water of Weland, it was stated that the ancient metes and bounds begin in the said place, now under water, and that the stone cross stood there, the body of which has been destroyed by a flood and tempest, but the foot still lies there under water and that this place is about two miles (labor) west of Croyland; and the place being viewed by the justices and jury, it is considered that two crosses should be set up the one of wood and the other of stone, on the east, or Croyland adjoining the foot of the ancient cross. The jurors further said that the boundary runs northward from Kennaflston for about a furlong (stadium) to a place called Wodlodegreyses or Oggoth on the other side of a dyke called 'le Newdyke' last made, but a number of 'wylewes' have been planted there and grown up whereby the bounds are obscured; and, it is considered that the seven largest willows growing on the dyke the south side thereof and the twenty-three smaller on growing on the north side, in a place which is a divis between the districts, shall be cut down to within one foot from the trunk (succidantur per unum pedem in latitudine a styg earundem salicium) and that their growth should be cut yearly so that the bounds be not obscured. Also in place of the south side willows a cross should be set up on the dyke that the borough from that place to Wodlodegreyses could be more clearly recognised: And from Wodlodegreyes the boundary goes to a place called 'Goderameshend' on the south side of the water called 'la Glene' to a stake fixed on the bank of the said water opposite to, and south of, 'le Escote.' And it is considered that a stone cross should be erected there on the south bank of the said water near the said stake; and from Godrameshend the boundary goes down stream along the Glene eastward to a place called 'Goderamescoate' and so by the same water a weir at the corner of Godramescoate, northwards, and from the weir northwards across the water to the bank of the said water close to the north corner of Godramescoate, where the cross was erected by the close of Godramescoate by the admittance of the jurors and by view and judgement of the justices. Thence the boundary goes westward along the bank of certain dyke round the north of the said close to a place variously called 'le Northflete,' 'Blakflete' at Fenfikheher 'le Prioures dyke, or le Nendykehend,' where it is adjudged that a wooden, or stone, cross be erected; and then the boundary proceeds north by a dyke formerly called 'Midifendyke,' but latterly 'le Priouresdyke' to a place call 'le Erthode' or 'Cheylbech,' which place was of ancient time one of the bounds where it is adjudged that a stone or wooden cross should be erected. From Cheylbech the boundary goes to a place called 'le Flatpoles,' one of the ancient bounds and thence north to a place called 'Horststede,' in Nestylholme or Lestyngholme, and then northward, to the stone cross on 'le Brigdike' mention above, thence by a place called 'le Syke' between a place called Grefoloyng Worthill on the west in Kesteven, a Litilfolyn Worthill on the east in Holland, and then northward along the Syke to Graftshirn or le Gryst, then northward to a place called Gobyonboth or Mollebothe, then still northward, to Wragmersake or Blakstage, thence, by