

Unciae: Land Measurement in the *Liber Landavensis*

By WENDY DAVIES

THE *Liber Landavensis*¹ is a work compiled in the early twelfth century in the new diocese of Llandaff in south-east Wales. Most of the contents pertain more or less directly to that diocese, and they include the *Vitae* of associated saints, land documents, papal bulls, and letters to and from the bishop. By far the greater part of it consists of a collection of charters which purport to record grants of land made to the church of Llandaff between the sixth and eleventh centuries; these lands fall mostly within the present counties of Herefordshire, Monmouth, and Glamorgan.² Their supposed chronological sequence is spurious and the charters cannot be taken at face value since the whole corpus has been amended and arranged in the interest of the diocesan claims of twelfth-century Llandaff; but it is demonstrable that the charters derive from pre-twelfth-century sources, have been through several processes of editing, and have taken interpolations in the period c. 1120–40.³ Since the interpolations are identifiable, earlier elements can be distinguished from the later; hence, although apparently corrupt, the corpus includes a quantity of pre-conquest material and supplies some usable evidence for the economic history of early medieval Wales.

In the charters, interpolations omitted, the practice in describing the object of the grant varies: it may occur as an unnamed area of land, or as a place-name, church, or estate, with or without some mention of appurtenant land, and with or without some indication of extent. Invariably its agricultural use is unstated. In 93 cases, approximately two-thirds, some indication of extent is given, and the units of measurement are a problematic *uncia* and *modius*, as in the following: “. . . Guruodius rex Ercycg . . . dedit . . . agrum nomine Bolgros super ripam Guy eminus Mochros id est mensuram trium unciarum” (Bellymoor, Her., *LL* 161). On the surface *uncia* and *modius* appear to be related units in a coherent system, for their precise relationship is twice defined within the text: “Catuuth filius Coffro agrum trium modiorum, id est quartam partem uncie agri immolauit deo, id est ecclesiam Hennlennic super ripam Amyr” (*LL* 200); “Cinvin filius Gurcant immolauit deo

¹ National Library of Wales MS., NLW 1711OE. The standard edition is *The Text of the Book of Llan Dâv*, ed. J. G. Evans with J. Rhys, Oxford, 1893, hereafter cited as *LL*. All quotations in this paper are referred to the pages of the edition, and I conform to Mr Bartrum's practice of citing the charters by the numbers of the page on which they begin, distinguishing those that begin on the same page by a, b, c, etc. When quoting I have modernized the punctuation.

² *LL*, pp. 72–8, 121–9, 140–275.

³ For a full examination of the validity of the charter material as pre-conquest evidence, see my University of London Ph.D. thesis, 1970, ‘The Early Charter Memoranda of the *Book of Llandaff*’, pp. 32–213, and Appendix I; for a brief summary of the argument, ‘*Liber Landavensis*: construction and credibility’, *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, LXXXVIII, 1973; for the late interpolations, ‘St. Mary's Worcester and the *Liber Landavensis*’, *Journ. Soc. Archivists*, IV, no. 6, 1972.

. . . Lannculan cum omni agro suo & cum tribus modiiis terre id est dimidium semiuncie agri" (*LL* 216a). Hence there would be 12 *modii* per *uncia*.

Now although the same terms do occur as units of land measurement in other European contexts, the relationship between them is quite dramatically different. *Modius* is common enough in early medieval Europe: in origin a measure of grain, it comes to signify the area that can be sown with a *modius*. Hence, comments like "petiam unam terrae in Corsano capacem sementis modiorum sex"¹ are more usually rendered in the form (dedit) "alias res ibidem, et terram modiorum xxx."² Naturally the area of the *modius* will vary in accordance with the productive capacity of the land, but Roman surveyors were in the habit of calculating 3 *modii* to the *iugerum* (the Roman acre) and late Roman practice was to sow between 3 and 6 *modii* to the *iugerum*.³

The root meaning of *uncia* is "the smallest fraction of a unit of account" and hence in Latin usage "a twelfth"⁴; its applications are various: frequent in appearance as a unit of weight, the ounce (a twelfth of a pound),⁵ it also occurs though much less commonly as a unit of area. In this usage, it certainly begins with the precise Roman connotation of a twelfth of a *iugerum*.⁶

If there are 12 *unciae* and 3–6 *modii* to the *iugerum* on the continent, then *modius* is up to four times as big as *uncia* there, while the Llandaff *uncia* is twelve times the size of the Llandaff *modius*. We are therefore confronted with the consistent use in *Liber Landavensis* of two units whose relationship is independent of any other European usage and which apparently relate to no known system of measurement. The essential problem is therefore one of meaning: what is the precise connotation of the terms, and inseparable from this, how do they come to be used in this way?

Despite the precise statement of their relationship and the corresponding implication that the two terms are part of the same scheme of account, there is both a geographical and chronological distinction in the use of the terms in *Liber Landavensis*.⁷ *Uncia* occurs more frequently in early grants: the latest is a tenth-century occurrence although there is no other post-eighth-century usage. *Modius* occurs throughout the chronological range of grants, from those of the early seventh century (*LL* 140) to the eleventh century (*LL* 263), though there are no certain sixth-century usages.⁸ Although not every place-name can be located now, where

¹ Bernard of Mirabello to the bishop of Penna, Italy, 1195, in F. Ughelli, *Italia Sacra*, 2nd edn, Venice, 1717, I, col. 1126.

² *Il Chronicon Farfense di Gregorio di Catino*, ed. U. Balzani, Rome, 1903, II, p. 50.

³ A. H. M. Jones, *The Later Roman Empire, 284–602: a social economic and administrative survey*, Oxford, 1964, II, pp. 767f.

⁴ Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie*, sub *uncia*: col. 604–65.

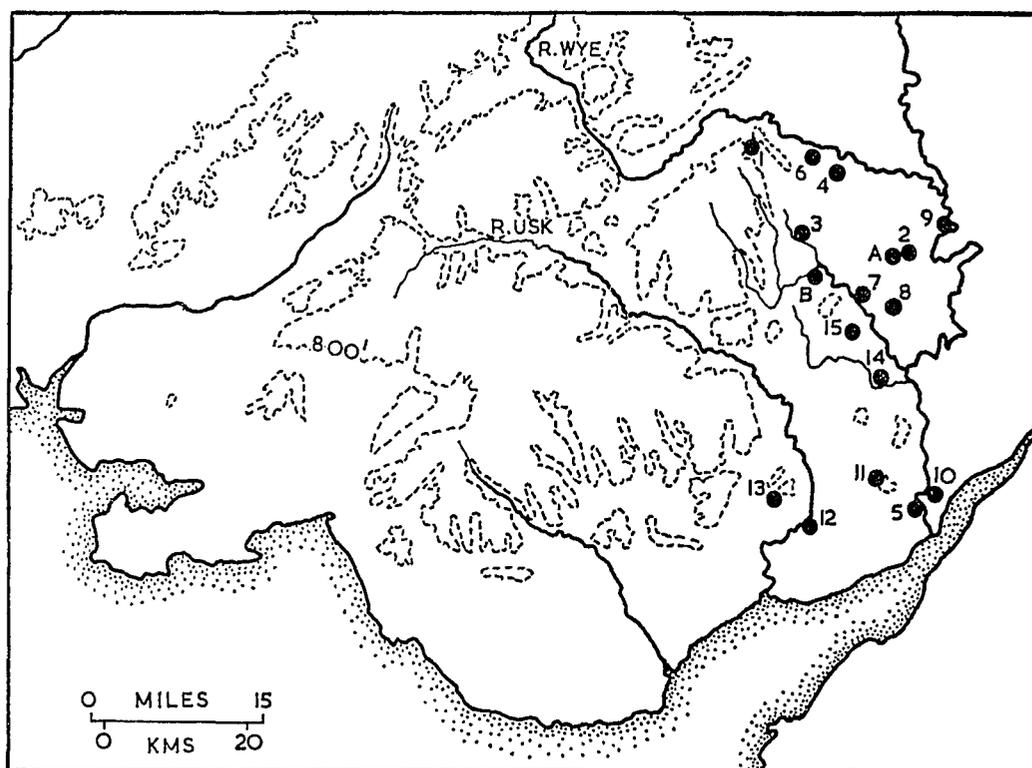
⁵ It occurs in this sense in *LL* very occasionally, as in 203b: "... emit unciam agri que uocatur Turion . . . pro . . . cornu in pretio vi unciarum argenti".

⁶ Columella, *Res Rustica*, V, I, 10.

⁷ See Appendix for full statement of occurrences of *unciae*, and distribution map for location of identifiable estates.

⁸ The charters are not dated; it is possible to arrange them in a coherent chronological sequence by coordinating the witness lists, and thence to assign them approximate dates; see my thesis (cited above, n.3), pp. 158–242. Numbers 76b and 123 contain estimates in *modii* and appear to be assignable to the sixth century, but there is very little that is credible in either charter.

identification is possible *uncia* is only used in the east of the total area covered, especially in south-west Hereford and in Monmouthshire, in the area between the rivers Usk and Wye; even where the precise location is unknown the context of the charters often makes it clear that this area (Erging and Gwent) is intended. *Modius*, on the other hand, is used through the whole of south-east Wales. The usage of *modius*, therefore, is common but that of *uncia* is restricted. Since the material pertaining to the latter—both in *Liber Landavensis* and in other contexts—is more specific and indicates a narrower range of meaning, examination will be restricted to the use of *uncia*.



MAP I
Estates measured in *unciae* in S.E. Wales

There are three obvious approaches towards the resolution of the problem: investigation of the subsequent history of the estates in case of continuity between pre- and post-Norman units; location of the boundaries and hence of the precise area of each unit with specified measurement; and investigation of the nature and circumstances of continental usage, in case of comparable conditions. In this paper the suggestions furnished by each approach will be discussed in turn.

Those *uncia* estates which can be approximately located are as follows (numbers refer to the distribution map): *Bolgros* (6, at Belymoor), *Cariou* (15, Llanfaenor), *Cemeis* (12, Kemeys), *Conloc* (4, Madley), *Cum Barruc* (3, Valley Dore), *Emricorua*

(5, Chepstow), *Gurthebiriuc* (14, Wonastow), *Istrat Hafren* (10, Tidenham), *Lann Budgualan* (9, Ballingham), *Lann Cerniu* (1, Dorstone), *Lann Guorboe* (7, Garway), *Lann Iunabui* (2, Llandinabo), *Lann Loudeu* (8, Llanludwy), *Merthir Tecmed* (13, Llandegfedd), and possibly *Cumcerruc* (11, ?Cilgwrrwg).¹ Except that they are nearly all below the 300-foot contour, the group has no apparent common characteristics, either as regards geographical position or subsequent history. Most of the places are post-conquest parishes, some are Domesday vills or manors, some are fourteenth-century fiefs, but in many cases the Llandaff names do not continue in use after the Conquest. Hence, without boundaries for the post-conquest estates it is impossible to determine comparative extents. Such indications of size or value as are available suggest no correlation between pre- and post-conquest units. Thus Domesday Dorstone has 7 hides, where *Lann Cerniu* was 1 *uncia*, but Domesday Madley has 3 hides where *Conloc* was 4 *unciae* and Domesday Garway has 4 carucates where *Lann Guorboe* was 1 *uncia*.² Similarly, the Valor estimates 8/5½ for the church at Llandegfedd and 9/6½ for that at Wonastow, where *Liber Landavensis* has ½ *uncia* for *Merthir Tecmed* and 1½ for *Gurthebiriuc*.³ The clear implication is that these figures refer to different units; in no case is there any evidence to suggest correlation between the pre- and post-conquest estates. Everything points to a substantial change in the land-holding pattern in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. This is hardly surprising in view of the changes in the names of economic units and the many historical indications that this was so. Llandaff, after all, did not hold all of the estates for which there are charters in *Liber Landavensis*, and it is perfectly clear from both papal letters and letters written from the diocese that lands claimed by Llandaff had been appropriated by lay Norman lords for their own use as also in order to make gifts to English and foreign ecclesiastical houses. In fact, only one of the *uncia* estates (*Lanncoit*) is confirmed as Llandaff's property in the 1129 bull.⁴ The wars between Gruffydd ap Llywelyn (1039–63) and the border aristocracies, and the subsequent Norman Conquest of the borders, are sufficient to account for such drastic changes, and this is reflected in the explicit statements of Hereford and Gloucester Domesday: references to devastation are numerous, while the carucation of the Usk–Wye area reflects the creation of new economic units and new methods of assessment.⁵

The effect of all this is to demonstrate that post-conquest economic history does not throw any useful light on the area's previous history. There is a real hiatus. The later estates do not and cannot determine the size or significance of *uncia*.

The second line of approach is more fruitful: many Llandaff charters include a detailed perambulation of boundaries, and these are obviously intended to describe the extent of the land specified. But in this lies a problem, for most of these perambulations are additions to the original records; since it is to be expected that the

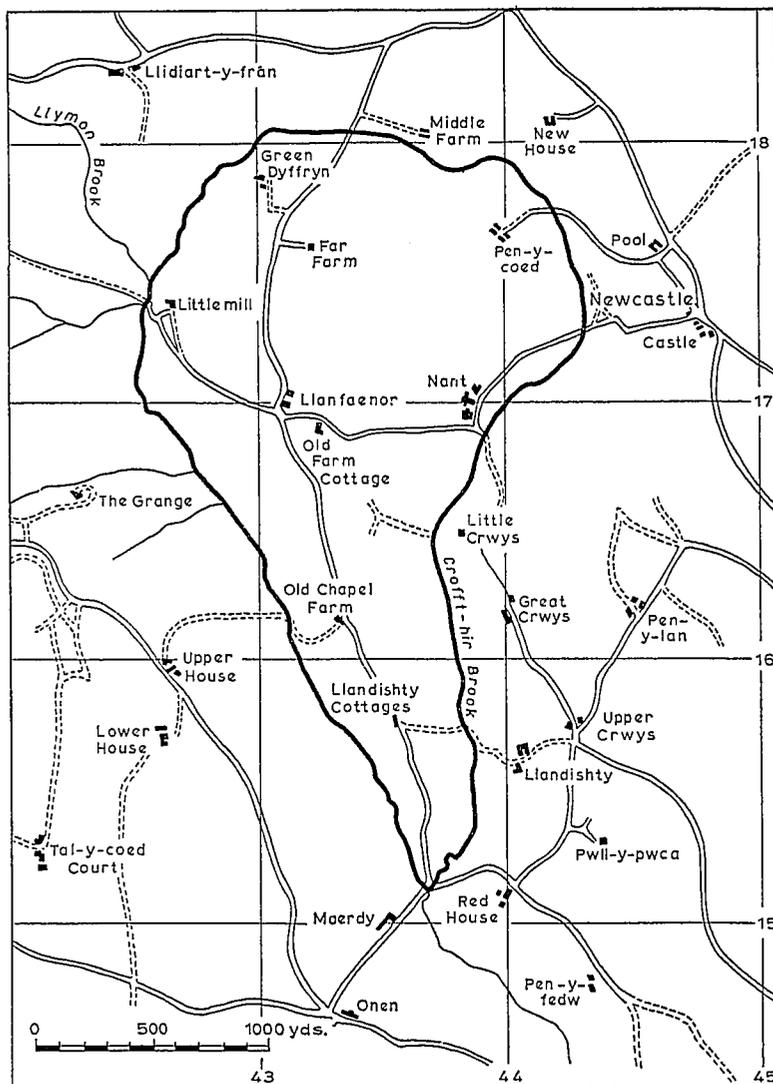
¹ See Appendix and map.

² *Herefordshire Domesday, c. 1160–1170*, ed. V. H. Galbraith and J. Tait, Pipe Roll Soc., n.s. xxv, for 1947–8, 1950, pp. 64, 25, 19.

³ *Valor ecclesiasticus*, ed. J. Caley, 1821, IV, pp. 367, 356. ⁴ *LL*, p. 43.

⁵ *Domesday Book*, ed. A. Farley, 1783, I, pp. 162ff, 181ff.

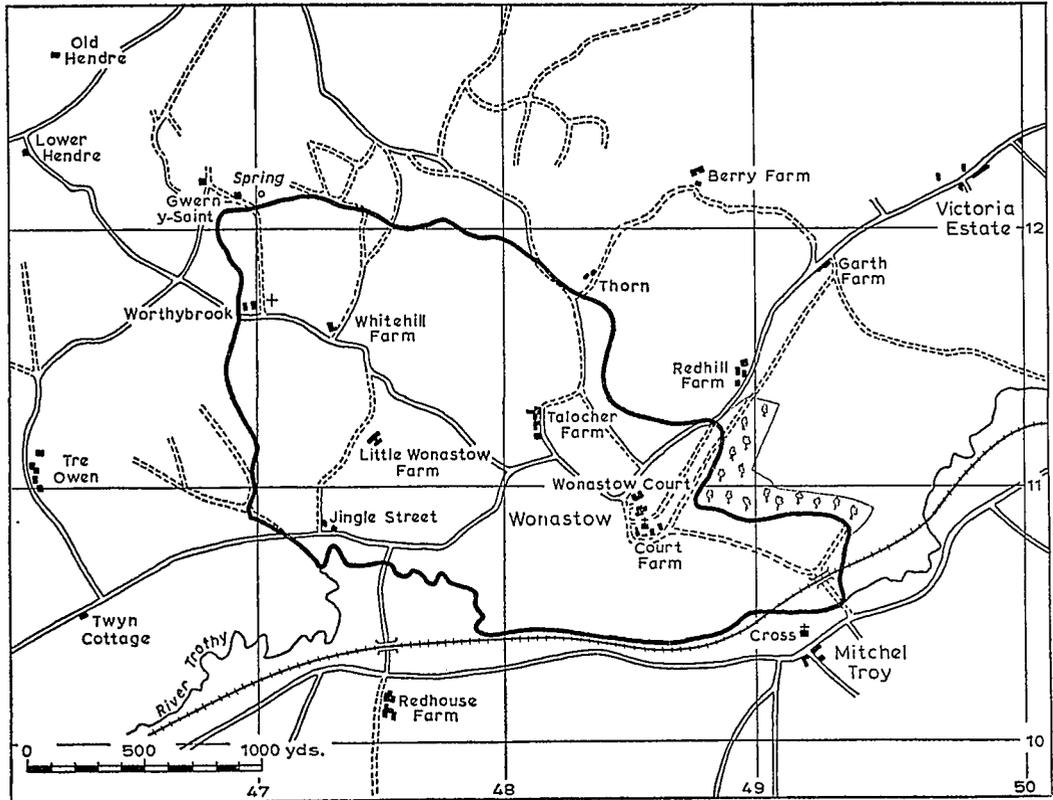
area of at least some estates had altered since the original grant it need not follow that the area described by the perambulations corresponds exactly with the original specification.¹ Despite this problem, it is worth investigating the areas enclosed by



MAP 2
Cariou: Llanfaenor

the perambulations, for the *modius* unit is used throughout the range of memoranda and must have been in use at the time when the perambulations were added; hence one might expect some correlation in that case. Moreover there are a few boun-

¹ The Welsh of the long perambulations cannot be earlier than the tenth or eleventh century: see K. H. Jackson, *Language and History in Early Britain*, Edinburgh, 1953, p. 58. The addition of perambulations is a phenomenon familiar in Anglo-Saxon charter studies; cf. the well-known example of the Hallow-Hawling boundaries.—H. P. R. Finberg, *The Early Charters of the West Midlands*, Leicester, 1961, pp. 184-96.



MAP 3

Gurthebiriuc: Wonastow

daries which are integral to the text, not later additions; indications of size from these are consistent with the indications of interpolated boundaries.

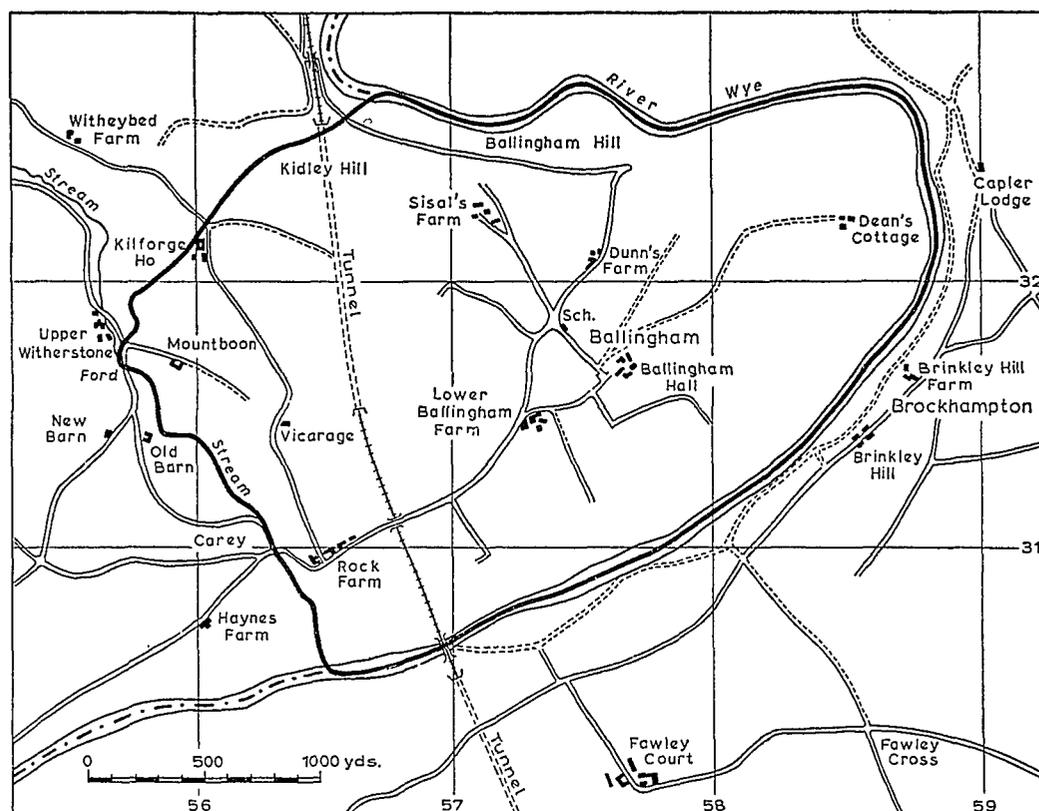
There are three perambulations whose entire course can be plotted with a reasonable hope of certainty. These are *Cariou cum uncia agri* (LL 210a, map no. 15); *ecclesiam Gurthebiriuc cum uncia agri et semiuncia circa se* (LL 201, map no. 14); *podum sancti Budgualan cum duabus unciis et media uncia in circuitu podi* (LL 164, map no. 9).

The boundary at *Cariou* (Llanfaenor, Mon.)¹ is as follows:

inter Distin et Liminan, usque Uallem Manochi, de Ualle Morcant usque ad Fontem Baraliuen, cliuo ducente ad Riuulum Penlucan dir Pull Rud Dulin ducente usque Distin.

Liminan is the present brook "Llymon," and *Distin* would appear to be the present brook "Crofft hir"; compare Llandishty nearby at SO 441157. Starting at the confluence of the two (437152) and moving north along the Llymon, the first depression that could possibly be termed *uallis* is that beyond Little Mill Farm (425175). This must therefore represent the most southern limit of the northern boundary of the property. Other features are not certainly identifiable but there is a spring just

¹ Evans's identification; he suggests that it might properly be applied to Chapel Farm, Llanfaenor.



MAP 4

Lann Budgualan: Ballingham

above Middle Farm at 435180 (? *Fons Baraliuen*) which follows a gentle incline (? *clivus*) down to a small confluence, 440179 (? *Riuulum Penlucan*), passing through marshy ground at 442178 (? the *Pull*), and joining the Crofft hir. This boundary encloses an area of 702 acres.

The boundary at *ecclesia Gurthebiriuc* (Wonastow, Mon.) is as follows: *ir ford ar Trodi* (R. Trothy, possibly the ford at SO 494105¹) *ar hit ir ford maur di uinid bet ir onnenn*, or *onnenn* (woods at 494109) *trus ir ford* (? 489113) *iniaun dir ispidatenn* (cf. "Thorn," 484117; note the present parish boundary here) *ir uch ir dou tir di licat Cum Cetguinn* (? the spring at 470121) *ar i hit bet i ford*, *trus i ford* (? 469116) *bet i Nant i Meneich* (cf. "Gwern y Saint") *ar i hit bet Trodi* (? 473107), *mal i duc Trodi di uinid bet ir rit ar Trodi ubi incepit*. This encloses an area of 653 acres.

The boundary at *podum sancti Budgualan* (Ballingham, Her.) is as follows: *A Uado Selinam* (? the ford at SO 558317) *super* (blank) *transuersum usque in flumine magno* (? at 567326—note the present parish boundary here) *iuxta Riuulum Circhan* (? 565306) *in circuitu fluminis Guy* (R. Wye); *totus angulus datus est*. Since there are no tributaries or streams within this area this is the minimum possible extent; the ford is apparently the only one in the vicinity of this angle of the Wye. Given these

¹ See Evans, *LL*, p. 375, for discussion of the use of the Welsh *ffordd* in the sense of English *ford*.

limitations no alternative circuit is really possible. It encloses an area of 1,132 acres.

These suggested boundaries produce the following relationships between *unciae* and acreage: 1 *uncia* at Llanfaenor = 702 acres; 1½ *unciae* at Wonastow = 653 acres; 2½ *unciae* at Ballingham = 1,132 acres. This gives no precisely consistent relationship, but consistency is hardly to be expected: the varying size of hide and acre in England is familiar enough, and a standard *uncia* in terms of square feet and inches would be scarcely credible. Here we have suggestions of 702, 435, and 453 acres per *uncia*, i.e. a figure of the order of 500 acres. Such a size is supported by brief indications in two other charters. The limits of 4 *unciae* of Conloc's land (LL 76a, at Madley, Her.) include both the rivers Wye and Dore: "quattuor uncias agri Conloc super ripam Gui infra insulam Ebrdil usque Cumbarruc ynis strat Dour."¹ The distance between these rivers via Madley is over five miles. The boundary of 1 *uncia* of land at *Lann Iunabui* (LL 73a, at Llandinabo, Her.) mentions the river Wye, which is a mile and three quarters from Llandinabo: "podum Junabui cum uncia agri . . . Or Campull recte usque Guy." It therefore seems likely that *uncia* signifies a unit of measurement of the order of 500 acres.

To take, thirdly, the incidence of continental usage of *uncia* is to encounter a new set of problems, some aspects of which are suggestive. In Irminon's *Polyptyque*—from northern France in the early ninth century, it is perfectly clear that *uncia* represents units of different size: no. 101 in *breve* xxiv, where 1 *uncia* contains 2 *bunuarii* and ½ *aripennus*; no. 102, where 1 *uncia* contains 2½ *bunuarii*; no. 103, where 1 *uncia* contains 4 *bunuarii*;² no. 8 in *breve* xxv, where 1 *uncia* contains 3 *bunuarii* and 1 *aripennus*.³ Here the discrepancy is such as to suggest that in its contemporary context the import of the term *uncia* is a unit of economic organization, like "hide" or *mansus*, rather than a strict term of measurement. Comparison with other entries confirms this: the four occurrences of *uncia* appear as a variant from the normal pattern, which is commonly "tenet mansum ingenuilem," less frequently "tenet hospicium," and occasionally "tenet mansum." Thus, "Ratboldus colonus et uxor colona, nomine Leutsinda . . . Et Grimharius colonus et soror ejus Ercantrudis . . . Isti duo manent in Tontoni Curte. Tenent unciam I, habentem de terra arabili bunuarios II, de vinea dimidium aripennum. Solvunt pullos et ova; arant duas perticas ad hibernaticum et unam ad tramisum."⁴ The context clearly implies that *uncia* is a type of holding in this survey.

There is, moreover, some slight indication of the origin of the term. Once in the Irminon *Polyptyque* the *uncia* occurs as family inheritance: "Erlenteus colonus et uxor colona . . . Et habet unciam I de terra arabili, habentem bunuaria tria, et de prato aripennum I, quae de hereditate proximorum suorum ei in hereditate successit."⁵ Grimharius and his sister in the example quoted above may represent a similar family arrangement. An apparently comparable instance occurs in the abbot of Farfa's exposition of the Farfa case in his dispute with Odo, Count of Sabine,

¹ *ynis strat Dour*: i.e. *yn istrat Dour*.

² *Polyptyque de l'Abbé Irminon*, ed. B. Guérard, Paris, 1844, II, pp. 258 f. ³ *Ibid.*, II, p. 272.

⁴ *Ibid.*, II, pp. 258 f. ⁵ *Ibid.*, II, p. 272.

c. 1103: "Leoninus . . . monachus factus, tres uncias massae Aretinae, quibus parentum fruebatur haereditate . . . beato Petro Apostolo perenniter concessit permanentas."¹ Both instances of the use of *uncia* in association with the idea of inheritance are particularly interesting in view of its little-mentioned technical meaning in Roman law. The parts of an inheritance were calculated in *unciae*, which were thus fractions of heritable property; thus, "Matre vel legitimis filiis vel nepotibus aut pronepotibus cuiuscumque sexus, uno pluribusve, existentibus bonorum suorum unam tantum unciam pater naturalibus filiis seu filiabus eorumque generici vel, si sola sit concubina, semunciam largiendi vel relinquendi habeat potestatem,"² and "Ex uncia heres erat patris sui Galla . . ."³ In the light of this it seems highly probable that the use of the term *uncia* on some estates reflects a changing terminology whereby an original hereditary portion retained the designation "hereditary portion" (*uncia*), while its practical significance was lost; hence the development of a more general secondary meaning of "holding." There are therefore two quite distinct continental usages of the term as applied to land units: a twelfth (of an *iugerum*) and an (heir's) portion.

In the case of the Llandaff usage, it has been demonstrated by following the boundaries and by the relationship with *modius* that *uncia* cannot conceivably denote the former. But it is by no means inconceivable that its usage in some restricted Monmouth–Herefordshire contexts derives from the latter. In *Liber Landavensis* there are three passages which suggest that *uncia* may once have been used as a term for a basic economic unit. These read as follows: in 173 (Llangwm, Mon.), "Cinueilin resoluit immolauitque Lann Cum cum suo agro, id est tribus modis terre . . .," but *agro* is glossed *uncia*; in 169a, "Bonus dedit alium agrum de sua uncia sicut dedit Gurcant"—Gurcant had given "partem agri trans uiam"; and in 203a, "Bricon filius Guincon emit agrum trium unciarum, id est Uillam uidelicet Tancuor filij Condu, & Uillam Deui filii Iust, & Uillam Iliman filij Samson." The implication in each case is that *uncia* denotes property belonging to one individual.

If this suggestion is valid then the most attractive explanation of the use of *uncia* to signify "holding" on the Welsh borders is by analogy with the comparable continental usage, i.e. as a secondary meaning developed from *uncia* "hereditary portion." In such a case its use would represent some direct survival of terminology from the late Roman period—and possibly also of actual estates. This is not as inherently unlikely as might at first appear: both French and Italian examples occur in areas where continuity of usage from late Roman estates is likely, and the term does not occur in England, where the land-holding pattern is comparatively much more disturbed.⁴ In Wales its usage is restricted not only to the earlier period of the

¹ F. Le Blanc, *Dissertation Historique sur quelques Monnoyes de Charlemagne . . . Frapées dans Rome*, Paris, 1689 p. 106.

² Cod. Iust. v, 27; see W. W. Buckland, *A Textbook of Roman Law*, 3rd edn, Cambridge, 1963, pp. 299 f.

³ M. A. Seneca, *Controversiae*, VIII, 5.

⁴ Although the evidence of origin is very late and very unsatisfactory, it would appear that the *unciatae terrae* of Scotland and the Isles are unrelated to the *unciae* under discussion here. Thus the *urislands* of Orkney and Shetland, *tirunga* of the Hebrides and Argyll, *treens* of the Isle of Man would seem to represent 'ouncelands', i.e. areas under Norse domination from which a tax of one ounce of silver was exacted. I am very grateful to

charters but to easterly locations, i.e. just those parts with a developed Roman economy which do not come within the range of initial Saxon conquest. We know, for example, that Bishop Dubricius was active in the early sixth century in what appears to be a wholly late-Roman context. More than half the identifiable *uncia* estates are on or very near Roman roads. It is an area where one might expect some element of continuity in both land usage and population.

Whether or not this is an adequate explanation of the *origin* of its usage, it is perfectly clear that in the bulk of the Llandaff examples it occurs as a unit denoting size, and that there are indications that that size is of the order of 500 acres. Hence, in the last resort and at the point at which *uncia* was related to *modius* (? eighth–ninth century), it was seen as a unit of measurement. The two usages are not necessarily exclusive: it is, after all, a common enough development in the terminology of early medieval land units.

In sum, therefore, one may postulate the following pattern of development. The use of the term *uncia* in Latin documents from south-east Wales may well derive from use in that area of the Roman technical term signifying an heir's portion (*uncia*); some properties, therefore, may have had some such late Roman designation. It appears to develop a secondary, less precise, meaning of a "holding," "property"—paralleled by continental usage in Italy and northern France—of which there are a few isolated examples in *Liber Landavensis*. It develops a tertiary meaning of a unit of measurement, of the order of 500 acres, and this appears to be its commonest application in *Liber Landavensis*. This has no continental parallel, is much bigger than comparable units elsewhere, and is hence quite unrelated to the continental unit of similar name. The usage appears to be peculiar to areas of Monmouth and Hereford in the sixth–ninth centuries. In the later pre-Conquest period it was replaced by *modius* as a unit of measurement; although there are two statements of relationship between the two, their independent pattern of usage would suggest that this apparently consistent scheme of account is the misleading result of some later rationalizing process.¹

Dr I. A. Crawford for help with the Scottish material, and to Professor Peter Foote for help with the Scandinavian.

¹ I should like to record my thanks to my colleagues Christopher Dyer and Professor R. H. C. Davis for their helpful comments upon this paper; to Sooh Hirst for drawing map 1, and to the technical staff of the Department of Geography, University of Birmingham, for maps 2, 3 and 4.

APPENDIX

ESTATES MEASURED IN *UNCIAE*

(N.B. In this list estates are quoted as they appear in the text of the charters; where their titles supply variant name-forms these are added in brackets.)

Key	No.	Description in LL	Modern Name	Date
1	72b	Lann Cerniu cum uncia agri	Dorstone, Her.	mid VI
2	73a	podum Junabiu cum uncia agri (Lann Iunabui)	Llandinabo, Her.	mid VI

Key No.	Description in LL	Modern Name	Date
3	73b } 163a } 3 uncias agri Cum Barruc	Valley Dore, Her.	mid VI
	192 } 3 uncias agri Cum Barruc	Valley Dore, Her.	mid VIII
4	76a } 4 uncias agri Conloc	Madley, Her.	mid VI
5	158 } 3 uncias agri pleni nauigationis Guy fluminis id est Emricorua	Chepstow, Mon.	early VIII
6	161 } agrum nomine Bolgros . . . id est mensuram 3 unciarum	Bellymoor, Her.	late VI
7	162a } alterum agrum, id est unciam agri (Lann Guorboe)	Garway, Her.	late VI
8	163b } podum Loudeu cum 3 unciis agri (Lann Loudeu)	Llanlody, Her.	* early VII
9	164 } podum sancti Budgualan, cum 2 unciis, & media uncia in circuitu podi (Lann Budgualan)	Ballingham, Her.	early VII
	166 } Lanncoit cum 3 unciis agri	? (Mon.)	late VI
10	174b } ecclesiam istrat hafren cum uncia agri	Tidenham, Glos.	early VIII
	176b } agrum Helic cum 3 unciis agri	?	early VIII
		?	early VIII
11	179c } 3 uncias agri pleni in medio Cumcerruc id est uillam que fuit Guroc	? Cilgwrrwg, Mon.	early VIII
12	183b } agrum Cemcis . . . cum 2 unciis agri	Kemeys, Mon.	early VIII
	185 } unciam agri Guruarch	? (SW Her.)	mid VIII
	186a } unciam agri plenam uillam Nis	?	mid VIII
	192 } Colcuch cum 3 unciis agri ¹	?	mid VIII
	198b } terram uncie agri que uocatur Tir Dimuner	? (SW Her., Mon.)	mid VIII
13	199a } podum merthir tecmed cum dimidia uncia agri circa se	Llandegfedd, Mon.	mid VIII
A	(200 } agrum 3 modiorum, id est quartam partem uncie agri . . . id est ecclesiam Hennlennic . . . id est Lannguern	Llanwarn, Her.	mid VIII)
14	201 } ecclesiam Gurthebiriuc cum uncia agri et semiuncia circa se	Wonastow, Mon.	mid VIII
	203a } agrum 3 unciarum, id est uillam uidelicet Tancuor filij Condu, & uillam Deui, filii Iust, & uillam Iliman filij Samson	?	mid VIII
	203b } unciam agri que uocatur Turion	?	mid VIII
15	210a } Cariou cum uncia agri	Llanfaenor, Mon.	late VIII
B	(216a } Lannculan cum omni agro suo & cum 3 modiis terre id est dimidium semiuncie agri	? Llangiwa, Mon.	late IX)
	221 } Cairnonui cum uncia agri & dimidia uncie, id est dimidiam partem totius agri Cairnonui	?	mid X

¹ The text reads "... reddidit . . . Cumbarruc cum tribus unciis. id est Cenubia. Colcuch cum tribus unciis agri. Cenubia cornubium id est Lann Cerniu . . ." The title reads "Cvm Barruc. Cenubia colcvch. Lann Cerniv." It would appear that the title misinterprets the text, which could justifiably be read either as "Cumbarruc i.e. Cenubia Colcuch" (with an unnecessary stop) or "Cumbarruc i.e. Cenubia; Colcuch." But it cannot be made to produce the reading of the title: Cum Barruc *and* Cenubia Colcuch. The second possible interpretation, with the two as distinct places, seems preferable since both Lann Calcuch (165) and Cum Barruc (73b, 163a) are mentioned in other contexts, and since the stop is presumably intended to signify something.