

THE BOUNDS OF THE LIBERTY OF IPSWICH

by KEITH BRIGGS

WHEN IN 1654 Nathaniel Bacon assembled his great manuscript volume of Ipswich documents, he opened it with a description of a perambulation of the Liberty of Ipswich which he claimed to be of the year 26 Edward III, which is 1352/3.¹ Bacon's copy is the only surviving version of this perambulation, and it has long been taken as authentic.² However, the language of this text is modern English, certainly not much earlier than Bacon's time, and it cannot be an accurate copy of a fourteenth-century original. At best, it is a translation from earlier English, or, more probably, French, by Bacon or someone else of an authentic early original. But it might also be entirely spurious, and the present study was motivated by a desire to answer the question of authenticity, which required an examination of all existing versions of the bounds. This revealed the fact that three of the most important manuscript versions are unpublished, so another aim of the work became the production of transcriptions of those documents; these appear below. This study concerns itself only with geography and topography, leaving aside political questions. There exist also documents describing the bounds of Ipswich by water, concerning the jurisdiction of the Orwell estuary; these documents are also not considered here.

The specification of the boundaries of an estate by means of a perambulation between named landmarks has a very long tradition. At least 1500 Anglo-Saxon charters survive from the pre-Conquest period, many with such boundary descriptions, usually written in Old English even when the rest of the charter is in Latin.³ However, a large proportion of these boundary descriptions are forgeries, so there is certainly a precedent for being suspicious of the early Ipswich bounds. This tradition continued after the Conquest to be applied to perambulations of parishes, eventually degenerating to the purely ceremonial process known as 'beating the bounds', before disappearing, generally in the nineteenth century. In Suffolk, examples are the perambulation of Great Barton and Rougham in 1294 printed by Gransden and the perambulation of Walsham-le-Willows in 1577 printed by Dodd.⁴ All such documents, however, typically delineate small pieces of land, and parallels for a boundary of a town and a large surrounding liberty or franchise (a region over which the town holds jurisdiction) are scarce. The closest parallel in Suffolk is the banleuca of Bury St Edmunds described in the charter listed by Sawyer as number 507, but this charter is widely believed to be a forgery.⁵ It is, moreover, an ecclesiastical jurisdiction; an area over which the abbot of Bury had extensive powers.⁶ One also finds perambulations of forests and chases.⁷ More relevant to the present study are borough charters, typically starting in the twelfth century, which often mention limits and bounds in the conventional Latin phrase *metas et bundas*, but without defining them at all.⁸ York, for example, governed a wapentake called Ainsty.⁹ Exceptions which do have boundary descriptions are two examples in Essex: Colchester, for which bounds said to be from 1277 survive, mentioning the points *Godulves bregge*, *Thomas bregg*, *Blakebrok*, *Cestrweld*, *Langham Park*, *Levesgore-brigge*, *Dych Crouche*, *Bierdecherche* (Berechuch), and *Kingesford*;¹⁰ and Maldon, for which William of Mandeville, Earl of Essex, issued a charter in 1171 which specified a banlieu by perambulation, listing only the places *Haylespet*, *Morisbrok*, *Limburne*, *Billincbrok*, *Buherne*, *Crabenhe*, and *Elyncroft*.¹¹ Further away, Preston in Lancashire had a charter of Henry III which specified the bounds of a part of the town in the form of a short perambulation; and Bristol, for which a long charter of Edward II issued in 1373 made the town of Bristol a county separate from Somerset and

Gloucestershire, and gave a detailed perambulation.¹² The area covered, was, however, considerably less than the area of the Liberty of Ipswich. Amongst all English boroughs, Ipswich quite probably possesses the most detailed and longest-lasting description of its area of jurisdiction.

Ipswich was located by Domesday Book in its own half-hundred, which included only the town and Stoke south of the river.¹³ Stoke was given to the abbey of Ely in the 970 by King Edgar; the charter describing this gift survives in twelfth-century copies and is numbered 781 in Sawyer's catalogue. The charter includes a perambulation of the boundary of Stoke which has been analysed by Hart and by Fairclough.¹⁴ It is fundamental to the present study that part of the boundary of Stoke is identical with the southern boundary of the Liberty of Ipswich, so that many of the landmarks mentioned in both perambulations will coincide, even if not with identical names. It is also likely that the remaining parts of the boundary of the liberty correspond to the pre-Conquest limits of the half-hundred, though documents to prove this do not exist. The history of Ipswich as an incorporated borough begins with the charter of King John of 1200, which granted significantly greater autonomy to the town.¹⁵ Yet the charter does not mention the geographical extent over which the new powers would apply. Perhaps it was this ambiguity which eventually caused the first written perambulations to be codified. Though Ipswich possesses one of the largest and most important archives of town government, this material (now mostly in the Ipswich branch of the Suffolk Record Office), has still not been exploited for a comprehensive general history of the town, and those histories which do exist have shown very little interest in the question of boundaries, despite the great value of the documents for the local history of the Ipswich region.¹⁶

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| $\alpha 1$ | alleged 1352/3 bounds | Bacon <i>Annalls</i> C/4/2/2 (1654) |
| $\alpha 2$ | copy of $\alpha 1$ | Batley's notebook BL Add. MS 25337 (c. 1812) |
| $\alpha 3$ | printed version of $\alpha 2$ | Bransby (1815, 5–7) |
| $\alpha 4$ | printed version of $\alpha 1$ | Richardson (1884, 1–2) |
| $\beta 1$ | c. 1450 bounds | BL Add. MS 30158, f.43v |
| $\beta 2$ | copy of $\beta 1$ | Percyvale's Domesday ff.212v–214r (1520) |
| $\gamma 1$ | 1522 | Letters Patent of Henry VIII (C/1/1/21) |
| $\gamma 2$ | copy of $\gamma 1$ | Percyvale's Domesday ff.216v–220r |
| $\gamma 3$ | printed version of $\gamma 1$ | Bransby (1815, 7–13) |
| $\delta 1$ | 1674 bounds | C/3/10/1/1/2 |
| $\delta 2$ | 1721 bounds | C/1/5/1 |
| ϵ | 1812 printed bounds | Bransby (1815, 13–17) |

TABLE 1 – Conspectus of sources. Items indexed by the same Greek letter are essentially identical, generally with only minor spelling differences. BL is the British Library. All items of the form C/. . . are in the SROI, and are catalogued by Allen (2000).

Figure 5 is an attempted reconstruction of the pedigree of all versions of the bounds (Fig. 5). With this background, we are now able to present a survey of the sources. The surviving documents are listed in Table 1, where they are each given a Greek siglum. Transcriptions of the Bacon bounds, and the three most important unpublished manuscript sources appear at the end of this paper.

The purported bounds of 26 Edward III (1352/3) with which Bacon opened his *Annalls* is printed in an almost identical version by Bransby, who gave the date erroneously as 1351 ($\alpha 3$).¹⁷ However, Bransby adds the significant phrase 'into the highway that cometh from

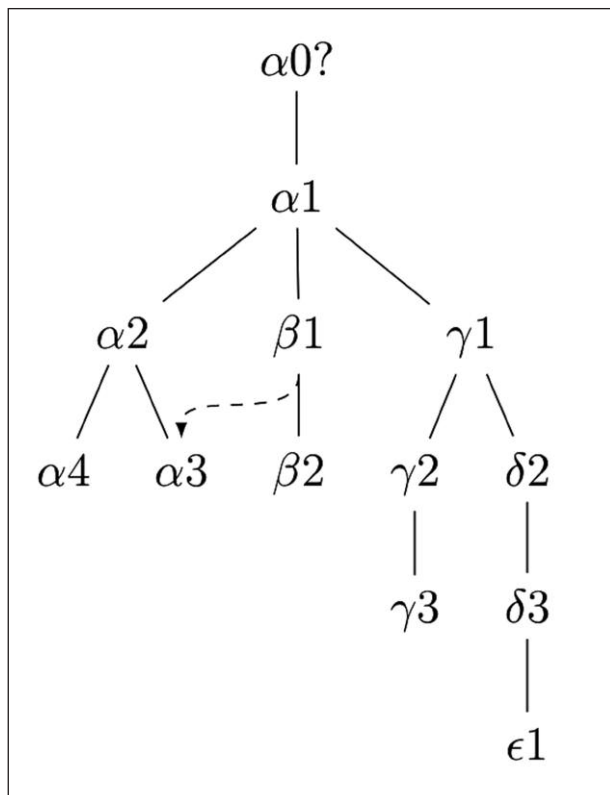


FIG. 5 – An attempted reconstruction of the pedigree of all versions of the bounds. Lower items draw on, and in most cases add to, their parents. $\alpha 0?$ represents a lost presumed original.

Ipswich to St Alburn's chapel' just before the boundary reaches Bramford Road; the chapel is mentioned in all later version of the bounds. This makes it likely that Bransby had access to a slightly different exemplar than Bacon, but again it must have been one already translated into modern English.

The earliest certainly authentic and contemporary manuscript is in British Library Add. MS 30158, an unpublished register of the municipal general court of Ipswich 1415–84 ($\beta 1$), but the date on which the bounds were entered into this volume is not known precisely.¹⁸ Percyvale's Domesday is another of the great archival books of Ipswich, a volume completed by Richard Percyvale in 1520. Percyvale's own words tell us that he compiled the volume to provide English versions of borough documents which were in French.¹⁹ The book records that in 1490/1 a certain William Bylys was arrested in the church of Whitton and was taken to the king's gaol in Ipswich, but at a subsequent court hearing Bylys was released to the bailiffs of Ipswich, because

Whitton church was determined to be within the liberty of Ipswich.²⁰ The surname occurs corruptly in the account of the incident in Batley's notebook, where the miscreant is called William Dykes. It may have been this event which was the motivation for the entering of the bounds in Add. MS 30158, assuming that they were added soon after the last dated entry.

On 7 February 1522, Henry VIII issued Letters Patent (here called $\gamma 1$) appointing commissioners to enquire into the bounds of the liberty of Ipswich.²¹ The resulting boundary description ($\gamma 2$) was then copied by Percyvale into his Domesday.

A later dispute of 1519/20 between the borough and Philip Bernard of Akenham is also recorded by Percyvale. This is immediately followed by two versions of the bounds, which we call here $\beta 2$ and $\gamma 2$ (Fig. 6).²² The first set of bounds is a copy of $\beta 1$ of c. 1450, and then folio 214v gives more details of the dispute with Philip Bernard, again involving a felon seeking sanctuary in Whitton. The second set of bounds $\gamma 2$ then begins on folio 216v, and is a copy of the Letters Patent version $\gamma 1$.

The 1674 bounds ($\delta 1$) are from an unfoliated notebook of the late seventeenth century, which also contain a note '26 Ed 1st The Preambulations of the Towne first Ridden by the Inhabitants'. The regnal year here is presumably taken from Bacon's *Annals*, and is in error for 26 Ed III. The 1721 bounds are on two loose sheets in poor condition, in places not now readable ($\delta 2$).

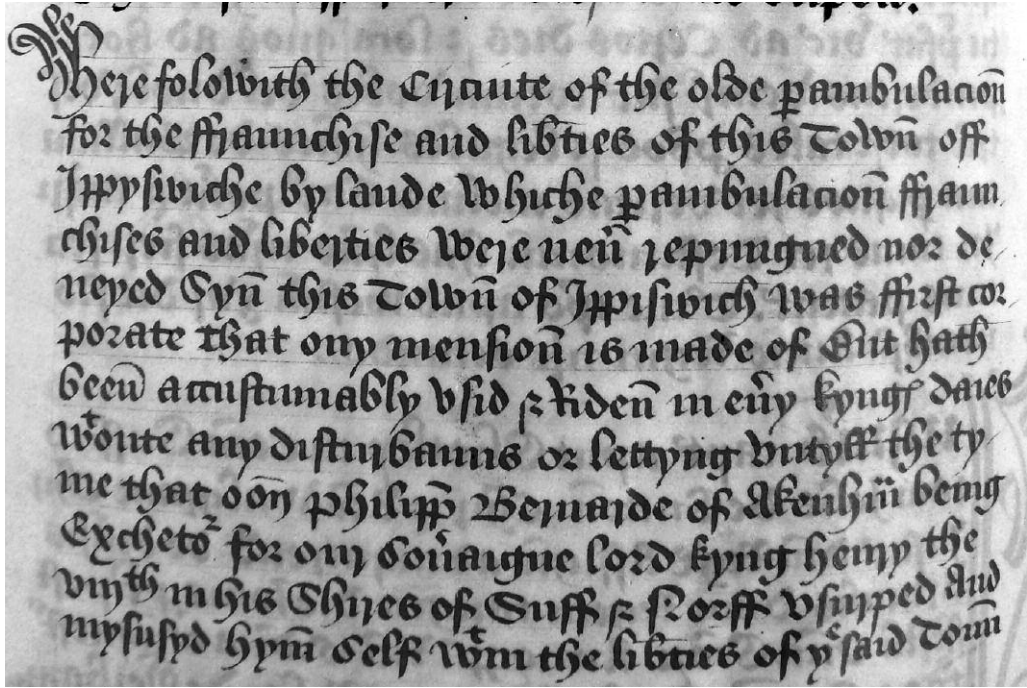


FIG. 6 – The rubric from the first set of bounds in Percyvale’s Domesday (C/4/1/4 f.212v). Here folowith the circuite of the olde p[er]ambulacion for the fraunchise and lib[er]ties of this tow[n] off Ippswiche by lande whiche p[er]ambulacion fraunchises and liberties were neu[er] repungned nor denyed syn[ce] this tow[n] of Ippswich was first cor-porate that ony men[s]ion is made of But hath beene accustomedly vsid & riden in eu[er]ly kynges daies w[ith]oute any disturbauns or lettyng vntyll the tyme that oon philipp Bernarde of Akenhām being Excheto[ur] for our sou[er]aigne lord kyng Henry the viiith in his shires of Suff’ & Norff’ vsurped and mysusyd hymself w[ith]in the lib[er]ties of ye said toun (*reproduced by kind permission of Suffolk Record Office, Ipswich Branch, and Ipswich Borough Council: SROI, C4/1/4*).

The final expression of the bounds occurred in the years following 1811, after a resolution of the Corporation of Ipswich. The Ipswich town clerk William Batley assembled a notebook which is now BL Add. MS 25337 (Fig. 7).²³ A note near the beginning states that ‘at a great court held on the 15 August 1811 it was ordered that the bounds of the Corporation as well as land as water sh[ould] be gone every 7 years’. Despite this resolution, it appears that the final perambulation was on 25 September 1819; a newspaper cutting reporting this is in Batley’s notebook (page 28). Batley’s notebook then continues with a manuscript draft of a pamphlet; a fine engraved map of the boundaries was also produced.²⁴

It appears that all sets of bounds describe exactly the same boundary, and it is the same boundary as marked on early nineteenth century Ordnance Survey 6-inch and 25-inch maps, as well as all later OS maps. Generally the later bounds add more landmarks, while preserving the earlier ones. In modern terms, the perambulation starts at Cornhill, proceeds southwards on Wherstead Road to Bourne Bridge, where it turns eastward along Belstead Brook, passes two important former fords which both now have bridges, continues through the now built-up area of Chantry to Sprite’s Lane, crosses London Road through Chantry Park, and leads towards Boss Hall in a devious route. It continues eastwards along Bramford Road to Lone Barn Court, where it turns north to Lovetofts Drive and on to Whitton Church Lane. After Whitton Church it crosses fields past the site of the lost chapel of St Botolph,²⁵ to Thurleston

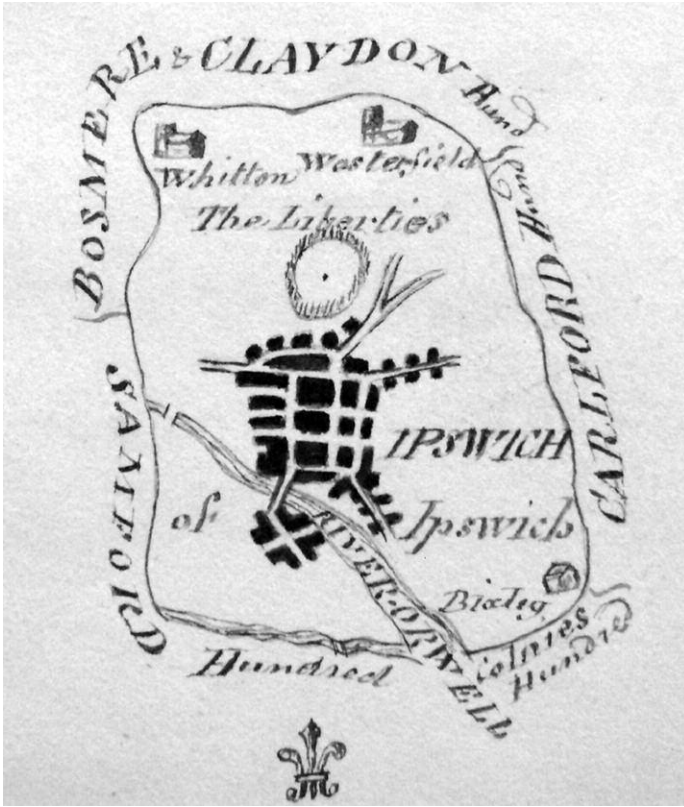


FIG. 7 – The sketch of the bounds from William Batley’s early nineteenth-century notebook (BL Add. MS 25337) (reproduced by permission of the British Library © British Library Board).

Lane and Lower Road. At Westerfield, a northern extension takes in Pipp’s Farm and Westerfield Hall. The route then continues along the whole extent of Humber Doucy Lane to Woodbridge Road, and crosses Rushmere Heath along the western boundary of the golf course and across the former Bixley Heath to the junction of Bucklesham Road and Felixstowe Road. It then continues south-westward to Brazier’s Wood, and meets the Orwell near the A14 bridge, and returns to Ipswich along the eastern shore of the Orwell (Fig. 8).

It is notable that the area defined contains several parish churches on or close to the boundary. This might be an indication that Ipswich has used its corporate power to push out the boundary as far as possible, though there is no direct evidence of such a

policy of territorial expansion. The churches of Whitton and Westerfield are inside the boundary by a few metres, and Rushmere St Andrew is 200 metres outside the boundary; also just outside are the lost chapel of Thurleston near Whitton, and the site of Alnesbourne Priory to the south-east.

We now return to the fundamental question: are the alleged 1352/3 bounds in Bacon’s Annalls authentic? A decisive proof against authenticity would be the discovery of a named person who was known to have lived later than the mid-fourteenth century. Such does not appear to exist. The anachronistic spellings (such as Ipswich for a form like *Geppiswyche* which would be more typical of its purported period), which are very frequent in the alleged 1352/3 bounds, do not themselves prove spuriousness; rather they just suggest careless copying or deliberate updating. Moreover, blunders such as *Dairy of Alis Borne*, as if the dairy of one Alice Borne, rather than the correct *Alnesbourne* (perhaps it is even an error for Priory of Alnesbourne), imply no more than misreading or clumsy copying. Another such example is *Bixly* for the correct earlier form *Biskley*.²⁶ Amongst personal names, we have the telling examples of the meaningless *Omerfen* for the known personal name *Onewine*, the ancestor of the modern surname Unwin. The 1352/3 bounds also substitute *Purcell* for the correct *Parnell* (as if the abbreviation *P’nell* had been incorrectly expanded), and *Paxter* for *Baxter*. In favour of authenticity is the retention of a mention of *Thetford*, known to be a

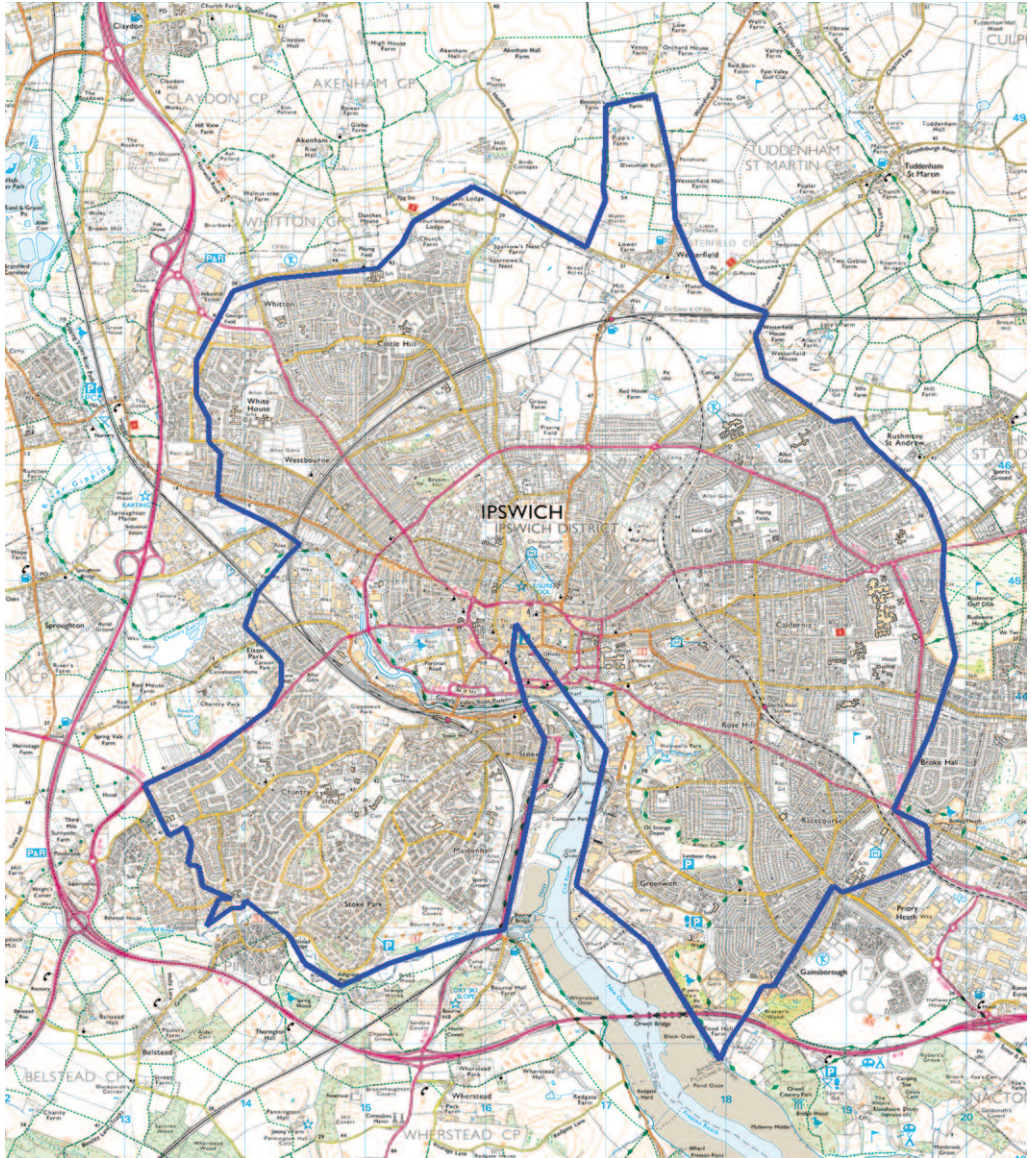


FIG. 8 – The boundary superimposed on a recent OS 1:25000 map. The boundary is an irregular polygon with an average distance from Cornhill of 3.1km; it is 33.2km long and covers 32.2 square kilometres (contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2017)).

boundary mark in the charter of 970, but otherwise not recorded. It is not at all likely that the Ipswich corporation officials would have access to this Ely charter, so we conclude that the name *Theofford* must have remained in use at least until the fourteenth century.

Overall, it seems that sufficient evidence to prove or disprove authenticity of the 1352/3 bounds does not exist. Perhaps most likely is that Bacon translated from a fourteenth-century French original. In any case, it is certain that the surviving version of the text does not accurately represent a fourteenth-century original, and may be corrupt or forged to an

unknown extent. It should therefore be referred to with caution, and the *c.* 1450 bounds can be cited instead as the earliest version of which there is no doubt about the authenticity.

NOTES ON WORDS AND NAMES APPEARING IN THE BOUNDS

Alnesbourne Dairy: Alnesbourne is a place-name well recorded from Domesday Book (folio 347a) onwards, and the former site of a priory; the site is adjacent to the modern Priory Park housing estate.²⁷

Belstead Bridge: is on the site of Theofford at TM143419, on the modern street Brookview.

Bernard: the Bernard family had been major landholders in Akenham and Whitton since at least 1363.²⁸ The 1524 Subsidy Roll records *Phillipp Barnard gentilman* of Akenham.

Bixley Marsh: the name Bixley occurs in Domesday Book in the form *bischelea* (ff. 293a, 386b, 406b), and is identical to Bixley near Norwich; both mean ‘clearing in bushy land’.²⁹

Boss Hall: earlier forms are typically *Bordesowe* or *Bordshawe*; the first element is probably Old English *bord* meaning ‘border’ or ‘rim’, and the second element is Middle English *howe*, a tumulus (later confused with *hawe*, an enclosed park). A Manser de Bordeshowe appears in the area *c.* 1189–1221 in SROI HD1538/270/1. The house of Boss Hall itself is situated on a sharp indentation of the boundary, suggesting that it was an ancient estate which Ipswich failed to incorporate; this would be consistent with the necessity to mark the point with a tumulus.

Bourne Bridge and Dyall: the Dyall was a street-sign at this major three-way intersection, with branches going to Ipswich, Freston, and Brantham.

Bradmere: the location TM145458 near the present Eustace Road, recorded as Broadmere Farm on the 1903 OS 6-inch map. The name appears as *Brademere* in 1294 in Ancient Deeds A3446.³⁰ As there is no lake or pond here, the second element is quite likely *mere* ‘boundary’.

Breedleng Buss: a mysterious name, not recorded outside the bounds, though a piece of land called *Breadlingspigtell* in Bentley was recorded in 1460 in the Dodnash cartulary.³¹ The spellings vary widely between versions of the bounds: *Breddlynge bushe*, *Bridlyngys Oke*, *Bridelings oake*, and *Briton’s Oak*, making attempts at an etymology impossible.

Brookes Hall: one of the hamlets or medieval suburbs of Ipswich, covering an area to the NW of the town.

Brussex: this is the spelling in the 1812 bounds *ε*, but it is *Bussex* in 1674 (δ1) and *Bushes* in 1721 (δ2), from which *ε* is derived. It is clear that Bransby has blundered in introducing the *-r-*, and the attempt of Fairclough to derive the name from an ancient British river-name is misplaced.³² It is simply the word ‘bushes’, perhaps influenced by the medieval Latin *brussectum*, meaning an area overgrown with brush.

Bull stake or Bull Ringle: this was in Cornhill in central Ipswich, and used for bull-baiting.

Chantry House: The Ipswich Chantry was founded in 1509 by Edmund Daundy, a prominent Ipswich merchant. He donated the property to St Lawrence’s church in Ipswich.

Colneis: the name of the hundred to the SE of Ipswich.

Cornhill: the central Ipswich location, containing the town hall.

Curtis Street: a street-name from a family name, which has been revived in the modern street-name Curtis Close.

Chesteyn: a surname from Chediston; cf. William Chesten in the 1524 Subsidy Roll.³³

Cobbet: John Cobat (or Cobet) was active in Ipswich politics in the mid fourteenth century.³⁴ He was bailiff in 1352, and also in later years.³⁵

Anthony Collette: this is Anthony Collet of Westerfield, recorded in the 1674 Hearth Tax.³⁶ Hodskinson marks the house of *Hy Collet Esqr* (no doubt a descendant of the Anthony Collet mentioned in the 1674 bounds) at the present Westerfield House at TM183470.

Daniell’s Hill: this location was near Brazier’s Wood, close to the eastern approach of the

modern Orwell Bridge. The name is possibly connected to a *Daniel de la Stronde* mentioned in a thirteenth-century rental.³⁷ The strand mentioned here seems to be the eastern shore of the Orwell. Similarly the next boundary point, *Dounham*, may be named from a family called *Douneman* appearing in the same rental.

Doole stone: the word denotes a stone set into the ground as a boundary marker. It is unrelated to the word ‘dole’ meaning a portion of land.³⁸

Dounham Bredge: see under Daniell’s Hill; almost certainly *Dounham* here is not an original local place-name. *Bredge* is a common early form of the word ‘bridge’.

Duggill: (or Dugles) An obscure name, perhaps connected to one or more of the following: *Willelmum Duggil* 1293 in the Letter book of William of Hoo; tenements *Wysman* and *Duggill* 1461 in Walton; or *Ducklesmere* 1827, a place is Bramford and possibly meaning ‘Duckle’s boundary’.³⁹

Dysse: a surname from Diss in Norfolk; Richard Dysse left a will in 1437.⁴⁰

St Ethelbert’s chapel : The first appearance is as *Eilbrichtestou* in the late twelfth century chronicle of Battle Abbey, meaning ‘Ethelbert’s holy place (*stōw*)’.⁴¹ The dedicatee is apparently Æpelbert, the East Anglian king and martyr of the eighth century.⁴² A likely site is the former Lone Barn Farm at TM137457, at the western end of a strip of land (called Long Acre in some versions of the bounds) belonging to Bramford on the south side of Bramford Road. This would make it a traveller’s chapel, just outside the jurisdiction of Ipswich (Fig. 9). There is some discussion of the boundary in the region of the chapel by Heard.⁴³ The 1764 edition of Kirby’s *Suffolk Traveller* said ‘the church, with the Berewick of Burstal and Albrighteston, belonging to it, was given to Battle Abbey by King William Rufus’. Here *Albrighteston* is an error for *Albrichtestou*.⁴⁴

Greenwich Cliff: the name goes back to *grenewic* in Domesday Book (folio 347a) and is identical to Greenwich near London; both names refer to a trading harbour (*wīc*) on a grassy river-bank.

Gusford: this ancient place-name goes back to *Gutthuluesforda* in Domesday Book (folio 431a), and is the ford of man with the Danish name of *Gūthulf*. The ford was probably at TM139420,

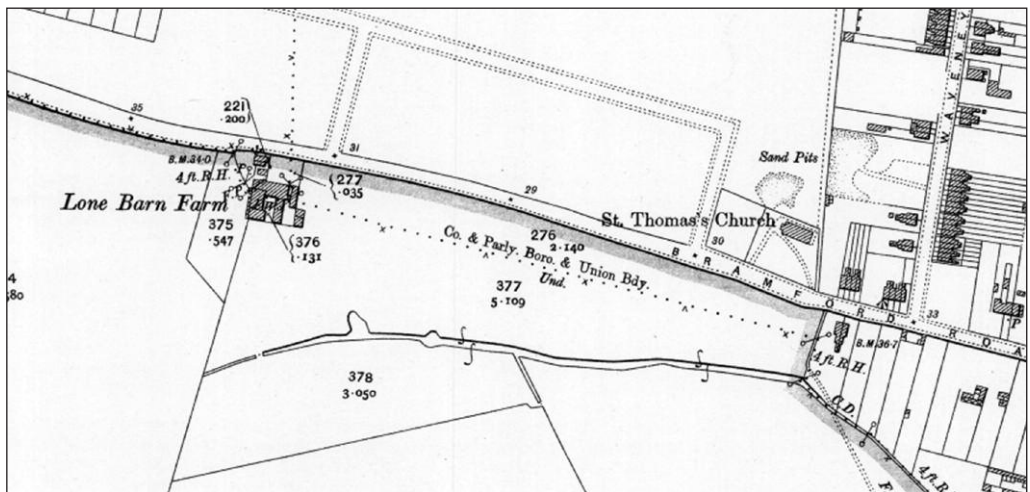


FIG. 9 – The Long Acre region along Bramford Road on the 1904 25” OS map. The dotted line is the Ipswich boundary, and St Ethelbert’s chapel was in the area of Lone Barn Farm (reproduced by permission of the National Library of Scotland).

at the present Ellenbrook Road crossing of the Belstead Brook. The nearby site of the demolished Gusford Hall is occupied by Gusford School, the only place to now preserve the name.

Hadleigh Way: the present Hadleigh Road.

Handford Bridge: a name going back to the charter of 970, which calls it *hagene forda brygge*; it was probably named after a man called *Hagena*.

Holdis Valley: an obscure name referring to a valley near Bramford Road.

Humber Doucy Lane: this curious name appears first as *Humbyrdowncy lane* in c. 1450 (β1; Fig. 10), then *Humberdowncy Lane* in c. 1522 (γ1), and *Humber dounty Lane* in c. 1674 (δ1). Conceivably it might be named from someone called Humbert Doucy or similar, but all the early spellings have an *-n-* in the second component, making it certain that the modern form is corrupt, and thus the origin is unknown. Certainly the local folklore deriving the name from French *ombre douce* ‘soft shade’ would be ruled out if the *-n-* is correct. The oldest house in the lane, currently called Humber Doucy House, appears as Heath Farm on early OS maps, so the house is almost certainly named from the lane rather than vice versa.

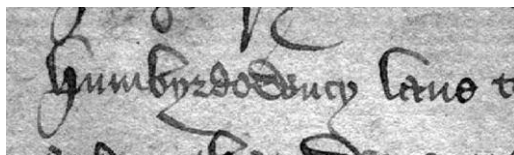


FIG. 10 – *humbyrdowncy lane* in BL Add. MS 30158, the unpublished register of the municipal general court of Ipswich 1415–84 (reproduced by permission of the British Library © British Library Board).

Kings Ness: a point of land in the Orwell estuary, now eroded away.

Saint Leonard’s hospital: was a medieval hospital in Great Whip Street.⁴⁵

Lovetot: (or Lovetoft) was an ancient Anglo-Norman family; cf. John de Lovetot active in the thirteenth century in Ancient Deeds A3728. The family came from one of the two places called Louvetot in Seine-Maritime.⁴⁶

Mangard: (in *Manyers* or *Mangers Oak and Wood*): this name is the Middle English *Mainard*, from Old French *Mainard* or *Meinard*. In Westerfield the name goes back to Ralph Mainard 1288; an earlier bearer of the name was Joh’em Maynard of Bramford in the Ely survey of c. 1250. The property Mangers in Westerfield is mentioned in 1641 and 1645 in Bacon’s Annals. Westerfield Green is marked by Hodskinson on his 1783 map in the angle between Westerfield Road and Lower Road, at about TM171476.⁴⁷

mere: this Middle English word meaning ‘boundary’ occurs in the bounds in the form *meere*, *faire mere*, and *mere ditch*. Additionally, in SROI HD1538/421/3 of 1386 there is mention of *le Hundredweye*, certainly a reference to a path along the hundred boundary. The following minor toponyms are also likely to relate to the boundary: *Merelond* 1337 in Whitton (C/3/10/2/3/4/23); and *Meredyck* 1479 (C/3/8/1), said to be near Pondys tenement and the Ipswich to Nacton highway.

John Onewene: this is the form in the c. 1450 bounds (β1); the 1536 will of a John Onyon or Onwyn may belong to a family member.⁴⁸

Nevin: (or *Neaving*) This name is obscure.

Earl of Oxford: John de Vere, 15th Earl of Oxford 1482–1540 married Elizabeth Trussell.⁴⁹

Pinton: a significant family in Akenham, Thurleston, and Whitton at least from the early fourteenth century. William de Pinetune was a tenant in Thurleston of the priory of Holy Trinity in Ipswich c. 1260. He will be identical to one of *Will’s de pinton senior et Will’s iunior* mentioned in the Ely survey of c. 1250.⁵⁰ An Anthony Pynton is mentioned in SROI FF569/W68/1 (a document probably of 1692) as the founder and benefactor of the chapel of Thurleston. Walter, son of Ralph de Pintone was active c. 1310. William Pynton de Thurleston was parson or rector of Akenham from the early 1370s, at least until 1386.⁵¹ The surname probably came from elsewhere and was transferred to the place-name Pinton or Penton

Marsh, which was in the valley-bottom on the boundary of Whitton and Akenham at about TM159484. The forthcoming Suffolk Records Society edition of the cartulary of SS Peter and Paul in Ipswich will contain an item 254 referring to *in villa de Thirlestune ... apud Pinton*, indicating that the place-name had become established.⁵²

Pirle ponde: a location somewhere along Belstead Brook, the name perhaps being ‘a small stream or rill flowing with a swirling motion; a runnel, a rivulet’ (OED *purl*, n.²).

Rotton: (Rotoun, Ratoun, etc.; a name meaning ‘rat’) Henry le Rotoun was active from c. 1316 and was bailiff of Ipswich until c. 1353.⁵³

Spring: the great Spring family of Lavenham. Thomas Spryng of Lavenham died 1510.⁵⁴

Sprite’s Lane: a surviving street-name, perhaps named from a surname.

Stoke Hall: a house built by the wine merchant Thomas Cartwright in 1745, which was situated in the present Fountains Road at about TM150422. The name is confused with Stoke Hill in some versions of the bounds.

Thetford: this appears as *Theofford* in the charter of 970 and probably means ‘thief ford’.⁵⁵ After this the name only appears in the alleged 1351/2 version of the bounds, but now in the corrupt version *Thetford*. This is a clue to the authenticity of these bounds. The location was at the bridge on Belstead Road (TM143419); the old road crossing the ford is now called Brookview and is bypassed.

Thurleston: a former hamlet near Whitton, which had a chapel of St Botolph at TM153481.⁵⁶

Ambrose Thurston: occurs in the 1674 Hearth Tax as a resident of St Mary Stoke, Ipswich.⁵⁷

Richard Truelove: his will of 1710 is in SROI.⁵⁸

Walton way: the present Felixstowe Road.

Whitton Cross: a cross on Norwich Road at Whitton.

Whetman (or Whitman) Hoo or How: an obscure name, no doubt a tumulus.

Willoughby: a baronial family with interests in Suffolk from the fourteenth century onwards.⁵⁹

Windsor: Andrew (or Andrews) Windsor, 1st baron Windsor (1467–1543) was an English nobleman, MP and Keeper of the Wardrobe.⁶⁰

Wittlisham: this is a common early form of Witesham.⁶¹

EDITIONS

An attempt has been made to preserve capitalization and word-breaks in the originals, but consistency in this is not always possible as the intention of the scribes is sometimes not clear. The symbol | indicates a line break in the MS, which sometimes comes in the middle of words. Text in square brackets represents expanded abbreviations. The conventional signs *ye*, *yt*, *wch*, *sd*, *wth*, for the, that, which, said, and with respectively, are kept.

α1: *The alleged 1352/3 bounds from Bacon’s Annalls*

The Annalls of Ipswiche. The Lawes Customes and Governmt of the same Collected out of the Records Books and writings of that Towne by Nathll Bacon serving as Recorder and Town Clark in that Towne Ann. Dom. 1654

[page 9]:The perambulacion of the Liberties of Ipswch 26 E 3

John Cobbet and Henry Rotton, Bayliffs of the lsaid towne of Ipswich wth their Burgesses did lride the circuit under written including the lflower hamlets of the said towne that is to lsay Stoke, wth all the appurtenances Brookes Hall lwth the churche of St. Buttolfs in Whitton |Wicks Ufford; and Wicks Bp: with all their appurtenances peaceably and quietly without any lcontradiction.

By the kings precept.

The Circuit of the ffranchise of Ipswch and bellonging to our souveraine Lo[rd] K[ing] Edw[ard] 3 after the lconquest of England the 26 yere and of ffrance lthe 13th and these were the Bayliffs of the lTowne the same yere: John Cobbet and Hen: lRotton ffrom the Bull Stake unto the mid lbridge of Bourn Bridge a good mile and from lthe bridge under Stoke hill wood that longeth lto the Prior of Ely by the water side unto lThetford bridge and through the yard of old lReinold Bourn and forth by the Gate of old lRob Andrew and in a lane unto the Cross that lbelongeth unto the Prior of St. Peters in Ipswch land then into a little lane into the high way lfrom Ipswch to Hadly and to the Cross that lparteth Stoke Neyland way and Hadly way land turne againe to Ipswch ward unto Breedlleng Buss, and in a faire mere unto Bordshow lwood; and leave the same wood on the right lhand and into Holdessie vally and into the lmeadows and over the river under Bordshow lHall into the high way from Ipswch to Sprawlton And in a little lane between Joh of Westlern tenemt of Ipswch Sporer and the lane lthat goeth from Ipswch to the high way to Bramford land from that high way to Wetman How [page 10] land from Witman How on a faire mere unto Loveltoft Hall, and have in all Leyhams closes and lin a little lane to the Cross in Whitton in Whitlton streete and in a lane to Whitton Church lthat is holden of St. Buttolfs: and from the lChurche on a faire mere unto old John Omerlfens of Thurlston and in a little lane that lgoeth to Penton marshe and through Penton lmarshe into a lane that goeth to Westerfeild lwood and into Westerfeild Wood: and on a faire lway that goeth to the Crosse that stand by the high lway that goeth from Ipswch unto Tudenham land from the Crosse unto a faire greene way land in the same way to Rushmere: and forth lby the Hall gate and in the same way to a lCrosse that stand in the high way betwene lIpswch and Rushmore and in the same way lforthe by Rogers [blank] gate and forth to a lClose of the aforesaid Rogers. to the high way that lgoeth from Ipswch to Woodbridge: and from lthat way on a faire greene that goeth to Bixly lmarshes end into the high way that goeth from lIpswch to Colniss: and unto Merediche and as lMerediche goeth unto a way that goeth from lIpswch to Nacton and from the way unto a lClose that is Mr John Paxters by Daniells hill lon a greene way through old Walter Ponds lclose and in a lane fast by the Dayry of Alis lBorne unto Kings Ness and from Kings Ness lunto Donham Bridge and from Donham Bridge by lthe water side unto Ipswch

β1: *the c. 1450 bounds from BL Add. MS 30158 f.43v*

This is the circuyt of the fraunchyse of the town of Yippiswich by the lond grauntyd be dy[uer]s Kyngs of Ingland lfirst from the bole stake on to the myd bregge of burnebregge and that is clepyd a myle and fro that bregge to turne layen to the watyr syde on to Stoke HalleWode and so forth to the ford bregge and through the yeerd of Reynold l?[Boure] and forby the gate of Rob[er]t Andrewe and through the hye wey that comyth from yippiswich to the crosse lthat stante be Rob[er]t Andrewes and from that crosse in to a lytill lane be syde the crosse and so to Curtaystrete land through Curtaystrete unto the fiees that is holden of the prior of seynt Petrus and from the fiees turne alyen in a lytill lane that goth in to the hy wey ther as the weyis partyn that gon to Hadlegh and Stokeneylond land turne ayen on to an ook that us callyd Breddlynge bushe and thanne turne ayen on the left hand on a lmere on to a Bordsowe Wode and leue the wode on the right hand and from the wode to a valey that is callyd lHoldys valey and in to the medewys and on the rever undyr Bordsowe halle and so forthe in to an hye wey that lcomyth fro yippiswich to seynt Albrytys chapell into the weye that goth to Sprowton and on that weye undyr lthe ten[emen]t su[m]tyme John Weston and undyr the same ten[emen]t in a lytill lane and so forth into the hye weye that lgoth to Bramford and be the longe acrys eende and turne ayen out of that hye weye on an hangyng

mere lwyth an hawthorn faste be Wheteman Howe and leue Wheteman Howe on the left hand and so on the same lmere into the weye that comyth from Bradm[er]e toward Bramford and on that weye onto a mere that goth lto Lovetotys halle and forby the gate of Lovetotys on the same mere as it leyth and haue in alle leyhams closys and lforth on the same mere into a lytyll lane under the clos su[m]tyme Reynold Bernard and under the hom of the same lReynold onto the crosse that stant in Whytton Strete and on that strete into a lane that is under the hous su[m]tyme Rychard lDyse and so to Whytton cherche and from that cherche on a fayr mere to the ten[emen]t su[m]tyme Jone Onewene of Thurlyston land in a lytyll lane that goth to Pynton mersh and throwe Pynton mersshe in a lane that goth to Westerfeeld halle gate land ayens the eende of Westerfeld meersh and turne in at the gate in a lane that goth to Westerfeeld Wode land leue the wode on the right hand and turne ayen undyr the wodys eende and so by the dych into the hye lweye that comyth from Wytynysham toward Westerfeeld grene and so on that grene turne in a lytyll lane undyr lthe cherche of Westerfeeld and so forby the gronge gate that longyth to the pryour of the Trynyste and forth lin that same lane and in that weye to a crosse that stant be mangeardys ook & so to the ook and undyr lMangeardys wode and leve the wode on the left hand and so forth to Russhm[er]e halle and forby the gate onto lHumbyrdowncy lane to a crosse that stante in the hyewey that comyth fro yippiswych toward Russhemere chyrche land in the weye stant a crosse and let the crosse on the right hand and so forby the gate su[m]tyme Roger lP[er]nell and so in that lane onto the clos of the same Roger and so into the hye weye that comyth from yippiswych lto Wodbregge and on that weye into a fayre grene weye to goth to Byskele merssh eende and so into the hye lweye that comyth from yippiswych to Colneys and on that weye be meredych that goth to the hye weye that lcomyth from yippiswych to Nacton and on that weye as the dych goth onto a nother hye weye that goth from lyppiswyche to Aluesburne and on that hyeweye to an hawthorn that stant in the hye weye and so to a clos lthat su[m]tyme was mayster John Baxters and that clos abuttyth upon Danell hyll and from danell hyll [in (smudged)] lto a grene weye throu the clos su[m]tyme water pond and into an hye weye that comyth from granewych lwode toward Aluesbourne Deyry and turne ayen in the same hye weye into a lytyll lane fast be the lDeyry and throwe a lytyll clos su[m]tyme ?water ponde and from that clos onto King nesse that is fast be lDounh[a]m Bredge and from Dounh[a]m br[damaged] watirsyde onto Granewych clyff in the paryssh of lseynt clement and so forth hom

γ1: the 1522 bounds

Frome the bull stake on the corn hill in the said burgh of Yepiswiche unto the close of the hospitall of Seynt Leonard. And frome thens unto the myddis of the brigge called Boorne brigge the which is accompted an hole myle and lfrom the said brigge by the water side unto Stoke hall wode belongyng to the p[ri]our of Elye and from thens to the fourde brigge and through the yarde sumtyme olde Reynold Gowars and nowe Christofer Dugillys and frome thens by the gate sumtyme olde Robt Andrewes and nowe sir AndreweWyndesores lknyght and frome thens on an high waie that comyth frome Yepiswiche aforesaid unto a crosse that stondeth in the high waie by the said place of the said sir Andrewe Wyndsore ledyng toward Belsted brigge and frome that crosse into a litill lane faste by the crosse by Pirlle ponde and so unto Bunnys gardyn and so lunto curteis strete nowe decaied and thorough curteis strete aforesaid unto the ffieffe that is holden of the p[ri]our of Seynt Peters in Yepiswiche aforesaid And that within the same metis and bounds that is to saie frome the said close of the said hospitall of Saynt Leonard unto the said ffieffe the said lprour of Ely as in the right of his monast[er]ie of Seynt Audrewe of Ely aforesaid hath c[er]teyn lib[er]ties but what lib[er]ties they be the said Jurie knowith not. And therfor the said Jurie referre and remytte the

c[er]tentie of the same lib[er]ties unto the charters and lib[er]ties and titles of the said priour of Elye And lfrome the said ffeffe the said p[re]cynct turnyth agayn on the right honde into a lane that ledith into the high waye that comyth frome Yepiswiche aforesaid wherof the oon parte therof ledith to Coppedok brigge and the other parte to Stoke Neyland And then the said p[re]cynct turneth ageyn on the right lhonde toward Yepiswiche aforesaid unto an oke callid Bridlyngys oke And at the same oke the said p[re]cynct turneth ageyn on the lefte honde on a meare unto Bordshawe wood nowe cutte downe leuyng Bordshawe Wood aforesaid on the right honde and keapith the waye before the hede frome the said lWood, into a nother waye that ledith frome Rudlondys to Sprowton unto a valey that is clepid Holdis Valey and unto a faire meare right before the hede nygh unto Bordshawe brigge now decaied. And that ther the said p[re]cyncte turneth agayn into the medowes unto the River ther And lthat within the same metis and boundis that is to saye frome the seid ffeffe unto the said ryv[er] the kyng oure said sovu[er]eigne lorde as in the right of his Duchye of Lancaster hath c[er]teyn lib[er]ties but the c[er]tentie of the same lib[er]ties the said Jurie knoith not and therfore the said Jurie referre and remytte lthe c[er]tentie of thes same lib[er]ties unto the charters and titles of his said Duchie of Lancaster. And that frome the said Ryv[er] under Bordshawe Hall the said p[re]cyncte extendith ou[er] the same Ryu[er] and goith and ledith into an Alder kar and so thorough the same Alder kar into an high waye that lcomyth from Yepiswiche aforesaid unto Sprowton. And ou[er] that high waie the said p[re]cynct ledith by the tenement sumtyme olde John Weston Sporyer sumtyme of Yepiswiche aforesaid nowe decaied and in the tenure of Thomas Spryng of Lavenham And frome the same tenement into a litill lane and soo into an high way that comyth from Yepiswiche aforesaid unto Braumford and soo in to the same high waie, by the long aker and that frome thens the same p[re]cyncte turneth agayn on the right honde oute of that high waye unto a meare faste by an hille called lWhitman Hoo leuyng Whitman Hoo aforesaid on the lefte hond and goith forth on the same meare unto an high waye that comyth frome Bradmere unto Bramford aforesaid and so ou[er] that high weye unto a waye that goith unto Loftoftis Halle and by the gate of Loftoftis hall aforesaid lleyng the same hall of Loftoftis on the lefte honde and soo forth on a faire meare unto a litill lane by the close sumtyme old Raynold Bernard and nowe Philipp Barnard Gentilman And that withyn the same metis and boundis that is to saie frome the said Ryver unto the said litill lane lby the said close sumtyme olde Reynold Barnardis and now the said Philipp Barnardis the Right Rev[er]ent Father in god Nicholas nowe Busshopp of Elye as in the right of his Busshoppiche hath c[er]tyyn lib[er]ties but the c[er]tentie of the same lib[er]ties the said Jurie knowith not and therfor the said Jurie lreferre and remytte the c[er]tentie of the same lib[er]ties unto the charters and titles of the said Busshopp of Elie And that frome the said litill lane by the Close sumtyme the said olde Reynold Barnardis and nowe the said Philipp Barnardis the said p[re]cyncte extendith and goith by the house sumtyme lthe said Reynoldis and nowe the said Philipp unto a crosse that stondith in the high waye that ledith frome Yepiswiche aforesaid unto Claidon. And ou[er] that high waye under and by the house sumtyme olde Richard Giffes and nowe William Hillis Gentilman And it extendith forth lin the same lane unto Whitton Church levng the same Church on the righte honde and from that Church on a faire meare unto old Jenet Nevenys of Thorleston called Franks nowe the said Philipp Barnardis levng the same tenement on the left honde And frome thens lthe said p[re]cyncte extendeth into a lane that ledith unto Penton Marshe And that Elizabeth nowe Countes of Oxenford withyn the said metis and boundis that is to saye frome the said litill lane by the close sumtyme the said olde Reynoldis Barnardis and now the said Philip lBarnardis unto the said marshe called Penton marshe hath c[er]teyn lib[er]ties but what lib[er]ties they be the said Jurie knowth not wherfor the said Jurie referre and remytte the c[er]tentie of the same lib[er]ties unto the charters and titles of the said Countes and of the

right noble Lorde |John nowe Erle of Oxynford. And that the said p[re]cyncte frome Penton Marshe aforesaid extendith into a lane that ledith unto Westerfeld Hall gate ayenst Westerfeld |grene ende And that the said p[re]cyncte turneth at that gate into the lane that ledith unto Westerfeld Wood levying West[er]feld |Wood aforesaid on the right honde And so turnyth agayn at the said Woodes ende ou[er] the diche of the same Wood and ledith and extendeth as the said diche lieth in to the high waye that comyth frome Wittlisham Brigge unto Westerfeld grene aforesaid And frome that |grene into a litill lane by the churche yerd of Westerfeld aforesaid levying the same churche on the right honde And so ledith and extendith by the grange gate of the priour of the Holie Trynyte of Yepiswiche aforesaid that is called Sandis and soo extendith and ledith lin the same lane unto the high waye that ledith frome Yepiswiche aforesaid to Tudenham brigge and so turnyth on the right honde in the same high waye nygh unto Manyers Oke lately felled and frome thens by Manyers Wood levying the same wood on the lefte honde And extendith |forth ou[er] a faier grene before the hede unto Russhemer Hall and by the gate of the same hall unto a lane called Humberdouncey Lane and thorough the same lane unto a crosse that stondith in the high waie that comyth frome Yepiswiche aforesaid unto Russhemere churche lleuyng the said crosse ou[er] the right honde kepyng the lane before the hede by the gate sumtyme olde Roger Parnellis now Elizabeth Bacon wedowe And so furth in the same lane unto the high waie that ledith frome Yepiswiche aforesaid unto Woodbrigge and on that |high waie into the heath on a faier grene waie that goith unto Bixley m[er]she ende and so forth into the high waie that ledith frome Yepiswiche aforesaid unto Colnes And ou[er] that high waie unto the meare diche And as the meare diche ledith into an high waie that |ledith frome Yepiswiche aforesaid unto Nacketon and ou[er] that high waie as the diche ledith unto an other high waie unto an hawthorn that stode in the high waie ther nowe cut downe unto a Close that sumtyme was maister John Baxters or els maister John |Yepiswiches Commyssarie nowe Sir Richard Brookes knyght whiche close abuttith upon Danyellis hille And so frome thens that same p[re]cyncte ledith ou[er] Danyellis hille aforesaid unto a grene waie thorough the Close sumtyme Walter Pondis now the said Sir Richard Brook land so frome thens into an high waie that comyth frome Granwiche wood lately felled unto Albisborn Deyry now called Pondis halle and so turnyth agayne in the same high waie into a litill lane faste by the said Deyry and thorough a litill close sumtyme the said |Walter Pondis and now the said Sir Richard Brookis And frome that close unto a place by the salte water side called the Kynges Nesshe that is nygh Dounham brigge And frome the said Nesshe by the salte water side as it ebbith and flowith vnto Granwiche |cliff And frome thens unto the parisshe of Seynt Clement in Yepiswiche aforesaid unto a stone lying in the strete nygh the house of William Chesteyn And that as well the right rev[er]ent Fader in god Richard nowe Busshopp of Norwiche in the right of his Busshoppriche as William Willoughby knyght lord Willoughby with dyu[er]s and sundrie places of the said metis and boundis that is to saie frome the said m[er]she called Penton M[er]she unto the said stone lying in the strete nygh the house of the said William Chesteyn in |the said parisshe of Seynt Clement hath certyn lib[er]ties but the certentie of the same lib[er]ties the said Jurie knowith not wherfor the said Jurie referre and remytte the c[er]tentie of the same lib[er]ties unto the charters and titles of the said Busshopp of Norwiche and of |the said Lorde Willoughby And that the said p[re]cyncte frome the said stone extendith and returneth as the stretis lede unto the said Corn hill And that the lib[er]ties and ffrauncheses of the said towne of Yepiswiche extende by the lymyttis metis and bounds aforesaid. And that the said Bailiffes Burgeises and Comunalte of Yepiswiche aforesaid by all the said metis and lymyttis hath used to enyoie the said lib[er]ties and ffrauncheses without mynde of man.

δ1: *the 1674 bounds from C/3/10/1/1/2*

The letters 'I.C' probably refer to Ipswich Corporation.

The Preambulation⁶² of ye Towne of Ipswich

1 From the Bull Ringle on the Cornhill in ye Towne lunto the Close of the Hospital of St Leonards and lfrom thence unto Borne bridge to the dyall

2 from thence by the waterside unto StoakhillWood lbelonging to the pryor of Ellie & to Mr Wm Acton land from thence onto ye Ford Bridge called Belsted lBridge & through the Aldercarr now in Ambrose lThurston's Occupation formerly Dugles

3 And from thence by the gate sometime old Andrews lafter the Lord Windsor's late franchises now Mr Halie land from thence over an high way that cometh lfrom Ipswich unto a Cross that standeth in ye highway lby the place of the sd Mr Halies leading toward lBelstead bridge leaving thye Mill on the right hand lto a tree markt on ye hand with ye letters I.C.

4 And from the Crosse into a little lane newly made l& soe over thwart part of Bushex leaving the mill las aforesaid to a doolestone in the lower part of yt lfield & from ye doolestone to another doolestone lying lupon a green moor towards the upper part of ye field l& soe from the doolestone to two Ashes one markt lwith a Cross & the letters I.C and from thence lCross directly over Bunings Garden close by the uper lRow of the next close & soe to Curtis Street lnow decayed by Mr Pinches house now in Richard lTrueloves occupation & lately built Leaving the lsame house on the left hand & from that street lto the feofe that is holden of the pryor of lSt Peter in Ipswich in wh bounds the pryor of

5 Elie hath a Liberty & from the feofe the lprecinct turneth again to the right hand yt lleadeth into the highway that cometh into Ipswich lone part of the way leadeth to Cobdock Bridge l& the other toward Hadleigh. lThis lane is called Spiritts Lane

6 And in the highway the precinct turneth again lon the right hand towards an Oake called Bridelings Oake land at the Oake ye sd precincts turneth on the lleft hand directly directly to the gate of the Chantry house lnow Mr J. Cutler Esqr & soe through the sd house ldirectly downe to a great Oake standing next lthe highway leading from Handford Bridge to lSproughton & soe into the highway & then turneth lon the right hand to ye way leading downe to lBrodshaw bridge now decayed.

7 And in the same way to the sd bridge & soe along lthe Riverside unto a Meadow of two acres now lMr Cutlers

8 And in the corner thereof amongst a heap of lWillows over ye sd river into another meadow lsometimes an aldercarr near Brodshaw Hall now lcalled Bosshall & soe through the sd meadow or laldercarr into the Highway that comes from lIpswich to Sproughton

9 And over the same way in att a gate along lby the Rowes side throw a long peice of pasture l& soe at ye end thereof into an other way leading lfrom Ipswich to Bramford & soe amongst ye said lway turne on the right hand into a field right lagainst a pitt upon a hill overgrown with lBushes called Whitman Hoe leaving the same lon the left hand

10 And so right down over the way leading from lBroadmore to Bramford directly onto the way to lLovetofts hall on the left hand throw the yard lbetween the Moote & the Barne

11 And soe to a meere where now a Ditch is made l& soe amongst by that Ditch leaving the same lon the right hand to a little Lane leading to

12 Whitton Way & over that way under the House lsometimes Dishes now the Towne of Ipswich in lJohn Fowler's Occupation

13 And soe extendeth forth in the same Lane unto lWhitton Church leaving the same on the right lhand & from thence on a fair meere unto old lNeavings of Thurlston called Franks now Mr Calyes leaving the same on the right hand the old ltenement was burnt downe & that was

on ye lleft hand

14 And from thence the sd precinct extendeth into la Lane that leadeth unto Penton marsh within wch llast bounds the Earle of Oxford hath certain Libertyes

15 And from Penton marsh into a lane leading to lWesterfield Green & att the end of Westerfield Green lturne in att a gate on the left hand into the way

16 leading toWesterfield Wood & soe to the North end lof the sd wood between the same & a little tenement lthere built by the ditch of the sd Wood leaving lthe same tenement on the right hand & soe into Whitesham way

17 And turne againe on the right hand to ye house lof Antho Collett leaving the same on the right lhand by the Orchard ditch into the way leading lto Tuddenham way

18 And then turne againe on the right hand in lthe same way into the way leading from thence lby Mangers wood to Rushmere leaving the wood lon the left hand & over a fair green before the lhead unto Rushmere half & by the gate of the same lHall unto a Lane called Humber douny Lane

19 And throw ye same lane to Rushmere heath lGate and soe forth over unto the high way that leadeth lfrom Ipswich to Woodbridge & over that way linto ye Heath over a fair Green yt goeth to Bixly lMarsh end

20 And then turne againe on the left hand to a Hawthorn labout ten or 12 score wh is markt by St Clements lParishoners & there turne againe on the right lhand to the mere ditch corner next Walton way l& soe along by the same ditch leaving it on the right hand lto ye highway that lead from Ipswich to Nacton

21 And over that way between two Hawthorns lstanding upon the Bank leaving the Ditch on lthe the left hand to rge end of that Row & then lin att a Gate throw a Grove supposed to be ldaniells hill to a spring there & soe as the lspring runneth to Ponds Farme leaving Ponds lHall on the left hand & soe as the spring lruneth throw a Shede at the end of a Barne lto the waterside to a place called Kingsnesse lnear Downham bridge & from the sd nesse lby the salt waterside as it Ebb & floweth lunto Greenwich Cliffe & from thence to the lParish of St Clements & soe unto ye Cornhill to the Bull Ringle

Mr Bayliffs with many more did Ride the lBounds in September 1674

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Dr David Allen for several useful comments based on his profound knowledge of the Ipswich archives.

NOTES

- 1 Bacon (1593–1660) was Recorder of Ipswich 1642, Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace 1651, Claviger 1653, and MP 1654; Richardson 1884, i–vi. His volume, *The Annalls of Ips^{sh}*, is Suffolk Record Office Ipswich (henceforth SROI) C/4/2/2.
- 2 A display in Ipswich Museum treats it as such.
- 3 Sawyer 1968; the British Academy Anglo-Saxon charters series has published 19 volumes to date, though none covers Suffolk.
- 4 Gransden 1963, 153; Dodd 1974, 52.
- 5 Lobel 1935, 2, fn.7; Harmer 1952, 144, note 1; Hart 1966, 54–58; Statham 1998, 98.
- 6 The banleuca is mapped by Breen (2000, 38–39), and is not to be confused with the much larger Liberty of St Edmund consisting of eight-and-a-half hundreds: Davis 1909.
- 7 Such as one of Cranborne Chase in Dorset from the time of Edward I published by Smart (1841, 286–89).
- 8 Ballard 1913.
- 9 Smith 1961, 216.
- 10 Benham 1907, 4; see further Benham 1902, 162 and Reaney 1935, 374.

- 11 Ballard 1913, 39.
- 12 Lingard 1821, 5–9; Harding 1930, 146–65.
- 13 Darby 1971, 193.
- 14 Hart 1992, 60–62; Fairclough 2003.
- 15 Allen 2000, xix–xxv; Gross 1890, 118.
- 16 Jeaffreson 1883, Martin 1954, 1963, and Allen 2000. Notable specialised studies exploiting Ipswich muniments include Webb 1966, 1996 on the poor, and Amor 2011 on trade and industry. There is some discussion of bounds in Wodderspoon 1850, 131, but none in Redstone 1948, Malster 1978, 1991, Clemis 1999, and Salmon and Malster 2001.
- 17 We keep the original spelling *Annalls* for ease of identification. Bransby 1815, 5.
- 18 Allen 2000, 609.
- 19 SROI, C/4/1/4; Evelyn White 1885, 1886; and Allen (2000, xxviii). Percyvale’s prologue states that ‘the said Frenche tong ys not now so comonly usyd in this Realme’: Allen 2000, 415.
- 20 Liber quartus, ff.162r–164v; Jeaffreson 1883, 246, and Allen 2000, 419.
- 22 Liber quintus, ff.212v–220r; Allen 2000, 420. It is not made clear by Allen (2000, 420) that there are two sets of bounds.
- 23 The notebook was bought by the then British Museum at an auction held by Puttick & Simpson on 17–18 July 1863. The sale catalogue is BL System number 003011914.
- 24 The pamphlet was published as Bransby 1815. Bransby submitted his account for £60 2s 6d in January 1815 for ‘engraving two large Copper Plates, printing & colouring 110 Maps of the Liberties of Ipswich [...] 300 pamphlets of the ancien & modern perambulations’ (C/3/4/4/89). The *Suffolk Chronicle; or Weekly General Advertiser* announced on Saturday 17 June 1815 that the ‘Liberties of Ipswich: On Tuesday, July 4 will be published by JOHN BRANSBY, BROOK-STREET, IPSWICH’.
- 25 Cautley 1982, 435.
- 26 Briggs 2011.
- 27 Briggs and Kilpatrick 2016, 2.
- 28 SROI, C/3/10/2/3/4/58.
- 29 Briggs 2011; Briggs and Kilpatrick 2016, 16.
- 30 Maxwell Lyte 1890–1915
- 31 Harper-Bill 1998, no. 177.
- 32 Fairclough 2003, 265.
- 33 Hervey 1910.
- 34 Richardson 1884, 74.
- 35 SROI, C/2/4/1/41.
- 36 Hervey 1905.
- 37 Hunt 1847, 16.
- 38 Rye 1895, 61.
- 39 Gransden 1963, 152; SROI, HD1538/390/15; SROI, HB8/5/502.
- 40 SROI, HD2448/1/1/255/1.
- 41 Searle 1980, 98.
- 42 Thacker and Sharpe 2002, 505–6.
- 43 Heard and Breen 2008, 41.
- 44 Canning 1764. See further Paine 1990, 173; and Harper-Bill 1989.
- 45 Gardner and Breen 2005.
- 46 Loyd 1951, 55; TNA, C133/69/11; Beaurepaire 1979, 103.
- 47 Hanks, Coates, and McClure 2016; SROI, HD1538/410/4; BL Cotton Claudius C xi fol. 313b; Richardson 1884, 528, 540; Dymond 2003.
- 48 SROI, HD2448/1/1/10.
- 49 Jonathan Hughes, ‘Vere, John de, sixteenth earl of Oxford (1516–1562)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Jan 2010. <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/28216>, accessed 30 Dec 2016.
- 50 Hunt 1847, 5; BL Cotton Claudius C xi fol. 319b.
- 51 Martin 1973, 41; Morley 1934, 70; SROI, HD1538/109/1
- 52 *ex inf.* the editor, David Allen.
- 53 SROI, C/2/4/1/41.
- 54 Betterton and Dymond 1989, 9; Hervey 1902, 170.
- 55 Fairclough 2003, 264.
- 56 Cautley 1982, 434.

- 57 Hervey 1905, 175.
 58 SROI, IC/AA1/140/115.
 59 Copinger 1905, 236.
 60 <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/windsor-sir-andrew-1467-1543>
 61 Briggs and Kilpatrick 2016, 156.
 62 The word often took the form *preambulation* in earlier documents.

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