

XXVI.—*A View of the Ancient Limits of the Forest of Wychwood.* By JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, *Secretary S.A.*

Read 14th January, 1858.

THE attention of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries having been directed to the recent Act of Parliament^a for the disafforesting of the royal forest of Wychwood, it was deemed right that some account of its ancient and recently existing state should be placed on record: I accordingly proceeded in the autumn of the past year to make a personal survey of this well-known yet but little explored district,—a district which in old times extended, north and south, from the woody upland of Charlbury and Ditchley to the green meadows of Witney and Cogges; and east and west, from the stream known as the Glyme, near Woodstock, to the borders of Gloucestershire.

It appears by a Perambulation made in the 28th year of Edward the First^b (A.D. 1300), that the bounds of the forest of Wychwood commenced at Bladen Bridge, proceeding by the stream of the Evenlode, then called the Bladen,^c as far as Eynsham Mill, and thence by a certain sikett called “Caverswell Brook,” running due west of the larger stream, to the Long Ford. Thence by the same sikett to the meadow called Cavershill. These localities are not now known by their ancient designations. The boundary then extends between the Frith and the wood called Mousley to the house of one Walter the vintner, in the village of Hanborough. The limits are then said to extend to Blowend, “on the east side of the sheepfold and croft of the Abbot of Osney.” Thence, by the middle of Roweleye “to the spring where Leyhambrok begins,” and so descending by Leyhambrook to Colnham, and thence “to where Colnham falls into the water of Bladen.” Thence by the water of Bladen to Stuntesford. Thence, following the valley of Nettleden, as it extends between Stokley and the field of Stuntesfield, to Gerneleswode; then to Rotherwell, and thence straight between the wood called Erleswode of Bloxham, and the Forsakenho. Thence, following the Mere way of

^a 17th Victoria.

^b See original in Appendix, No. 1.

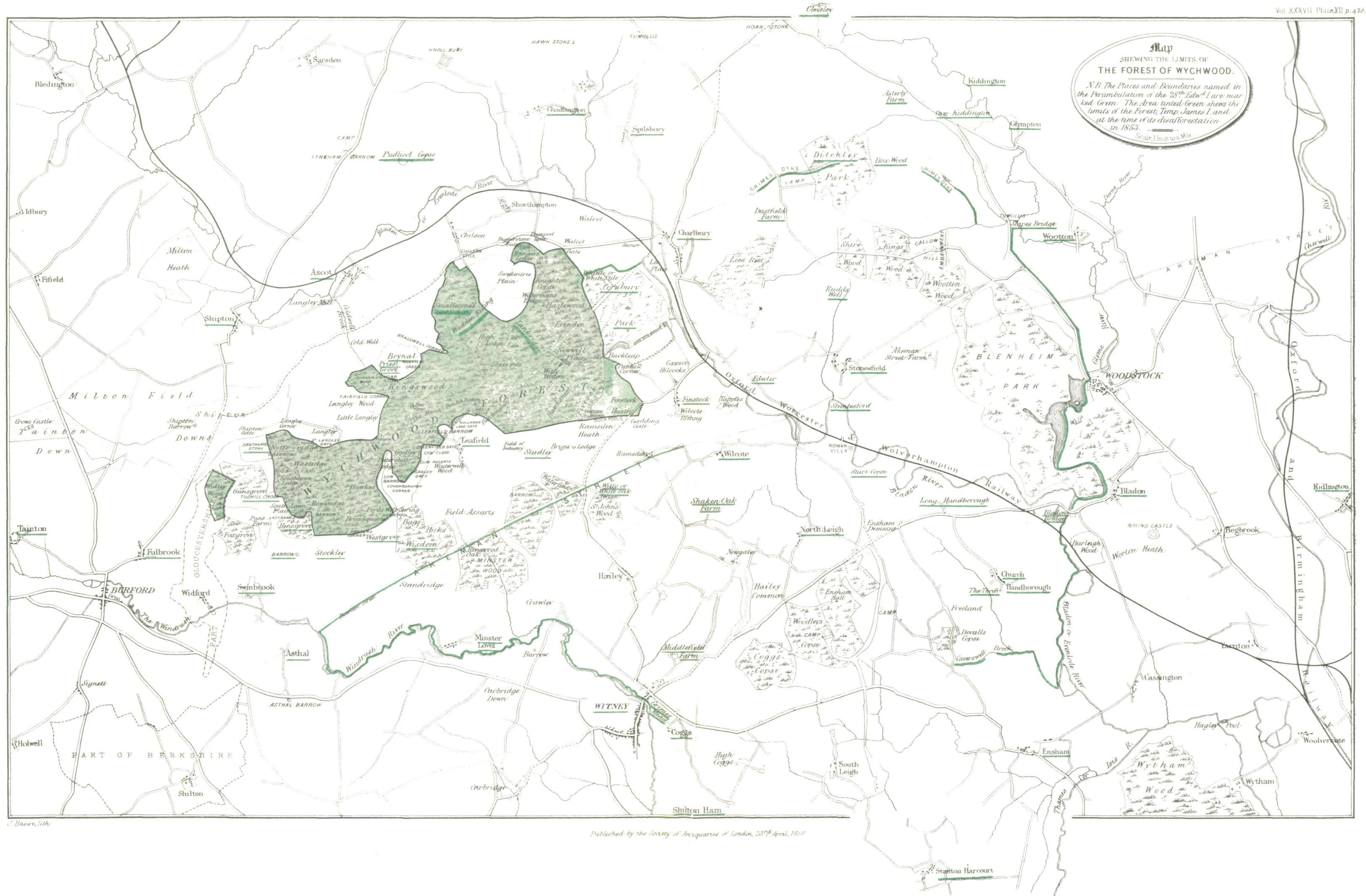
^c It is called the Bladen in a charter of Æthelred, A.D. 1005—“andlang bróces innon Bladene; andlang Bladene into Temese.”—Cod. Dipl. vol. iii. p. 342.

the same wood, to Dustelsfeld, a locality now known as "Dustfield Farm." Thence, by the middle of Dustelsfeld, to Grimesdich; and thence, between the woods of Bloxham and Spelesbury. Then from Grimesdich, by the corner of the wood of Bloxham, near the wood of Spelesbury, to Dichelehegg; and straight from Dichelege, as the hedge extends between the lands of Henry de Dichelege and Agnes de Bloxham, to the before-named Grimesditch, following the boundaries between the wood of Bloxham and that of Ennestan, called *Le Boxe*. Then to Felleyeshegg, following the little stream, or *sikett*, as it extends between the woods of Aymeric de Sancto Amando and Cudinton (Kiddington), in Boxden, to the Frith; thence between the wood of the said Aymeric to Benteleye. Thence straight between the Frith and the wood of Wotton to Paddeleye, and thence straight by the highway to the house of John de Slape in Wodestokeweye (the situation of which is at this day indicated by "Slape's Bridge," and "Slape's Bottom"), and thence straight between the field of Wotton, called *Eldefeld*, and Gunnildegrove to the wall of Wodestoke Park; then by the wall of the park to the river Glyme, following its course until it meets the Bladen or Evenlode, and terminating at the place first named, viz., Bladen Bridge, above the village of Long Hanborough.

A reference to the map now exhibited (Pl. XII.) will show the district comprised in this the first portion, for there are three portions described in the Perambulation. The river Evenlode or Bladen, as it was then called, as far as the modern paper-mill above Ensham, formed its eastern limit. It then for a short distance was bounded by the small stream running west, and thence extending to the western end of Long Hanborough. The locality now known as "the Thrift," is probably that anciently designated "the Frith." From this point the limits seem difficult of identification, owing probably to their having merged in the princely domain of Blenheim.^a

Of the great antiquity of our royal forests there can be no doubt. Many of them appear to have existed long previous to the Norman Conquest. That the district here described was a very ancient hunting-ground appears from a writ of *quo warranto* in the 13th year of Edward the First, calling on Oliver Bishop of Lincoln to show his right to free warren in Hanborough. The bishop

^a Ross tells us that Richard the Third disafforested a large portion of Wychwood around Woodstock which had been annexed by Edward the Fourth.—"Rex tunc a Londiniis removens usque per Oxoniam et usque Wodstoke clamore populi deforestavit magnum circuitum patriæ quem Rex Edwardus quartus frater suus contra conscientiam ad nocumentum patriæ annexerat et forestæ de Whichwood incorporaverat sub lege forestæ." J. Rossi *Hist. Reg. Ang.* ed. T. Hearne. 8vo. 1745, p. 216.



answered, by his attorney, that he and his predecessors, beyond the memory of man, had enjoyed that privilege.^a

The bounds of the second portion of the forest are stated to commence at the margin of the Bladen, above Fawler's Bridge; thence by the Stoneway to Finstock, and through the middle of that village to Gatesden Head. Thence "between the New Frith and the Hulwerk" to the Wysok and the Mereway; then to Dockesladehead (now known as Dogslade), to Stodley, and "the east end of the ville called Felde," now known as Leafield, but in the language of this district "Field Town." The line then runs between Hawe and Ewardesfeld, and thence to Loveburyhurn, which extended to the Hulwerk. Thence, following the Mereway to the Elderstub, to Sewkeden, and by Sewkeden to Sewkeford and Losnegrave. Thence to Westgrove and Stokleye, the Mereway, and Hengrove. Then, following the Mereway, to Tudevin, Poresnull and Fretheleston, to Quernhale and Pochwell. Thence to Cuttेशach and the Forsakenho, and so to the Crossway at Priestgrove's End. Then to the Launde of Priestgrove, to Boynhale, between the corner of Brestenhale and Boynhale, and so to the lowest head of Brestenhale, and the west end of Hevedwey, to the head of Smallstoneswey. Thence to the west head of Scheteresho, to Waddon and Cokshutesnull, between the wood of the king and that formerly of John the son of Nigel. Then to Rowversnull and Hodleye, and so to Longeruggeyate, between the wood of the king and that of Thomas Golafre, to the upper head of Bykersden. Thence between the wood and field to the New Cross and Lutlewadesyate, by the wood to the pinfold of Cornbury, and so to Nunnechurch and to the water of Bladen.

The third portion of the forest commenced at "Grimeshevedesden," on the south side of the town of Witney. The spot is at this day known as "Grimes Mead." The line ran hence to Wodestokesweye, or the road from Witney to Woodstock, as far as Madlebrok and Madlewell, to the middle of the village of North Leigh; thence by a certain hedge to Lullesley; thence to the Forsakenhok, a locality still indicated in the name of a farmstead called "Shakenoak Farm." Thence to Sigardesthorne, Nethergate, Mirabelescrot, and the house of Walter Alfred, localities no longer identifiable. Then to Sawrode and Sharpesterte, and descending Bischopesden, to Tremaunemere and the Akeman-street. From this well-known road the line extended to Colneyshatch and Sponden, and thence, by the stream of the Windrush, again to Grimeshevedesden, between the town of Witney and the village of Coggs.

^a Placita de Quo Warranto, Oxon. p. 664.

The jurors further state that the manor of Eynesham, with the hamlets, etc., adjoining, and the manor of Norhtleye, the manor of Staunton Harecourt, the manor of Cogges, the hamlet of Wyvelcote (Wilcote), the manor of Ministr' (Minster Lovel), the manor of Asthall, and the hamlet of Swinebrok, with the woods, etc., were afforested after the coronation of the lord the king Henry, great-grandfather of the present king, so that no profit has been received of the wood since then. Also that the manor of Folebrok, and woods adjoining, was afforested in the like manner; of which woods those of Losnegrove, Purveaunce, Westgrove, and Whitele, are in the king's hands on account of waste, and the other part of the same woods in the hands of the bishop. Also that the manor of Teynton, the manor of Schipton, the wood of the rector of Schipton, the manor of Estcote, the manor of Podelicote, the manor of Certeden, the manor of Chadelington, the manor of Spelesbury, and the wood of the Abbot of Wynchcombe, called "the Boxe," and that part of the hamlet of Clivele on the west of the river Glyme, and the hamlets of Asterle and Over Cudynton, and the wood belonging to the manor of the Abbot of Oseney, at Cudlington (Kidlington), and the wood belonging to the manor of Glymton, and the wood called the Frith in Glymton, were afforested as above to the like injury. Also that the wood called Prestegrove, formerly belonging to the rector of Schipton, was afforested as above, and is now in the king's hands on account of waste done in the time of the king Henry, father of the present king, and the like with regard to the wood of Stokheye, which was James le Blund's of Fauelore.

The latter part of this report affords a vivid picture of the evils existing under the forest laws, and of the absolute power of our early English monarchs over the land of their subjects, and even that of the church itself. But our business at present is with the district included in the bounds describing the third portion of the Forest of Wychwood. On the south-west side, this division is defined by the stream of the Windrush, which separates the town of Witney into two portions, known as the upper and the lower town, the latter being included in the forest. There were formerly annual contests on the night of the 5th of November between the boys of the upper and the lower town, the buildings in which in old maps are shown to be at some distance apart. This seems to be verified by the existence of "Church Green" at the southern extremity of the town, and "Wood Green" at its northern end, the Plega-stow, or Locus Ludorum, of the inhabitants of each district.

In the year 1044 Eadweard the Confessor gave to Bishop Ælfric thirty *mansas* in the place called Wittannige. The land limits are thus recited:—

Ærest andlang ðæs streámes ou ðone mædham ðe hýrnð into Scylftúne; and fram Scylftúne andlang streámes ðæt it cymð tó ðám mylewere ðe hýrnð into duceling dúne; of ðam wære ofer ðone wegean mór intó hoeslew; ðanon on ða niwan díc; of ðære díc on horninga mære of horninga méra andlang ðæs gemæres tó hléwan slæde; of ðam slæde into dufan doppe and swá andlang gemæres into Léofstanes bricege; of Léofstanes bricege into kytelaceras; of kytelaceras innon ða wudestrét; andlang ðære stréte into hafoces hláwe; of hafoces hléwe innon wænric; of wænric to swondæne; æfter swondæne tó ðære háran apeldran; of ðære apeldran andlang gemæres innan swonlége; of swonlége úpp tó ðám heáfdam; of ðám heáfdan andlang súrode innan huntenan wey; andlang huntenan weye into Wíchám; of Wíchám á be ðære wyrtruman ðæt hit cymð on sceapa wey; of sceapa weye andlang rihtes gemæres innan æcenes [sic MS.] felda andlang rihtes gemæres on kicgestán; of kicgestáne intó æceres felda; of æcenes [sic MS.] felda ðær ða cnihtas liegað and fram hám ðe ða cnihtas liegað on mætseg; andlang metseg intó wénric.^a

Of course the greater portion of the landmarks here enumerated cannot now be identified, but there are some which appear to be yet recognizable, and in this belief they find a place here. Scylfton is not the village near Burford now called Shilton, but the name is still traceable in "Shilton Meadow," below Witney.^b The boundary then extends to Ducklington, and the *New Ditch*. This is, probably, the ancient dike called Ems Ditch. Tradition assigns this work to Emma, the mother of Edweard the Confessor, and the date ascribed to it may be correct, although it may not be the new ditch mentioned in the charter of Eadweard; but the connecting of the queen's name with it apparently rests on no better authority than the supposition that *Ems* is a contraction of *Emma's*. A far less fanciful etymology may be found in the Ham's Ditch, or drain of the hams or water-meadows, which almost surround the town.^c

The limits here described are curious from the mention of "Wudestret," the "hunting-way," and "Wíchám." The two first appear to refer to localities within the verge of the forest, and, if so, are at once evidence that Wychwood was a Royal hunting-ground prior to the Norman Conquest. No village or homestead is now known in this neighbourhood as Wicham, and, if the foregoing conjectures are admissible, it must be sought for in the spot at this day occupied by what is termed the lower town of Witney.

By an Inquisition taken at Burford in the 17th year of Charles the First,^d the bounds of Wychwood Forest were found to be the same as those of the 20th of James the First, beginning at a place commonly called Wittall, in the south corner

^a Codex Diplomat. Ævi Saxonici, tom. iv. p. 92.

^b "Shilton Ham" appears on the map of Oxfordshire in Gough's Camden, but it is not noticed in the Ordnance Survey.

^c See the curious and valuable Glossary prefixed to the third volume of the Codex Dipl. Ævi Saxonici, v. Ham, pp. xxvii. xxviii.

^d See original in Appendix, No. 2.

of a field called Walcot Field, near the wall of Cornbury Park, and proceeding thence by the said wall to a place called Patchill-gate-corner, and so by the said wall to a coppice called Padise Coppice, and so by the hedge and ditch called Padise Hedge to the field called Lurden Field; thence to Eight Acres, Rode-gate, Bene Hedge, otherwise Bennet's Hedge, and Gaddingate. Thence by the King's way to Ramsden Heath, otherwise Hulwerk, leading from the town of Woodstock towards Burford to the lake called Duckpool; and so by the way to the place called Five Oak or the Wyseoke, to Dock Slad, Bynett, or Dock Slad end; and so by the way to the entrance of the village of Field,^a commonly called Studlye or Stodlye. Thence to Little Sarte, to King's Sarte, Grasseclose, and Hatching-lane Gate; and so by the ditch to Hollow Oak Close as far as Hasill Stile. Thence to Holland Lane, Field Green Gate, Cow Close Corner, to the Hore Stone in Gadley. Thence to Cleysart Corner, and so by the boundary and ditch called Cleysart Hedge to Gadley Gate; and so by the ditch to Watcham Sarte^b Hedge to Lobarow or Loneburie Corner. Thence by the road between the wood of the king and the copse called Lobarow or Loneburie to Lillies Cross.^c Thence to Fordwell Bottom, or Duckpool Bottom, or Sukedene, by the ancient boundary stones. Then by the way leading to Burford, to Puntus, or Punbas Corner; and so by the way called the Mere way, between the wood of the king and Westgrove Coppice to Rowstidge Corner. Thence by the way called Rowstidge way, between the wood of the king and Rowstidge Coppice, and the wood called Hengrove to the Elder Stump and Ladyham Corner^d in Hengrove. Then to the cross in South Lawn called Tudvin, or Tudhill Cross, and so between the woods called Tainton Woods and the wood of the king, including the house called Burford Launde

^a Leafield, or, as it is called in the language of the distict, "Field Town," is a large primitive village in the very heart of the forest. The inhabitants have always been noted for their uncouth dialect, which induced me to pay Leafield several visits. I found, however, after diligent inquiry, that it does not essentially differ, except in tone, from that of the other parts of the county. The old relative pronouns, thick (thilk) and thuck (thulk), so common in the adjoining counties of Gloucester and Berks, and in North Wilts, are not used by the denizens of Field Town. The village had once an ancient church, which has long since been demolished. The base of a stone-cross is still to be seen on the green. The shaft of this structure was a short time ago overthrown by mischievous hands, and it now protects the angle of a smithy from the shock of passing vehicles.

^b Assart.

^c A cross cut on the top of a boundary stone.

^d A low, flat boundary stone resembling the head-stone of a grave, and inscribed—

LADIHAM
CORNOR

marks this spot.

Lodge. Thence in a direct line to the stone called Frethelestone,^a and so far as the gate called Frethelestone Hatch, or Shippen Gate. Thence to the angle commonly called Langley Corner by the wall called Langley Wall, as far as the place called Langley Pound. Thence to Langley Gate, Furfield Corner, to Shakenhoe,^b or Forsakenhook, or Cutchatch Gate. Thence to Priestgrove's Corner and Priestgrove's End to Ball's Acre, excluding all the bounds and metes last mentioned on the left hand. Thence between the wood of the king called Shakenhoe, and the copse called Priestgrove, to the Hore Stone, and so to Woofield Green, otherwise Priestgrove Lawn, between the wood of the king called Bunstock and another wood of the king called Kingswood, and a wood called Boynall, to Kingswood Stile; and so as far as the place called Braswell, or Brastenhall Point, or Corner; and so between the wood of the king and the field of the village of Ascot as far as Braswell Gate to Smallstone Corner and Smallstone Stile. Thence to Hawkewell Bottom, and so by the hedge and ditch of the field of Chilston to Waddon Green; and so between the wood of the king and Kington Coppice. Thence to Cockshoot Hill, to the angle called Cockshoot Hill Corner; then by the hedge to Nighton Coppice; thence by the way called the Mere way, between the wood of the king and the said coppice called Nighton Coppice to Biggersden Gate, New Cross Gate, or Dampoole Gate, Littlewade's Gate, or Walcot Gate; and so by the hedge and ditch to the place first named, namely Wittall Stile.

The limits here recited agree with those of the time of the disafforestation, and are shown in the portion of the map now exhibited coloured green, the places mentioned in the Perambulation of the 28th Edward the First being marked green.

Having thus traced the ancient and modern limits of the forest of Wychwood, I shall proceed to notice some of the more remarkable remains of antiquity which lie within, or adjacent to, its precincts. I confine my remarks to those of the earlier periods, leaving its mediæval antiquities to more competent hands. Its interesting churches are described in the publications of the Oxford Society for promoting the study of Gothic architecture.

^a This ancient boundary stone (*Frithwaldes stan?*) is mentioned in the Perambulation of the 28th Edward I. On my search for it I was shown the spot where, until the disafforesting, it had long lain prostrate. It has been lately broken up to make the newly-formed roads in this district! The "Hore stone," near this spot, is cracked in several places, and is doubtless doomed to perish in the same manner. Hundreds of our ancient land-marks have in this way disappeared within the memory of man!

^b *i. e.* the Forsaken oak of the older Perambulation.

And first of the village near Woodstock called Bladen. This, as already shown, was, up to the end of the thirteenth century, the name given to the stream now known as the Evenlode; and the fact that it was also the earliest name by which Malmsbury, as well as the stream by which that town was watered, were designated, seems to furnish strong presumptive evidence that the now obscure village of Bladen was once a British town. The camp called "Round castle," on the hill, a little more than half a mile south-east of the village, may have been connected with it,—a place of refuge in time of danger.

"The Devil's Quoits" at Stanton Harcourt. In a field about half a mile N.W. of the village of Stanton Harcourt are three large stones, set upright in the ground. Their dimensions, proceeding from south to north, are as follows:—

No.	Height.	Width at Base.	Width at Top.	Thickness.
1.	8.6	6.10	5.9	1.9
2.	7.6	4.6	2.5	1.8
3.	5.4	5.6	5.0	1.6

There is a tradition in the neighbourhood that the northernmost stone, No. 3, was once removed by an occupier of the land, and laid across a water-course, where it served as a bridge over which waggons and carts for some time passed, and that it was restored to its old locality at the request of one of the Harcourt family. A groove in this stone, eight inches from the top, seven inches in width, and about three inches deep, is believed to have been caused by the wheels of the vehicles when it lay prostrate. The situation of this group is indicated in Speed's map of Oxfordshire, on which six stones are depicted, but they are called the Rollright Stones, and are apparently confounded with the well-known circle bearing that name, situated a short distance north of the town of Chipping Norton.

An examination of the ground on which these remains stand, might probably enable us to form an opinion as to the object of their erection. From the relative position of the stones they appear to have once formed a circle of nearly nine hundred yards diameter. That such was their form appears also from the name of the village (A. S. Stán-Tún, *i. e.* the Stone Inclosure) near which they stand.*

Accounts of the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon antiquities, recently discovered at Stanlake and at Brighthampton, have been read to the Society in the present session.

* These stones also gave the name to the village of Stanlake, the modern orthography being obviously corrupt. The name is spelt without the *d* in the Rot. Hundr. temp. Ed. I.

Tumulus near Crawley. About half-way between the high road from Witney to Burford, and the village of Crawley, on the west side of the lane leading into the village, are the remains of what was once a barrow of considerable dimensions. It is one of the class termed by antiquaries Long Barrows. A considerable portion (nearly one-half) was removed some years ago, when several skeletons were laid bare, but no relics of any kind were discovered. On measuring the remaining portion, it was found to be 107 feet long, by 83 feet wide. By permission of Mr. Stratton, the tenant of the land, I employed two labourers here for one day only, with a view to ascertain, if possible, the period at which this tumulus was formed, reserving its more complete examination for some future opportunity.

We commenced by an opening on the east side which had already been recently broken into for the purpose of obtaining stone, on which occasion several skeletons, I was informed, had been discovered lying just below the surface. After clearing a vast number of stones, which had been dislodged by the excavations in question, we discovered, what did not appear from the general aspect of the mound, that the tumulus stood upon a rock, and was, in fact, much shallower than was suspected, being formed almost entirely of stone. The excavations were accordingly continued towards the centre, when three skeletons were found lying east and west, two of them of individuals in the prime of life, and the third apparently that of a woman who had attained a considerable age, the molar teeth being absent, and the alveolar processes being completely closed. These skeletons were lying nearly in contact with each other. They were well protected by some of the largest stones, placed over them with great care, so that the frames of the pelvis were not crushed, the pubic bones being entire. At the waist of one of them was a small bronze buckle, less than an inch in diameter, to which some decayed substance, resembling leather, still adhered. It was probably the fastening of a girdle.^a Not a vestige of any other relic was observed, nor could I learn that anything had been found previously.

I am disposed to ascribe this and similar barrows to the later Romano-British period. A careful examination of the portion which remains may possibly test the soundness of this conjecture. The interments assimilate to many others which have come under my notice in the south of England.

Astall Barrow. The situation of this tumulus is shown on the map. It is

^a This object is now in the Ashmolean Museum.

planted with a thick clump of trees, the roots of which have doubtless by this time destroyed the remains it was designed to protect.^a

Shipton Barrow is another large tumulus on the downs above the village of that name. Like that at Astall it is planted with trees.

Leafield Barrow, in the village of Leafield, is likewise planted with trees, which form a conspicuous object for miles around. It bears evident marks of having been assailed by treasure seekers.

There are other barrows within the forest, which, it is to be hoped, may be explored in the course of the next summer by some person accustomed to such researches. That on Lychale Plain has been assailed. The situation of the rest are indicated on the map, with the exception of a large stone-chambered tumulus at Slate Pits. This last, however, was plundered by one of the keepers, a few years since.

The Hoar Stone, near Enstone. This interesting monument, which gives the name to two villages in its neighbourhood, is a ruined cromlech. It stands near the three-mile stone north of the town of Charlbury, and is now protected by a stone fence from further injury. The antiquary will require no proofs of its remote age, of which the designation Hoar Stone is the best voucher. The frequent mention of hoar stones in land-limits prior to the Norman Conquest shows that our Saxon ancestors respected these monuments and adopted them as land-marks;^b and it favours the supposition that they found these ancient sepulchres already desecrated and ruined on their arrival in this country.

Roman remains have been discovered at Wilcote, at Fawler, and at Ditchley.^c But the most remarkable evidence of the Roman occupation of this district is the Roman villa near North Leigh. An account of this discovery, which was first made in the year 1713, is given by Hearne in the preface to the eighth volume of Leland's *Collectanea*. The floors are said to have been found covered with

^a This pernicious practice of planting ancient tumuli with trees has destroyed their characteristic appearance in many places in England. The far-famed cromlech known as *Wayland Smith's Cave* (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxii. pl. xvii.) has long since been shrouded from view by a belt of firs; and the stone circle called *Rollright* is filled with a plantation of the same trees, which, as their roots expand, will infallibly dislocate the group.

^b Vide *Codex Dipl. Ævi Saxon. passim*.

^c Mr. William Taylor, of Charlbury, possesses a fragment of a cup of Samian ware, with the Potter's mark TAVRICI, and several coins of the later Roman emperors, dug up at Fawler. At Ditchley, Roman remains are frequently turned up by the plough.

charred wood and corn. In 1780 further discoveries were made on this site, when drawings and plans were taken of the remains by Mr. Lewington, of Woodstock. These have long been preserved among the Society's topographical collections.

The following is Gough's account in his additions to Camden's *Britannia* :

"At Stunsfield, a small village two miles from Woodstock, was found, in 1713, a large and entire Roman pavement, 35 feet by 20, not above two feet under ground, covered with burnt wood and corn, in part of a field called Chesthill Acre, a rising ground half a furlong from the Ikeneild way. In the middle of one of the compartments was, in a circle, the figure of Apollo or Bacchus, holding a thyrsus in his left, and elevating a flaggon in his right hand, and bestriding a tiger or dragon. The other compartment was square, inclosing an ornamented circle of wreath-work, a border of which went round the whole within another border of lattice-work. It has been since destroyed, except some of the borders under the Apollo, and part of the corners. In 1780 was discovered, adjoining to the middle of one of its longest sides, another room, 19 feet 10 inches by 19 feet 11. At the same time was opened here a room $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet square, and on the opposite side of the larger room, another, 12 feet square. Above this last was an hypocaust of brick, and just at one corner thereof, a bath 6 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 4, 3 feet deep, with leaden pipes in the sides, which were 18 inches thick, covered with plaster painted red. All the rooms except the hypocaust and bath have beautiful pavements of wreathed and other work. Roman coins, from Vespasian to the Lower Empire, were found here, with fragments of earthen vessels, burnt bones of men and animals, melted lead and iron, and various masses of calcined matter. Part of the hypocaust had been seen at the first discovery in 1713."

Many confused accounts, besides that here quoted, have been given of these remains. In the first place they are given to Stuntesfield; but they lie in fact about midway between that town and the village of North Leigh, a short distance from the south bank of the Evenlode. Their being ascribed to Stuntesfield is, probably, owing to a discovery of a Roman pavement at a short distance east of the town, of which no particulars are recorded. On my visit to Stuntesfield I learnt that it had been totally destroyed. A reference to the map will show that the site of the pavements at North Leigh is not accurately described by Gough, who appears to have relied on the descriptions of others.

The very elaborate drawings now exhibited leave us in no doubt as to the identity of the figure on the principal pavement. It is plainly that of Bacchus,

holding the cantharus and the thyrsus, and seated sideways on a panther, not "bestriding" it.

In the years 1813—1816, further researches were made at North Leigh, the result of which will be found in a notice by Mr. Henry Hakewill, inserted in Skelton's *Illustrations of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire*.

J. Y. AKERMAN.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Among the Records deposited in the General Record Office, London, to wit, Miscellaneous Roll No. 113, Memb. 8, it is thus contained:—

Oxoñ.

Rex Omnibꝫ ad quos ꝛc. Sciatis qđ cum cōmunitas Regni nři nobis concesserit quintam-decimā ōim bonoꝝ suoꝝ mobilium ꝛc. ut sup^{ra} usqꝫ ibi Perambulacio Forestaꝝ Cōm Oxoñ fca corā dñis Roꝯo le Brabazun Rado de Hengham ꝛ Wiłmo Inge Justiĉ dñi Regis ad dčam pambulaĉōem faciend assignat in p̄sencia Forestarioꝝ ꝛ viridarioꝝ forestaꝝ p̄dčarꝫ die Dñica in vigilia beati Petri in Cathedra anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo octavo p sac̄m Johis filij Guidoñ Fulcoñ de Rucote Thoñ de Parco Wiłti de Sharebrok' Henrici de Bruylly Gilberti de Gay Riĉi de Caune Johis de la Hide Hugonis de Barton Stephi de Abendoñ Johis de Haddoñ Robti de Stok' Robti de Romeny junioris Riĉi de Cornewell Radi de Sutton Henř le Espicer de Cheping Norton Walři Hosel de Lillingeston Robti Neel de Wode Pyrie Nichi Brown Junioris Radi de la Hide Wiłti Bernard Johis de Honyngton de Chadelyngton Ade de Dounhalle ꝛ Robti de Astcote: Qui dicūt super sac̄m suū qđ Foresta de Wycchelwode incipit ad pontē qui vocat^r Bladenbrugg ad capud ville de Hanebergh ꝛ sic descendendo per aquā de Bladeñ usqꝫ ad inclusam stagni molendini quod vocat^r Molend de Eynesham includendo Forestam ex parte dext^{ra} p omnes bundas ꝛ metas subscriptas ꝛ excludendo ext^{ra} Forestam ex parte sinistra totū residuū. Et sic inde p quendā sikettū qui vocatur Cavereswellebrok usqꝫ ad longū vadū. Et inde per eundē sikettū usqꝫ ad p^{ri}um quod vocat^r Kavereshuff. Et sic inde inter le Frith ꝛ boscū qui vocatur Mouslee usqꝫ ad domū Walteri le Vineter in p̄dča villa de Hanebergh ex parte occidentali domus p̄dče. Et sic a dča domo usqꝫ grangiam Robti le Eyr ex parte orientat. Et sic usqꝫ Blowend ex pte orientali bercarie ꝛ crofti Abbatis de Osneye. Et sic p mediū Roweleye usqꝫ fontem ubi Leyhambrok incipit ꝛ sic descendendo p Leyhambrok usqꝫ ad Colneham. Et sic inde ubi Colneham descendit in aquā de Bladen. Et inde p eandē aquā de Bladen usqꝫ Stuntesford. Et inde semper sicut vallis de Netleden se extendit in Stokhey ꝛ campū de Stuntesfeld usqꝫ Gerneleswode ꝛ sic usqꝫ Rotherewell ꝛ sic inde directe in boscū qui vocat^r Erleswode de Bloxham ꝛ le Forsakenho. Et inde semp p le Merewey ej³dē bosci usqꝫ Dustlesfeld. Et s^c p mediū Dustlesfeld usqꝫ Grimesdich ꝛ sic directe p dčm Grimesdich in boscum de Bloxham ꝛ boscū de Spelesbury. Et sic de Grimesdiche p corneriū bosci de Blox-

ham juxta boscū de Spelesbury usq. Dichelehegġ ꝛ sic directe de Dicheleye sicut haya extendit inter ꝥram Henr̃ de Dicheleye ꝛ ꝥram Agnetis de Bloxham usq. ꝑdċm Grimesdich in Dicheleye semper sicut divise extendūt inꝑ boscū de Bloxham ꝛ boscū de Ennestan qui vocat' le Boxe. Et sic usq. Felleyeshegġ semp sicut siketġ extendit inꝑ boscū Almarici de Sċo Amando ꝛ boscū de Cudinton in Boxden usq. le Frithe. Et sic inꝑ le Frith ꝛ boscū dċi Almaꝛ usq. Benteleye ꝛ sic directe inꝑ le Frith ꝛ boscū de Wottoñ usq. Poddeleye ꝛ sic directe ꝑ Regiā viam sicut extendit usq. domū Johis de Slape in Wodestokeweye ꝛ sic directe inꝑ campū de Wottoñ qui vocatur Eldefeld ꝛ Gunnildegrove usq. ad murū parci de Wodestok'. Et sic ꝑ murū dċi parci usq. ad aq^m que vocat' Glyme. Et sic descendendo ꝑ eandem aquā usq. aq^m de Bladene. Et sic ꝑ ꝑdċam aquā de Bladene usq. ꝑdċm pontem qui vocatur Bladenebrigg. Et sic inde in alia particula Foreste ꝑdċe que incipit videlicet ad Ripam de Bladene sup. Faueloresbrugġ includendo Forestā ex parte dext^a ꝑ om̃es bundas ꝛ metas subscriptas ꝛ excludendo ext^a Forestam ex parte sinistra totū residuū. Et sic ꝑ le Stoniweye usq. Finestok' ꝛ sic ꝑ međ ville de Finestok' ꝑ eandem viam usq. Gatesdene Heved. Et inde inꝑ le Newefrith ꝛ le Hulwerk'. Et sic usq. le Wysok'. Et inde usq. le Mereweye. Et sic inde usq. Dockeslāde Heved. Et inde usq. Stodleye ꝛ usq. capud orientale ville que vocatur Felde. Et sic inde inꝑ Hawe ꝛ Ewardesfeld. Et inde usq. Loveburyhurñ que extendit usq. Hulwerk'. Et inde semper ꝑ le Merewey usq. le Ellervestobbe. Et inde usq. Sewkedeñ. Et sic ꝑ Sewkedene usq. Sewkeford. Et sic usq. Losnegrave. Et inde usq. Westgrove. Et inde usq. Stokleye. Et inde usq. Mereweye. Et sic inde usq. Hemegrove. Et inde semper ꝑ le Mereweye usq. Tudevin. Et inde usq. Poreshuff. Et inde usq. Frethelstoñ. Et inde usq. Quernhale. Et inde usq. Pochwele. Et inde usq. Cuttेशacch. Et inde usq. le Forsakenho. Et sic usq. le Croswey ad capud de Prestesgrovesende. Et sic usq. la Launde de Prestesgrove. Et inde usq. Boynhale inꝑ corneriū de Brestenhale ꝛ Boynhale. Et sic ad capud infimū de Brestenhale ꝛ ad capud occidentale del Hevedweye usq. capud de Smalstoneswey. Et inde ad capud occidentale de Scheřesho. Et inde usq. Waddoñ. Et inde usq. Cokschuteshuff inꝑ boscū dñi Regis ꝛ boscū quondam dñi Johis filij Nigelli. Et s^c usq. Rouwereshuff. Et inde usq. Hodleye. Et sic usq. Longeruggeyate inꝑ boscū dñi Regis ꝛ boscū Thome Golafre. Et inde usq. Asperleyehurñ. Et inde semper ꝑ le Merweye inꝑ boscum dñi Regis ꝛ boscum Thome Golafre. Et sic usq. Bykeresdeñ ad capud supius. Et sic semper inꝑ boscū ꝛ campū usq. novā crucē. Et inde usq. Lutleswadesyate. Et sic semper ꝑ boscum usq. le Puntfold de Cornbury. Et sic usq. Nunnechirche. Et inde usq. ad ꝑdċam aquā que vocatur Bladene. Et sic inde in alia particula Foreste ꝑdċe que vocatur Wytteneye que incipit videlicet apud Grimeshevedesdeñ. Et sic inde usq. ad domū Wiñi le Peskour includendo Forestam ex parte dextra ꝑ om̃es bundas ꝛ metas subscriptas ꝛ excludendo extra Forestam ꝑdċam ex parte sinistra totū residuū ꝛ sic ꝑ divisas inꝑ ꝥram de Cogges ꝛ campū de Wytteneye. Et sic ꝑ divisas directe usq. ad viam que vocat' Wodestokesweye. Et inde usq. ad Madlebrok'. Et inde usq. ad fontem de Madlewelle. Et sic ꝑ mediū ville de Northleye. Et sic inde ꝑ q^{ndam} hayam usq. Sullesleye. Et inde usq. le Forsakenhok'. Et inde usq. Sigardes-thorñ. Et sic usq. Nethergate. Et inde usq. Mirabelescroft. Et sic usq. ad domū Walteri Alfred. Et inde usq. Sawrode. Et sic usq. Scharpesterte. Et sic inde descendendo ꝑ Bisschopesdeñ usq. Tremaunemere. Et sic usq. Alkemannestrete. Et inde usq. Colneyshacch. Et sic usq. Spondeñ. Et sic usq. ad aquā de Wenrysh. Et sic descendendo ꝑ eandē aquā usq.

Grimesmede. Et sic inde usq. Wytteneye. Item juratores dicūt qđ Maneriū de Eynesham cū Hamelettis boscis ⁊ oībz aliis adjacentibz qđ est Abbis de Eynesham. Et Maneriū de Norhtleye quod est Abbis de Natele cū menbris ⁊ boscis adjacentibz. Et Maneriū de Staunton Harecourt cum menbris ⁊ boscis adjacentibz quod est Johis de Harecourt ⁊ Johis de la Wade. Et Maneriū de Cogges cū menbris ⁊ boscis adjacentibz quod dñā Isabella de Grey tenet in dotē. Et Hamelettum de Wyvelecote cū bosco adjač quod est Robti le Botiller. Et Man^oiū de Minist^r cū boscis adjacentē quod est Johis Lovel. Et Mane^r de Asthaft cū menbrⁱ ⁊ bosč adjač quod est Edmundi filij Riči de Cornub. Et Hamelett de Swinebrok' cū bosč adjacentē quod tenet Comes Gloucestrⁱ noīe Custod^r heredis Aveline de Lega Jacobus de Crawele Cancellarius Sax noīe prebende sue Eccie Sax ⁊ heres Wiſſi de Hoo quilibet p rata porcōis sue fuerūt afforestatⁱ post coronač dñi H. R. pavi dñi Regis nūc ad tale dampnū videlicet qđ nec ipi nec eoꝝ antecessores seu pdecessores post temp^o p^odēm usq. nūc nich de boscis pdcis capere potūnt nisi p liberačōem Forestarioꝝ ⁊ ad eoꝝdē Forestⁱ voluntatē nec aliud pficuū de eisde boscis recipe sicut prius hēre ⁊ facere consueverūt ante tempus coronačōis dñi H. Regis pdcī absq. attachiamento ⁊ impedimēto forestarioꝝ pdcōꝝ. Item dicūt qđ Mane^r de Folebrok' cū menbris ⁊ bosč adjač qđ est Epī Cōventreñ ⁊ Lich fuit afforesē ut sup^a ad dampnū ut prius. De quibz boscis bosci de Losnegrove Purveaunce Westgrove ⁊ Whitele sūt in manu dñi Regis nūc pp^o vastū fēm in tempore Regis H. p^ris Regⁱ nūc. Et alia pars dcoꝝ boscoꝝ est in manu pdcī epī. Item dicūt qđ Mane^r de Teynton cū bosč adjacentē quod est Prioris de Derehurst. Et Mane^r de Schipton cū menbrⁱ ⁊ bosč adjač quod est Coñ Gloucestrⁱ. Et boscus Rectoris Eccie de Schipton. Et Mane^r de Astcote quod est Rogi Duyly cū bosč adjač. Et Mane^r de Podelicote cū menbris ⁊ bosč adjač quod est Robti de Hoo. Et Mane^r de Certedeñ quod est Thome Golafre cū boscis adjacentē. Et Mane^r de Chadelington quod est in parte dñe Isabelle que fuit uxor dñi Johis filij Nigelli cū bosč adjač siml cū Man^oio Riči Douvyff in eadē. Et Mane^r de Spelesbury cū menbrⁱ ⁊ boscis adjač quod Comitissa Warⁱ tenet in dotē. Et Mane^r de Cherlebyry cū menbrⁱ ⁊ boscis adjač put bunde ⁊ mete supius testant^r in Incepčōe scđe particule Foreste sup^adē videlicet ubi fit mentio de Finestok' qđ est Abbis de Eynesham. Et boscus Abbis de Wynchecombe qui vocatur le Boxe ptinēs ad Man^oiū de Enestan siml cū Hamelett qui vocat^r Net Enestan ⁊ illa pte Hamletti de Clivele que est ex parte occidentali rivuli qui vocat^r Glyme. Et Hamelett de Asterle ⁊ Ove Cudyntoñ cū boscis adjacentē qui sūt Hen^r de Willamescote. Et boscus ptinēs ad Man^oiū Abbis de Oseneye de Cudlington. Et boscus ptinens ad Man^oiū de Glymtoñ qui est Johis de Sō Johe. Et boscus qui vocat^r le Frith ptinēs ad Man^oiū Mag^ri Thome de Abberbury in Glympton fuerūt afforesē ut sup^a ad dampnū ut sup^a. Item dicūt qđ boscus qui vocat^r Prestegrove qui quondā fuit Rectoris eccie de Schiptoñ fuit afforesē ut sup^a ad dampnū ut sup^a. Et modo est in manu dñi Regⁱ nūc pp^o vastū fēm tēpe dñi H. Regⁱ p^ris Regis nūc. Itē dicūt qđ boscus de Stokheye qui fuit Jacobi le Blund de Faelore fuit afforesē ut s^a ad dāpnū ut sup^a. Et modo est in manu dñi Regis pp^o vastū fēm tempore Regis H. pdcī. Et dicūt pdcī Ju^r oīes pdcōs boscos esse afforesē post coronačōem dñi H. Regis pavi dñi Regⁱ nūc put intellexerūt ⁊ intelligūt ex relatu antecessoꝝ suoꝝ ⁊ alioꝝ pboꝝ hoīm ⁊ p coēm famā patrie ⁊ p oīes villatas pdcē Foreste ppinquius adjacentes.

No. 2.

FORESTA DE WHICHWOOD IN COM̃ OXON.^a

Inquisiçō indentat̃ cap̃t apud Burford duodecimo die Octobris aħno Regni Dñi nři Caroli Dei graç Anglie Scotie Franç et Hib^onie Regis Fidei Defens ꝛ. decimo septimo coram Thoma Comite Berk' Wiffo Vicecomite Say ꝛ Seale Wiffo Lenthall ař ploqutore Domus Comñ Parliamenti Jacobo Fyennes ař Thoma Penyston miliř ꝛ baroneř Johi Curson miř Rob^oto Dormer miř Thoma Hourd miř Thoma Coghill miř Francisco Norris miř Bulstrode Whittlock Johe Doyley Anthō Hungerford Johe Whistler Henrico Jones Adreano Scroope et Johe Osbaston armigeris Coñmissionar̃ dçi Dñi Regis p Lřas Patentes ejusdem Dñi Regis sub Magno Sigillo suo Anglie sigillař gereñ dat̃ apud Westm̃ tricesimo die Augusti anno Regni dçi Dñi Regis decimo septimo sup^a dco Coñmissionar̃ sup^a dçis et alijs Coñmissionar̃ ejusdem Dñi Regis direct̃ et huic Inquisiçōni annex̃ ad inquirend̃ et inveniend̃ p Inquisiçōnem pboř et legaliũ hořum sup sacřum suum et p sacřum testium pducend̃ et p oēs alios modos legitimos oēs et singulos terminos metas bundas et limites Foreste dçi Dñi Regis in Com̃ Oxoñ pđ qui fueř vulgariter cogniř fuisse termini mete bunde et limites dicř Forest̃ Anno Regni Dñi Jacobi nup Regis Anglie ꝛ. vicesimo juxta tenorem cujusdam actus in p̃senti Parliamenř apud Westm̃ in Com̃ Midd̃ modo assemblař ediř et pviř intitulař An Act for the Haynetie of Forests and of the meets meares limits and boundes of the Forests, et ad oĩa alia ꝛ singula faciend̃ et pimplend̃ in et circa Inquisiçōnem pđ capiend̃ et retornand̃ ejusdem faciend̃que juxta tenorem dçi Actus faciend̃ fuit faciend̃ et pimplend̃ assignař in p̃senciã Henrici Comit̃ Danby locũ teneř Foreste de Whichewood pđ Johis Lacy miř et Johis Fetiplace ař Veredarioř ejusdem Foreste Wiffo Lenthall Senescalli Foreste pđ Actoñ Drake ař Rangiatoris dçe Foreste Johis Wells Johis Sparrowe Thome Reive Stephi Reive Stephi Brice Jacobi Clarke et Humfrid̃ Smyth Custod̃ dçe Foreste et Johis Moore geñ Wiffo Whiteinge geñ Nichi Clarke Riçi Harris Wiffo Lardner señ Thome Marten Edři Rawlins ꝛ Riçi Gyles Regardatoř Foreste pđ et alioř officioř Foreste pđ execut̃ ejusdem Coñmissionis assisteñ et attendend̃ reliquis officiař ejusdem Foreste ad hoc prius p̃monitis sed execuçōni inde mie assisteñ sive attendeñ p sacřum Wiffo Sheppard ař Johis Denton ař Johis Fitzherbert ař Johis Parsons geñ Woodhal Streete geñ Johis Greene geneř Humfri Wickam ař Edři Taylor ař Thome Chamberlaine ař Georgij Greenwood geñ Henrici Cornish geñ Thome Turner geñ Riçi Sawyer geñ Francisci Turner geñ et Johis Godwell juñ geñ pboř et legaliũ homiũ com̃ pđ qui quidem juř jurati et on^oati ad inquirend̃ et inveniend̃ qui fueř termini mete bunde et limites Foreste de Whichwood pđ qui fueř vulgariter cogniř fuisse termini mete bunde et limites ejusdem Foreste Anno Regni dçi Dñi Jacobi nup Regis Anglie ꝛ. vicesimo sup^a dco diřsis testibus fide dignis jurař et ař evidenç pducř dicunt sup sacřum suum quod termini bunde mete et limites ejusdem Foreste qui fueř vulgariter cogniř fuisse termini mete bunde et limites ejusdem Foreste anno vicesimo sup^a dco incipiunt apud locum cořter vocař Wittall Stile in australi angulo Anglicè the South Corner campi vocař Wallcott Feild pđ adjaçeñ muro parci vocař Cornburie Parke

^a From the original in the Petty Bag Office.

et sic p murum ejusdem parci usq, locum vocat Patchill Gate Corner ⁊ sic p murum ibm usq, copiciam vocat Padise Coppice. Et sic p haïam et fossam vocat Padise Hedge usq, campum vocat Lurden Feild et sic p haïam et fossam ejusdem campi usq, ctm vocat Eight Acres ⁊ sic p haïam et fossam ejusdem cti usq, januam vocat Rode Gate et sic p haïam ⁊ fossam cti vocat Bene Hedge ats Bennetts Hedge usq, januam vocat Gaddinge Gate ats Gatesdene hend excludend oïes metas pđ ex pte sinistra extra Forestam pđ et sic p coēm Regiam viam in Ramsden Heath ats Hulwerk duceñ a burgo de Woodstock vsus villam de Burford ad stagnū vocat Duckpoole ⁊ sic p viam pđ usq, locum vocat Five Oake ats le Wyseoke et sic p viam illam ad caput loci vocat Dock Slad Bynett ats Dock Slad End et sic per viam illam usq, ad januam ville de le Feild coïter vocat Studlye ats Stodlye includend metas pđ ulť menčōnať ex pte dextra infra Forestam pđ et sic p haïam ⁊ fossam cti vocat Little Sarte et sic p haïam et fossam cti vocat Kinges Sarte ⁊ sic p haïam et fossam cti vocat Grasse Crosse ⁊ sic usq, januam vocat Hatching Lane Gate ⁊ sic p haïam ⁊ fossam cti vocat Hollow Oake Close usq, Hasill Stile ⁊ sic usq, finem venelle vocat Holland Lane ⁊ sic usq, januam vocat le Feild Greene Gate ⁊ sic usq, angulum cti vocat Cow Close Corner ⁊ sic p haïam ⁊ fossam cti vocat Cow Close Hedge usq, lapidem vocat Hore Stone in loco vocat Gadley ⁊ sic usq, locum vocat Cleysart Corner ⁊ sic p haïam ⁊ fossam vocat Cleysart Hedge usq, januam vocat Gadley Gate ⁊ sic p haïam ⁊ fossam vocat Watcham Sarte Hedge usq, locum vocat Lowborow ats Loueburie Corner excludend metas ulť menčōnať a Foresta pđca ex pte sinistra et sic p viam inter boscum Dñi Regis et copitiam vocat Lowborow ats Loueburie Coppice usq, locum vocat Lillies Crosse ⁊ sic p locum vocat Fordwell Bottome ats Duckpoole Bottome ats Sukedene p lapides metas antiquas includend pđcas metas in Forestam pđ ex pte dextra et in via inter boscum Dñi Regis et dcām copiciam vocat Lowborow ats Loueburie Coppice usq, Fordwell Poole ats Duckpoole ats Sewkeford et sic p Regiam viam duceñ vsus villam de Burford pđ p locum vocat Puntas ats Pumbas Corner ⁊ sic p viam vocat le Meere Way inter boscum Dñi Regis et boscum vocat Westgrove ats Westgrove Coppice usq, locum vocat Rowstidge Corner et sic p viam vocat Rowstidge Way inter boscum Dñi Regis vocat Rowstidge Coppice et boscum vocat Hengrove ats Hemegrove usq, locum vocat Elderne Stumpe ⁊ sic inter locum vocat Ladyham et boscum Dñi Regis usq, locum vocat Ladyham Corner in Hengrove ats Hemegrove pđ ⁊ sic p boscum vocat Hengrove Coppice ats Hemegrove Coppice usq, locum vocat Hengrove Coppice Corner ⁊ sic usq, crucem in South Lawne vocat Tudvin ats Tudhill Crosse ⁊ sic inter boscos vocat Tainton Woods ⁊ boscum Dñi Regis includend domū vocat Burford Launde Lodge infra Forestam pđ ex pte dextra ⁊ oïes metas p lineā rectā usq, lapidem vocat Frethelstone et sic usq, januam vocat Frethelstone Hatch ats Shippengate et sic usq, angulum coïter vocat Langley Corner p murum vocat Langley Wall usq, locum vocat Langley Pound ⁊ sic usq, januam vocat Little Langley Gate ⁊ sic usq, angulum vocat Furfield Corner et sic usq, locum vocat Shakenhoe ats Forsakenhook ats Cutchatch Gate et sic p murum ibm usq, locum coïter vocat Priestgrove Corner ats Priestgroves End pđ adiaceñ loco vocat Balls Acre excludend omnes metas ulť menčōnať ex pte sinistra a Foresta pđ et sic in medio vallis inter boscum Dñi Regis vocat Shakenhoo ats Forsakenhoe et copiciam vocat Priest Grove usq, lapidem vocat Horestone et sic p locum vocat Woofield Greene ats Priestgrove Lawne inter boscum Dñi Regis vocat Bunstock et aliū boscum Dñi Regis vocat Kinges Wood ⁊ boscum vocat Boynall usq, locum coïter vocat Kinges Wood Stile et sic usq, locum vocat Braswell ats Brastenhall Pointe ats Braswell ats Brastenhall

Corner ⁊ sic inter boscum Dñi Regis ⁊ campum ville de Ascott usq, januā vocať Braswell aťs Brastenhall Gate ⁊ sic usq, angulum vocať Small Stone Corner ⁊ sic usq, locum vocať Smallstone Stile ⁊ sic usq, locum vocať Hawkewell Bottome ⁊ sic p haĩam ⁊ fossam campi ville de Chilston usq, Waddon Greene ⁊ sic inter boscum Dñi Regis ⁊ copiciam vocať Kington Coppice unde occidentalis ps inde fuit boscū quondam Dñi Johis filij Nigelli et orientalis ps inde fuit boscū Thome Golafre usq, Cockshoote Hill ⁊ sic usq, angulum vocať Cockshoote Hill Corner ⁊ sic p haĩas ⁊ fossas copiť pđ vocať Knighten Coppice excludend a Foresta pđca ex pte sinistra oēs metas ulť menđonať ⁊ sic p viam vocať le Meere Way inter boscum Dñi Regis et pđ copiciam vocať Knighton Coppice usq, Biggersden Corner ⁊ sic usq, januam vocať Biggersden Gate ⁊ sic usq, januam vocať New Crosse Gate aťs Dampoole Gate ⁊ sic usq, januā vocať Little Wades Gate aťs Walcott Gate ⁊ sic p haĩam ⁊ fossam campi vocať Walcott Feild Hedge usq, pđcū locum vocať Wittall Stile ubi mete ⁊ bunde Foreste pđ incipiunt excludend a Foresta pđca oēs metas ulť menđonať ac includend infra Forestam pđ totum ex pte dextra ⁊ excludend extra Forestam pđ totum ex pte sinistra. In cujus rei testimoniū tam pfať Coĩmissionať qm pfať Juř sigilla sua pñtib; apposuer die ⁊ anno sup“dcis.

THOMAS PENYSTON (L.S.)
FRA. NORREYS (L.S.)

JOHN WHISTLER (L.S.)
HENRY JONES (L.S.)

JOHN OSBASTON (L.S.)

WILLIAM SHEPPARD
JOHN DENTON
JOHN FITZHERBERT
THO. CHAMBERLAYNE
HUMPHRY WYCHAM
WOODHOLL STREETE
EDWARD TAYLOR

HENRY CORNISH
GEORGE GREENWOOD
FRAUNCIS TURNER
RICHARD SAYER
JOHN PARSONS
JOHN DODWELL
JOHN GREENE
THO. TURNER.