may represent the AS. *wer*, 'weir.' For *bamm* I read *bam*, as in 3.

² No such personal name is recorded in AS.; but also there is no common term in AS. or ME. to which it bears the slightest resemblance.

Hassukesmor would be on the by. E. of that farm. The *Sticche* is not a landmark which would be distinguishable at the present day.

11. *Of, etc. on Bereburne*: 'From the Stone to the Bourne of the Woodland.'

This carries the survey along the S. boundaries of West Ashton and North Bradley to the brook at Dursley, the Beerbourne of the Westbury perambulation (see above).

12. *Of, etc. on Bis*: 'From the Bourne to the (river) Biss.'

The by. follows the *Bereburn* for 3 fur. and then meets the Biss 3 fur. NNW. of Dursley.

13. *Of, etc. on Mealm*: 'From the river Biss to Malm.'

Malm is a friable kind of soil. The term is common in field-names. But, though I have translated *mealm* in this way, I strongly suspect that its identity of form with the Saxon term is accidental, and that it is a pre-Saxon river name applying to the upper part of the Biss, that now called Biss Brook. The by. follows the Biss Brook as far as Brook House, where another stream mentioned in the next landmark of the charter enters the Biss.

14. *Than on Alleburne*: 'Then to Alder (?) Bourne.'

This is the stream which enters the Biss Brook by Brook House (OM1), after forming the SE. by. of Southwick parish.

15. *Thanen on Fromesetinga Hagen*: 'Then to the Deer Fence (Game Enclosure) of the Dwellers about Frome.'

This brings the survey to the Somerset by. at the SW. corner of Southwick parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE. of Rudge (OM1). The *Haga* ran evidently along the W. by. of Southwick; but how far N. it went cannot be said, for the next landmarks of the charter are not now determinable. But probably it went all the way along the more or less straight piece of by. which ends at the road from Southwick to Road.

16. *Of, etc. on Wuntfeld*: 'From the Game Enclosure to the Open Country of ...'

17. *And thanen on Burgredes Rode*: 'And then to Burgred's Rood (Cross?).'

18. *Of, etc on Marcbrok*: 'From the Rood to Boundary Brook'

Reckoning from the landmarks which follow shows that this is the brook which forms the W. part of the N. by. of Southwick. In the Bradford charter it is called *Swinbroch*, 'Swine Brook.'

But it is noticeable that 16 and 17 do not mention the river Frome which at the present day forms the N. part of the W. by. of Southwick. It looks as if there had been some rearrangement of boundary in this part, perhaps at the time at which Road Common was enclosed. I suspect *Wuntfeld* to be an error for *Wunkfeld*, and to be a mediaeval form of Winkfield, the neighbouring parish.

19. *And thanen on Lambrok*: 'And then to Lamb Brook.'

I suspect that the name was AS. *Lam-broc*, 'clay brook.'

OM6 does not show whether there is any brook along the N. by. of North Bradley, though that by. has the wavy character of one following a brook. If it does, then that is *Lam(b)rok* of the charter. If not, then the brook is that which passes along the N. by. of Southwick N. and NE. of the village.

20. *And thanen on Haranmere*: 'And then to Hare Pond.'

This was probably in the neighbourhood of Drynham (OM1) on the N. by. of North Bradley.

21. *And thanen on Leofede Hagan on Bis*: 'And then to the (Pleasant?) Deer Fence (Game Enclosure) to (the river) Biss.'

This brings the survey to where the N. by. of North Bradley meets the Biss river $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SW. of Blackhall Bridge (OM1). The *Haga* seems to have been on the river.

22. *Of Bis on Tibbenforde*: 'From the Biss to Tibba's Ford.'

The by. passes N down the Biss for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. and then runs NW. to Paxcroft Brook (OM1). The ford was probably where it meets the brook, 1 fur. N. of the westernmost end of Green Lane Wood (OM1).

The passage down the Biss seems to be assumed; and the language implies that the ford was not on the Biss.

23. *An thanne on Hulprynmor*: 'And then to . . . Marsh.'¹

This was probably where the by. after following Paxcroft Brook (OM1) leaves that brook at the point where the road running SE. from Hilperton crosses it. Again the passage along the brook is not mentioned. But it will be noticed that the compiler of this survey does not, as a surveyor of AS. times is wont to do, mention the passage of the by. along a stream.

24. *And thanne on Hapeldure Hille*: 'And then to Appletree Hill.'

This is evidently the hill marked 146 ft. on OM6, about 2½ fur. N. of Green Lane Wood.

25. *Of thare Hulle on Markbrok eft on Semnit*: 'From the Hill to Boundary Brook once more on Semnit.'

Markbrook and Semnit seem to be the same. See 1.

Charter recording a grant of the lands of Great Bedwyn, Grafton and Burbage, and part, or perhaps, the whole of the lands of Brimslade and Cadley.

B.1213. K.1266.

RD. A.D. 968.

Granted by king Eadgar to the monastery at Abingdon. Hides. 72.

Name: *Bedewinde*: *Bedeuindan*.

Ident. K. Bedwin, Wilts. B. Bedwin, Wilts.

The survey is of the Saxon age. It is remarkable for the use of 'with' where 'on' or 'to' are used in other surveys. The peculiarity is not due to any custom of expression in the cartulary of Abingdon. It was probably an idiosyncrasy of the person who made the survey.

Survey.

1. *Aerest fram Bedeuindan to Haran Grafan northe-uueardan up aet thaere Dices Geate aet Harandene*: 'First from Bedwyn (stream) to Hare Grove¹ on its north side up at the Dyke's Gate at Hare Dean.'

¹ Hulpryn is the first element in the name of the adjoining parish of Hilperton in the *Nomina Villarum* of the reign of Edward I. In Domesday the name appears as Helprinton, or Helperinton. In Henry VIII's reign it is Hilprynton.

¹ *Graf*, 'grove,' is of the strong declension. But weak endings are sometimes attached to strong nouns in the charters.

Bedewinda is the name of the stream which runs through the Bedwyns. The survey starts from the point where the E. by. of Great Bedwyn, running S., leaves the stream about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of the centre of the village. If, as the language implies, the Hare Grove, the Dyke's Gate, and Hare Dean are all one landmark then they are all at or near the point where the Wansdyke impinges on the by. about 500 yds. NNW. of Folly Farm (OM1) in Shalbourne on the N. edge of Round Copse (OM6), which must be on the site of Hare's Grove. Hare's Dean is mentioned in the Little Bedwyn charter (B.225). It was the valley which runs S. down this part of the E. by of Great Bedwyn. The name of Harding Farm farther S. in the dean is probably derived from the old name.

2. *Thonne forth be Wurt Walan thaer se Haga ut cymth* : 'Then forth by the Foot of the Slope where the Deer Fence (Game Enclosure) comes out.'

3. *Be tham*, etc. to *Paedes Path* : 'By the Foot of the Slope to (Paed's ?) Path.'

4. *Thonone with Helmes Treowes* : 'Then on over against Helm's Tree.'

5. *Thonne on Aembrihtes Geat* : 'Then to Ambriht's Gate.'

6. *Thonne with Staet* (read *Straet*) *Gaetes* : 'Then over against Street Gate (the Gate at the Made Road).'

We now come to a landmark the position of which is clearly determinable. This gate must have been where the Roman road crosses the by. 3 fur. SE. of the village of Marten.

The *Wurtwala* of 2 must be the slope on the E. side of *Harandenu* in the neighbourhood of Harding Farm (OM1). *Paedes Path* was possibly on the line of one of the two roads which cross one another 3 fur. SW. of Marymear Farm (OM1). The road which passes that farm is certainly an old way. In the Shalbourne TA. it is called Harrow Way. At the farm it is going SW. ; but at the crossroads above mentioned it turns SSE. towards the great ridgeway at the top of the down to the S. Its course along a minor watershed shows it to have been a branch ridgeway. Landmarks 4 and 5 are not of a nature which makes it probable that they would be distinguishable at the present day ; but they must of course have been on the E. by. between

the crossroad near Marymear Farm and the Roman road. They were probably at the bends in the by. ; and therefore Ambriht's gate was very likely at the bend which the by. makes about 3 fur. due E. of the point where the Roman road crosses the by.

7. *Thonne on Hundan Dene neothewearde*: 'Then to Dog's Dean at its lower end.'

The dean is the well-marked valley which runs SW. from where the by. crosses the Roman road. The by. enters it at its lower end.

8. *Thone with Hoc's Byrgels*: 'Then over against Hoc's Burial-place.'

Though, as far as I am aware, there is no surviving sign of this landmark, it is pretty certain that it was at the very marked re-entering angle of the E. by. 3 fur. SE. of Wexcombe village.

9. *Thonne on Hwitan Hlincs*: 'Then to the White Lynch.'

10. *Thonon on Abban Grundel*: 'Then to Abba's Quarry.'

I do not think that there can be much doubt that the white lynch is the *Sceorran Hlinc* of the Collingbourne charter B.635, and that it was at the SE. corner of Grafton parish about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due W. of Scot's Poor. The position of Abba's quarry must be reckoned when the landmarks which follow have been taken into consideration.

11. *Thonon on tha Swelgende*: 'Then to the (Abyss ?) Sinkhole (?)' (i.e., a place where water sinks into the ground.)

12. *Thonan on Penderes Clif foreuueard*: 'Then to the face of Pender's Steep Slope.'

13. *And on Waeluueg*: 'And to Welshman's Way.'

14. *Thonne with thaere Eorth Byrig*: 'Then over against the Earthen Camp.'

This camp is mentioned also in the Burbage charter, B.1067, and in the Collingbourne charter, B.635, where it is called *Guthredes burh*. These references determine its position absolutely as having been at the SW. corner of Burbage parish about 3 fur. E. of the tumulus called Godsbury (OMr), of which the name is derived from that Guthred who gave his name also to the camp. Mr. Crawford has discovered the traces of the camp, though

they are not marked on the Ordnance map. It appears to have been quite small and insignificant.

All the above landmarks are mentioned in either the Collingbourne or the Burbage charter, in the former in a reverse order.

Bedwyn charter.	Collingbourne charter.	Burbage charter
White Lynch.	Boundary Lynch.	
<i>Abban Crundel.</i>	<i>Iebyng</i> (sic) <i>Crundel.</i>	
<i>Swelgende.</i>	<i>Swelgende.</i>	
	<i>Blerian Hyll.</i>	
<i>Pendres Clif.</i>	<i>Pendes Clif.</i>	
<i>Waeluueg.</i>		<i>Weale Weg.</i>
<i>Eorthburh.</i>	<i>Guthredes burh.</i>	<i>Eorth burh.</i> ¹

These landmarks must be determined by reference to the *Blerian Hyll* of the Collingbourne charter. That almost certainly, I take it, must be the high land now known as Grafton Down (OM1). I fancy *Penderes Clif* is the W. slope of this hill, down which the by. runs direct, not obliquely, which accounts for the *foreweard* of the landmark.² The *Waeluueg* seems from the Burbage charter to be the road or track which comes down the E. by. of Burbage parish, a road which this by. crosses about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the place where it crosses the railway. As to the *crundel* and the *swelgende* all that can be said is that they must have been on the E. part of the S. by. of Grafton somewhere between Scot's Poor and Grafton Down (*Blerian hyll*).³

¹ I have somewhat revised the views expressed in series 1 of these charters with regard to this part of the Collingbourne by.

² Cf. the use of *foreweard* in the Donhead charter, B.970, landmark 11, and note, p.

³ I differ from Mr. Crawford's identifications of the landmarks along this part of the by. for various reasons. (1) I do not think that his identification of the *Wealeweg* can be reconciled with the language of the Burbage survey. (2) The peculiarity of that survey is that the by. given extends only along those bounds of Burbage which do not coincide with the bounds of the Abingdon lands which lie E. of it; and the coincidence of by. ends at the SE. not the SW. corner of the parish of Burbage. (3) *Foreweard* merely implies that a line of by. meets some landmark full in the face,

and, in the case of a *dif*, as the use in the Donhead charter shows, this may be either at the top or the bottom of the face of the slope; in other words it merely implies that the line of by. runs *directly* up or down the slope. (4) Mr. Crawford implies the difficulty of the Collingbourne charter. On that point I agree with him. But, whatever uncertainty there may be about some of the landmarks of that charter, and even if it may be doubted whether it included the whole of Collingbourne Kingston—an uncertain doubt, inasmuch as the charter is of a large area, 30 hides—yet there is really very little reason to doubt that one of the bounds of the grant made in that charter went along the present N. by. of Collingbourne, and therefore the first point at which the Great Bedwyn and the Collingbourne surveys begin to coincide is probably at the SE. corner of Grafton.

The sites of the next four landmarks are discussed with reference to the Burbage charter (p. 62).

15. *Thonne with Byr Baeces*: 'Then over against the Intermittent Stream of the Camp.'

Probably in the little valley on the Burbage by. about 3. fur. NW. of Steep Green (see Burbage, 5, p. 63).

16. *Thonne with Ig Felda*: 'Then over against the Open Lands of the Island.'

On the Burbage by. by Ram Alley (OMI). (See Burbage, 8, p. 63).

17. *Thonne with Bydan Hammes*: 'Then over against Byda's Enclosures.'

Near Bitham Pond (see Burbage, 9, p. 63).

18. *Thonne with Rodleage Meres*: 'Then over against Rod Lea Pond.'

19. *Thonne to Sael Gaete*: 'Then to the Gate of (the Sallow Tree?).'

20. *Thonne to Braecdene Geate*: 'Then to the Gate of the Dean (of the Breach?).'¹

21. *Then to Waelles Maere*: 'Then to Wael's Balk.'

22. *Thonne to Gemot Leage eastwearde*: 'Then to the east side of Moot (Meeting) Lea.'

In these last few landmarks the survey is following a by. which has vanished from the modern map. Mr. Crawford has attempted to reconstruct it in his paper on this charter, but I do not myself think that reconstruction is possible even on the data which he has collected. A Saxon boundary which runs through a post-Conquest forest, as this part of the Bedwyn by. does, is always difficult to recover, for the probable reason that in post-Conquest times the area ceased to be populated, and old names came to be forgotten.

23. *Thonne ut to Bradan Leage thaer Cuthhardes Paeth ut ligh*: 'Then out to Broad Lea where Cuthard's Path comes out.'

This lea is mentioned in the Little Bedwyn charter, B.225. It was on the site of Birch Copse (OMI).

24. *Thonne on Baggan Geat*: 'Then to Bagga's Gate.'

Also in Little Bedwyn charter. The gate was probably

¹I am not certain of the meaning of the common field-name 'breach,' which *braec*; but I fancy that it is the origin of means land broken up for arable.

where the by. crosses the interval between Bedwyn Common and Birch Copse (OM1).

25. *Thonne on Heath Feld Geat*: 'Then to the Gate of the Open Heath.'

Also in Little Bedwyn charter. Possibly on the NW. edge of the wood called Bedwyn Common (OM1).

26. *Thonne on thone Hleadreadan* (read *Readbleafan*) *Beam*: 'Then to the Red-leaved Tree.'

This must have been about at the summit of the ridge on which is Bedwyn Common (OM1).

27. *Thonne on Harmmes Dene Geat*: (I suspect that the proper reading is *Hraemnes*). 'Then to Raven's Dean Gate.'

This is undoubtedly the valley which runs up the E. side of Bedwyn Common.

28. *Thonne on Hors Heal Gaet*: 'Then to the Gate at Horse Hollow.'

Upper Horsehall preserves the name of this hollow. The gate cannot have been far from the W. edge of Chisbury Wood (OM1).

29. *Ut on Beocces Heal*: 'Out to Beoc's (?) Hollow.'

This is undoubtedly the hollow in Chisbury Wood (OM1) about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Chisbury Camp (OM1).

30. *Thanon to Beduindan*: See 1 of this charter.

Charter recording the grant of the lands of Edington, and, probably, of East Coulston, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Westbury.

B.1215. K.544.

RD. A.D. 968.

Granted by king Eadgar to the nunnery at Romsey, Hants.

Hidage not stated.

Name: *Edyndon*: (evidently late) *Edington*.

Ident. K. ? B. Edington, Wilts.

The survey is of post-Saxon date.

Survey.

1. *Erest on Mulbourne Ewelmen*: 'First to the (great) Springs of Mill Bourne.'

The lower part of this stream is mentioned in the

Steeple Ashton charter, B 1127 The springs are about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE. of the village of Bratton. In a 1575 perambulation of the hundred of Westbury they are called Ewelme.¹

2. *Of, etc. on than Forde* : 'From the Springs to the Ford.'

The ford was no doubt where the Edington-Westbury road crosses the brook flowing from the springs on the E. edge of Bratton village.

3. *Of, etc. on Lechemere* : 'From the Ford to Leech Pond.'

This pond is mentioned in the Steeple Ashton charter, B.1127.

It is almost certain that it stood at the point where the boundaries of Edington, Steeple Ashton, and Bratton meet, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Crosswelldown Farm (OM1).

4. *Of, etc. naht fur Cranmere* : 'From Leech Pond (not far from ?) Heron Pond.'

This pond is also mentioned in the Steeple Ashton charter. The country traversed by the N. by. of Edington is somewhat featureless ; and old landmarks are not easy to determine. But this pond must have been somewhere near Newgrounds Farm (OM1).

5. *Of, etc. on Woresotesdoun* : 'From the Pond to (Woresot's ?) Down.'

Despite the difference of name, this is almost certainly the *Wereforsdone* of the Steeple Ashton charter. [Possibly *Worefotesdoun* by confusion of 'f' and 's'] It is the rising ground on which Newgrounds Farm stands (OM1).

6. *And andelang Milebourne on Rodendich* : 'And along Mill Bourne to (Rood ?) Dyke.'

This part of the bourne is mentioned in the Steeple Ashton charter. It is the stream running N. from Dairy-house Farm (OM1) past Ashton Mill Farm (OM1) to the NW. corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of the latter farm. The modern by. does not follow the stream the whole way ; but the ancient one apparently did so. The *Rodendich* ran along the N. by. of Edington past New Hurst Farm (OM1), forming the whole of the N. by. of the grant. It is probable that, for reasons to be mentioned later, it also formed the very short N. by. of East Coulston.

¹ *Aewielm* implies a spring of large volume.

7. *Of, etc. on Rendburne* : 'From the Dyke to . . .¹
Bourne.'

8. *On Hegweige* : 'To the High Way.'²

9. *Of, etc. on Moderancumbe* : 'From the High Way
to (Mother's ?) Combe.'

10. *Thanen on Ymmanedene* : 'Then to Ymma's
(or Imma's) Dean.'

11. *Of, thare Dune* (read *Dene*) *on Redestan* : 'From
the Dean to Red Stone.'

12. *Thanen nath fur Bodelusburgge* : 'Then (not far
from ?) . . . Barrow.'

There is no doubt whatever that this series of landmarks from the *Rendburne* onwards takes the survey the whole way along the E. by. of the grant. Nor can there be any doubt that *Bodelus* Barrow is the Bowls Barrow of the modern map (OM1). But this barrow stands nearly 5 fur. E. of the present SE. corner of Edington parish; therefore the old by. in this part differed from the modern E. by. of Edington.

It will be seen that the present E. by. of Edington, when it its course S. it reaches a point $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due W. of Wadman's Coppice (OM6) and 7 fur. NNE. of Ladywell Barn (OM1), turns due E. along the S. by. of Coulston. I am inclined to think that the old by. did not make this turn, but went on in a straight line to Bowls Barrow (OM1), crossing the road which runs due E. to the N. end of Imber village where a stone, probably an old boundary stone, is marked on OM6. This stone is on the direct line between the present bend in the by. and Bowls Barrow. But I have also reason to think that it is only the part of this by. S. of the Imber road which is concerned with this charter; for it seems more probable from the landmarks that the by. passed, not along the E. by. of Edington, but along the E. by. of East Coulston. This is not certain; but the balance of probability is in favour of such an assumption.

It is now necessary to turn back to the N. part of the E. by. of the grant. In the first place a stream of some

¹ *Rend* may perhaps represent AS. *rand*, edge. But I suspect that there is an error in the MS., and that the word really represents either *breod*, 'reed,' or *read*, 'red.'

² Here 'high' is probably used in its literal sense.

size flows down the N. part of the E. by. of East Coulston. But OM6 seems to indicate a small stream flowing down the N. part of the E. by. of Edington. So the *Rendburne* of 7 may be either of those. The high way is undoubtedly the ridgeway which runs along the crown of the down S. of the village of East Coulston. The E. boundaries of Coulston and of Edington cross it on Coulston Hill (OM1).¹

Moderan Cumb is undoubtedly the great combe at the head of which stands Coulston Hill Farm (OM1). The two boundaries both traverse it; but the Coulston by. runs more or less along the bottom of it, whereas the other only passes across two side valleys of it.

Ymmanedenu of 10 is the dean running E. to the N. end of Imber village, the name of which is plainly connected with that of the dean. At Wadman's Coppice (OM6) the line of the E. by. of Coulston is taken up at the present day by that of the E. by. of Edington; but it is probable that the Coulston by. extended formerly S. to what is now the SE. corner of Edington parish in *Ymmanedenu* about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. by N. of Ladywell Barn (OM1).

I fancy that the *Redestan* of 11 was where the stone is marked on OM6, on the present by. of Edington about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by N. of Ladywell Barn. From here the old by. went S. straight to Bowls Barrow.

13. *Of, etc. on Agelesham*: 'From the Barrow to Aegel's House.'

14. *Thannen on Lustborn*: 'Then to (Louse?) Thorn-tree.'

15. *Of, etc. on Lullyngestrowe*: 'From the Thorntree to Lulling's Tree.'

16. *Thannene on Hikedune*: 'Then to Hay Down.'

17. *Of, etc. on Rugeburwe*: 'From Hay Down to Rough Barrow.'

18. *Thanen on Padecanstan*: 'Then to Padeca's Stone.'

19. *Of than Stone on Mileburne Ewilmen*: 'From the Stone to Mill Bourne Springs.'

Rugeberwe of 17 is the Rowborough of the 1575 perambulation of the hundred of Westbury. It is the tumulus

¹ For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 45, p. 96.

(OM6) on the W. by. of Edington, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW. of South Down Farm (OM1).

The *Padecanstan* of 18 is called Padcanston in the same perambulation; and its name also survives in part in that of Patcombe Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. by E. Edington village (OM1). The stone seems to survive at the angle which the by. makes on that hill.

The landmarks 13-16 are not of a nature such that they might be expected to be traceable at the present day. But Lulling's Tree was probably at the SW. corner of the parish; and Hay Down may be represented by the Summer Down of the present day.

This survey is one of a very unusual type. The frequent reference to some pre-existing *gemaere* rather than to landmarks formed by natural features shows that it is late in origin. Probably these boundaries to which reference is made were already recorded in the cartulary of the monastery.

Charter recording the grant of a parcel of land in Bemerton, 1 m. E. of Wilton.

B.1216. K.543.

RD. A.D. 968.

Granted by king Eadgar to the nunnery at Wilton. Hides. 2.

Name: none.

Ident. K. None; B. Between the rivers Avon and Wiley, Wilts.

The survey is either itself of a date very shortly after the Conquest, or at any rate goes back to an original of that date. It would be impossible to determine the site of this very small grant, did not certain of its landmarks correspond to landmarks in the South Newton charter B. 782.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of tham Oter Holan on Hi Ford*: 'First from the Otter Hole to Hay Ford.'

The otter hole is mentioned in the South Newton charter, B.782. It was at the SW. corner of South Newton parish, about 150 yds. W. of Wilton station. The hay ford must have been on some former backwater of the Wylye

between the last point and the place where the N. by. of Bemerton crosses the LSWR. branch line, a backwater which was very likely diverted when the railway was made.

2. *Of, etc. on thaene Wotan Hlinc*: 'From the Ford to the (Bent ?) Lynch.'¹

This is the *Eald Hlinc*, 'Old Lynch,' of the South Newton charter. It seems to have been where the by. makes a bend NW. about 3 fur. NE. of Wilton station.

3. *Thanon up andlang Yrth Landes on tha Ealdan Dic*: 'Then up along the Ploughed Land to the Old Dyke.'

This dyke is mentioned in the South Newton charter. It ran along the Bemerton by. on either side of the point where the line of the Roman road crosses it.

4. *Andlang Dic on thaene Stapol*: 'Along the Dyke to the Pole.'

This is the stone pole of the South Newton charter. It stood probably where the Salisbury road crosses the by. a long furlong W. of Hill Farm (OMI).

5. *Of, etc. on Attendene ufwerde*: 'From the Pole to Aetta's Dean from above.'²

This dean is mentioned in the South Newton charter. It is the small valley which runs up from the Avon towards Hill Farm (OMI).

6. *Of, etc. innan Avene*: 'From the Dean to the near side of the Avon.'

The by. runs down to the Avon at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due S. of Little Durnford House.

7. *On thaene Greetan Hlinc*: 'To the Great Lynch.'

This may be part of the last landmark. If so, the lynch was on the slope going down to the Avon. But I rather think that the survey means to imply that the by. has turned away again from the river, as it does after going about a furlong down it; and that the lynch was on the present by. between the river and Hill Farm (OMI).

8. *Thonan on Morth Crundel*: 'Then to Murder Quarry (or Chalkpit).'

This must have been on or near the site of Hill Farm

¹ I have read *wogan* for *wotan*, because I cannot translate the latter. *Wo blinc* is quite a common landmark in the charters.

² I may note for the benefit of those who may hereafter try to solve these old surveys

that the use of *ufweard* here illustrates in a striking way the manner in which the various terms in *-weard* are to be interpreted in the charters. I mention this because their use is not so clearly illustrated in many instances.

(OM1). Probably it was at the bend in the present by. 1 fur. SSE. of the farm.

9. *Of, etc. on thone Bradan Herpath*: 'From Murder Quarry to the Broad Highway.'

This is the Salisbury road. The charter by. now leaves the modern by. and crosses this road 1 fur. due S. of Hill Farm.¹

10. *Thanon andlanges thaes Smalan Weges in on th' Yrth Land*: 'Then along the Narrow Way to the Ploughed Land.'

No sign of the narrow way survives. But it must have run WSW. from the Salisbury road parallel with the N. by. of Bemerton, and about 1½ fur. S. of it.

11. *Thaet on thaene Theod Herpath*: 'Then to the People's Highway.'

This is probably the road from Lower Woodford to Wilton,² which this by. would cross at the N. end of the little triangular wood (OM1) called Pit Folly (OM6).

12. *On thaene Chelc Pyt*: 'To the Chalkpit.'

Possibly the name of the little copse above-mentioned is reminiscent of this old chalkpit.

13. *Of, etc. andlanges thaere Dic aet thaene Ellen Styb*: 'From the Pit along the Dyke at the Stump of the Elder-tree.'

This must have run in a SW. direction from Pit Folly towards the Wylye.

14. *Of, etc. on Wilig*: 'From the Stump to the Wylye.'

Probably the by. reached the river once more about 1½ fur. S. of Wilton station.

Note added:—

An cyrche and ane mylne and her gebyriath of thaere gemaenan maede xvi aecyras: 'A church and a mill; and sixteen shares of the common mead belong to this grant.'

This ought to imply that there were sixteen holders in this two hides of land. *Aecer* is not here used in its technical sense as applied to mead, where it is employed to denote the shares in a mead which has been divided up in severalty. Here the mead is said expressly to be held in common.

¹ For description of this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 39, p. 93.

² For this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 49, p. 99.

Charter recording the grant of a parcel of land in what appears to be the south part of Stratford-sub-castle, 1½ m. N. of Salisbury.

B.1286. K.572.

RD. A.D. 972.

Granted by king Eadgar to the thegn Winstan.

Hides, 4.

Name : *Auene* : *Afene*.

Ident. K. Avon River ; B. Avon, Wilts.

The survey is of the Saxon age.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Afene on tha Ealdan Burhdic on thaene Weg* : 'First from the Avon to the Old Camp Ditch to the Way.' The probable starting-point of the survey is on the Avon at Stratford Bridge (OM1). The by. seems to run from here due E. to the N. ditch of Old Sarum, the *Eald Burhdic* of the charter. The *weg* was possibly on the line of the bridle road which comes from the NNW., and passes along just outside the NE. side of Old Sarum.

2. *Ofer thaene Weg east swa Wulfsige hit gemaersode oth hit cymth to thaem Wege the scaet fram Hambres Buruh to Aethelware Byrig* : 'Over the Way along the Boundary Wulfsig laid down till it comes to the Way which runs from (Hamber's ?) Camp (Amesbury) to the Camp of the Noble Folk.'

The road is without doubt the Amesbury-Salisbury road which the by. must have crossed at Gun End of Base (OM1), or thereabouts.

Aethelwara Burh is either Salisbury or Old Sarum, probably the latter, for Salisbury seems to have been definitely called *Searoburh* in AS. times, though that name was derived from the camp at Old Sarum. It is possible that there are other references to *Aethelware Burh* in early literature ; but I have not been able to find them. The name may have been given to the remains of Old Sarum owing to their impressive character.

3. *Oth hit cymth to tham Wege the scaet eastan fram Winterburnan West* : 'Till it comes to the Way which runs westward from Winterbourne on the east.'

The text is difficult to interpret at this part ; but this

is, I think, the way in which the landmarks should be divided, and the meaning of this particular one.

The road referred to is the Roman road from Ford on the Winterbourne to Old Sarum. It is probable that the by. crossed it about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Old Sarum.

4. *To Billan Cumbe*: 'To Billa's Combe.'

The by. of the grant followed in all probability the S. part of the present E. by. of Stratford. Billa's Combe was probably the combe S. and SE. of Paul's Dene (OM1).

5. *To thaem Ealdan Wuduforda*: 'To the Old Ford of the Wood.'

This must have been at the SE. corner of Stratford parish on the Avon; unless, which is only too possible in the neighbourhood of a town, some modification of boundary has been made here.

6. *Thonan up on midne stream oth hit cymth eft fornganean tha Ealdan Burhdic*: 'Then up midstream till it comes again over against the Old Camp Ditch.'

This brings the survey back to its starting point.

Charter of the lands of Roddbourne, now part of the parish of St. Paul Malmesbury Without.

K.632.

RD. A.D. 982.

Grant by king Aethelred to Malmesbury monastery.

Hides, 10.

Name: *Reodburna*: *Rodbourne*. 'Reed Bourne.'

Ident. K. Rodburn, Wilts.

The survey is of the post-Conquest age probably; but the forms of words suggest that it was made not long after the Conquest. The descriptive text being in Latin, only the AS. proper names will be reproduced here.

Survey.

1. First from the place called Reed Bourne (*Rodbourne*) as far as Fair Thorn (*Fegeran Thorne*).'

The Reed bourne is the large stream which flows through the S. part of the parish, forming for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. part of the S. by. It enters the Avon at Great Somerford. Where the survey starts on this stream is rather uncertain; but possibly the fair thorn stood where the stream begins

to form the by. i.e. at a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. of Rodbourne House (OM1).

2. 'And from the Thorn straight over the Streamlet (*Rithe*) through Short Lea (*Sceorte Leye*).'

The *Rith* was probably some very little stream running to the Reed bourne about the point where the Startley-Malmesbury road crosses the S. by. Short Lea was probably on the by. NW. of Grove Farm in Great Somerford (OM1).

3. And so over (or 'by') the Crossroads (*la Forches*) as far as Sand Way (*Sandweye*).'

The crossroads were probably where the modern roads meet $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. W. of Grove Farm (OM1). The sand way may have been along the line of the track which runs SSE. down the by. from these crossroads.

4. 'And from that Way to Short Grove (*Sceorte Graue*).'

This grove was possibly somewhere near the angle of the by. at Seagry Wood (OM1).

5. 'And by Short Grove to the Withybed (*le Withybedde*).'

The survey is now beginning to traverse the old by. between Rodbourne and Corston. It is known from the Malmesbury registers that Corston was a separate property from Rodbourne. From the Brokenborough charter, the survey of which also traverses this by., is it clear that the Corston by. came somewhere near Startley, and that must have been somewhere near, though not necessarily at, Seagry Wood (OM1). The Rodbourne by. must have turned NW. at this point; and it is probable that the withybed was on the Reed bourne (*Rodburna*) to the SE. of Bincombe Wood (OM1).

6. 'And from there to the Heathen Burial-place (*le Hethene Buryels vel Buriwelle*).'

From the neighbouring landmarks we can only guess that this burial-place was somewhere between Bincombe Wood (OM1) and the S. by.

7. 'And so over . . . Down (*Rolidone*).'

Rolidone is almost certainly the hill on which Bincombe Wood (OM1) stands. The by. probably passed through the site of the wood. Perhaps the name Rowden Wood (OM6) in the S. by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Bincombe Wood is, in part at any rate, a survival of the name of the down.

8. 'And from that hill as far as the Bed of Flags (Yellow Iris) (*le Leuer Bedde*) on . . . Down (*Beuedone*).'

My strong suspicion is that either Kemble in copying the MS., or perhaps the original copyist of the charter, has written *Beuedone* for *Benedone*, 'Bean Down.' The Bincombe of Bincombe Wood (OM1) was evidently the hollow between this down and *Rolidone*, and the name Bincombe, judging from the analogy of other names containing the same elements, (is probably derived from an AS. *Bean-cumb*, 'Bean Combe.' *Benedone* is certainly the hill about 3 fur. NE. of Bincombe Wood, now divided from it by the railway.

9. 'And from there to (*Coresbrok*).'

This is almost certainly not the proper form of the name of this brook, which is the *Corsa Broc* of the Brokenborough charter; though I am unable to say what that name means, it is possibly pre-Saxon. The modern name of the brook, Gauze Brook, is a rationalised form of the ancient one. Part of its name survives in that of Corston village. It is evident from the survey that this brook formed the N. by. of Rodbourne from a point somewhere about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of where the Startley-Malmesbury road crosses it to the Avon.

10. 'And along (*Coresbrok*) to the Avon (*Auene*).'

The brook enters the Avon about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Rodbourne Rail Farm (OM1).

11. 'And along the Avon to Waterfowl Pool (*Henne Pole*).'

This must have been on the Avon at the SE. corner of the present parish, 5 fur. SE. of Angrove Farm (OM1).

12. 'And from Waterfowl Pool to the Reed Bourne (*Rithe Burne*).'

Rithe is obviously miswritten for *Reod*. The reference is to the lower course of the Rodbourne.

13. 'And thence to the place first mentioned, namely Fair Thorn (*Fegeram Thorne*).'

See I.

Charter of the lands of East Tisbury, West Tisbury and Wardour.

K.641.

RD. A.D. 984.

Granted by king Aethelred to Shaftesbury monastery.
Hides. 20.

Name : *aet Tissebiri, aet Tisseburi.*

The survey may be of very late pre-Conquest, or very early post-Conquest date.¹

1. *Arest the Cigel Marc scheth on Nodre* : 'First where . . . ² Boundary abuts on (the river) Nadder.'

As a fact the Chilmark by. does not abut on the Nadder. But the difficulty is solved by the last landmark of the survey, which reads '*Cigel Marc Broc*.' In this first landmark the word *broc* has evidently been omitted by the copyist. The brook is that which runs from Chilmark down the E. by. of East Tisbury to a point on the Nadder about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE. of Ley Farm (OM1) in Teffont.

2. *Andlang Stremes oth Gofesdene* : 'Along the stream to Gof's Dean.'

The Tisbury by. runs up the Nadder for a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Sutton Mandeville Mill (OM1). It then runs W. up a small valley, which is the dean here mentioned.

3. *Thannn to there Twichenen* : 'Then to the Place where the Roads meet.'

This was at the angle in the by. about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Sutton Row (OM1) where Lagpond Lane (OM6) meets the road running N. to Lower Chicksgrove (OM1).

4. *Of, etc. on Wilburge Imare on thane Grene Wei* : 'From the Crossroads to Wilburh's Balk to the Green Way.' This way is mentioned in the Swallowcliffe charter. The cross reference shows it to have been along the line of the lane or cart-track which bounds Swallowcliffe Wood (OM1) on the N.

5. *On Wermundes Trew* : 'To Wermund's Tree.'

¹ It is not possible to say how far the modifications in the forms of terms had developed in Anglo-Saxon of the age just preceding the Conquest. The forms used in this survey are certainly later than those used in other surveys of professedly the same date. But it is possible that antiquarianism in form became customary with the compilers of charters, and that the forms of words used in a certain survey may be those of a preceding age, and not of that to which the survey belongs. I am not referring to manifest copies of pre-existing surveys, but to surveys which were originally written

in language which was already antique at the time at which they were made. It is not therefore to be assumed with safety in the present instance that, because the forms of words in this survey are obviously later than those in other surveys of the same reputed date, the survey is of later date than they are. The one surveyor may have deliberately adopted antique forms, the other have used the forms of his own day.

² *Cigel Marc* is undoubtedly Chilmark, but the first element of the name seems to be pre-Saxon.

Perhaps to be taken as part of the last landmark. Also mentioned in the Swallowcliffe charter. Must have stood on the by. at the NW. corner of Swallowcliffe Wood (OM1).

6. *Of, etc. adun richt inne the Imade: Imade* is impossible, but is explained by the *Mithon* of the next landmark; and so I translate it. It is probably miswritten for *Imuthe*.

'From Wermund's Tree down straight to the Place where the Streams meet.'

This was on the SE. by. of Wardour where a stream crosses it and is met by another stream, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of the edge of Swallowcliffe Wood. Here was the *Muthford*, 'ford at the meeting of the streams,' of the Swallowcliffe charter.

7. *Of, thane Mithon anlang stremes on thane Ealde Wdeforde on thare Grene Wei on nethe Heuedstokes*: 'From the Place where the Streams meet along the stream to the Old Ford at the Wood to the Green Way to beneath the Headstakes.'

The stream is the brook which comes up from the S. to *Muthford* along the Wardour boundary. Wood Ford is mentioned in the Swallowcliffe charter. It was where the road running WNW. from the village of Swallowcliffe crosses the Wardour by. The green way must have been along the line of the road which runs along the Wardour by. just E. of Squalls Farm (OM1). The headstakes must have been at the bend of the by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of that farm.

8. *Of, etc. forth be Twelf Acheron that it comet to Wealwege*: 'From the Headstakes on by the Twelve Acres (strips of plough-land) till it comes to Wall (or possibly Welshmen's) Way.'

Curiously enough the name Twelve Acres survives in that of Twelve Acre Copse, the large wood S. and SW. of Squalls Farm (OM1). The *Wealweg* was the road which, coming up from the SSE. meets the Wardour by. at the S. end of the above copse.

9. *Thanen to Higwege*: 'Then to the Hay Way.'

10. *Thannen to Wdesfloda*: 'Then to the Great Intermittent Stream of the Wood.'

11. *Thanne to Suthames Forde anlange Hegereawe that it comet to Nodre*: 'Then to South House Ford along the Row of Trees till it comes to (the river) Nadder.'

The survey reaches the Nadder where the Wardour by. meets it $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of Wardour Castle. The S. by. of Wardour passes through the park along the bottom of a valley in which no permanent stream is marked in OM6. The intermittent stream of the charter must have run at intervals of time down this valley. The hedgerow was probably along the short stretch of by. just after the angle which the by. makes just before reaching the Nadder. The line of the Hay Way does not survive; but it was very likely along that part of the by. which runs from ENE. to WSW. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the old castle of Wardour (OM1).

12. *Anlang Nodre on Semene*: 'Along the Nadder to the Sem.'

The by. runs N. to meet the Sem river about 3 fur. S. by E. of West Hatch (OM1).

13. *Anlang Semene to Rodelee*: *Rodelee* would suggest *Hreodleah*, 'Lea of Reeds.' But in the Semley charter it is called *Radleah*, which suggests 'red lea.'

'Along the Sem to Red Lea.'

The S. by. of West Tisbury goes up the Sem for the better part of two miles. *Rodelee* must have been where it leaves that river $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of Semley village.

14. *Thanen on there Hwiten Mercs* (read *Mersc*): 'Then to the White Marsh.'

15. *Thannen on Mapeldere Hille*: 'Then to Maple-tree Hill.'

16. *Thannen on tha Stigele*: 'Then to the Stile.'

17. *Thannen on Sapcumbe*: 'Then to the Combe of Spruce Firs.'¹

18. *Thannen forder west on Cures Rigt*: 'Then on west to Cur's (?) Ridge.'

19. *Thanne cyrder it north on Poles Leage*: 'Then it turns N. to the Lea of the Pool.'

At this point 19 the by. turns N. up the W. by. of West Tisbury. Therefore points 14-18 must have been on the S. by. of that parish W. of the place where the by. leaves the Sem. That means that the landmarks come very thickly, and, consequently, that they are not easy to determine.

The white marsh must have been close to the river.

¹ I prefer an original *Saepe-cumb* to *Saep-cumb* as being more probable.

I suspect that Mapletree Hill is the hill on which Toke's Cottages (OM6) stand, and the *Sapcumb* is the hollow S. of it. The ridge of 18 is probably that $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Abbey's Wood, (OM1) of which Mapletree Hill was the extremity. The position of *Poles Leah* can be best determined when the next landmark has been taken.

20. *Thannen on Mare Broc*: 'Then to Boundary Brook.'

This is the brook which crosses the by. at Kinghay (OM1). So *Poles Leah* was between this and the west angle of the parish. Lower and Upper Leigh Farms (OM1) in East Knoyle probably owe their names to it.

21. *Thanen on Witbig Broch*: 'Then to Willow Brook.'

This is the brook which crosses the by. about $1\frac{1}{4}$ fur. ENE. of Summerleaze Farm (OM1).

22. *Thanen on Sidinic Mor*: 'Then to . . . Marsh.'¹

This marsh must have been just N. of *Witbig Broc*.

23. *Thannen forth on Cnugel Lege and on Hiclesham*: 'Then on to Knoyle Lea and Hicol's House.'

These must have been at the NW. corner of the parish, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. due W. of Ruddlemoor (OM1).

24. *Thannen on Mearc Wei*: 'Then to Boundary Way.'

This is the road or track on the W. part of the N. by. of West Tisbury parish.²

25. *Of, etc. anlang Hrigces to Inpedeforde*: 'From the Way along the Ridge to . . . Ford.'

The ridge runs SE. from Ruddlemoor (OM1), and the by. runs along it for some distance. The ford was where the N. by. and a road (see above) crossed the brook which issues from the lake of Fonthill Abbey (OM1) and runs ESE. near Higher Lawn Farm (OM1).

26. *Anlang Weges that it cumet to Funtgeal on thone Herpoth*: 'Along the Way till it comes to . . . of the Spring to the Highway.'

Funtgeal, whatever be the meaning of the second element of the name, is the original name of Fonthill. The *weg*

¹ What *Sidinic* means I do not know. But if there is a small stream flowing from the N. down the boundary to *Witbig Broc*, which is suggested by a slight bend in the 300 ft. contour on the by. N. of *Witbig Broc*, then I have little doubt that it is the old name of that stream. In the AS. charters of Worcestershire there are quite

a number of stream names ending with *ic*. The termination itself is not translatable on any AS. basis, and is therefore, like so many elements in stream names, pre-Saxon.

² For description of this road see *Ancient Highways of Wiltis in Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 68, p. 110.

was along the line of the road which runs along the SE. and E. edge of the park of Fonthill Abbey. The *herepath* was almost certainly along the line of the road from Fonthill Gifford to Tisbury.

26. *Thannen to Gifcancumbe*: 'Then to (Gifica's?) Combe.'

This may be the valley in which Fonthill Lake now lies.

The determination of the next few points is rendered uncertain by the making of the lake, and the formation of the grounds of Fonthill House (OMI).

27. *Anlang Cumbe to Stan Weie*: 'Along the Combe to Stone Way.'

28. *Anlang Hrygges to there Litlen Lege*: 'Along the Ridge to the Little Lea.'

29. *Thannen on Leofriches Imare*: 'Then to Leofric's Balk.'

30. *Forth be Gemare eft on Funtal of* (read on) *Fintes* (read *Finces*) *Hrigce*: 'On by the Balk again to (Fonthill) to Finch's Ridge.'

It must be concluded from the reference to *Funtal* in 30 that the by. has not yet left the course of the stream which flowed down the valley where Fonthill Lake now lies. *Fintes Hrycg* is undoubtedly the ridge which gives its name to the hamlet of Ridge (OMI) in Chilmark, along which the N. by. runs for more than half a mile. The *brycg* of 28 must be the ridge which projects eastwards 3 fur. S. of Fonthill House (OMI). The little lea was probably on the site of the lake. The line of the stone way may be that of the road which runs due N. through the grounds of Fonthill House (OMI); but, of course, the making of those grounds would probably lead to the diversion of old ways or tracks.

31. *Anlang Hrigces to Alfgares Imare*: 'Along the Ridge to Alfgar's Balk.'

32. *Forther be his Imare oth Heuedstoccas*: 'On by his Balk to the Headstakes.'

33. *Thanen to Cigelmerc Broce*: 'Then to Chilmark Brook.'

34. *Anlang streμες eft on Nodre*: 'Along stream once more to the Nadder.'

The landmarks on the E. part of the N. by. of East Tisbury are few. It is probable that they were at bends

in the by. *Alfgares Gemaere* began probably at the angle at the NW. corner of Lady Down. It extended to the headstakes, which stood probably at the bend where the road over Lady Down (OM1) to Chilmark cuts the N. by. Their position is suggested by the name Stockley, applied to the small wood on the W. side of this road about 100 yds. N. of the by.

Points 33 and 34 are sufficiently explained in reference to point 1.

A charter of that part of Stratford Tony which lies south of the Roman road.

K.655.

RD. A.D. 986.

Granted by king Aethelred to Aelfgar.

Hides. 5.

Name: *aet Eblesburnan*.

Ident. K. Ebbesborne, Wilts.

The survey is probably of the late Saxon age.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on thone Welig*: 'First to the Willow tree.'

The survey is of that very exceptional kind which goes against the clock.

The willow stood at the point where the W. by. of the parish of Stratford leaves the river to run S., about 1 fur. ENE. of the church.

2. *Of, etc. on thone Witan weg*: 'From the Willow to the White Way.'

The White Way must have been along the line of the road which impinges on the W. by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SSE. of the church, and runs S. along the by. from that point.

3. *Of, etc. on thon Hassuc upp an Hrofan Hricge*: 'From the Way to the Coarse Grass up on Roof Ridge.'

This is the ridge of which Throope Hill (OM1) is the summit. It is mentioned in various charters; B.862, 391, 863, 690, 27.

4. *Of, etc. on Dolemannes Beorb*: 'From Roof Ridge to Doleman's Barrow.'

The barrow has vanished; but it was probably just E. of the summit of Throope Hill (OM1).

5. *Of, etc. on tha Greetan Dic*: 'From the Barrow to the Great Dyke.'

This is Grim's Ditch which the W. by. crosses at Toyd Clump (OM1). It is mentioned in the charters cited above.

6. *Of, etc. on Stanbeorch*: 'From the Dyke to Stone Barrow.'

This must have been at the extreme S. end of the parish, close to Toyd Farm (OM1).

7. *Of, etc. on thaet Hlaew et Hrichwege*: 'From the Barrow to the Low (tumulus) at the Ridgeway.'

The survey has now turned N. up the E. by. The low must have been where the ridgeway crosses the by. about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. ENE. of New Farm (OM1).

8. *Of, etc. on tha Witan Dic*: 'From the Ridgeway to the White Dyke.'

This must have been on the E. by. about 5 fur. due E. of the summit of Throope Hill (OM1).

9. *Of, etc. on Thornblinch*: 'From the Dyke to the Lynch where the Thorntrees grow.'

This lynch is mentioned in the charter B.1071; and the cross reference shows it to have been on the E. by. a little more than 3 fur. S. of the Ebble.

10. *Thanone on Dynes Hlinch*: 'Then to Dyne's Lynch.'

This again is mentioned in B.1071. It was perhaps a furlong N. of the last.

11. *Of, etc. on theat Seade Clif*: 'From the Lynch to the . . . Steep Slope.'

This must have been on the E. by. about a furlong S. of the Ebble.

12. *Of, etc. on Eblesburnan*: 'From the Slope to Ebblesbourne.'

The by. meets the Ebble about 3 fur. E. of the church at Stratford Tony.

13. *Of, etc. on tha Streat*: 'From the Bourne to the Street (made road).'

This takes the survey N. of the Ebble to where the E. by. meets the Roman road, the 'street.'

14. *Andlanges Streat on Stretford*: 'Along the Street to Street Ford.'

The by. runs SW. down the Roman road to where that crosses the Ebble just W. of the village.

Charter recording the grant of the lands of Westwood,
1½ m. SSW. of Bradford-on-Avon.

K.658.

RD. A.D. 987.

Granted by king Aethelred to Leofwine.

Hides. 3.

Name: *Westwuda*.

Ident. K. Westwood, Hants.

The charter seems to date from the Saxon age. Its spelling is noticeable for the use of Æ for E, a usage very common in the Winchester group of charters, but unusual in the charters of Wiltshire.

Survey.

This syndon tha landgemaero to Westwuda and to Cissanhammae: 'These are the boundaries of West Wood and Cissa's Croft.'

There are attached to the grant three small parcels of land in Farleigh Hungerford on the opposite side of the Frome river. *Cissanhamm* is probably the name of the locality in which these lay. Its site is not determinable. See also landmark 2.

1. *Aerest on Stanford*: This is the modern Stowford (OM1) at the SW. corner of the modern parish. It is unusual for an AS. *Stanford* to produce a modern Stowford. But there is another instance of this in Wilts, for Stoford in South Newton, about 3 m. NNW. of Wilton, is the *Stanford* of the South Newton charter (Wilton charters: *Monasticon* II, p. 323).

2. *Of Stanforda andlang streamaes on Igford*: 'From Stone Ford along stream to Island Ford.'

The by. of the grant passes down the Frome to Iford (OM1), the *Igford* of the charter. It is clear that the land E. of the Frome which is now in Farleigh Hungerford was at the time of the grant in Westwood. This may be the *Cissanhamm* of the title of the charter.

3. *Of, etc. on Baerae Haebge*: 'From Island Ford to the Hedge of the Woodland.'

Baere, which gives us the not uncommon place-name Bere, was certainly used of woodland, but of what special kind I have not as yet been able to determine.

From Iford the by. leaves the Frome and runs along a

wooded slope between the Frome and the Avon. This woodland is the modern representative of the *Baere* of the charter.

4. *Andlang Haegaes on Afonae*: 'Along the Hedge to the Avon.'

The by. meets the Avon about 3 fur. ESE. of the village of Freshford.

5. *Up bae straeamae on Windaerlaeb Maed*: 'Up by stream to . . . Lea Mead.'

I suspect that the name of this mead is connected with the name of Winsley, the parish immed. N. of Westwood. But the name of that place in *Testa de Nevill* is *Winesleg*, and in *Nomina Villarum* is *Wynesley*, both pointing to an AS. *Wines Leab*, 'Win's Lea.' So perhaps the name may be derived from AS. *windan*, 'to twist,' and refer to its being on a curve of the Avon. The lea must have been on the S. bank of the Avon immed. W. of Avoncliffe (OMI).¹

6. *Of thaerae Maed east onbutan Cading Laegae on Hramaes Hangran*: 'From the Mead east round the Lea of the Cadings to Ravens' Hanging Wood.'

There is no doubt that this wood was on the site of the present Becky Addy Wood,² the large wood immed. E. of Avoncliffe (OMI).

Cading Leab was probably the low ground between the wood and the river.

7. *Of, etc. suth to thaere Straet on tha Greatan³ Hlywan*: 'From the Hanging Wood south to the Street (made road) to the Great Shelter (or Refuge).'

It is quite certain that the E. by. of Westwood has been completely modified in times later than this grant. The modern by. shows that it follows the balks of ploughlands. But the fact that the parish of Westwood at the time of the grant contained only three hides shows quite clearly that there was comparatively little cultivation in the area at that time. Probably there was much woodland. (See the next landmark). The conversion of such land

¹ Mr. Lister of Westwood Manor tells me that the name *Winderleaze* survives in this part of the parish.

² The following is so manifestly a guess that I consign it to the obscurity of a note. Is Becky Addy Wood a much diluted *beace cading woudu*?

³ In Kemble's copy this word is written *Streatan*. But Prof. Mawer in reference to the original MS. discovered it to be *greatan*. The late Mr. Henry Bradley conjectured this emendation before it was actually proved.

into arable would be certain to make adjustments of the by. necessary; and, although the present E. by. does very probably follow the general line of the by. of the time of the grant, it cannot be assumed that the correspondence is more than general.

The *straet* is the road from Bradford to Winkfield Common (OM1). The present by. comes within a hundred yards of it, but does not actually impinge on the line of the modern road. I am inclined to think that that is due to modification of the by. rather than to modification in the line of the road. This piece of road is part of that great ridgeway which may be traced for more than 40 miles along the western border of Wilts.¹ The use of *straet* in this charter implies that it was one of those ridgeways which had been romanised, i.e. 'made' in parts, in Romano-British times. It is noticeable that from the point where the by. of this grant impinged upon it, which must have been about the NE. corner of the grounds of Midway Manor (OM1), it has a straight course for 1½ miles.

What the 'shelter' or 'refuge' was we can hardly say.

8. *Of, etc. suth onbutan Faers Scagan on tha Dic thaet hit cymth to thaere Rodae*: 'From the shelter round . . . Shaw (small wood) to the Dyke till it comes to the Rood.'

These landmarks must have been on the by. SE. of the village of Westwood. There is no woodland there now; but as a perambulation of the forest of Selwood made so late as 1620 shows, the parish was even then only two miles outside the N. edge of the forest; and in earlier times the forest must have been far more extensive. Old documents show that there was a ploughland near Stowford called Fresshawe, Freshawe, and Fursehagh.

9. *Thanon on Crawan Ac*: 'Then to Crow's Oak.'

This must have stood somewhere between Stowford and Midway Manor (OM1).

10. *Of, etc. aeft on Stanford*: 'From the Oak again to Stone Ford.' See 1.

(Note added) *Thonnae licgeath tha threo gyrda on othaere haealfne fromae aet faearnlaeagae on gemaenum landae*:

¹ For description of this road see *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 79, p. 115. When I wrote this description of the road I had not discovered that the present charter was a Wiltshire charter. The evidence

of the charters makes it quite clear that the 'romanisation' or 'making' of parts of the great pre-Roman tracks was frequently carried out in Roman times.

‘ Then there lie three roods on the other side of the Frome at Fern Lea (Farleigh Hungerford) on the common plough land.’

Charter relating to the lands of Monkton Farleigh, South Wraxall, Atworth, Limpley Stoke, Winsley, Bradford-on-Avon, Westwood, and Winkfield.

K.706 (Not in Birch.)

RD. A.D. 1001.

Granted by king Aethelred to the refectory at Bradford but to be under control of the monastery at Shaftesbury.

Hidage not stated. In Domesday 42 hides.

Name: *aet Bradeforda*.

Ident. K. Bradford, Dorset.

The survey is of a date long posterior to the reputed date of the charter. It is certainly post-Conquest, and may have been drawn up a century later than the Conquest. The transcription of the survey in Kemble differs in places from that in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. Words in brackets show the variants in Dugdale.

Survey.

1. *Aerest of Seuen Pirien on there Herewai the schet suthward withuten (Witrinton, an impossible reading) Acceslegle*: ‘ First from the Seven Peartrees to the Highway which runs south outside Oak Lea.’

The survey ends on the S. by. of Atworth near Great Chalfield; and therefore the early landmarks are probably on the S. by. of that parish. I think that the seven pear-trees were at the bend of the by. 1 fur. SE. of Little Chalfield; and that the highway is now represented by the road running S. from that point to Holt village.

2. *Wurth (Thurb) ut Wrindes Holt*: ‘ Right through (Wrind's ?) Copse.’

3. *And swa anlang Herewines (Hereth Nes) to Aelfwines Hlipgate*: ‘ And so along . . . to Aelfwin's Gate of the (Deerleap ?).’

4. *Fram, etc. forth be is Landschare inne Auene*: ‘ From the Gate by (his ?) Boundary to the near side of the Avon.’ This brings the by. to the Avon where the E. by. of Bradford Without meets that river at the N. end of Great

Bradford Wood (OM1). Landmarks 2, 3 and 4 must be on the Bradford and Atworth boundaries between Little Chalfield and the Avon. Probably the *bolt* of 2 was on the S. by. of Atworth; the indistinguishable landmark of 3 at the point where the Bradford, Holt and Atworth boundaries meet about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Little Chalfield; and the *blipgate* and the *landschare* on the E. by. of Bradford between Bradford Leigh (OM1) and the Avon.

5. *Swa forth be streme inne Byssi*: 'So forth by the stream to (the river) Biss.'

The by. follows the Avon S. to where the Biss joins it 3 fur. N. by W. of Lady Down Farm (OM1).

6. *Swa uppe Bissy on Wret*: 'So op the Biss to the Wret.'

Wret is the brook which joins the Biss at Trowle Bridge (OM1), and forms parts of the modern E. by. of Bradford S. of that point. It is perhaps just possible that the name may represent the AS. *wraeth*, 'wreathy,' or perhaps may be connected with the kindred root of the ME. *writhen*, 'writhe,' with a reference to its twisting course; but it is more probable that the name is pre-Saxon. In the reign of Edward I (see the Steeple Ashton charter, p. 74), the upper part of this brook was probably called *Lambrok*. It is evident that the by. between Trowbridge and Bradford in this part has been modified since the charter was made. And the modern by. shows by its form that the land added to Trowbridge was arable.

7. *Swa onlonghes Wret that it comet to Brisnodes Landschare*: 'So along the Wret till it comes to Brisnod's Boundary.'

It may be taken for certain that this was at the S. point of Bradford parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Upper Studley (OM1).

8. *Forth be his Landschare inne Swinbroch*: 'Forth by his Boundary to Swine Brook.'

This is the brook which forms the S. by. of Winkfield parish. 3 fur. S. of Winkfield village is Swansbrook Farm (OM1). The text of this charter in this part of it is so doubtful that it is uncertain whether the real name of the brook was *Swanesbroc*, 'Herdsman's Brook,' or *Swinbroc* 'Swine Brook.'

9. *Forth be Broke inne Pumberig*: 'On by the Brook to . . . Island.'

Whatever *Pumberig* may mean, it is almost certain that the name is represented on the map of the present day by that of Pomeroy Wood (OM1) on the Frome river in the W. part of Winkfield. It is also clear that it was in the SW. corner of Winkfield parish.

10. *Ut thurb Pumberig inne Tefleford*: 'Out through . . . Island to . . . Ford.'

Tefle is untranslatable. The name is evidently intended to be an old form of Tellisford, the name of the village on the opposite side of the Frome.

11. *Forth mid streme that it cumet to Aelfwerdes Landimare at Wutenham*: 'Forth mid-stream till it comes to the Aelfwerd's Plough-land Balk at (White ?) House.'

The Westwood charter K.658, throws some light on this part of the survey. It is there made clear that that part of Farleigh Hungerford which lies E. of the Frome was at the time of the Westwood grant part of Westwood. Thus the by. went continuously up the Frome as far as Iford (OM1). So Aelfwerd's balk must have been on the by. just after it leaves the river at Iford.

12. *Thannes of Wigewen Broke forth be Leofwines Imare innen Auene*: 'Then from . . . Brook on by Leofwin's Balk to the Avon.'

Leofwine is doubtless the person to whom Westwood was granted by the Westwood charter K.658. His *gemaere* would run along the present by. of Westwood from near Iford to the point where the by. reaches the Avon, about 3 fur. ESE. of Freshford village.

13. *Forth be Auene that it cumet to Ferseford*: 'On by the Avon till it comes to Fresh Ford.'

The name of the ford survives in that of the village of Freshford, which is close to the junction of the Avon and the Frome. The modern by. passes for somewhat more than 300 yds, down the Avon before arriving at the junction, near which the ford must have been.

14. *Thes Abbotes Imare innen Mitford*: '. . . the Abbot's Balk to "Mouth" Ford.'

There are some words missing at the beginning of this landmark. *Mitford* is the modern Midford (OM1) at the extreme W. end of the parish of Limpley Stoke. AS. *mutha* is a common element in the names of places near the junction of two rivers. Cf. *inter alia*, Mitton, near

Tewkesbury, at the junction of the Avon and the Severn. Here the reference is to the junction of Cam brook and Midford brook.

15. *Of, etc. gyet be thes Abbotes Imare eft into Auene :* 'From the Ford it goes by the Abbot's Boundary once more to the Avon.'

This carries the by. from Midford along the N. by. of Limpley Stoke back to the Avon 5 fur. ENE. of Water House (OM1).

16. *Swo in ther be Auene that it cumet eft to thes Abbotes Imare to Werleghe :* 'So there by the Avon till it comes again to the Abbot's Boundary to (Weir ?) Lea.'

The modern by. passes up the Avon, and then turns ESE. to Conkwell (OM1) at the S. end of Warleigh Wood, in the name of which survives the *Werleghe* of the charter. The *Abbotes Imare* must have been between the river and Conkwell.

17. *Swa be thes Abbotes Imare to Aelfgares Imare at Farnleghe :* 'So by the Abbot's Boundary to Aelfgar's Boundary at Fern Lea.'

This carries the survey right N. to the W. by of Monkton Farleigh, the *Farnleghe* of the charter.

18. *Forth be is Imare oth that it cumet to thes Kinges Imare at Heselberi :* 'On by his boundary till it comes to the King's Boundary at the Camp of the Hazel-trees.'

The name Hazelbury House (OM1) survives in Box parish. It is evident that the by. passed along the Wansdyke the N. by. of Monkton Farleigh. The *Kinges Imare* was probably at the NE. corner of that parish 3 fur. SW. of Wormwood Farm (OM1).

19. *Forth be, etc. that it cumet to Aelfgares Imare at Attenworthe :* 'On by the King's Boundary till it comes to Aelfgar's Boundary at Aetta's Farm.'

This must have been on the N. by. of Atworth, probably in what is now Neston Park (OM1).

20. *Forth be is Imare that it cumet to Leofwines Landimare at Coseham :* 'On by his Boundary till it comes to the Balk of Leofwin's Ploughland at . . . House.'

The reference to Corsham, the parish N. of Atworth, shows that this landmark was also on the N. by. of Atworth, probably at the NE. corner of the parish about 5 fur. NE., of Purlpit (OM1).

21. *Of, etc. to thes Aldremannes Imare at Witlege :*
 'From the Balk to the Earl's Boundary at White Lea.'

This was, as the reference to Whitley shows, on the E. by. of Atworth opposite Whitley village (OMI).

22. *Forth be, etc. that it comet to Aelfwiges Imare at Broctune to thanne Wude the ierath into Broctune :* 'Forth by the Boundary till it comes to Aelfwig's Boundary at Brook Farm, to the Wood which belongs to Brook Farm.'

Broctun is Broughton Gifford (OMI). The landmark must have been on the S. part of the E. by. of Atworth.

23. *Eft at Seuen Pirien :* 'Once more at the Seven Peartrees.'

See 1.

24. *Forth be Aelfnothes Imare innen Aethelwines Imare at Chaldfelde :* 'On by Aethelnoth's Boundary to Aethelwin's Boundary at (Cold ?) Field (i.e. Open Country).

25. *Of his Imare innen Aelfwines Imare the Horderes :* 'From his Boundary to Aelfwin's (the Treasurer's ?) Boundary.'

26. *Forth be his Imare innen Aelfhwines Imare at Broctune :* 'On by his Boundary to Aelfwin's Boundary at Brook Farm.'

This last part of the survey is somewhat puzzling because landmark 23 brings the survey back to its starting-point; and *then* follow three more landmarks. It is of course possible that landmark 23 has been inserted in a wrong place. But what is more probable is that landmarks 24-26 are on the bounds of a piece of mead attached to the main grant. It is probable that this mead was the SE. part of Atworth parish, situated by the stream which forms the S. by. of that parish. If that is so, then the main survey ran along a line cutting off the SE. part of the parish, a line running from some point somewhere towards the S. end of the E. by. of Atworth to Little Chalfield (OMI), near which the seven peartrees stood. It is quite in accord with the practice of surveys in the charters to tack on to the end of a main survey the survey of some appendage to the main grant without giving in the text any sign of the break in the landmarks. Furthermore, in the present case landmarks 24-26 accord with a boundary which doubled back from Little Chalfield along the E. part of the S. by. of Atworth to Great Chalfield (OMI), the

Chaldfeld of 24; and then up the Broughton Gifford (and Atworth) by. the *Broctun* of 26.

Charter wrongly attributed to Sevenhampton, 5 m. NE. of Swindon.

The charter K.767, which records a grant at *Seofonhaematun* has been attributed to the Wiltshire Sevenhampton. The survey attached to it does not show any connection with the place. I should be inclined to look for the grant at Sevenhampton in Gloucestershire.

Charter of the lands of Manningford Abbots, 2 m. SW. of Pewsey.

From the *Liber de Hida*.

Grant by king Aethelred to the New monastery at Winchester at the reputed date A.D. 987.

Hides: 10.

Name: *Manyngforde*.

Survey.

1. 'On the east side of the Ford on the Mannings (*Maningaforda*). The ford was evidently where the road in Manningford Bruce coming from the S. crosses the Avon.

2. 'To the Heathy Ridgeway (*Hethihtan Hrycweg*).'

This is the road last mentioned at the point where about 1½ fur. N. of the river it forms for a short distance the W. by. of Manningford Abbots.¹

3. 'To the Slade (*Slaed*).'

4. 'North along the Slade.'

5. 'To the Narrow Path (*Smalan Path*).'

6. 'To . . . Slade (*Waere Slaede*).'

7. 'To the Stonepit on the Hill (*Hullan Geroundel*, read *Crundel*).'

8. 'To Herdsmen's Barrow (*Swanabeorh*).'

9. 'East along the Way (*Weges*).'

10. 'On the east side of the Narrow Green (Path ?) (*Smalan Granan Paeth* (?)).'

¹ For a description of this road see *Ancient Highways of Wiltshire*, *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxv, 1918, road 37, p. 91.

11. 'To the Broad Way' (*Bradán Wege*).'
12. 'West along the Way.'
13. 'To the Narrow Way (*Smalan Wege*).'
14. 'To Boundary Ford on the west side of the ford (*Myrceford*).'

This is the *Mearc Ford* of the Pewsey charter.

The road over the ford must have followed a line somewhat E. of the line of the road which now crosses the Avon a few yards W. of where the E. by. of Manningford Abbots crosses the river.

All the landmarks so far are on the Manningford Abbots by. N. of the Avon. The slade of 3 and 4 was a wooded hollow on the W. by. somewhere S. of the railway.

The landmarks 5-8 must also have been on this W. by. N. of the last point. At 9 the survey turns E. i.e. along the N. by. of the parish; and the way there mentioned must have been on the line of the road from Pewsey to Woodborough, which now forms the N. by. of the parish. The broad way of 11 may possibly be the road which cuts the last mentioned road at the NE. angle of the parish, the *Haethiht Hrycgweg* of 2. The orientation of 12 is impossible, and is probably a copyist's error. The landmark 13, the narrow way, may have been on the line of the road which runs down the E. by. just N. of the river.

15. 'To the Dyke (*Dic*) to the Corner Headland of a Ploughland (*Andbeafda*).'

16. 'Then to the Church Way (*Cyricwege*).'

17. 'To the Thorntree (*Thorn*).'

18. 'To Broad Way (*Bradán Wege*).'

19. 'West along the Way.'

The last point identifies the way. The modern by. of Manningford passes WSW. (see 19) for about 200 yds. along the Pewsey-Rushall road, which is the *Brad Weg* of the charter. From the present church at Manningford a footpath leads towards the E. by. This may be on the line of the *Cyricweg* of 16.

20. 'To the Old Dyke (*Ealdan Dic*).'

This dyke no doubt ran down the E. by. S. of the above road.

21. 'Then to Pubba's Belly (*Pubbanwambe*) on its west side to the Row of trees on the Lynch (*Hlincrewe*).'

All that can be said of this is that the lynch was possibly

on the NW. slope of the hill with the curious name Denny Sutton Hipend.

22. 'To the Stump of the Thorntree (*Thornstyb*).'

23. 'To Rough Hollow (*Rwam*, read *Rugan*, *Holo*) on the middle of it.'

This is certainly the valley W. of Pewsey Down (OM1) marked by the acute bend in the 500 ft. contour.

24. 'Then on to the Stump of the Edlertree (*Ellenstybbe*).'

In the Pewsey charter a grove of eldertrees is mentioned close to the above valley. The elder stump was probably on the S. slope of the valley.

25. 'Then over Middle Down (*Middeldune*) to the Hollow (*Holo*).'

Middeldun is undoubtedly the 600 ft. ridge in the S. part of Pewsey Down (OM1).

The hollow is on the SE. side of this ridge.

26. 'Then to the Little Way on the Hillslope (*Lytlan Hylde Wege*).'

27. 'To Louse Barrow (*Lusebeorh*).'

28. 'Then to the East Way (*Eastan Wege*).'

29. 'South along the Way.'

30. 'To the Little Dyke which runs north (*Litlan Dic*).'

The orientation of the last two points, though it is not more than approximate, shows that the survey is rounding the narrow SE. extremity of the parish. The Louse Barrow of 27 must have been at the easternmost angle of the parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WSW. of the earthwork marked (OM1) on West Everley Down (OM1); and the way of 26 must have run along the E. by. up the slope of the hill to the barrow. The East Way of 28 was along the line of the track which runs along the short SE. by. of the parish; and the dyke of 30 must have run up the S. part of the W. by.

31. 'Then to the Old Boundary, or Scars (?) on the Old Plots of Private Land on the Balk (*Ealdan Gemaerdola*).'

32. 'Then to the Little Rough Barrow (*Litlan Ruwan Beorh*).'

33. 'Then to the Green Lynch (*Grenan Hline*) by Mile Down (*Milandune*).'

Probably the down now called Abbot's Down (OM1).

34. 'Then to the Long Intrusive Piece of Ploughland (*Langan Foryrthe*) on its west side.'

35. 'Then to the Little Strip of Ploughland on its west side (*Litlan Aecer*).'

These two landmarks are of a nature that renders their identification improbable.

36. 'As far as the Strip of Ploughland at Foul Dyke (*Fulan Dic*).'

I suspect that the dyke is the small backwater of the Avon on the W. by. a few yards S. of the river.

37. 'Again to Mannings' Ford (*Manenga Ford*).'

See I.

A Charter said to refer to the lands of one of the Deverells.

The only copy of this charter which I have come across is given in Hoare's *Wiltshire*.

It is a grant of 20 hides made by king Eadgar at *Defereal*.

It is said to refer to Longbridge Deverell.

Survey.

The landmarks of the survey are as follows:—

1. *Defereal*, where the first element is almost certainly the Celtic *dofr* or *defr*, 'stream'; and the second may be the AS. *healh*, 'hollow,' or may be a Saxon form of a pre-Saxon name of the stream.

2. *Eald Dic*, 'Old Dyke.'

3. *Lang Beorh*, 'Long Barrow.'

4. *Herepath*, 'Highway.'

5. House called *Pudelenham*, perhaps 'House of the small pool.'

6. *Heanleah*, 'High Lea.'

7. House called *Peocesham*, '. . . House.'

8. *Via Patria*, probably a highroad of some kind.

9. *Eald Dic*, 'Old Dyke.'

10. *Herepath*, 'Highway.'

11. *Eferbeorh*, 'Boar's Barrow.'

12. *Defereal*.

The suggestions which have been made with regard to the identification of certain landmarks of this charter are obviously wrong. For example Long Iwer has nothing to do with *Efer Beorh*, but is derived from that word which

we only know in an oblique case, *yfre*, an 'escarpment.' Nor has Bore Hill between Longbridge Deverell and Warminster anything to do with this barrow, for the hill is known to have been named after a thirteenth-century family. I suspect that the *Defer-* refers to the Wylye river. But I cannot trace the course of the survey.

Charter recording the grant of the lands of Sherrington,
10½ m. WNW. of Wilton.

From the *Wilton Cartulary* in *Monasticon* vol. II.¹
RD. A.D. 968.

Granted by king Eadgar to the nunnery at Wilton.
Hides. 10.

Name: *Scearntune*.

The survey is probably of the Saxon age.

Survey.

1. *Aerest on Odenford*: 'First to Oda's Ford.'

This mentioned in the Stockton (*Wilig*) charter B.595.
It was at the NE. corner of Sherrington parish about
300 yds. above the bridge at Codford St. Mary.

2. *Thon Heandum Sweoran eastweardan*: 'On the
east of the Neck of the High Down.'

Heandum as it stands is untranslatable. I should have
been inclined to suggest High Down. A Latin version of
the charter is given in *Monasticon* ii, p. 324. *Heandum*
Sweoran is translated 'per columnam.' This is im-
possible. Other translations in this version show the
translator to have been very imperfectly acquainted with
the Saxon of the charters. My own impression is that the
reference is to the neck of the valley which the E. by.
traverses by Stockton Down. But I cannot suggest a
probable restoration of the text as it stands, unless *Heandum*
has been written in error from *Heandene*, 'high dean.'
Confusion of *dune* and *dene* is not unexampled in the
charters. If this conjecture is correct, then it is the neck
of the valley to which the survey refers.

3. *And swa up andlang Wille Weges*: 'Up along the
Way of the Spring.'

This way is mentioned in the Stockton charter. It

¹ The name is not given in Kemble's index. So I conclude that it is not in his collection.

came down the S. part of the E. by. of Sherrington from the top of the ridge along a still existent line of track.

4. *Tb' on Grimes Dic*: 'To Grim's Dyke.'

This dyke is mentioned in the Stockton charter as the S. by. of Stockton. On the S. by. of Sherrington it is marked as a Roman road. It certainly cannot be the *agger* of a Roman road, for it makes all sorts of twists and turns.

5. *Andlang Dic on Leofheres Garan westeweardan*: 'Along the Dyke to the west side of Leofhere's Gore (triangular strip of ploughland).'

This probably carries the survey right along the S. by. to the SW. corner of the parish, 3 fur. S. of Longdean Bottom, where the *gara* must have lain.

6. *Of, etc. on Bradanleage westeweardan*: 'From the Gore to the west side of Broad Lea.'

On the W. by., probably near Longdean Bottom (OM1).

7. *Thonne andlang Hlincs to tham Ealdan Elebeme*: 'Then along the Lynch to the Old (Elm?) Tree.'¹

Probably the lynch ran along the piece of the W. by. which runs W. for a few yards just N. of Longdean Bottom (OM1). The tree seems to have stood at the end of the lynch.

8. *And swa forth on Wurdes Lea Middeweardne*: 'And so to the middle of (Wurd's) Lea.'

This would be about the middle of the W. by. near the site of Boyton Down Wood (OM6).

9. *Thonne on Maeden Beorge*: 'Then to Maiden Barrow.'

One of the two tumuli (OM1) near Boyton Field Farm (OM6).

10. *And swa up on Wilig*: 'And so up to the Wylve.'

The by. meets the Wylve due S. of Ashton Gifford.

Three charters of lands in Crudwell, 4 m. N. by E. of Malmesbury.²

The three charters refer respectively to the lands of Chelworth, Eastcourt (properly Eastcote), and Murcott.

¹ This word *Elebeam* is translated 'olive' in the dictionaries. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that such a translation is impossible here. It is used of the 'olive' in the Saxon translations of the Bible; but that was probably because the olive was supposed to resemble the native British tree called *elebeam*.

² These charters should have come in the first series of Wiltshire charters; but I had not at the time the field-names of the parish; and I was wholly unable to solve the charters without them. Even now I am unable to solve them satisfactorily.

The TA. of Crudwell throws a certain amount of light on the difficulties presented by the surveys attached to these charters; but it does not solve them, because it presents certain difficulties of its own. The boundaries between the various divisions of the parish are indistinctly marked, and are of a most complicated character; but they leave the question whether the N. part of the parish is to be included in one of the three divisions marked in the S. part of it, or whether it was a fourth and separate division. Also it is but too probable that compensating modifications were made in the various divisions of the parish at the time when, previous to the making of the tithe award, an Enclosure act was applied to its lands. This would mean that the boundaries are only approximately the same as they were when the surveys of these charters were made. Furthermore the very complicated nature of the boundaries shown—boundaries which are probably to some extent those described in the ancient charters—makes it almost impossible to follow in detail the surveys attached to the latter.

In a charter of the reputed date 1065 (K.817) which gives a list of the possessions of Malmesbury, there are various references to the lands of Crudwell.

‘Item *Kemele* (Kemble), terra est xxx hidarum, quarum iiii sunt in *Chellewrtha*.’

‘Item *Creddewilla* (Crudwell), terra est xl hidarum; de ista terra est *Eastcotun* (Eastcourt), *Honekynton* (Hankerton), *Morcotun* (Murcott).’

These two items show that Chelworth was reckoned by the monastery as part of the estate of Kemble, whereas Eastcourt and Murcott were reckoned as part of the estate of Crudwell. Whether this division was made merely for convenience of dealing with the possessions of the monastery, or whether Chelworth was at the time a part of Kemble, and not of Crudwell, cannot be said with certainty. But this does not solve the difficulty with regard to the N. part of Crudwell parish, for the Chelworth by., as set down in the tithe award, is far S. of the present N. by. of Crudwell. Perhaps someone who knows the post-Conquest history of Crudwell may be able to solve this difficulty.

Charter of Murcott.

The only copy which I have seen of the survey is in *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxvii. I cannot find the survey in the *Registrum Malmesburiense* (Rolls Series).

Landmarks of the survey.

1. By a Slow stream (*Lac*).
2. Braydon Brook (*Bradenebrok*).
3. Along Braydon Brook to the Broad Willowtree (*La Brode Wythie*).
4. By the Slade (*Slade*) and South Flax Lea (*Suthe Linleye*) (for the breadth of one strip of Ploughland ?) (*La Akers Brede*).'
5. The Fox's Earth (*Le Foxole*).
6. The Pit (*La Putte*).
7. (Pouch ?) Lea (*Pohelleye*).
8. Wide Lea (*Widleye*).
9. Dyke (*Diche*).
10. Oak Lea (*Ocle*).
11. To the Village on its south side (*Ad Villam versus meridiem*).'

Of the above landmarks Braydon Brook of 2 is mentioned in the Eastcourt charter. *Pohelleye* of 7 is also mentioned in that charter under the form *Pohamleye*. A lea may be extensive, and the two references may be to different parts of it; but is it also possible that the landmark was the same in the two charters, i.e. on the common by.

There is no doubt that the land-unit of Murcott was along the S. by. of the parish; but the determination of the individual landmarks can at best be no more than conjectural.

The *lac* of 1 was probably the stream to the S. of Crudwell village. Just SE. of that village this stream joins another, which flows in an ESE. direction. This seems to be the *Bradenebrok* of 2. This stream forms a large part of the E. portion of the S. by. of the parish. It bends eventually ENE. through the SE. part of the parish, where it is at the present day called Braydon Brook (OM1). Later it takes in modern times the name Swill Brook. The by. does not seem to have followed the brook until it reaches the S. by. of the parish, but to have slanted away from it on the N. side, probably at some point about

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Crudwell village. Here the willowtree must have stood. The slade of 4 is probably the slight hollow which the road from Eastcourt to Murcott crosses about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW. of Eastcourt village. Here too must have been *Suth Linleye*. The fox's earth and the pit of 5 and 6 are not traceable; but may be suspected to have been between Morley Farm (OM6) and the S. by.; *Pobeleye* was probably on the S. by. 3 fur. E. of the vicarage of Hankerton (OM1). Here the by. of Murcott probably bent back W. along the present S. by. of the parish. *Widleye* of 8 was probably about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the vicarage (OM1). The *Diche* of 9 was probably on the S. by. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Murcott; and the *Ocle* must have been on the same by. nearer that hamlet. The survey ends at 10 at some point approximately S. of the hamlet.

Charter of Eastcourt.

K.584.¹

RD. A.D. 974.

Granted by king Eadgar to Aelfric, 'custos' of the refectory at Malmesbury.

Hides. 10.

Name: *Eastcotun* (oblique case). 'East Cottages.'

Ident. K. None.

The survey is of a post-Conquest date.

Survey of Eastcourt.

As the survey is mainly in Latin, the only part of the original which will be given here will be the old English terms used in it.

1. 'First from the place Primwald's Pit (*Primwaldes Putte*) towards the north as far as the Boundary Way (*le Mereweýe*).'

2. 'And from there straight by the Way as far as the Near Land (*le Inlonde*).'²

3. 'And then eastward by the boundary (or balk) of the Near Land as far as Braydon or Broad Way (*Braden*

¹ The survey of the charter is given separately in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, on p. 467 of vol. 111, where it is wrongly numbered.

² Inland is land near the house or farm of the owner; just as outland is land at some distance from it. Inland is sometimes used of the demesne land of a manor.

vel *Brode Weye*) in the north part, namely, to Nut Grove (*Note Graue*).¹

4. 'And thence by the Edge of the Wood (or, possibly Hillfoot) (*Wurwelaue*)¹ as far as Narrow Brook (*Smale Broke*).'

5. 'And so by the stream straight as far as the Foul Slough (*Foule Slowe*).'

6. 'And thence by the Way as far as over against the Green Way of the Brewhouse (*la Bruere*).'

7. 'And then southwards as far as the Old Way (*le Olde Weye*).'

8. 'And so through the middle of the Hanging Wood (*Hangre*) as far as Wine's Lea (*Wynes Leye*).'

9. 'And thence as far as . . . Pond Stream (*Hykemeres Streme*).'

10. 'And so along the watercourse (to) . . . Worth's Low (*Haylwyrtheslew*).'

11. 'And then westwards by Braydon Brook (*Bradene Broke*) as far as the Great Willowtree (*le Grete Wythye*).'

12. 'And thence as far as the Foul Slough (*le Foule Slo*).'

13. 'And thence southwards as far as the Old Dyke (*le Olde Dich*).'

14. 'And thence straight along the Ditch as far as the Deep Slough (*le Deope Slo*).'

15. 'And thence as far as the Old Way (*le Olde weye*).'

16. 'And then by that Way as far as Pouch (?) Lea (*Pohan Leye*), namely on the middle of it.'

17. 'And from that Lea, namely from the south side, towards the west to a (the ?) Dyke.'

18. 'And from the Dyke westward as far as the Slow Stream of Crudda's Swamp (*Cruddemores Lake*).'

19. 'And so by the Slow Stream straight to the Isolated Enclosure (*Sunderhamme*).'

20. 'And then from the south side of that meadow which is called the *Sonder*² *Hamme* straight towards the west by the Streamlet (*Rithe*) by the space of one furlong.'

21. 'And by the headlands of that furlong straight north as far as the Old Dyke (*le Olde Dich*).'

¹ I have taken *Wurwelaue* to be a late form, possibly corrupted here, of AS. *Wyrwala*. But the conjecture is very doubtful, all

the more so, as the term takes quite a different form in the Chelworth charter.

² *Soutber* in the text of Kemble.

22. 'And from the Ditch by the Headland of the strip of ploughland (*les Akeres Heueden*) to the place first mentioned, namely Primwald's Pit (*Primwaldes Putte*).'

The greater part of this by. is not determinable with certainty. Had the TA. map shown the boundaries of Eastcourt towards Chelworth and Murcott in a complete form, more of the survey would have been perhaps determinable. But the boundaries are so indistinctly marked on the extant copy of the award that it is difficult always, and impossible sometimes, to follow them. Furthermore their intricacy, combined with the fact that OM1. gives unusually few names in this parish, makes it necessary to appeal frequently to OM6.

1. Primwald's pit is mentioned in the survey of the Brokenborough charter B.921-2, K.460. But unfortunately the survey of that charter is more difficult to solve than that of the present one. At the same time it seems pretty certain that the pit was at the NW. angle of the old lands of Eastcourt, at the W. end of Eastcourtfield Plantation, the long narrow wood (OM1) about half-way between the villages of Chelworth and Crudwell. The wood is probably planted on the line of the *Mereweye* of 1.

2. The *Inlonde* of 2 was probably on the S. side of the above plantation. The field-name *Inlands* occurs just S. of it.

3. *Braden or Brode Weye* seems to have been the road which runs up the E. by. of the parish, just W. of Oaksey Wood (OM1) and then to Chelworth. The old by. of Eastcourt seems to have run due E. from point 1 to this road, which it must have met at a point about 5 fur. SE. of Chelworth village.

The Eastcourt by. marked in the TA. map now runs in a general northerly direction so as to include in Eastcourt most of the land which lies between Chelworth village and the present E. by. of Crudwell; and landmarks 4-7 are doubtless on the various turns and twists which the by. makes in this part. The narrow brook of 4 is not determinable on the map; but it must have been some very small stream about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. or SSE. of Chelworth village. Unfortunately in the tithe map the Eastcourt by. is only carried N. as far as the old gravel pit which is by the road

about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of Chelworth. But this may have been actually the northernmost point of it. I suspect that the road above-mentioned, which is the road to Oaksey, may be the *Olde Weye* of 7. Though it is not indicated in the survey of the charter, it is probable that this Eastcourt land E. of Chelworth was detached from the rest of the lands of Eastcourt.¹

The *Hykemeris Stream* is the brook which flows down the NE. by. of the parish, NE. of Eastcourt, to join Braydon Brook. It is called Hickmoor Stream in a perambulation of the manor of Minety dating from 1591, and two fields on it at the point where the road from Eastcourt to Oaksey crosses it are called Hickmore. *Wynes Leye* and the hanging wood of 8 must have lain to the N. of this crossing, on the E. by. of the parish. Various field names round Chelworth show that there was a good deal of woodland about that village in former days.

The tumulus of 10 must presumably have been near where Hickmoor Stream meets Braydon Brook—always supposing that the *-low* termination of the name represents an AS. *blaew*.

Point 11 shows that on meeting Braydon Brook the by. turned W. along it. Therefore the SE. part of the parish, mainly covered by Flisteridge Wood (OM1), was not part of Eastcourt. It may have been part of one of the other land-units of the modern parish; or, what is more probable, it may have been timber land in which the land-units of the parish had a common interest. It is also important to mention that Flisteridge Wood was in the reign of Edward III a part of Braydon Forest. In old documents its name appears as *Flusrugge*.

The by. then follows Braydon Brook i.e. the brook which flows E. due E. of Eastcourt House (OM1) to a great willowtree, which was probably somewhere about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of that house. The foul slough of 12 was probably about where the road from Eastcourt to Minety crosses the brook. Thence the Eastcourt by. went S. according to 13, probably running S. up a short length of Braydon Brook to the point where the brook begins to form the S.

¹ That this detached piece of land belonged to Eastcourt is to a certain extent confirmed by the Brokenborough survey.

This does not include this piece of land; nor does it include the remaining lands of Eastcourt.

by. of the present parish, a long $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Eastcourt House (OM1).

The *Olde Dich* of 13 must have run along that S. by. immed. W. of the above point. The slough of 14 must have been on the S. by. SSW. of Eastcourt House (OM1), where the name Morley 'marsh lea' is perhaps reminiscent of the slough.

The *Old Weye* of 15 is not determinable, unless it was along the line of the footpath which runs close to the S. by. west to the vicarage of Hankerton (OM1). *Poban Leye* of 16, the *Pobe Leye* of the Murcott survey, was at that angle of the S. by. which lies about 3 fur. E. of that vicarage. The dyke of 17 probably ran N. from this angle in the by. *Cruddemores Lake* of 18 is almost certainly the stream which flows E. from Crudwell village, the upper part of Braydon Brook, and called *Bradene Brok* in this part of it in the Murcott charter. Judging from the field names, Crudmoor seems to have been an extensive marsh which lay between this brook and the S. by. of the parish. The rest of the by. of the charter is very complicated; and though it can be followed approximately along the old by. of Eastcourt, that by. is difficult to describe, owing partly to its many windings, partly to its not following or passing any landmark which appears on the modern map.

The name *Sunderhamm* of 19 survives probably in that of a field called Little Cindrum which lies about 1 fur. N. of the brook, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SW. of Eastcourtfield Farm (OM6), which is marked on OM1, though not named, about half-way between Crudwell and Eastcourt. The *Rith* of 20 was probably on the N. by. of this field, which is part of the S. by. of Eastcourt as marked in the TA.; and the old dyke of 21 ran probably from this point to Primwald's Pit (see 1).

Charter of Chelworth.

B.584, 585, 586. K.901, 329, and also vol. iii, p. 402, consist of copies of three documents all relating to the same transaction, namely an exchange of land between Malmesbury Abbey and Earl Ordlaſ, in which the abbey gave land at a place called *Mehandun* in exchange for land

belonging to the earl at *Cellewird* or *Choellewrthe*. The transaction is dated A.D. 901; and the hidage of the land at Chelworth is given as 14 hides.

The survey (B.586) is certainly of post-Conquest date. As the descriptive matter of it is in Latin, and only the proper names in old English, only the latter need be given in the present text of it.

Survey of Chelworth.

1. 'First from the place called Priests' Pond (*Preste Mere*) to Braydon Way (*Bradeneweeye*).'

2. 'From there to Cole's Lea (*Colesleye*).'

3. 'And from there to . . . Hedge (*Deyburteh Heye*).'

4. 'And so to Eting's Hollow (*Etinges Heale*) towards the south.'

5. 'And thence by . . . (*Wrthwelane*) southwards to Eadbalding's Lea (*Eadbeldinges Leye*).'

6. 'And so to Chelworth (*Cheleworth*).'

'And there stands a certain Tree Trunk facing you in the west part of the Lea (*Leye*).'

7. 'Thence along the (balk ?) southwards beyond the Grove to the Dyke.'

8. 'And by the Dyke to the King's Highway which runs to Kemble Gate (*Kemele Yete*).'

9. 'And so to the Thorntree which stands lower down in the south part of (Taen's ?) Dean (*Taenes dene*) in the valley.'

10. 'And so to Eting's Hollow (*Etinges Heale*) save one strip of ploughland.'

The following note is added to the survey :

'Twelve strips of ploughland which belong to Chelworth (*Cheleworth*) lie on the west side of Kemble Gate (*Kemele Yete*); and ten strips of ploughland which lie in . . . Marsh (*Cryseten*¹ *Mor*); and six in the valley called . . . Dale (*Lasse Dale*); and four in a place called . . . (Mare); and in a place called the detached land (*Sunder*) in the east part of Crudwell (*Cruddewelle*) there lies a small piece of land which is common to the lands of Crudwell and of Eastcourt (*Escote*).'

The landmarks of this charter are unfortunately no

¹ I suspect that *Cryseten* is a late form of *Cruddsaetan*, 'the people of Crudwell,' and that the marsh is the *Cruddemor* of the Eastcote charter.

more easy to determine than those of the two previous Crudwell charters. The TA. gives the by. of Chelworth fairly fully.¹

One thing is quite certain—that the survey does not give all the twists and turns of the by. in the TA. Yet it is probable that it refers to either the same area, or to an area which was much like it. The boundaries were probably modified at the time the Enclosure act of the parish was carried out.

Various of the landmarks occur in other charters. Braydon Way of 1 is in the Eastcourt charter. *Colesleye* of 2, *Deyburteh Heye* of 3, and *Etinges Healb* of 4 are consecutive landmarks of the Brokenborough charter (B.921-2), but appear there in reverse order. That would imply that the Chelworth lands were not included in the Brokenborough survey, as it is extremely improbable that the Chelworth survey was against the clock, and the Brokenborough survey is certainly with it. But is *Etinges Healb* rightly placed here? It is the last landmark in the Chelworth survey, and therefore it ought to be the first. Insoluble as I have found much of the Brokenborough charter, still the landmarks it gives as it traverses the parish of Crudwell seem to indicate that Chelworth and Murcott were included within its boundaries, while Eastcourt was not.

Of the landmarks in the Chelworth survey only one is absolutely identifiable—*Taenesdene*, which can only be the dean through which the road from Morgan's Tinings

¹ The by. of Chelworth on the tithe map cannot be explained in terms of the information given in OMI. The references must be to OM6. Its SE. corner was apparently on the road about 250 yds. SE. of Broad Leaze (OM6). Thence practically due W. to Eastcourtfield Plantation (OM6), and along the S. side of it, and then, still W. to the Pound (OM6) on the road running N. from Crudwell. Then N. up the road for 330 yds. Then W. along hedge for 420 yds. Then S. along hedge for 430 yds. Then W. along hedge for 370 yds. Then N. along hedge for 690 yds. Then E. along hedge for 470 yds. Then S. along hedge for 70 yds. Then E. along hedge for 240 yds. to the road. Then N. along road for 280 yds. to the crossroads at Quelfurlong Farm. Then W. along hedge for 390 yds. Then N. along hedge

for 290 yds. Then E. along hedge for 90 yds. Then N. along hedge for 395 yds. Then E. along hedge for 110 yds. Then N. along hedge for 35 yds. Then E. by N. along hedge to the road again for 270 yds. Then S. along road for 88 yds. (Hereafter along hedges, unless otherwise stated). E. by S. 210 yds. Then N. 50 yds. Then ESE. 660 yds. Then NNE. 235 yds. to the road at Lime Plantation (OM6). Then SSE. down road for 530 yds. to an old gravel pit (OM6). Then SSW. 275 yds. Then SE. 220 yds. Then SW. 275 yds. Then S. 66 yds. to meet and cross the road running SSE. from Chelworth. Then WSW. 230 yds. Then SSE. 220 yds. Then NE. 290 yds. to meet the same road from Chelworth, which it then follows to the point from which we started.

(OM1) to Oaksey passes, for the very good reason that that is the only dean or valley in the region of Chelworth. The wording of landmark 9 points to the thorn tree which stood in the dean as having been well south in it, probably near the old gravel pit (OM6) $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE. of the village. Working backwards from there the *regia via* which leads to 'Kemble Gate' of 8 must have been the road running NNE. from Chelworth village.¹ I am afraid that no suggestions of any great value can be made as to the sites of the various landmarks of the rest of the survey.

Etinges Healb was, for reasons given above, probably the first landmark; and it probably stood (lay) on the old Chelworth by. E. of the village. By comparison with the Eastcourt charter we may assume that the *Bradeneweeye* of 1 was the road running SSE. from Chelworth village. The point on it here indicated was possibly where the old Chelworth by. crosses it just on the SE. edge of the village. The *Wrthwelane* of 5 is almost certainly the *Wurwelaue* of the Eastcourt charter; and, whatever it was, it must have been to the SE. of the village, and not far from it. No other landmark is determinable. But it is evident that all the landmarks from 1-6, as well as 8 and 9 are concentrated on the E. by. of the grant. What has become of the rest it is not possible to say; but it is a phenomenon which is apparent in the Broad Chalke and also in the Collingbourne charters.²

It may be that the bounds of the grant towards the rest of Crudwell were already laid down in other surveys belonging to Malmesbury; or it may be that part of the original survey has been lost.

As regards the note appended to the charter:

1. The twelve strips of ploughland to the west of Kemble *may* survive in the name Chelworth Field, which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of Morgan's Tinings (OM1), just E. of the road of the present road from Crudwell to Kemble. This is indeed west of the *via regia* to Kemble Gate mentioned in the survey of the charter, but it is nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. west of it.

2. The '*Sunder*' is no doubt the *Sonderhamm* of the

¹ See *Arch. Journ.* lxxv, 1918, *Ancient Highways of Wilts*; road 5, p. 74.

² See p. 31 above, and *Arch. Journ.* vol. lxxvi, pp. 220, 221.

same survey; and if so was at or near the field Little Cindrum.

3. *Lasse Dale* may be the *Lasse Dene* of the Norton charter (B.671-2). But, on the question of distance, this is very improbable.

*Field Names*¹

Whitewall Piece Furlong. 3 fur. SE. of Culkerton Down Wood (OM1).

Cockerdown. 3 fur. SW. of the above wood (OM1).

Packgate Piece. 5 fur. SE. of the same wood (OM1).

Chelworth Field. $5\frac{1}{2}$ fur. E. of Morgan's Tinings (OM1). Ought from its name to be a former ploughland of Chelworth; but is outside the Chelworth by. as set down in the TA.

Quelfurlong Field. Immed. NE. of Quelfurlong Farm (OM1). Is the 'Quel-' of this name a variant of the 'Chel-' of Chelworth?

Ockwell Inlands. Immed. S. of above farm (OM1). Must refer to a spring; cf. Ock, the river name in Berks, a name found also elsewhere.

Inlands. Immed. E. of last.

Great Inlands. Immed. E. of last.

Angrove Meadow. On W. edge of Chelworth village.

Grove Ridge. On E. by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Chelworth village.

Riding Wood. 1 fur. S. of last.

Long Hay. Immed. S. of Chelworth House (OM6) in Chelworth village. AS. *Hege*, 'hedge.'

Oatgate Field. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW. of Quelfurlong Farm (OM1).

Stadbrough Copse (OM1). Either a barrow or camp must have been formerly in its neighbourhood (see below).

Risdown. Just E. of the Fosse Way, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNE. of Fosse Gate (OM1).

Barrow Field. 3 fur. WSW. of Stadborough Copse

¹ I should have liked where possible to have inserted field-names of many of the regions covered by the charters. But the addition of such matter would have made the mass of material so large that no journal could have published it at the present time. Moreover the field-names of Wiltshire would be difficult to obtain in a complete form, since so many of the tithe awards

of the county deal only with a few acres of a parish. I have taken the exceptional course of publishing the field-names of Crudwell, because the number of cases in which the names of AS. times survive at the present day is peculiarly large; and, apart from that, some of the names are of special interest.

(OM1). Probably refers to a barrow from which the copse was named.

Steane Mead. On Fosse Way $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. SSW. of Fosse Gate (OM1).

Dropping Well. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. N. of West Crudwell.

Washpool Ground. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of West Crudwell. Probable reference to a sheep-washing place.

The Lake. Immed. N. of West Crudwell. Reference to the stream which flows through the field.

Pollenticum. Field $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of West Crudwell. Meaning ?

Idover. Grass Idoor. Originally two fields, now one, just S. of Crudwell Lane (OM6) and $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur. WSW. of Chedglow. This interesting name, containing the Celtic term *dofr*, 'water,' occurs also in Dauntsey. *Ig-dofr*, 'island water.' The reference here is obviously to the brook which has its source in these fields.

Sowbrook Field. Immed. E. of last. Evidently a later name of the same brook, originating in an age when the meaning of the old name had been forgotten.

Goldmoor. Immed. S. of the last, and 3 fur. SW. of Chedglow.

Little Pinkmarsh. Immed. S. of Grass Idoor (see above) 'Pink' is a very common element in local names. Its meaning is uncertain ; but it is an old name for the linnet and the chaffinch.

Chedglow. Probably derived its name from the barrow commemorated in the name Barrow Field (see above). This is supported by the fact that in a document in the *Registrum Malmesburiense* (vol. i, p. 445) the place is called *Chegge Berewe*, and in a second document (vol. ii, p. 220) *Chegge Berge*. It seems, therefore, that there were two old forms of the name, *Ceaggan Hlaew*, and *Ceaggan Beorh*, both of which refer to the barrow above mentioned. As far as my experience of the charters and of place-names goes, this is a unique instance of an indifferent use of *Hlaew* and *Beorh* for the same barrow. I have no real doubt that the two terms mean two different types of barrow.

Ridgeway Field. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the W. edge of the village of Crudwell. Evidently the old name of Crudwell Lane (OM6). Illustrates the fact, observable in the charters, that 'ridgeway' (*brycgweg*) could be applied not merely

to a road which ran along a ridge, but to a road which descended the end of one.

Brim Leaze. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NNE. of Eastcourt hamlet. 'Edge or Boundary Leaze.' Probably on the N. by. of Eastcourt lands.

Puck Hay. 'Sprite's Hedge.' About 300 yds. NNE. of Eastcourt.

Riding Wood. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Eastcourt. Probably a wood with a road cut through it.

Riding Wood. Another former wood of the same name 5 fur. NW. of Eastcourt.

The Stirts. In the NW. part of Eastcourt hamlet, in an angle between two roads. AS. *steort* 'a tongue of land.' Usually used of land between streams.

The Lipe. On S. by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE. of Marsh Farm (OMI) in Brokenborough. Possibly AS. *hlyp*, 'deerleap.'

Ramwell. On S. by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW. of Murcott.

Great Crudmoor. On S. by. 3 fur. E. of Murcott. See *Cruddemores Lacu* of the charter.

Little Cindrum. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fur. NE. of Murcott. See *Sonderhamm* of charter.

Chelworth Headland. Immed. E. of last.

Hickmore. Two fields on either side of the road from Eastcourt to Oaksey, just before it crosses the E. by. of the parish. See *Hykemeris Streme* of charter.

The Skeys. 3 fur. E. of Eastcourt House (OMI).

Isse Meadow. On E. by. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE. of Eastcourt House (OMI).

Bridewell. On the by. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. SE. of Oaksey Park (OMI).

Flisteridge Wood. Called Flisterage in TA. The *Flusrugge* of post-conquest times. Possibly AS. *Flis-brycg* 'Fleece Ridge.'

INDEX TO THE SAXON LAND CHARTERS OF WILTSHIRE.

SECOND SERIES.

A.

- Aewielm*, meaning, p. 81.
Afene, charter, p. 68.
 Alvediston, charters, pp. 25, 37.
 Ashgrove Farm, possible origin of name, pp. 30, 31.
 Atworth, charter, p. 101.

B.

- Baec*, meaning, p. 63.
Baere, meaning, p. 98.
 Barrows, vanished, p. 61.
Bedewinda, stream, p. 76.
 Bedwyn, Great, charter, p. 75.
 Bemerton, charter, p. 84.
 Berwick St. John, charters, pp. 25, 32.
 Billhay Farm, origin of name, p. 42.
 Biss, river, old name, p. 73.
 Bower Chalke, charter, p. 25.
 Bowls Barrow, Edington, origin of name, p. 82.
 Bradford-on-Avon, charter, p. 101.
 Breach, meaning, p. 79.
 Brimslade, charter, p. 75.
 Broad Chalke, charters, pp. 25, 40.
 Brokenborough, charter, p. 42.
 Broughton Gifford, name, p. 105.
 Burbage, charters, pp. 62, 75.

C.

- Cadley, charter, p. 75.
Candelmere, possible meaning, p. 46.
Ceaster, meaning, p. 10.
 Charlton, charter, p. 8.
 Chedglow, origin of name, p. 123.
 Chelworth, charter, p. 118.
 Chilmark, origin of name, p. 91.
Cistel, meaning, p. 33.
 Cindrum, in Crudwell, origin of name, p. 118.
 Cliff, the, origin of name, p. 39.
 Coombe Bissett, charters, p. 65.
 Coulston, East, charter, p. 80.
 Crudwell, charters, p. 111.
Cytel-wyll, meaning, p. 53.

D.

- Deverell, reputed charter, p. 109.
 Donhead St. Andrew, charter, p. 57.
Dorcyn, stream, p. 12.

E.

- Eastcourt in Crudwell, charter, p. 114.
East Healb, charter, p. 70.
 Easton Bassett, charter, p. 32.
 Ebbesborne Wake, charter, p. 25.
Ebblesburna, charter, p. 56.
 Edge in place-names, meaning, p. 14.
 Edington, charter, p. 80.
Elebeam, meaning, p. 111.
Ellandun, charter, p. 54.
Ende, meaning, p. 23.

F.

- Floda*, meaning, p. 60.
 Fosse Way, origin of name, p. 46.
 Freshford, name, p. 103.

G.

- Garaethru*, meaning, p. 59.
 Gauze Brook in Malmesbury, origin of name, pp. 43, 90.
 Grafton, charter, p. 75.

H.

- Hamstede*, meaning, p. 66.
 Harding Farm, Bedwyn, origin of name, p. 76.
 Hazelbury in Box, origin of name, p. 104.
 Hilperton, old form of name, p. 75.
Hlaew and *Beorb*, note, p. 123.
 Horsehall, Bedwyn, origin of name, p. 80.
Hyrel, stream name, p. 38.

I.

- ic*, ending of stream names, p. 94.
 Idmiston, charter, p. 16.
 Imber, name, p. 83.
-inge as an ending, meaning, p. 69.
 Inland, meaning, p. 114.

K.

- Keevil, origin of name, p. 71.
 Kingway Barn, Malmesbury, origin of name, p. 45.
 Kitt's Grave, origin of name, p. 28.
 Knoyle. charters, p. 19.

L.

- Land Gewyrp*, meaning, p. 27.
 Larmer Grounds, origin of name, p. 29.
 Laverstock, charter, p. 22.
 Liddington, charter, p. 12.
 Limpley Stoke, charter, p. 101.
Lyden, stream, pp. 12, 13.
 Lydiard Millicent, charter, p. 34.
 Lydiard Tregoze, charter, p. 34.

M.

- Macombe, origin of name, p. 34.
 Manningford Abbots, charter, p. 106.
Mealm ? stream, p. 73.
Mearc, meaning, p. 24.
 Medbourne, Liddington, origin of name, p. 16.
 -mere to -more, change in place-names, p. 25.
 Midford, name, pp. 103, 104.
 Mistleberry Wood, origin of name, p. 28.
 Monkton Farleigh, charter, p. 101.
 Murcott, in Crudwell, charter, p. 113.

N.

- North Bradley, charter, p. 70.

P.

- Patcombe, Edington, name, p. 84.
 Patney, charter, p. 68.
 Pomeroy Wood, Winkfield, name, p. 103.

R.

- Ram Alley, origin of name, p. 64.
 Road 76 of 'Ancient Highways of Wiltshire,' p. 36.
 Rodbourne, origin of name, p. 43 ; charter, p. 88.

S.

- Saxon language, development, p. 91.

- Sem, river, origin of name, p. 41.
 Semley. charters, pp. 25, 41.
Semnit, stream, p. 71.
 Sevenhampton, reputed charter, p. 106.
 Sherrington, charter, p. 110.
Sidinic, stream, p. 94.
 Southwick, charter, p. 70.
 Steeple Ashton, charter, p. 70.
 Stoke Farthing, charter, p. 40.
 Stowford and Stoford, origin of name, p. 98.
 Stratford-sub-Castle, charter, p. 87.
 Stratford Tony, charter, p. 96.
 Stream names in -ic, p. 94.
 Sundry's Hill, Brinkworth, origin of name, p. 11.
 Sutton Benger, charter, p. 53.

T.

- Tinkley Bottom, origin of name, p. 29.
 Tisbury, East and West, charter, p. 90.
 Tollard Royal, charter, p. 25.
Trindleah, Trindley, meaning, p. 49.
 Trow Down, origin of name, p. 39.
 Twelve Acre Copse, origin of name, p. 92.

U.

- Ufeweard*, meaning, p. 85.
 Upton Lovel, charter, p. 61.

W.

- Wardour, charter, p. 90.
 Warleigh Wood, origin of name, p. 104.
 West Ashton, charter, p. 70.
 Westwood, charters, pp. 98, 101.
 Whitley, name, p. 105.
 Winkfield, charter, p. 101.
 Winsley, charter, p. 101.
 Winterbourne, charters, p. 23.
Withiglea, charter, p. 55.
 Wraxall, South, charter, p. 101.
Wret, stream, p. 102.
Wringput, meaning, p. 23.
 Wroughton, charter, p. 34.
Wyll, special meaning, pp. 54, 69.