# THE BOUNDARIES OF ITCHELL AND CRONDALL

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A WELL known work for the study of manorial history is the pioneer volume by F. J. Baigent on The Hundred and Manor of Crondall in North-East Hampshire (F. J. Baigent 1891). A recent handlist of Anglo-Saxon charters pointed to the surprising omission from it of a set of bounds for Crondall and Itchell apparently of late Saxon date. This note publishes the document and dates it to the reign of Richard I.

The document is listed as no. 1559 in Sawyer, 1968, but has remained unpublished. It describes a jury-ride over the boundary of Crondall and Itchell and lists the boundary-marks in the form of a consecutive route.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE MANUSCRIPT

B.M. additional MS. 15350 The Cartulary of Winchester Cathedral Priory (Liber Winton).

f.7v. the hair side and the outside leaf of a quire separate before being bound into the present pagination. The entry, made later than the charters of Stephen, Henry and Æthelred in the quire, is therefore on a page worn and stained by grease especially in the top left-hand corner. Only after examination under ultra-violet light did the whole text become readable.

The bounds occupy the top third of the otherwise blank leaf in 17 lines of a small, but neat hand. With two-inch margins on either side the lines are written without ruling. Thus the entry forms a very strong contrast to the character of the other texts in the quire.

Capital letters are irregularly employed both for sentence openings and for proper names. There seem to be no distinctions intended by their usage.

Other forms worth noting in the script are (i) the occurrence of e-not consistently used even between the separate appearances of the same word: nevertheless it does occur in earlier (possibly archaic?) forms, e.g. wære; Ærest, herepæthe. (ii) two forms of r[r; R] the latter after b; c (twice); t; th (twice) after vowels and once initially, but again appearing without consistency although more frequently in the second half of the text. (iii) tall s[f] is used finally (and once as a capital). (iv) p consistently as initial letter for definite articles, for the conjunction that, and for the adverb then (p) the appears medially and finally.

Punctuation is generally produced to mark sense divisions which consist, in the main, of sets of boundary instructions.

Abbreviations are not used with the possible exception of *northdon* which is accented, perhaps to denote the loss of u in the diphthong ou.

The script is a neat bookhand of the latter half of the thirteenth century.

#### THE TEXT

bus boeth be mærkes bitwene be boundes of Crondale and Ichulle bat bi fower and twenti goudeman / wære riden in Kyng Rychærdes daye Ærest on Perebrok

# PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1970

southwærd forth to be dyk bat strecchet by ffar / neplegehurne banne fram ffarneplegehurne southward to Swoudoune banne fram Swoudoune southward / to farnpitt fram farnpitt to be westorre of be brodemere by northe brembeshate banne from be westorre / to Crobrodescrouche fram crobrodescrouche forth to Wydemere fram Wydemere forth to tremhaghe fram / tremhaghe forth in to perebrok banne forth to be Wasshyngepoul banne so forth fram be Wasshyngpoul / in to holdbedenesmere. fram holdbedenesmere to hyllegatescrouche, from hyllegatescrouche northward to gaveles / fordespole from gavelesfordespole andlang weyes to putmoresthorne fram putmoresthorne andlang haghes / to shirelanende fram shirelanende andlang haghes to colehacche andlang haghe by southe be he/repathe to couchemebryges, banne andlang haghe southward to colevyles brigg, banne andlang herepathe to / northdon. banne forth by be haghe to Sevenacres. banne andlang Sevenacres to be Pudefelde banne andlang / haghes to be herepethe so forth to be Pudegate fram Pudegate to be Sandputte fram be Sandputte to trem/burghe fram tremburghe forth ryghte to buxeburyesrake, banne fram buxebury forth ryghte to Fyremedelle / atte brodedene ende bænne forth by be Smaledene northward by be fersyedone to be grenedyk banne forth / ryghte to Illegatesthorne banne forthryghte to pokeryche northward by be boundes of be lordshepes of far/neburgh Crondale and Ichulle forthrighte to Stapelmere banne forthryghte to trandelmere banne forth/righte over the hulle of hatherdone, banne forth righte to Smalesheresok banne forth righte in to duddebrouk.

In conclusion it must be said that this document, whilst of considerable interest to the local historian, is not as previously described. The date, thanks to the excellent work of the British Museum Photographic Staff, is clear. The implication of the wealth of minor placenames for Crondall is also clear, but the amount of work necessary to trace them is perhaps indicated by the fact that not one can be safely assigned to the Tithe Map of the last century.

### REFERENCES

Baigent, F. J., 1891. A Collection of Records and Documents relating to the Hundred and Manor of Crondall, Part I. London and Winchester, 1891.

Sawyer, P. H., 1968. Anglo-Saxon Charters. London, 1968.