

Simpson (which is dooled out). Earlier, when Radulph Agas mapped the boundaries of Tangham Manor circa 1573, he showed some 'dooles' as inverted 'vees'. These he described as 'dooles of stones', probably flints taken from the adjoining fields and piled up at intervals. Thus a boundary could be disguised by levelling the ground and scattering the flints. Agas also described a 'doole' as a single stone, which may have come from a monastic ruin. However, as will be seen below, what Davy believed to be a barrow lay on the old boundary and this would be more difficult to remove, indeed it appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1880 along with six boundary stones, part of nine erected after the dispute was resolved.

The matter was settled by arbitrators and the Duchess placed £500 with them as did the Trustees, guaranteeing to abide by the decision or forfeit the money. She lost the case and entered in to a bond in October 1749 agreeing the old bounds of the two estates. She probably sent Mr. Graham back to Scotland. It is interesting that this part of what was once named Boyton Heath is called Little Scotland on early Ordnance Survey maps. Was this an ironical reference to the Scot who 'knew nothing' of the area? It first appears as Scotland on Hodskinson's map of 1783.

Among the evidence taken by Sparrow the aged shepherd, named Skinner, said that Mr. Spencer, the Duchess's father, had made 'some pretence' to 4 or 5 acres near Spicer's Hill, but never pursued the matter. This hill may have been a barrow (tumulus) according to Davy, who added that a holly and whitethorn (hawthorn) grew on it, and it was known as The Spy because shepherds would climb it to look for their sheep. Indeed Faden, a contemporary of Hodskinson, called the whole of Boyton Heath, two miles from east to west, Spicer's Heath. New stones must have been placed there after the dispute was settled because Davy also recorded Portland stone posts marked AH for Anne Hamilton and BT for Boyton Trust. There were nine of them and they are shown on Peake and Lenny's map of the Boyton Trust lands made in 1782.

Among the Trustees' papers is a memorandum recording that the nine stones were erected on 9 August 1766, when John Fuller still occupied the land. There is a note giving the distances between the stones, as follows:

From 1 st to 2 nd	43	From 5 th to 6 th	26
2 nd to 3 rd	23	6 th to 7 th	20
3 rd to 4 th	30	7 th to 8 th	45½
4 th to 5 th	24½	8 th to 9 th	65

From this it can be deduced that they were numbered from east to west, and the distances were expressed in rods, a rod being 5½ yards.

Four stones were still there when the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 First Series map was published, partly revised, in 1953 (TM 34). The area was devastated by the great gale of 1987 and if any survived they are among the subsequently planted Forestry Commission trees. There are oak trees scattered along the parish boundary between Boyton and Capel St. Andrew but they appear to be less than 60 years old.

It seems people cannot stop 'scratching at a sore', and within ten years Sparrow needed to tell Joseph Benington, who had made a claim on the heath against John Fuller, that the matter had been settled years ago with the agreement of the Duchess. In his claim Benington referred to 'a steep, dark, gravelly hill' and Armine's Dale, possibly a reference to Walter Armingher the tenant of Tangham Farm 125 years previously.

Then in 1819 Isaac Johnson needed to consult Lenny's 1782 map to see whether it showed the boundary of the Boyton Trustees land to be the same as his map for the Thellusson Trustees, the current owners of Tangham Farm. They were the same, but he needed to check